# MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,

## COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1879. MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, $1.10 POST-PAID.


## SUMMARY.

SWITZERLAND is negotiating a loan of forty million francs.

THE PORTE has prohibited the exportation of cereals.

THE PARIS *Gaulois* says that the ex-Empress Eugenie will make a pilgrimage to Zululand.

THE TOWN OF EUFALA, capital of Orenburg, Russia, has been nearly destroyed by fire.

THE LOSS OF LIFE by floods in the district of Murcia, Almeria and Carthagena, in Spain, exceed two thousand.

BARON RING, the French representative in Roumelia, has been attacked and robbed by brigands in Macedonia.

AN ACCIDENT to the hoisting apparatus in the Alexandra colliery at St. Helens, County of Lancaster, resulted in the death of seven persons.

PATRICK E. DUNN, an old New York tradesman, believes John Dunn, recently famous in the Zulu war, is his wandering son who has long been missing.

A COMMISSION of the "Beefsteak" Club has requested the withdrawal from membership of Mr. Lawson, of the *Daily Telegraph*, and Mr Labouchere, of *Truth*, who recently engaged in a street encounter.

THE AMERICAN CONSUL at Ningpo, China, reports to Washington an unprecedented drouth. A Chinese drouth is a mark of the displeasure of the deity, to propitiate whom the taking of life, even of a chicken or a fish, was forbidden. Four men in the meanwhile were sentenced to death. Here was a dilemma, but a shower occurred just before the time of execution, which justified the temporary suspension of the order against the taking of life.

THE DISTRESS in Hungary on account of the bad harvest is very great. The Government has suspended the collection of taxes until the next harvest is gathered. In fifty-seven towns and villages of Torna County the greatest distress prevails. In Saros County, where some cases of starvation occurred, forty parishes are threatened with famine. Frightful accounts have also been received from the counties of Aba Uj Var, Heves and Zemplin.

ACCOUNTS of experiments with the electric light in illuminating the fortress of Metz state that they have proved entirely satisfactory as far as they have been tried. It is proposed by means of the electric light to render it impossible for an attacking party to sap and mine a fortification in the night, as the surroundings will be lighted up with a brilliancy that will render concealment impossible, and enable the guards to preserve as perfect a watch as in the day time.

THE HEAD CONSTABLE of Liverpool has issued a notice to Mormon converts stating that there is reason to believe a system of soliciting persons to join the faith and emigrate to America is extensively prevalent, and reminding such persons that by the American law polygamy is prohibited and those who practice it are liable to heavy fines and long imprisonment.

### CANADIAN.

THE NEXT SPECIAL TRAIN for Manitoba leaves Ottawa on the 5th of November.

FRANK RIMMER was sentenced in Toronto, on two charges of forgery, to four years' imprisonment at penitentiary.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR of Quebec has issued a proclamation appointing the 6th of November as a Day of Thanksgiving.

THE ORANGE LODGES of the Ottawa District are making the necessary arrangement for the celebration of the 5th of November.

THE FRIENDS in Toronto of a young man named Ernest, who joined the North-West mounted police last year, have received official notification that he has been shot dead by Indians near the Rocky Mountains.

THREE SHIPS are to be constructed on the south of the river at Quebec, during the coming winter of 1,200 or 1,300 tons by Mr. Etienne Samson, of Levis; one of 1,200 tons by Mr. Charland, sr., and one of 900 tons by Mr. Charland, jr., at St. Joseph de Levis.

THE GOVERNMENT has secured the right of way for the Intercolonial Railway from the Chaudiere Junction to Point Levis, a distance of six miles, with power to erect station houses, water tanks, &c. The Intercolonial Railway makes a junction with the Grand Trunk Railway at the Chaudiere River.

THE BODY of St. Emile, said to have been discovered in 1672 in the Catacombs of Rome, and which was presented to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ottawa on the occasion of his recent visit to Rome, by Cardinal Falloux, will arrive shortly in Ottawa and be deposited in the Cathedral.

A YOUNG LAD named Lynch, in the employ of the Royal Insurance Company, at Quebec, cleared out with a letter containing $4,014, which he had been entrusted to post last week. He has been traced to Boston, and detectives have left to endeavor to recover some of the money.

COLONEL SMITH, Deputy Adjutant-General, is on his way back to Winnipeg. He has succeeded in organizing two companies of mounted rifles and one of infantry at Prince Albert Settlement, also one company of mounted rifles at St. Laurent, and one of infantry at Battleford.

AT THE TORONTO ASSIZES last week John Deal was discharged in the kidnapping case. Thomas R. Deal was sentenced to two years but one day in the gaol. The younger brother was immediately re-arrested for the larceny of a sail boat in which he crossed the lake from Oakville to Niagara the day after Jaffray was kidnapped.

MR. E. B. VANKOUGHNET, a native of Toronto, second son of the late Chancellor Vankoughnet, has received the staff appointment of Flag-Lieutenant to Sir Leopold McClintock, who succeeds to the command of the North American Station, and will sail for the West Indies about the middle of November.

ACCORDING to the international postal law, the following articles are prohibited from transmission in the common mails: Tobacco to England; salt, daggers, sword-canes and pistols of small size to Italy; copper coin and copper, silver and golden articles to Holland; cigars in lesser amount than 3,000, also alcoholic liquors and beer to the United States and Canada.

THE MARINE COURT of Enquiry in the matter of the loss of the steamer "Eirene" at Red Bay, while on passage from Montreal for Glasgow, gave judgment at St. Johns, Newfoundland, that it was the unanimous opinion of the Court that no blame whatever is attributable to either the captain or any officers of the steamer for her loss, whereupon the captain's and officers' certificates were returned to them.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL CONVENTION of the Young Men's Christian Associations assembled in Kingston, Ont., on the 23rd inst., the chief cities and towns being represented. The Executive Committee report that there are thirty-one associations in existence, with a membership of 4,333, and nine new organizations have been formed. Many interesting papers were read and addresses. The next Convention will be held in Ingersoll.

A RAILWAY ACCIDENT occurred at Arnprior Ont., on the 24th inst. A farmer named Brown, driving a waggon, in which were seated his wife and child, attempted to cross the track of the Canada Central Railway in front of an approaching train. The hind wheel of the vehicle was struck, and the occupants thrown to the ground. The horses ran away, but were afterwards captured. The child was pretty severely injured, but the man and his wife escaped lightly.

THE GOVERNMENT LAND REGULATIONS have been amended in some important particulars. Five miles on either side of the railway is to be called Belt "A," fifteen miles on either side adjoining Belt "A," to be called Belt "B;" twenty miles on either side adjoining "B," to be called Belt "C"; twenty miles on either side adjoining "C," to be called Belt "D"; fifty miles on either side adjoining "D," to be called Belt "E." The even numbered section shall be open for entry as homesteads or pre-emptions of 160 acres each respectively, and the odd numbered sections shall be specially reserved and designated as railway lands. The railway lands will be sold as follows: Belt "A" $5 per acre; "B," $4 per acre; "C," $3 per acre; "D," $2 per acre; "E," $1 per acre. The pre-emption lands will be sold as follows: "A," "B" and "C" $2.50 per acre; "D," $2 per acre; "E," $1 per acre. The moneys received in payment of pre-emption lands shall be devoted to railway purposes. These provisions are to be retroactive so far as relates to any entries of homestead and pre-emption lands or sales of railway lands under the regulations of the 9th of July, and any payments made in excess of the rate now fixed shall be credited on account of the sales of such lands. Certain provisions are made respecting the right of way of the Canada Pacific Railway or any Government colonization railway through these lands are given, and, it is further stated, that all entries after this date of unoccupied lands in the Saskatchewan Agency will be considered as provisional until the railway through that part of the territory has been located. With a view to encouraging settlement by cheapening the cost of building material, the Government reserves the right to grant licenses to cut merchantable timber on any lands situated within these belts, and any settlement shall, for the time being, be subject to the operation of these licenses. The principal point of difference between the new and old regulations is that, whereas, formerly all the lands in belt "A" were locked up, now alternate blocks are open for homestead and pre-emption.

FATALITIES.—John Dickey, aged about forty years, was killed by a Northern Railway train at the Bathurst street crossing, Toronto, on the 21st inst. He was driving from his axle grease factory towards his home on Peter street, and did not notice the train, which was approaching rapidly. The wheels passed over his abdomen, severing the body.——Mrs. Elias Tabb and her child of a few months old were killed on the track of the Hamilton & Northwestern Railway on the 27th. Her husband worked in the freight sheds of the Railway in Hamilton, and she had taken his dinner to the sheds; while returning she was struck by a locomotive, the child being instantly killed, and the woman so much injured that she died in a short time afterwards. She leaves three other children of tender years.——Dr. Charles Clarke, homœopathist, administered a dose of ether on the 27th inst. to Mrs. Newton Ellis, 25 years of age, of Aylmer, Ont., to extract a tooth. She became insensible, and never recovered.

### HANLAN TO MEET COURTNEY AGAIN.

Hanlan in reply to a proposition of referee Blaikie to the effect that the race be rowed over again, said although he desired it to be understood that he had a legal claim to the purse of $6,000, he believed that it would be easier for him and would be more to his taste to win what already was his due on the water, rather than in a court of law. The money, however, would have to be placed in his, Mr. Blaikie's hands for a play or pay race, and if anybody cuts his, Hanlan's boats, Mr. Courtney can have the money. He was desirous of vindicating himself from the charges raised against him, and showing the world that he was anxious to prove which is the best sculler of the two.

A despatch from Rochester dated the 25th inst. says Courtney accepts Mr. Soule's proposition to row again with Hanlan, and will set the time next week for the race.

A despatch from Toronto says Hanlan is opposed to going to Washington to row Courtney over again, but if the latter will not pull him here he will even go there, providing the necessary guarantees are forthcoming, that the Union Springs sculler will row, and that the man Soule will pay the purse. Hanlan is so determined to meet Courtney that he would even travel to Australia to do it. He recognizes the fact that he might catch a Tartar, but he avows he would sooner be beaten than have matters as they are at present.

Mr. Samuel Coulson, one of Hanlan's backers, on his return to Montreal said to a WITNESS reporter, "We could have made $60,000 or $70,000 by backing Courtney and letting Hanlan lose the race. Hanlan had acted in the most honorable manner. He could have made a fortune if he liked to deceive his friends and fellow countrymen. He was offered all sorts of inducements to sell. Pressure was brought to bear upon him to an extraordinary degree. But he remained firm, and nothing could induce him to alter his determination." Mr. Coulson confirmed the fact that Davis held out certain hopes to Courtney with the object of getting that sculler to row the race, as the Canadian party were afraid he would back out before the hour. Brister when he thought the matter was arranged commenced to bid on Courtney, and having telegraphed to his agents, in a few hours the betting changed from about three to one against Courtney to even. Brister himself placed considerable money in the "pools," and his anxiety when it was learned that Hanlan was determined to win can be imagined.

GRAND TRUNK MEETING.—The following is a special *Globe* cable: London, Oct. 24.—The semi-annual report of the Grand Trunk Railway Company has been issued. After making provision for the interest on debentures and all minor charges, a balance of £327 is carried forward with the £1,300 balance of the previous half year. The gross receipts are over five per cent. less than for the corresponding period last year. The President promises full information relative to the extension to Chicago. The recent correspondence with the Great Western Railway Company was given to the meeting.

APPOINTMENT.—Late advices from St. Johns, Nfld., report that the Hon. Robert J. Pinsent, who was a candidate for the vacant seat in the Newfoundland Assembly for St. Johns West, has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court, vacant by the retirement of Chief Justice Holt and the promotion of Sir J. Carter to that position. Who the candidate will be now, is not stated.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.—The Halifax, N.S. *Herald* is authorized to state that an eminent firm of steamship owners have it under consideration to put on a line of steamers between Halifax, the West Indies and Brazil.

### WILLIAM HARVEY.

By far the most important physiological discovery in any age was that made less than three hundred years ago by the English physician, William Harvey. An enquiry into the procedure adopted by medical practitioners before the circulation of the blood—one of the primary considerations in all cures—had been acknowledged would be most interesting, but it is one which might lead the reader to imagine that doctors of medicine even now, sometimes, employ remedies on speculation, without much knowledge as to the ultimate results.

Harvey was born in Folkestone, Kent, on the first of April, 1588. He received a grammar school education at the Canterbury school, went to Caius College, Cambridge, in 1593, there took his degree of B.A., and went to Padua about 1598, where he attended the lectures of Fabricius ab Aquapendente, and other eminent professors of medical science, graduating in 1602. He then returned to England, settling in London. In 1607 he was admitted a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, and two years later was appointed physician to St Bartholomew's Hospital, a position which he held uninterruptedly for thirty-five years. In 1615 he became Lecturer on Anatomy and Surgery in the College of Physicians. It is supposed that it was while discharging his duties in connection with this office in 1619, that the great discovery which has perpetuated his memory was made, although his treatise on the subject, entitled *Exercitatio Anatomica de Motu Cordis et Sanguinis in Animalibus*, did not appear till nine years later, the interval being employed in experimenting and perfecting the discovery.

This discovery, probably more than any other, shows the hand of a Creator and design in the formation of man. The heart is one of the principal organs employed in circulating the blood. It is a hollow muscle, separating and forming four cavities, two at the left and two at the right of the organ, but all acting in unison. The two upper cavities are called the auricles, and the two lower ones the ventricles, so that there is a right and left auricle and a right and left ventricle. This being understood, it is not difficult to obtain some idea of the wondrous system of building up the body. Black or venous blood is gathered from all parts of the body by the veins and flows into the right auricle, and by this chamber is propelled into the right ventricle. By it it is sent to the organs of respiration, the lungs, through the pulmonary artery. Here the venous blood becomes purified and reddened by the action of the air, and is sent



WILLIAM HARVEY.

back to the heart through blood vessels called the pulmonary veins. It is received into the left auricle, thence into the left ventricle, and by it forcibly expelled into a large blood vessel called the aorta; thence into the smaller arteries, by which it is distributed to all parts of the body.

The facts first clearly demonstrated, in connection with this system by Harvey, are: 1. That the movements of the heart are similar to those of the muscles of the limbs as regards the parts producing them; 2. That the arteries become full the moment the ventricles expel the blood they contain; 3. That the pulmonary artery receives blood at the same instant that the aorta and other arteries do, and therefore that the two ventricles contract and expel the blood at the same time; 4. That the two auricles contract simultaneously, and that their contraction precedes that of the two ventricles; 5. That when the flow of an artery is stopped by pressure the vessel becomes distended with blood between the place where the pressure is applied and the heart, and empty in the other parts, thus showing that the blood comes from the heart into the arteries; 6. That if pressure be applied in the same manner to a vein it extends in the portions further away from the heart, and disappears in those between it and the place where the pressure is applied; 7. That the valves—previously discovered—in the veins prevent the blood from flowing in the wrong direction. These and other facts were sufficient to prove his newly advanced theory, which even in his lifetime became almost universally admitted.

Harvey was, during the last two years of James I., royal physician extraordinary to that king, and in 1632 was appointed physician in ordinary to his successor, Charles I., and followed him through good and bad fortune for many years. He attended him on his various expeditions, and was present with him at the battle of Edgehill. Aubrey, writing of the battle, says of Harvey: "During the fight the Prince and Duke of York were committed to his care. He told me that he withdrew with them under a hedge, and took out of his pocket a book and read. But he had not read very long before a bullet of a great gun grazed on the ground near him, which made him remove his station."

After the battle he accompanied the king to Oxford, where he was made Warden of Merton College, and received the honorary degree of Doctor of Physic. Here he devoted much attention to the subject of Generation, as, according to Aubrey, "he came several times to our college (Trinity) to George Bathurst, B.D., who had a hen to hatch eggs in his chamber, which they opened daily to see the progress."

On the surrender of Oxford to the Parliamentary forces, he returned to London, where he resumed his duties as lecturer to the College of Physicians. In 1652 he received the honor of having his statue placed in the college hall, with an inscription testifying to the value of his discoveries, which he acknowledged by building an addition to the college, and endowed it with his paternal estate. One of the conditions of this grant was that an oration should be delivered annually in commemoration of the benefactors of the college, and an "exhortation to the members to study and search out the secrets of nature by way of experiment, and for the honor of the profession to continue mutually in love." He was elected president three years before his death, but declined on account of his advanced age, seventy-nine years. He died in 1657, honored and esteemed as the first anatomist of his time, and with his discoveries universally acknowledged.

This year is the three hundredth since his birth, and the tercentenary anniversary of that event was celebrated in April of last year.

### THE AFGHAN WAR.

A Cabul despatch says the Kotwal of Cabul and four others have been hanged for complicity in the murder of the British Embassy.

A Simla despatch says it is now believed by British officers in Cabul that the explosions in the Bala Hissar were due to the instructions given to the Afghan officers in the art of planting and discharging military mines by Russian engineers, who, it is reported, were in Cabul in disguise previous to Sir F. Roberts' advance.

A military correspondent suggests that the Bala-Hissar explosion may have been the result of a deeply laid plot.

The New York *Herald's* London special cable says that at the Cabinet Council of Wednesday afternoon the question of the settlement of Afghanistan was discussed, and that they have excellent authority for stating that a plan devised by Lord Lytton was submitted and met with general approval. The plan was in the first place that Afghanistan should not be annexed. Lord Lytton's project is that Afghanistan shall in future be placed on the footing that the Nizam of Hyderabad's dominions now occupy. The Nizam is bound by treaties with England, in virtue of which he nominates his own Vizier and the British Resident at Hyderabad is the effective Minister, the Government recognizing his hereditary rank and privileges so long as he remains faithful to the terms of the treaties. It guarantees that the titular dignity, social prestige, and private rights of his family shall not be invaded. It gives him entire control of the Nizamat, and pays him a stipend, to be fixed by mutual agreement, for the support of a subsidiary army of cavalry, infantry and other troops, to be officered from the several British presidencies. These privileges and guarantees are to be conferred on some member of the Ameer's family. It is believed that Yakoob Khan's abdication will be gladly accepted by the authorities at Simla. His successor has not yet been designated.

The London *Daily News* says it believes that Russia will advance two armies in Afghanistan early next spring.

JELLALABAD, Oct. 23.—Gen. Gough, commanding the forces along the line of communications, arrived at Shutar Gardan without opposition.

CABUL, Oct. 27.—Yakoob Khan is voluntarily in General Roberts' camp in a pitiable state of depression.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 27.—New rules for the guidance of newspaper correspondents in the field have aroused a storm of indignation. The object is evidently to put it in the power of the General to suppress criticism. It seems certain neither the Viceroy nor Commander-in-chief had any hand in their promulgation. Their withdrawal is hoped for.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—A correspondent of the *Times* at Simla says the idea must be abandoned that we intend to stand free in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. It cannot be too soon published that we mean to remain in the country. He indicates the tendency at Simla is strongly in favor of disintegration rather than attempt to set up a strong central government at Cabul.

SIMLA, Oct. 27.—The enquiry into the massacre at Cabul is proceeding. The Ameer's father-in-law, the ex-Governor of Cabul, and the Minister of Finance, are under close arrest.

CABUL, Oct. 27.—The five men hanged for complicity in the massacre of the British Embassy include the Kotwal of Cabul and two generals, one of royal blood. One of the generals, it is charged, dragged the head of Cavagnari from the British Residency to the Bala-Hissar.

### THE IRISH LAND QUESTION.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Previous to his departure for America at the end of next month, Mr. Parnell, the Home Rule leader, will visit some of his large English constituencies, and Anglo-Irish committees for the furtherance of the objects of the National Land League are to be formed with a central committee in London. At a land meeting at Enniscorthy yesterday six thousand persons were addressed by Mr. Parnell.

### SENTENCED FOR LIBEL.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Adolphus Rosenberg, of *Town Talk*, was to-day sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for libelling Mrs. Langtry, and six months' imprisonment on each of the indictments charging him with similar offences against Mrs. West and Lord Londesborough respectively, and at the expiration of the term to be bound over in £2,000 for good behavior for eighteen months. Justice Hawkins regretted that he could not impose a sentence of hard labor.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—The sentences are concurrent, therefore the whole imprisonment will be only eighteen months.

### AN ELOPEMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—It is stated the daughter of the French General of Division, De Galliffet, Commandant at Tours, has eloped from Paris to London for the purpose of marrying the son of Musurus Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador here.

### A GREAT LIBERAL MEETING IN MANCHESTER.

At the great Liberal demonstration in Manchester, on Friday, Lord Hartington sharply attacked Lord Salisbury's recent speech. He said that the policy indicated in Lord Salisbury's circular had not been carried out, and that Russia had been confirmed in all the conquests she had made by the Treaty of San Stefano. Discussing reforms in Turkey, Lord Hartington characterized Lord Salisbury's defence of the assertion that England had frequently spent blood and treasure in the defence of bad Governments as an immoral policy. Referring to the claims of Greece he said he believed that Great Britain was the only obstacle at this moment to the satisfaction of those claims. He declared the Government's Afghan policy would end in annexation.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The *Times* commenting on Lord Hartington's speech at Manchester, says it was not equal to the occasion, or to what might be expected of the leader of a great party at a critical moment. Lords Hartington and Salisbury differ respecting certain broad facts, and the country will not be on the side of the Liberal leader.

### THE "NUEVO POJARO" CATASTROPHE.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 25.—Captain Diaz, of the Havana steamer "Nuevo Pojaro," says at the time the steamer was burned there were on board, in addition to the officers and crew, four merchants, all supposed lost, and thirteen soldiers, only one of whom was saved. Of the officers Captain Diaz and the first and second mates were rescued. Only thirteen of the crew of forty-two were saved. The total number aboard the steamer was fifty-nine souls. Watch was being changed at 4 a.m on October 18th, and the officers were joking when the cry "Fire!" was heard. The heat was extreme, and command was passed to "Veer ship" This gave no relief, however, for the engineers were stifled to death at the engines, and the steamer still moved on. This fanned the flame into the wildest fury. The men were dreadfully burned at the pumps, and all abandoned them in the wildest terror. The officers were no longer heard or obeyed, and the utmost disorder and insubordination followed. The boats were lowered only to be crushed beneath the wheels. The captain while endeavoring to prevent a like disaster to the boat on the larboard side was hurled head foremost in the water. If any one was saved by the boats, the captain thinks it must have been those astern. Everybody now sprang into the water preparing to meet death. The sea was black with human beings, clinging desperately to pieces of wood. The steamer soon burned to the water's edge and disappeared. Many were almost devoid of clothing, others entirely naked. The second officer, when the rescuing steamer's light was seen, called upon the men to gather together the little power they had left and shout as loud as they were able. It was this weak cry of almost dying men which saved them.

### THE CUBAN SLAVERY BILL.

The Bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba, to be presented to the Spanish Cortes, provides that slaves aged 55 and over shall become free immediately; those aged 50 in September, 1880; those aged 45 in 1882, those aged 40 in 1884, those aged 35 in 1886, those aged 30 in 1888, and all others in 1890. From 1880 one hundred thousand piastres will be charged on the Cuban Budget for the expenses of emancipation. Three hundred and fifty piastres will be paid to owners for each slave. The Government will, as much as possible, favor immigration. The Free Laborers' Committee on reforms in Cuba has unanimously approved the bill, providing the trade between Spain and Cuba shall only pay coasting duties, which shall be reduced one-third from 1st July, 1880, and entirely abolished in 1883 in favor of moderate differential duty. The bill also proposes to reduce by one-third for three years the duties on articles for consumption imported into Cuba, and to establish relations with the United States with a view to developing the Spanish maritime trade between Cuba, Porto Rico and the United States.

### MGR. PURCELL'S AFFAIRS.

The Cincinnati *Times* says the effort to relieve the needy creditors of Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, are meeting with very discouraging results. The collections promised throughout the country are slow in being taken and small in amount; those in New York Diocese are reported to amount to $37,000. In the Dioceses of Philadelphia and St. Louis no more has been made, and none expected. The smaller dioceses are too poor to do much. It is expected that the amount collected in aid of the Archbishop will not exceed $75,000. This is not enough to pay the interest on the vast debt. All hopes of paying the creditors any large portion of their claims have been abandoned. As this comes to be generally realized, an ugly spirit of dissatisfaction is shown. The priests at the Cathedral are annoyed and frightened almost daily by men who threaten violence if they are not paid. One claimant demanded his money at the point of the revolver.

### THE ANNEXATION OF THE TRANSVAAL.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 7.—A proclamation has been promulgated in the Transvaal declaring the policy of annexation irrevocable. An executive council has been appointed for the province.

THE Boers are much incensed at the off hand warding of the proclamation of annexation.

### THE AUSTRO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

The *Cologne Gazette*, a journal known to be directly inspired by the Prussian Foreign Office, states that Prince Bismarck has made a most important communication to the Federal Council, whom he caused to be summoned to Berlin a few days ago. He laid before the Council copies of two protocols which had been drawn up at Vienna in presence of the Emperor Francis Joseph, providing for an offensive and defensive alliance between the two Empires. The Austrian Emperor signed the protocol with the reservation that it was not to be binding upon him until it had received the signature of the German Kaizer. Prince Bismarck, in laying these papers before the Council, said that he recognized the gravity of the situation, and acknowledged the propriety of taking the representatives of the people into his confidence. The proposed alliance might, and probably would be resented by a great power in the north of Europe, and this resentment might be so violent as to lead to war. "But the Council," added the Chancellor, "should weigh all the conditions of the situation, and act for the best interests of the Fatherland. As for myself," he said, in conclusion, "I am so convinced that the proposed alliance is vitally necessary for our safety, that I am resolved to make its acceptance by our Emperor a condition of my remaining in office. If he refuses to sign the protocols, I shall at once resign my office and retire to end my days at Varzin." The Council gave their approval to the protocols, and immediately afterwards Count Stalberg, Minister of State, proceeded to Baden, where the Emperor William is now sojourning, to ask his sanction. Under the pressure thus brought to bear upon him, the Emperor signed the protocols, protesting that he considered the step an unwise one to take in the present condition of Europe. These papers contain the terms of the contract of alliance between Austria-Hungary and Germany, which is the ultimate outcome of the conference between Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy some time since. They are said to have nothing more in view than to preserve the peace of Europe, but at the same time it is asserted here by those who claim to know something of the matters involved, that their provisions are such as to lead almost with certainty to perilous complications with the Russians. It is asserted that the terms of the alliance were chiefly dictated by Prince Bismarck, and are strongly impressed with the leading features of his traditional policy. Whether England is openly invited to become an active party to this new holy alliance has not been revealed.

### SHIP ON FIRE—MANY LIVES LOST.

A Havana despatch says the steamer "Pajaro del Oceano," lost on the voyage between Porto Rico and St. Thomas, took fire in the cargo among boxes of petroleum, and in five minutes she was ablaze. As far as known, forty passengers and crew have perished. Her boats were dashed to pieces by the screw, and only one load of people is known to have been saved. The persons rescued by the steamer "Louise H" from the "Pajaro del Oceano" were brought here by the Captain of the "Louise H." He reports that on the evening of the 18th, in passing through the Bahama Channel, he heard a hail from the sea and stopped and picked up five men clinging to a frail raft. He cruised in the vicinity until the forenoon of the 19th and picked up in all seventeen men. The captain of the "Pajaro" says the steamer left Havana October 16th for Neuveitas, with a general cargo, including prisoners and ammunition for the Spanish army. Everything went all right until four in the morning of October 18th, when in the Bahama Straits, between Paredon and Lobas lights, an alarm of fire was sounded. The captain, passengers and crew, who were in their beds at the time, were aroused, and it was found that the vessel was on fire amidships. She was then in a sheet of flame and general confusion ensued. Some of the passengers and crew were running to the stern and jumping overboard in their night clothes with whatever small objects they could lay their hands on to serve as life preservers, while others were trying to lower the boats. The vessel burnt to the water's edge and sunk in less than four hours. There were on board forty-two men of the crew and seventeen or twenty passengers, including six officers and soldiers of the Spanish army. Among the unfortunates picked up were the captain, two mates, and one soldier. Of this number the captain and five or six of the crew were badly burnt and otherwise injured. These parties when picked up had been floating eighteen hours on pieces of planks, and almost naked. Five of the crew took to the small boat, and are supposed to have been picked up. One boat was lowered, and twenty passengers and some of the crew took to it, but are supposed to have been lost. Those who were picked up, were in a fearful state from long exposure to sun and sea. Their flesh is torn and chafed from contact with the rough boards to which they clung and against which the swell of the sea caused their unprotected limbs to grind and rub until great patches of skin were worn away, while salt water and fierce sunshine combined finished the work. Besides they are all stiff and sore in every respect, and in their destitute condition present a pitiable sight. There was one woman, the stewardess on the "Pajaro." One of the survivors relates his efforts to save her. He had her at his side for some hours, until he could no longer hold her up, and she sank exhausted. Doubtless many were eaten by sharks, for the second mate and a companion, who were floating with a plank to support themselves, saw a shark approaching, and managed, by climbing on to the top, to avoid him for the moment, when he turned and went away. The "Pajaro" was formerly an American vessel, known as the "Niagara," and ran between New York and Havana. The captain and men speak in the highest terms of the officers and crew of the "Louise H." for the manner in which they were treated. The Englishmen furnished clothing for the naked and attended those hurt.

### SITTING BULL'S INDIANS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs Washington, has received a despatch from the Agent at Red Cloud Agency, saying that twenty of Sitting Bull's Indians were just in with a pass from Major Walsh, the British officer at the nearest post across the border. Many will come when the river freezes. Do you want them fed? To this the Commissioner replied: "Require Sitting Bull's Indians to surrender arms and ponies, place them by themselves under surveillance of the police, and feed them." The Commissioner, by order of the Secretary of the Interior, also telegraphed as follows: "Sitting Bull Indians returning must be looked on virtually as prisoners of war. They must surrender arms and horses. The idea must not be permitted to be spread that they can simply come back and be fed. Every one of them, if fed, must be made to earn his rations by work for the Government, by repairing roads and putting up telegraph poles, or other useful work. Enforce this policy strictly, and keep them well watched."

### DEFEAT OF CHINESE NEAR KASHGAR.

Intelligence in Simla from Yarkand, of 31st August, announces that 12,000 Andijanis, Kirghiz and Kipchaks reached Mingyul, near Kashgar, where they met a large force of Chinese. Two indecisive engagements were fought, and the Chinese lost many killed. A Kipchak spy who was arrested stated that the Russians supplied the stores to the invaders. The Chinese troops from Yangi Hisar and Yar Been were despatched against them. Another Andijan column advancing across the Altai Panier Mountains captured Sirikol.

### THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUEBEC, Oct. 27.

The Legislative Council met at 11 a.m., and immediately adjourned till to-morrow. There was no excitement whatever this morning, very few people being present. Mr. Starnes was the only Cabinet minister present. A body of police was present to maintain order.

### NOT FAR WRONG.

The Winnipeg *Times* says: "Lord Beaconsfield was not so far wrong in speaking of the emigration from the United States to the Canadian North-West, as the fact of one-fourth of the immigrants who arrived by last night's train coming from that country to settle here clearly shows."

### SAD DEATH OF A YOUNG MONTREALER.

A QUARREL IN A LONDON (ONT.) HOTEL, WHICH RESULTS IN THE DEATH OF F. L. GUNDLACK.

A fracas occurred about midnight on the 24th inst. at the Grigg House, which has led to the death of one of the persons engaged in it. It seems that Francis L. Gundlack, who has been in London for the past three weeks on business connected with the Dominion Reporting and Collecting Agency of Montreal, and stopping at the Grigg House, entered the hotel at the hour named, and was about to proceed to his room when he was accosted by a young man named William Drought, who was standing at the counter in company with several others. He addressed Gundlack in offensive raillery, enquiring if he was not one of the "Lilliputian Troupe?" Gundlack said "No." Then Drought asked "If he did not belong to the troupe that had just been playing at the Opera House—the Rentz people?" Gundlack disclaimed any connection with them. "Oh! then," continued Drought, "I guess you are a mercantile man," at the same time tendering a card. To this Gundlack replied that, "If he had business to transact with him, his office hours were between 9 and 4." He tried to withdraw, but Drought, uttering some offensive phrase said to be obscene, Gundlack said: "D——n you,

YOU HAVE INSULTED ME,"

and struck him in the face. Drought drew a short ebony cane and struck his opponent a blow on the side of the head, just below the temple. The combatants were at once separated by some members of the Forester's Grand Lodge who had been dining at the hotel that evening, and were then in the waiting-room. Gundlack went up to his room holding his hand to his head. On the landing he met Mr. Grigg and told him of the occurrence, saying he had been insulted and struck in his house. Nothing more serious was thought of the case till this morning, when Gundlack was found on the floor of his room insensible, where he appears to have fallen out of bed. All efforts to rouse him were futile, and he died at six o'clock in the evening. The cause of his death was the effusion of blood on the brain, induced by a rupture of an artery. Drought was arrested during the day, and appeared overwhelmed with grief over what he had done, and said

HE MUST HAVE BEEN DRUNK,

as he had no recollection of striking the blow. Gundlack is well connected in Montreal. He has been regarded as a sort of theatrical character, associating with members of that fraternity, and claiming to write for a New York sporting paper.

The inquest was opened on the 28th inst., but was adjourned for a week. The young man Drought was present in charge of Detective Phair.

### COTTON MANUFACTURING IN CANADA.

THE ARRIVAL OF MACHINERY—WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE GROWTH OF THE INDUSTRY.

The SS. "Sarmatian" last week brought 380 packages of machinery, consigned to the directors of the Stormont Cotton Company for their new mills at Cornwall, and the preceding steamer brought a large quantity also, while the remainder may be expected to arrive by the next incoming steamship of the Allan Line. Considering the extent of these mills, the work of erecting the buildings and bringing them to their present state for the reception of machinery, has been carried out with great dispatch. Although there are larger mills in the Dominion, none will be able, perhaps, to boast more perfect appointments for the manufacture of cotton fabric. There will be twelve thousand spindles and two hundred and fifty looms in the mills, and the whole, it is now expected, will go into operation on or about the first of December.

With the completion of those at Cornwall Canada will possess

EIGHT FIRST-CLASS COTTON MILLS,

with the prospect of a ninth at an early date. The mills are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Valleyfield (the largest in the Dominion) | 1 |
| New Brunswick | 1 |
| Hochelaga | 1 |
| Cornwall | 2 |
| Thorold, Ont | 1 |
| Dundas, do | 1 |
| Coaticook | 1 |
| Total | 8 |

The ninth is about

TO BE BUILT AT WEST FARNHAM.

The municipality of that township lately offered a bonus of $25,000 to encourage the formation of a company and a substantial one has since been organized, a large portion of the stock being already taken up.

With all these mills it need hardly be hinted that the profits of cotton manufacture must become materially less. The question is asked by many interested, is there not a danger of the cotton interest being overdone in Canada as is the woollen interest? A gentleman conversant with the trade assured our reporter to-day that all the mills are at present

HOLDING HEAVY STOCKS,

and find it difficult to place their products, and that goods are accumulating for which they cannot get a market. Manufacturers are endeavoring to maintain present prices, but in view of recent reductions by American manufacturers it is possible they will have to submit to lower prices. "The 'National Policy' is on its trial," our informant remarked, "to the fullest extent in the matter of cotton, and it will soon be seen whether in that trade it is a benefit to the country or not."

### THE QUEBEC POLITICAL CRISIS.

As the hour approached yesterday for the House to meet, large crowds thronged the Parliament Buildings. Caucus meetings were held by both parties.

The following names are mentioned as having been discussed at the Conservative caucus meeting as likely to be in the Conservative Ministry should Mr. Joly be defeated: Speaker, Wurtele or Mathieu; Premier, *pro tem.*, Chapleau; Loranger, Solicitor-General; Paquet, Crown Lands; Lynch, Attorney-General; Church, Treasurer; Provincial Secretary, De La Bruere.

On the assembling of the House, as soon as the formal preliminaries were disposed of, Mr. Joly, seconded by Mr. Langelier, moved a resolution censuring the Legislative Council for not voting the supplies.

Mr. Lynch followed by a motion to the effect that it was the duty of the members to put an end to the deadlock, and unite in forming a strong and efficient administration, who will command a working majority of the people's representatives. The motion was seconded by Mr. Flynn, who has deserted the Liberal party.

Mr. Joly, in reply to the motion, said on the question of the support extended to his Government, he claimed that the preceding Government had been supported by railway rings, which gave it a majority of twenty-five, while he, with a majority of only four votes, had preferred to lose half that majority rather than give way to similar rings at the bidding of the member for Levis. He was satisfied that, whatever position he occupied in the House, his Government was stronger in the eyes of the country than ever it was before.

The House adjourned until half-past seven, when it reassembled again, and a long discussion ensued, the Hon. Messrs. Joly, Chapleau, Lynch and Flynn speaking. The House adjourned without taking a vote at 1.10, on motion of Mr. Chauveau, who occupies a seat on the cross benches.

MR. JAMES ASHBURY, who has been visiting the west coast of Africa, had a narrow escape at Lagos. His foot slipped as he was boarding the vessel in a high surf, and he went down encumbered with sea boots and a macintosh coat. It required almost superhuman efforts of the twelve or fourteen men in the surf-boat to keep it from the ship's side, one lurch being within a couple of inches of Mr. Ashbury's head, which would have been smashed between the two vessels. Providential as this escape was, not less so was his escape from the sharks, with which the water swarms. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts, another devoted yachts-"man," while passing Jersey in her steam-yacht, the "Walrus," narrowly escaped shipwreck, the vessel striking a reef and knocking an ugly hole in its side near the engine-room.

# DAVID'S LITTLE LAD.

*BY L. T. MEADE.*

CHAPTER IX.—*(Continued.)*

The knowledge gained by the visit; the knowledge gained by listening to Owen's and David's conversation; the knowledge, perhaps greater than all, which I had won by my friendship for Miles and Nan, inspired in me the strongest respect and admiration for the brave collier. He works in the dark; his heroic deeds are little heard of beyond his own circle; and yet he is as true a hero as the soldier in the field of battle or the sailor in the storm. His battle-field is the mine; his enemies earth, air, fire, and water. Any moment the earth can bury him in a living tomb; a vast quantity of that solid coal may give way, and crush him beneath its weight. Any instant the air, in the poisoned form of black or after-damp, may fill his lungs, take all power from his limbs, fell him, in his strength and prime to the earth, and leave him there dead; or in half an instant, through the explosion of a match, the wrong adjustment of a safety-lamp, the whole mine may from end to end become a cavern of lurid fire, destroying every living thing within its reach. Or one stroke too many of the miner's pick may let in a volume of black and stagnant water from an unused and forgotten pit, which, rising slowly at first, then gaining in volume, in strength, in rapidity, buries the miners in a watery grave of horrible and loathsome desolation.

Yes, the miners are brave. For small pay they toil unremittingly, laboring in the dark, exposed to many dangers. Day by day these men go down into the mines literally with their lives in their hands. The wives, mothers, sisters, know well what the non-arrival of a husband, father, brother means. They hope a little, fear much; weep over the mangled remains when they can have even that poor source of consolation; and then the widow who has lost her husband dries her eyes, puts her shoulder to the wheel, and, like a true Spartan woman, when his turn comes, sends down her boy to follow in his father's steps, and, if God wills it, to die bravely, as his father died before him.

I visited the schools about Ffynon, and noticed the bright, dark-eyed Welsh children, each boy among them destined to become a collier as he grew up. Many of these boys shrunk from it, struggled against it, feared it as a coming nightmare. Some few, as the dreaded time drew near, ran away to sea, preferring the giving-up of father and mother, and encountering the hardships of the sea, to the greater hardships of the mine; but most of them yielded to the inevitable fate.

I found, too, on observation, that the colliers of Ffynon were a religious people. The sentiments I had heard, in astonishment and almost awe, dropping from the lips of little Miles, I found were the sentiments rather of the many than the few. They lived an intense life, and they needed, and certainly possessed, an intense faith.

The body of them were not church people; they had a simple and impassioned service of their own, generally held in the Welsh tongue. At these services, after an accident, slight or great, the men and women often bowed their heads and wept. Their services were alive and warm, breathing the very breath of devotion, suited to their untrained but strong natures. They left them with the sense of a present God alive in each heart; a God who would go with them into the mine, who would accompany them through the daily toil and danger, and, if need be, and His will called them, would carry them safely, even in a chariot of fire, into the Golden City.

To the religious miner, the descriptions of heaven, as written in the Apocalypse, were the very life of his life. He loved to sit by the fire on Sunday evenings, and slowly read from the well-worn page to his listening wife, and his lads and lasses, of the city sparkling with gems and rich with gold. To the man who toiled in the deepest of darkness, a land without night or shadow was a theme of rapture. To the man who knew danger and pain, who fought every day with grim death, that painless shore, that eternal calm, that home where father, mother, brother, sister, rudely parted and torn asunder here, should be together, and God with them, was an anchor to his soul. No place on earth could be more real and present than heaven was to the religious collier. Take it from him, and he could do no more work in the dark and dangerous mine; leave it with him, and he was a hero.

The colliers had one proud motto, one badge of honor, which each father bequeathed as his most precious possession to his son—this motto was "Bravery;" one stigma of everlasting disgrace, which, once earned, nothing could wipe out—"Cowardice." In the collier's creed, no stone was too heavy to roll away to rescue a brother from danger. Into the midst of the fire and the flood, into the fatal air of the after-damp, they must go without shrinking to save a companion who had fallen a victim to these dangers. Each man, as he toiled to rescue his fellow-man, knew well that he in his turn would risk life itself for him. No man reflected credit on himself for this, no man regarded it as other than his most simple and obvious duty.

Into the midst of this simple, brave, and in many ways noble people came Owen, with his science and his skill. He went down into the mine day after day, quickly mastered its intricacies, quickly discovered its defects, quickly lighted upon its still vast stores of unused treasures. At the end of a month he communicated the result to David. I was seated by the open window, and I heard, in detached sentences, something of what was spoken, as the brothers paced the little plot of ground outside, arm-in-arm. As I watched them, I noticed for the first time some of the old look of confidence and passion on Owen's face. The expressive eyes revealed this fact to me; the full hazel irids, the pupils instinct with fire, the whole eyes beaming with a long-lost gladness, proclaimed to me that the daring, the ambition I had loved was not dead.

"Give me but a year, David," I heard him say, in conclusion. "Give me but a year, and I shall see my way to it. In a year from this time, if you but give me permission to do as I think best, the mine shall begin to pay you back what I have lost to you."

David's voice, in direct contrast to Owen's, was deep and sad.

"I don't want that," he said, laying his hand on his brother's arm; "I want something else."

"What?" asked Owen.

"I want something else," continued David. "This is it: Owen, I want you to help me fulfil a duty, a much neglected duty. I take myself to task very much for the gross way I have passed it by hitherto. God knows it was my ignorance, not my wilful neglect; but I ought to have known. This is no real excuse. Owen, I have lived contented at Tynycymmer, and forgotten, or almost forgotten, this old mine. I left things in the hands of the manager; I received the money it brought without either thought or comment. And all the time, God help me, the place was behind its neighbors. I had not much money to expend on it, and I was content it should be worked on the old system, never thinking, never calculating, that the old system involved danger and loss of life. The mine is not ventilated as the other mines are. In no mine in the neighborhood do so many deaths occur. You yourself have discovered it to be full of many dangers. So, Owen, what I ask of you is this; help me to lift this sin of my neglect off my soul. I don't want the money, Owen it is enough for me—it is more than enough—to see you as you now are. The money, I repeat, is a thing to me of no value, but the people's lives are of much. I can and will raise the sum you require to put the mine into a state of safety, to perfect the ventilation, to do all that can be done to lessen the danger for the colliers. Do your part in this as quickly as possible, Owen, and let us think nothing of money gains for the present."

While David was speaking, Owen had again drawn a veil of perfect immobility over his face. Impossible, with this veil on, to guess his thoughts or fathom his feelings.

"Of course, of course," he said, "the ventilation shall be improved, and all that is necessary done."

CHAPTER X.

LITTLE TWENTY.

I had not forgotten my promise to visit Nan on the day her brother first went down into the mine.

I selected a bundle of illustrated papers—some old copies of *Punch*—as, judging from the delight I took in them myself, I hoped they would make little Nan laugh. I also put a sixpenny box of paints into my pocket. These sixpenny boxes were the most delightful things the Tynycymmer children had ever seen; so, doubtless, they would look equally nice in the eyes of Nan.

Thomases' cottage was one of a row that stood just over the pit-bank. I ascended the rather steep hill which led to it, entered the narrow path which ran in front of the whole row of houses, and where many women were now hanging out clothes to dry, and knocked at Nan's door. She did not hear me; she was moving briskly about within, and singing to her work. Her voice sounded happy, and the Welsh words and Welsh air were gay. I knocked a second time, then went in.

"I am so glad to hear you singing, Nan," I said. "I was sure you would be in trouble, for I thought Miles had gone into the mine to-day!"

Little Nan was arranging some crockery on the white dresser. She stopped at the sound of my voice and turned round, with the large china teapot in her hand. When I had seen her on Saturday, seated weeping on the old cinder-heap, I had regarded her as a very little child. Now I perceived my mistake. Nan was no child; she was a miniature woman. I began to doubt what effect my copies of *Punch* and my sixpenny paints would produce on this odd mixture; more particularly when she said, in a quiet, old-fashioned voice:

"But he did go into the mine, Miss Morgan; Miles went down the shaft at five o'clock this mornin'."

"You take it very calmly when the time comes," I continued; "I thought you would have been in a terrible state."

"Yes; ain't I easy!" said Nan. "I never thought as the Lord 'ud help me like this; why, I ain't frightened at all!"

"But there's just as much danger as ever there was," I said. "Your not being frightened does not make it at all safer for Miles down in the pit."

I made this remark, knowing that it was both unkind and disagreeable, but I was disappointed; I had meant to turn comforter. I was provoked to find my services unnecessary.

"There ain't no danger to-day," replied Nan, to my last pleasant assurance.

"How can you say that?" I asked.

"'Cause the Lord revealed it to me in a dream."

Now I, too, believed in dreams. I was as superstitious as the most superstitious Welsh girl could possibly be. Gwen, my isolated life, my Welsh descent, had all made me this. It was, therefore, with considerable delight that, just when I was beginning to place Nan very low in my category of friends, I found that I could claim her for a kindred spirit.

"You are a very odd little girl," I said; "but I'm sure I shall like you. See! I've brought you *Punch* and the *Illustrated News*, and a box of paints; and perhaps I shall show you how to color these pictures as the children did at Tynycymmer."

Then I seated myself uninvited, and unrolled my treasures. My newspapers, my copies of *Punch*, my paint-box with the lid off, were all revealed to Nan's wondering eyes.

"Get me a saucer and a cup of water," I said, "and I'll show you how to color this picture; and then you can pin it up against the wall for your father to see when he comes home."

"If you please, miss," said Nan, dropping a little courtesy, and then coming forward and examining the print in question with a critical eye, "if you please, miss, I'd rather not."

"What do you mean?" I said.

"Well, miss, I'm very gratified to you; but father, he don't like pictures pasted up on the walls; and, indeed, Miss Morgan," getting very red, her sloe-black eyes gleaming rather angrily, "I 'as no time for such child's play as lookin' at pictures and colorin' of 'em, and making messes in cups and plates. I 'as enough to do to wash h'up the cups and saucers as is used for cookin', and keepin' the house tidy, and makin' the money go as far and as comfort as possible. I'm very gratified to you, miss; but I 'as no time for that nonsense. I ain't such a baby as I looks."

As little Nan spoke, she grew in my eyes tall and womanly, while I felt myself getting smaller and smaller—in fact, taking the place I had hitherto allotted to her. I rolled up my despised goods hastily, rose to my feet, and spoke:

"You are not half as nice as you looked. I am very sorry that I disturbed so busy and important a person. As I see you don't want me, I shall wish you good-morning."

I had nearly reached the door, when Nan ran after me, laid her hand on my arm, and looked into my face with her eyes full of tears.

"I ain't a-wishin' you to go," she said; "I wants you to set down and talk to me woman-like."

"How old are you, you strange creature?" I said; but I was restored to good-humor, and sat down willingly enough.

"I'm ten," said Nan; "I'm small for my h'age, I know."

"You are, indeed, small for your age," I said, "and your age is very small. Why, Nan, whatever you may pretend about it, you are a baby."

"No, I ain't," said Nan, gravely and solemnly; "it ain't years only as makes us babies or women; 'tis—"

"What?" I said, "do go on."

"Well, miss, I believes as 'tis h'anxiety. Miles says as I has a very h'anxious mind. He says I takes it from mother, and that h'ages one up awful."

"I've no doubt of it," I said. "I've felt it myself; 'tis overpowering."

"I don't think you knows it much, miss," said Nan. "I should say, from the looks o' you, that you was much younger nor me."

"Mind what you're about," I said; "I'm sixteen—a young lady full grown. But come now, Nan, with all your anxiety, you were merry enough when I came in. You did sing out in such a jolly style, I thought you such a dear little thing. I did not know you were an old croak."

"Why, yes," said Nan, half smiling, and inclined to resume her song, "I'm as light as a feather this mornin'. That's the Lord's doing."

"What did the Lord do for you, Nan?"

"He sent me a token, miss, as sure as sure could be, and it came just in the minute before waking."

"What was it?" I repeated, for little Nan had paused; her face had grown soft and almost beautiful; the hard, unpleasing lines of care and anxiety had vanished; and in their stead, behold! the eyes were full of love and faith, the lips tender, trustful, but withal triumphant.

"I was sore fretted," she began, "as father couldn't go down with Miles. He had to stay to go over the mine with the strange gentleman as is to be manager; and Miles going down h'all alone reminded me sore of Stephie. And I was frettin', frettin', frettin', and the prayers, nor the hymns, nor nothing couldn't do me no good; and Miles hisself, at last he were fain to be vexed with me; and when I went to bed my heart was h'all like a lump o' lead, and I felt up to forty, at the very least. And then it was that the Lord saw the burden was too big for me, and He sent me the dream."

"What was it, Nan?"

"I thought, Miss, as I seed the Lord hisself, all pitiful and of tender mercy. I seed Him as plain as I sees you; and He looked me through and through, very sorrowful, as I shouldn't trust Him; and Miles, he was standin' on the cage just afore it went down; and there was an empty place near Miles, and I saw that every one had their comrade and friend with them, 'cept Miles; and then the Lord, He went and stood by Miles on the empty space, and he put His arm round Miles, and He looked at me; and I saw the Lord and Miles, going down into the dark, dark pit together."

"I'm sure that was true," I said. "That was very much what Miles said himself, don't you remember? You were much better after your dream, were you not, Nan?"

"Yes, miss; I was light and easy in my mind as if I was twenty!"

"What do you mean now?" I said.

"Well, Miss Morgan, I can't help it. I know I'm queer; the folks all say I'm queer. I know I haven't h'aged with years. Sometimes, miss, the anxiety brings me up to fifty, and I feels my hair's a-turnin' white; then, again, I'm thirty or forty; most times I feels like thirty; but now and then, as to-day, the Lord gives me a special revelation; and then, why, I'm as light as a feather, and down to twenty; but I'm never below that, miss."

And yet I meant to offer that creature toys! Such was my mental comment. But before I could speak again the door was opened, and a tall man, coal-black, with gleaming eyeballs and snowy teeth, came in. He took no notice of me—perhaps he did not see me—but in passing through to another room he called out, in a full, cheery voice:

"I say, little lass, how do you feel?"

"Fine, father; down to twenty."

"Well, Twenty, bustle about and get me some dinner. I'll be ready for it in ten minutes."

"I must go away now," I said, rising.

"No, miss, that you mustn't; I wants you to see father. Father's a wonderful man, Miss Morgan. He have had a sight o' trouble, one way and t'other, and he's up to fifty in years; but the Lord He keeps him that strong and full o' faith, he never passes thirty in his mind. But there, what a chatterbox I am, and father a-wantin' his dinner!"

The old-fashioned mortal moved away, laid a coarse but clean cloth on a small table, dished up some bacon and potatoes in a masterly manner, and placed beside them a tin vessel, which she informed me was a miner's "jack," full of cold tea.

"Father will never go down into the mine without his jack o' tea," she explained; and just then the miner, his face and hands restored to their natural hue, came in.

"Father," said Nan, in quite a stately fashion, "this lady is Miss Morgan. She's a very kind lady, and she spoke good words to Miles o' Saturday."

"Mornin' miss," said the miner, pulling his front lock of hair; "I am proud to see you, miss, and that I am. And now, lass," turning to his daughter, "you'll have no call to be anxious now no more, for this young lady's brother was h'all over the mine this mornin'. and he and Squire Morgan promises that all that is right shall be done, and the place made as snug and tight as possible. That young gentleman, miss," again addressing me, "is very sharp. He knows wot he's about, that he do!"

"Is the mine dangerous?"

"No, no," said the collier, winking impressively at me while Nan was helping herself to a potato, "but might be made safer, as I says, might be made safer; another shaft let down, and wentilation made more fresher. But there! praise the Lord, 'tis all to be done, and that in no time. Why, that mine will be so safe in a month or two that little Nan might play there, if she so minded."

As the big man spoke, looking lovingly at his tiny daughter, and the daughter replied, with anxious, knitted brows, "You know, father, as I don't play," he looked the younger of the two.

"No more you does, Twenty," he replied; "but even Twenty can put away her fears and sing us a song when she hears a bit of good news."

"Shall I sing a hymn, father?"

"Well, yes, my lass, I does feel like praisin'. There, you begin, and I'll foller up."

Little Nan laid down her knife and fork, fixed her eyes straight before her, clasped her hands, and began:

"'We shall meet beyond the river
By and by,
And the darkness shall be over
By and by.
With the toilsome journey done,
And the glorious battle won,
We shall shine forth as the sun
By and by.'"

She paused, looked at her father, who joined her in the next verse:

"'We shall strike the harps of glory
By and by.
We shall sing redemption's story
By and by:
And the strains for evermore
Shall resound in sweetness o'er
Yonder everlasting shore
By and by.

"'We shall see and be like Jesus
By and by.
Who a crown of life shall give us
By and by.
All the blest ones who have gone
To the land of life and song
We with gladness shall rejoin
By and by!'"

I have given the words, but I cannot describe the fervent looks that accompanied them, nor catch any echo here of the sweet voice of the child, or the deep and earnest tones of the man. The strong spiritual life in both their natures came leaping to the surface. The man forgot the stranger by his hearth; he saw his God. The child, too, forgot her fears and her anxieties, and as she sung she became really young.

CHAPTER XI.

THEY TALKED OF MONEY.

Since my arrival at smoky, ugly Ffynon, I had never again to complain of being buried alive.

The life I led was certainly not the life I should have chosen. I was young. I had day-dreams. Had the choice been mine, I should have liked, as all other young things, to win for myself either pleasure, love, or fame. But the choice was not mine; and at Ffynon, strange as it may seen, I grew more contented than I had been now for many years at Tynycymmer.

I was pleased with the people. I liked their occupation, their life. I soon found interests outside myself—a grand secret. Thus I grew happy. Nan and Miles soon also became my real friends. I learned to appreciate their characters, to understand them. They were alike in many ways, but in far more ways were they different. Nan had more character and more originality than Miles, but Miles had far more simple bravery than Nan. They were both religious; but Miles's religion was the least dreamy and the most practical. On the whole, I think the boy had the grander nature, and yet I think I loved the girl the best.

I made many other acquaintances among the colliers, but these two children were my friends.

In about a fortnight after Owen's return, David went back to Tynycymmer, and we settled down quietly into our new and altered life. From morning to night Owen was busy, now making engineering plans, now down in the mine. As a boy he had been dilatory and fitful in his movements, working hard one day, dreaming or idling away the next. But now this boyish character had disappeared; now all this was changed. Now he worked unremittingly, unflinchingly. He had a goal before him, and to this goal he steadily directed his steps, looking neither to the right hand nor to the left. In his present plans, whatever they may have been, mother helped him. Mother gave him of her sympathy and her interest. Long ago, dearly as they loved each other, I don't think those two natures had quite met; but this was no longer so now. The same hope animated both pair of eyes, the same feeling actuated both breasts. They had long conferences, anxious and yet hopeful consultations; but it was less in their words than in their faces that I read that their wishes were the same.

I never saw mother look happier. Her long-lost son seemed now more her son than ever.

And I—had I, too, got back my Owen? Had my hero returned? Was this my brother, once dead to me, now alive again?

Alas! no. We were friends, Owen and I; we were outwardly affectionate, outwardly all that could be wished. But the man of the world made no advances of heart and confidence to the still childish sister, and the sister was glad that this should be so. We kissed each other affectionately night and morning, we chatted familiarly, we broached a thousand gay topics; but on the old sacred ground we neither of us ventured to set our feet. After a time I concluded that Owen had really forgotten the old days; and, believing this, I yet was glad.

Why so? Why was my heart thus hard and unforgiving? Had my love for Owen really died? I do not think it had. Looking back on that winter now, with the light of the present making all things clear, I believe that this was not so. I know now what was wrong. I know that I, by my pride, by the lack of all that was noble in my affection, had set up a thin wall of ice between my brother's heart and my own.

Once, I think, Owen made an effort, though a slight one, to break it down. He had been talking to my mother for an hour or more. Their interview had excited him; and, with the excitement still playing in his eyes, he came to my side and stood close to me as I bent down to water some plants.

"Poor little girl!" he said, laying his hand on my hair, "you are very good to come and live in this poky, out-of-the-way corner of the world; but never mind, Gwladys; soon there will be plenty of money, and you can do as you like."

"How soon, Owen?" I said, raising my head and looking in his face.

"How soon? In a year, at farthest."

"Will the mine, then, be safe in a year?"

The bright look left Owen's face. "What do you know of the mine, child?" he laughed. "I am speaking about money."

I made no reply to this, though Owen waited for it. I watered my plants in silence, and then walked away. Yes, there was a gulf between us.

I might have broken it down then. He gave me the opportunity. He showed by his manner that the old days still occupied some dim corner of his memory. The old days were not quite forgotten; but I would not break down the wall; I would not breathe on the ice with the breath of love. I walked away, and my opportunity was gone! As I did so, I thought of David's words when he begged of me to help Owen to keep in the right path; when he expressed his fears, and asked me to aid him. I did not aid him; I neglected my duty. Owen was not the only sinner. In God's sight was he the worst?

Meanwhile, in the outside world, the people of Ffynon talked of a good time coming; of freedom from danger; of improvements about to be effected which would enable the mothers to send down their boys into the mine without fear, and would insure the return of the fathers to the children, of the husbands to their wives. Higher wages, too, and more constant employment would follow, the new, safe, and profitable system, which not only would save lives, but bring a much greater proportion of coal to the surface. Thus all parties were bright and happy—all parties happy from their own point of view. But while the miners talked of safety, mother and Owen talked of money.

CHAPTER XII.

YOU ARE CHANGED TO ME.

The events in this story followed each other quickly. I must not delay in writing of them. Hitherto I have but skirted the drama. I have scarcely ventured to lift the folds of the dark curtain, but now I hesitate no longer.

Here! I push back the veil. Let those who will step with me beyond its kind screen. I am going into a battle-field, and the place is gloomy. Heavy with clouds is the sky, red with blood the ground, and cold with death lie the conquered—ay, and the conquerors too. But enough! my story must tell itself. The shadows must come up one by one as they will.

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We were five months at Ffynon, and the dreary winter had nearly passed; a few snow-drops and crocuses were in the garden; and all spring flowers that money could buy and care cultivate adorned the pretty cottage within. I had been on a long rambling expedition, and had taken Nan with me; and Nan had entertained me, as I liked best to be entertained, with accounts of mining life and mining danger. Strange how, when we are young, we do like stories of danger. I came back a good deal excited; for Nan had been giving me particulars, learned from her mother's lips, of the fearful accident caused in our very mine in 1856 by fire-damp, when one hundred and fourteen lives were swept in a moment into eternity. "That was a dark day for Ffynon," said Nan; "not a house without a widow in it, not a home without a dead husband or father. Mother lost her father and brother, and our Stephie was born that very night. Mother warn't twenty then; but she got old in a minute, and never grew young again. Eh, dear," added the small thing, with her heavy old-world sigh, "ain't it a weary world, Miss Morgan?"

"Well, I don't know," I said; "you are inclined to take a dark view of life, but things will brighten, Nan. Owen is making things so delightfully safe down in the mine that soon you'll have no cause to be anxious; and then you'll grow young—as young as me—and enjoy your life."

"I'll never be younger nor twenty," said Nan, solemnly, "never; and, Miss Morgan, I can't help telling you something."

"Well, my dear, what is it?"

"They do say, father and Miles—not to me, for they knows I'm so anxious; but I hears 'em whispering when they thinks I'm asleep o' nights—they do say, that for all Mr. Morgan is so keen about saving the miners and making things safe and compact, that he have the coal pillars what supports the roof cut away to nothing; and the timber what's put in in place o' the pillars ain't thick enough. It don't sound much, I know, but it means much."

"What does it mean, Nan?" I asked.

"Why, falls o' roofs, Miss Morgan. Oh, I knows the sign of 'em! But there," seeing how white my face had grown, "maybe 'tis 'cause I'm an anxious thing; and they do say there's a heap more coal been brought up, and the ventilation is twice as good."

I made no reply to this. I did not say another word. When we came in sight of Nan's cottage, I bade her adieu by a single handshake, and ran home. On the gravel sweep outside the sunny, smiling cottage might be seen the substantial form of Gwen, and by Gwen's side, his hat off, the breeze stirring his wavy brown hair, stood Owen.

Graceful, careless, happy, handsome, looked my brother, as he raised his face to kiss David's boy, who sat astride his shoulder. The baby was kicking, laughing, crowing, stretching his arms, catching at Owen's hair, and making a thousand happy sounds, the first indications of a language he was never to learn perfectly on earth. Alas! what did the baby see in the darkness that made his face the brightest thing I ever looked at—the brightest thing I ever shall look at in this world? The sight of the baby and Gwen caused me to forget Nan's words. I ran forward eagerly, and spoke eagerly.

"Gwen, what a surprise! How delighted I am! Have you come to stay? Oh, you darling, darling pet!"

These last words I addressed to little David, whom I took out of Owen's arms, and covered with kisses. "How much he has grown! What a beauty he is!—like a little king. There, my precious lamb! go back to Owen, for I must give old Gwen a hug!"

Laughing heartily, Owen received him back and perched him anew on his shoulder, while I turned to Gwen, whom I nearly strangled with the vehemence of my embrace. "There, you dear old thing! Have you come to live with us? Oh, how dreadfully, dreadfully, I have missed you! Oh, never mind your cap! I'll quill you another border in no time. Now, are you coming to live here? Do speak, and don't look so solemn."

"Dear, dear, my maid!" said Gwen, shaking herself free, and panting for breath. "Good gracious! Gwladys, my maid, I'm a bit stout, and none so young; and you did shake me awful." A pause, pant, pant, puff, puff, from Gwen. "Why, there! I'm better now, and fit to cry with the joy of seeing you, my maid; but"—with a warding-off gesture of her fat hands—"good gracious, Gwladys, don't fall on me again!" A peal of laughter from Owen, in which the baby joined.

"Speak," I said, solemnly; "if you don't instantly declare your intentions, and the duration of your stay, I shall strangle you."

"'Twas on account o' the fever," said Gwen. At these words my hands dropped to my sides, the baby's laughter ceased to float on the air, and Owen was silent. "There's naught to be frighted at," continued Gwen, observing these signs; "on'y a case or two at the lodge; and little Maggie and Dan, the laundress's children, were rather bad. The Squire said it warn't likely to spread, but it would be best to make all safe. So he sent little David and me here for a fortnight or so. Dear heart! he was sore down in the mouth at sayin' good-bye to the baby; but I was pleased enough, Gwladys, my maid. I wanted to get a sight o' your yellow hair, and to see my mistress and Mr. Owen."

"And I'm delighted to renew my acquaintance with you, Gwen," responded Owen, heartily. "I assure you, I have not forgotten you. There, take baby now," he added. "I think I hear my mother calling you."

When Gwen was gone, Owen, to my surprise, came to my side and drew my hand through his arm.

"I want to talk to you about the baby," he said. "What a splendid fellow he is! How sad he should be blind! Somehow I never realized it before. I always knew that David's boy was without sight, but, as I say, I never took in the meaning of it until I looked into those beautiful dark eyes. Isn't David awfully cut up about it, Gwladys?"

"I'm not sure," I replied. "You must remember, Owen, that he is accustomed to it; and then all about baby's birth was so sad. Indeed, David does not like even to talk much about him. And when we are by, he never takes much notice when he comes into the room; only Gwen tells me how he comes up every night to see him, and how he kisses him. Indeed, I know he quite lives for baby."

"Gwladys, I wish you would tell me about Amy. Was she worthy of that noble fellow?"

I looked at Owen in surprise—surprise from a two-fold cause; but the voice that brought out the unexpected and unusual words trembled.

"He is the noblest fellow I know, quite," said Owen, emphatically, looking me full in the face. "What kind of woman was his wife?"

"I did not know her very well," I replied. "I don't believe I cared greatly for her. Still, I am sure, Owen—yes, I know that she was worthy of David."

Owen turned away his face, looked on the ground. In a moment he spoke in a different tone on a different subject.

"I was quite glad to see that little bit of enthusiasm in you. You used to be a very affectionate, warm-hearted child, and I thought it had all died out."

I felt my face growing crimson. I tried not to speak, then the words burst forth:

"It has not died away; I can love still."

"I make no doubt of that, my dear," continued he, carelessly, "but you have not the same pleasant way of showing it."

He dropped my hand and walked toward the house; but his indifferent words had renewed the feeling with which I had parted from Nan. He, too, might be indifferent, but at least he should know. I would tell him Nan's words.

"Owen, I want to ask you a question."

"Well!" turning round, and leaning his graceful figure against the porch.

"We are going to be rich again before long?"

"Perhaps; I cannot say."

"But you are getting up a lot of coal now out of the mine?"

"Certainly; the weekly supply is nearly double what it was six months ago."

"Then of course we must be rich before long?"

"There is the possibility, but mines are uncertain things." A pause, a scarcely suppressed yawn, then Owen turned on his heel. "I am going in, Gwladys. I don't care to talk business out of business hours, and I want to have a chat with mother."

His tone of easy indifference, coming so soon after seeing Nan's suffering face, and hearing her words of intense anxiety, half maddened me. I know I forgot myself. I ran forward and caught his arm, and made him look me full in the face. No fear then, as he gazed at my crimsoning cheek and angry eye, that he should say I lacked my childhood's enthusiasm.

"You are not going in yet," I said, "for I have got something to say to you—something, I repeat, which I will say. You need not pretend to me, that we are not getting rich, for I know we are. But I ask you one question: Is it right that we should have this money at the risk of the colliers' lives? Is it right, in order that we should have a little more gold, that the coal pillars should be cut away until the roofs are in danger of falling? And is it right that the timber supports should be made thinner than is safe? All this adds to our money, Owen. Is it right that we should grow rich in this way?"

"Good God! Gwladys!" a pause; then, vehemently, "How dare you say such things to me? Who has been telling you such lies?"

"I won't mention the name of the person who has told me the truth, but I have heard it through the colliers. The colliers themselves are speaking of it."

Owen covered his face with his hand. He was trembling, but whether with anger or pain, I could not say. I stood silent, waiting for him to speak. He did not, perhaps for two minutes. Those minutes, watching his trembling hand, seemed like twenty.

"You and the colliers have both made a mistake," he said then. "They have exaggerated notions of the necessary thickness of the coal pillars. I never have them worked beyond what is safe. As to the timber supports, they are measured with the nicest mathematical accuracy. You and they both forget that I am an engineer, that I work the mine with a knowledge which they cannot possess. Good God! to think that I am capable of risking willingly men's lives to gain gold! to think that you, Gwladys, should believe me capable of it! But you are not what you were. Once such words could never have been said by you to me. You are changed to me, utterly, and am bitterly disappointed in you."

He pushed his hat over his eyes, and before I could reply was several paces away, walking rapidly in the direction of the still romantic and once beautiful Rhoda Vale.

CHAPTER XIII.

PRIDE'S PIT.

During the long and dull winter months which preceded this spring, I had been gradually, yet surely, sinking into a state of indifference about Owen. What had commenced with a sense of poignant pain had by this time subsided into, at most, an uncomfortable feeling of dissatisfaction. I knew there was a chord in my heart which, when struck, could set my whole nature out of tune. But was it not possible, in the airs which life played, she might leave this harsh note unsounded? This possibly took place. During the winter months mother, Owen and I spent together, I grew accustomed to be near, and yet far, from him.

Our little home was very bright. A cloud which I had but dimly and unawares partaken in for years had been removed. Why should not I, too, enjoy this season of serenity and bliss? Calling pride to my aid, I did enjoy it. I even loved Owen; not in the old way, but with a very considerable affection. I tried to forget all the past; to give him a place in my heart beside mother and David. And in a measure I was successful; in a measure I put out of sight the ugly cloud, the dark disappointment which had shattered my air-castle and made my childhood's hero dust.

So by the hearth, on winter evenings, I listened to brilliant stories from Owen's lips; stories of his foreign experience; of things he had learned when studying in the German mines; tales of adventure; funny nothings dropped from his lips at these times; pleasant things to listen to, and to think of afterward, when I lay curled up in my warmly curtained bed. But though Owen's mind directed his words at these times, imagination supplying the needful color, a due sense of either absurdity or pathos supplying the necessary point, a musical voice adding intensity to the narrative; yet I think he waited until I had gone to bed to let his heart speak. Then how near may mother and he have drawn! how truly, in a figurative sense, did the hand of one take the hand of the other, did the soul of one respond to the soul of the other, as they whispered of hopes and fears, of a dark past to be atoned for and wiped away by a bright future! For never, never once during the winter did Owen's heart speak to my heart; never until now, to-day—now, when it leaped up into his eyes, and addressed me with a passionate cry of pain. My whole heart responded to those words, to that bitter cry. Trembling, I ran up to my room and locked myself in; trembling I threw myself on my bed, fought and wrestled for a few moments with my tears, then let them come.

Strange as it may seem, my tears flowed with as much pleasure as sorrow. I had made a discovery in that bitter moment. Owen still loved me. Owen had not forgotten the old days. This was a pleasure to me. This was a joy greater than my pain; for I had made so sure that it had all passed from him—all the old happy life, the old day-dreams. Now, for the first time, holding my hands before my burning, tear-dimmed eyes, did it occur to me that I too had sinned. Owen had not forgotten me, that was plain. Perhaps, during the sad years of his exile, some of his softest and best thoughts had been given to the child whose warm love, whose quick appreciation and sympathy, whose unselfish attentions had won so much from him in his boyhood and youth. However or in whatever way he had sinned, he had never forgotten his home or his own people. As soon as possible he had returned to them, not to idle, but to work, and so to work that he might atone for the past. No, Owen had not returned perfect; but was I perfect? How had I treated him—with any true love, with any real sympathy? Alas! he had looked for it, and had been—he himself told me to-day—bitterly disappointed.

And of what had I not accused him. How I admired him with something of the old admiration, something of the old hero-worship, as the stinging words of indignant denial dropped from his lips. He do so base, so cruel, so wicked a thing! How could I possibly so misunderstand him? I sat up on my bed; I wished earnestly then to put Owen in the right and myself in the wrong; but, try as I would, I could not quite come to this wished-for conclusion. Nan's words had not been the only hints I had received. I saw during the winter months that the great popularity with which Owen had been received on his first arrival had hardly abated, but still was clouded and tempered with a scarcely perceptible sign of dissatisfaction. The last manager had been most inefficient. In his time the mine was badly worked; it was also dangerous. Owen had begun promptly to remedy both these defects. The question now was, which did he care the most for—the gold he would win from the mine, or the safety he would secure for the people? And the evil thought kept coming and coming, "He thinks most of the gold; he values the gold more than the lives of the men!"

*(To be Continued.)*

# CORRESPONDENCE.

## TORONTO.

*(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)*

TORONTO, Oct. 17th.

THE GREAT BOAT RACE

has ended in a way which will do much to injure boat-racing in general, and which leaves little prospect for a meeting between Hanlan and Courtney in the future. There is no doubt but that Torontonians looked forward with more interest and anxiety to the match that was to have come off yesterday than they have been in the habit of doing of late in regard to races in which Hanlan took part. The belief was pretty general that the race at Lachine with Courtney had been the hardest which Hanlan had ever rowed, and reports of his condition and that of Courtney respectively were all in favor of the latter. A close contest, with a possibility of defeat, was looked forward to, and the bulletin boards at the newspaper and telegraph offices were surrounded by crowds. The result of the race has, of course, been pleasing to no one; but, notwithstanding the recriminations at the Mayville meeting, people here still believe in the straightforwardness of their champion, and that he would have won if the race had been rowed. This belief, of course, necessitates an altering of their opinion about Courtney, who has hitherto been regarded as straightforward.

THE HIGH-TONED MORALITY

of Mr. Soules, the giver of the purse, as an advertising dodge is hardly appreciated here. A man is not in a very good position to talk about morality to others after he has collected a percentage on the selling of pools and of other gambling privileges. It remains to be seen whether the referee's order will succeed in obtaining the purse for Hanlan, or if a lawsuit will have to be undertaken for that purpose. The manager of the company, a Mr. Baldwin, is in favor of Hanlan getting it. This occurrence makes it pretty certain that it may be some time before Hanlan will have to row another race in America, unless Smith, of Halifax, should wish to try conclusions with him, and it makes it reasonably sure that the next race will be on Toronto Bay. The position which American papers will take in reference to the fizzle will be looked forward to with some interest, but after profound distrust of Courtney on a previous occasion, it is not likely that they will lean any too strongly to his side now. All reports from the spot indicate that it was the Courtney party which was viewed with most suspicion in the matter. It is to be regretted that

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL CONVENTION

held here last week ,was not a marked success. The prominent men expected from a distance failed to come, and their absence had a depressing effect. Certain it seems to be that the meeting was not altogether satisfactory to those taking part in it. The Young Men's Christian Association have arranged a lecture programme to fill the time until the beginning of the new year. The preliminary to it was two concerts by the Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston. Amongst the lectures are two from the Rev. Joseph Cook, whose lectures here last year were very successful, and one from the Hon. Geo. Wendell, who was engaged last year, but was prevented from coming by illness. A lecture from Mr. Beecher here met with some unfavorable comment as being too laudatory of American institutions to be pleasing to a Canadian audience. But there was nothing like the criticism which was evoked by a lecture from the Rev. Mr. Tiffany some time ago. Some people have wondered, even in print, why there should have been so much resentment about the first, and so little said about the second, and one suggestion in connection with it was that liberties were allowed to some people which were refused to others. Perhaps a truer explanation would be that it was the Y. M. C. Association that was responsible for bringing Mr. Tiffany here, and there are a large number of people who will take great advantage of any and every opportunity for a hit at it, and this afforded a favorable one for that, although Mr. Tiffany had only been taken up in connection with a disappointment in regard to another lecturer, and the particular lecture was chosen by himself and not by the Association.

POLITICAL LIFE

has been more active with the visit of Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Mowat and Sir Richard Cartwright to the West. The principal point in Mr. Mackenzie's speech was his reference to the Senate, which he is almost in favor of abolishing altogether. Certainly the performance of the Quebec councillors will not strengthen the Senate, and will lead many to think it a dangerous anomaly who have regarded it as rather a harmless body, which may occasionally do a good deed, as when they hung up the Nanaimo and Esquimalt Railway Bill, and gave time for that expression of popular opinion which has settled the project ever since. Mr. Mowat was perhaps a little fanciful in anticipating probable trouble in connection with the Governor to be appointed next year after Lieutenant-Governor Macdonald's term expires. It is not probable that the new Governor will attempt to embarrass the Ontario Premier. It would hardly pay in this province, and if Mr. Mowat does not go out until forced out, while in a majority by a Tory Governor, he will be Premier for his natural life. The speech was hardly worthy of his general common sense.

MR. CARTWRIGHT

was certainly effective in some parts of his criticism of the pamphlet Sir A. Galt issued of his undelivered speech at Belfast. These were in regard to the imports from the United States, in which, after giving the totals, he entirely omitted to hint to the British merchants, who knew very little about it, that twelve or fifteen millions were merely breadstuffs in transit for the United Kingdom. This is certainly a very important point. The selection of a year especially favorable for the impression which he wished to produce was a smaller matter, which was pointed out, but a more important one was the wide difference between the reason which Sir Alex. Galt, as the accredited representative of the Government, gave for the change in the tariff, and that which was given by the present Ministers in their ante-election addresses. His statement that the tariff was imposed for revenue purposes is in striking contrast with their declamations in favor of protection. Mr. Tilley's last loan was freely admitted to have been very successful, but Mr. Cartwright wished to have some of the credit for it himself, on the ground that his first floating four per cent. unguaranteed loan prepared the way for it.

THE QUEBEC DEADLOCK

is becoming less and less of a satisfactory thing to the Conservatives here. The *Mail* has had nothing to say in praise of the "Lords" lately, although the *Globe* has contained provocation enough in the way of numerous articles on the other side. The *Globe* is very certain that Mr. Joly will be supported, both by the Assembly and in the country, but others would be glad if they could feel as certain of it. Quebec is a peculiar province, and it is not regarded as certain in some quarters that a proper response will come to an appeal even on a fundamental constitutional question.

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## FRANCE.

*(Correspondence of the Witness.)*

PARIS, Oct. 4.

THE REVENUE.

The revenue returns show an excess of from one hundred and five million francs up to the middle of September last, for the current year. This is not bad for a country on the road to ruin, according to French "Conservatives," who have eyes and will not see, ears and will not hear. These figures, coupled with the indifference and disdain extended to the few thousand Legitimists who dined together on the recent anniversary of the Comte de Chambord's birthday, by the Government, are a sufficient rejoinder to a monarchical restoration on the part of the monarchists who promised to astonish the natives. The Government wisely decided not to interfere with the love-feasts, truly judging that partisans who sit around a table charged with game, turtle, and wines of the best brands, could not be dangerous. "Madame," wrote Chateaubriand to the Duchess de Berry, "your son is my king," and since, the right divine royalists have only repeated "Monseigneur, you are our king." But the Duc de Bordeaux, who became Henri V., and who remained Comte de Chambord in voluntary exile, is not a whit nearer the throne of St. Louis, of Henri IV., and of Louis XIV. The nation has rejected him, and it is useless endeavoring to enter by the door when one has been thrown out by the window. The Orleanists reject their co-royalists, the Bonapartists despise them, and France with a smile and shrug, condescends to bestow a glance, and seeks interest in a new play or a sensational crime. Under no regime, perhaps, in no other State, has toleration ever been so allowed by the ruling powers as to permit the adversaries of the constitution legally established to meet and toast its downfall. Blanqui has abused the President of the Republic who pardoned him, doubtless to show that speech is absolutely free in France. This is the secret of the Republic's solidity, for it draws the elements of its vitality in sound public manners, and in the liberty that it leaves to its enemies. The only serious incidents connected with the Chambord agapes, was the presence of some officers of the army and militia. The Minister of War will correct this nonsense.

A FABULIST'S MEMORY.

Florian is buried at Sceaux, in the vicinity of Paris. The curious zig-zag railway that conducts to the town, and the celebrated dining tree at Robinson's in the vicinity, are perhaps better known than the tomb of the fabulist whom Voltaire recommended as a page to the Duc de Penthievre, and whom Robespierre imprisoned because he dedicated a few lines to Marie Antoinette. He is claimed to be a child of the sunny South, of the land of *oc*, and the sons of the North, of the land of *oil*, intend to honor him by a two days' literary and artistic *fete*. There is no special reason why Florian should be selected for these honors; only the suburbs where he is interred are lovely, and inducing 50,000 people to visit them will give a fillip to business. Another reason may be found in the desire of public curiosity to escape from the surfeit of political autumn addresses.

SCANDAL.

Though the present is not an idle moment, the Parisians are returning home, and the amount of scandal to be exchanged is unlimited. Everybody appears to be abusing everybody. The hostess of the chateau where you have been a visitor is the matter-of-course butt for raillery.

The last of Mr. Cook's excursionists are passing through the city, and the famous four-in-hand *sapins* are being laid up in ordinary till Easter. Other tourists are taking their final finishing lessons in French, and securing the newest fashions for winter. Result: they will, in point of nationalities, be neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red herring.

GAMBLING CLUBS.

Clubs, not political, but social, are no sooner suppressed for gambling than new ones open. Among the latter it is boasted that by a scientific arrangement no person can approach the banker who presides at the baccarat table. Fools make a great mistake to go to Monaco to play; they can ruin themselves just as rapidly here, and in addition in select society.

CULINARY.

Owing to recent feasts, *carpes à la Chambord* have frequently been mentioned. It is a very costly dish, and one that the imperial gluttons of ancient Rome would never despise. It is the most expensive *plat* in modern cookery, and shows how far we are from the fowl in the pot, which Henri IV. hoped every Frenchman would be able to have weekly in the pot. Much depends on the fish; those were most in request that were formerly fattened in the flat-bottomed boats on the Ill, near the Rhine; they cost as much as 800 fr apiece, and one was brought from Strasburg to Paris and back again, unable to find a purchaser at the price fixed. The carp was kept alive in the boat of the mail coach by means of bread dipped in wine. Among the fifty good things that enter into the garniture of the dish are truffles, mushrooms, hearts of artichokes, cray fish, anchovy butter, champagne, cock's combs, &c.

A LITERARY LADY IN TROUBLE.

The wife of the American Vice-Consul has got into hot water with Parisians. She is correspondent for a Philadelphia journal and signs her letters; in one of these she delivered a kind of homily on the relative chivalry of Frenchmen and Americans, alleging she would entrust her daughter round the world with the latter, but not for five minutes with the former, were he even a member of the Jockey Club or a *prolétaire*,—all are seducers. The *Figaro* took Madame to task, aided by an anonymous American, who repudiates the judgment of that lady as the expression of the land of the stars and stripes. The matter, it seems, is not to rest here; her husband demands some "explanations," and hints an invitation to the head editor of *Figaro* to the frontier for a meeting to make amends. It was the Princess de Metternich who established the precedent of making her husband give satisfaction to the gentlemen she snubbed. The *Figaro* ought not to be too thin-skinned, as it is very free in its strictures on American ladies, and it is among the latter that French dramatists seek their types of foreign adventuresses.

THE ARMY.

Napoleon I. said that a pick-axe and spade—why not a winding sheet?—were as useful for a soldier as a musket. The French army is being equipped with these implements, and the arrangements are so complete that a regiment can by a blast from a bugle be transformed into battalions of navvies.

# Contemporary Press.

## CAVAGNARI'S SUCCESSOR.

The Government of India has picked out from among all its competent servants an Irish surgeon to accompany General Roberts as political agent to Cabul, and will, in all probability, make him the next envoy to the Afghan Court, with full control over our relations with the country. This is, says the *Spectator*, a curious fact, even in India, where surgeons have once or twice played great parts, and would deserve record, if only as an event in the history of the Empire which a surgeon may be said to have founded. The political agent, moreover, with an expedition is always the most important person in it, and so much will depend on this one that it may be worth while to occupy a page in explaining who he is and what his political opinions are. Mr. Bellew—or, as he is styled, by an inveterate Anglo-Indian habit, Dr. Bellew—is, even in India, where men are so individual, a very remarkable person. The son of Brevet Major Bellew, who lost his life in the disastrous retreat from Cabul in 1842, he displayed in boyhood an unusual devotion to scientific pursuits, more especially geology and botany. After a course of study at St. George's Hospital in 1855, and when scarcely twenty-one years of age, he received his surgeon's diploma and an appointment in the East India Company's medical service, then a close corporation. He was, however, so exceptionally young that he could not legally take up his commission, and went out to Scutari to the military hospital, there to pass the needful interval as medical volunteer. At Scutari he made himself so useful, and received such testimonials from the surgeons in command, that on his arrival in India, in 1856, Lord Canning placed in his hands the medical charge of the Guides, then, as now, the crack corps of the Irregular service. While acting in this capacity, in 1857, Sir H. Lumsden, who had raised the Guides, took him with him on his mission to Candahar. There the young doctor, still hardly more than a lad, set up a dispensary, and acquired the reputation, which still adheres to him throughout Afghanistan and the frontier, of being the greatest among the English hakims, the one whom a great native could most advantageously consult. He cured Shere Ali himself of a painful disease, and the Ameer in return actively assisted him with books and access to ancient MSS. in the studies of Afghan history and dialects to which he devoted himself, and in which he acquired an extraordinary range of knowledge. He is probably the second best Pushtoo scholar alive, and when, in 1872, he was selected to accompany Sir R. Pollock to Seistan to settle boundaries, he in six months acquired and reduced to a systematic grammar a previously unwritten language of the province, a feat declared by the *Saturday Review*, if we remember aright, to be previously unexampled. This mission, a second mission to Yarkund with Sir Douglas Forsyth and his special reputation as a hakim who could understand any man's tongue, which, on his return to India, brought chiefs over the mountains to him as on a pilgrimage, gave him an unusual acquaintance with the leading men both of the frontier and Afghanistan, and when a few weeks since Lord Lytton selected him, still a practising surgeon, for the first diplomatic appointment in Afghanistan, no one in the northwest was either surprised or envious. Service etiquettes are apt to give way in India when work is to be done, and the Viceroy has selected the best informed and most experienced envoy he could find among the men who hold opinions favorable to the policy of advancing the Empire beyond the Suleiman.

## A GREAT PEN-MAKER'S HISTORY.

Joseph Gillott was a Sheffield artisan, who, soon after he became of age, was compelled by stress of poverty, occasioned by long depression of trade, to leave the parental hearth, and to seek his fortunes elsewhere. He found his way to Birmingham, and entering the town on foot, stopped for rest and refreshment at an old public house at Digbeth. Long after, when Joseph Gillott had become a millionnaire, and was buying up valuable properties in and about the town, this house came into the market for sale. Gillott bought it; and when it was being razed to the ground to make way for the Museum Palace and Concert Hall, that now stands on its site, he directed the workmen to cut out a particular square of the settle, or seat running round the tap-room, and to send it to his house to be made up into a chair that should be handed down as an heirloom in his family. It was the first seat he had sat on in Birmingham, and the place where he had spent his last penny before pushing on into the town whose fame and wealth he was destined so largely to share and to increase. He soon found employment as a maker of buckles, a trade then enjoying a temporary spurt, and soon, with characteristic energy, was working on his own account. Those were days when it was more easy than it is now to become one of a class which Birmingham has always been famous for—garret-masters. These are a sort of half workman, half master, who buy their own materials, make up their own work with their own hands and tools, and sell their finished goods to the merchants and factors, who pay money down. When the little trade can be extended so as to call for the employment of more hands than those of the garret-master and his family, a shop may be built in the back yard or rented elsewhere, and in due time the shop may become a factory, and the factory may develop into enormous "works." Many a great trade has been built up in this way in the Midland metropolis, and many a colossal fortune has been made from such beginnings. The most remarkable instance of such a career is presented in the life of Joseph Gillott. In the garret of a very small house in Bread street—a locality marked for destruction as a "slum"—Gillott made buckles and other "steel toys." "He made very excellent goods," said the merchant who used to buy of him, "and came for his money every week." His work showed evidences of a taste beyond that commonly possessed by a workman, and this insured him plenty of orders; while a native ingenuity enabled him to execute them in the readiest way, with the least expenditure of time and labor, and with the most direct aid from mechanical means. There is no doubt that he was perfectly familiar with the powers of the foot-lathe and stamp and of the hand-press, and that he could make tools for these machines, or perhaps construct the machines themselves to suit the purposes of his trade. At this critical juncture chance guided his efforts in a new direction, and to an El Dorado which he could have had little conception of. He was engaged to a young woman in his own rank of life whose two brothers, John and William Mitchell, were working in about the same style as himself on the "new thing"—just beginning to be enquired after—steel pens. Their sister was helping them, and in the confidence of courtship would often explain to her lover the nature of her pursuits. No doubt the brothers were working by "rule of thumb," producing by painful labor of clipping, shearing, filing and punching by hand, a fairly salable article. But Gillott saw at once that the press could be made available for nearly every process, and that the production could be multiplied *ad infinitum*. Aided by his skill in tool-making, which stood him in good stead during all the greater part of his career, he worked secretly in his garret till he had perfected appliances which enabled him to make, single-handed, as many pens as could be made by twenty persons in the same time under the old system, and of a better and more uniform quality than had yet been seen. He found ready sale for all he could make, and in a short time the demand grew faster than his power of production, and he wanted help. Then his sweetheart, Miss Mitchell, agreed to his proposal that they should marry and work together, and reap the golden harvest while it was ripe. In after years, Mr. Gillott used often to tell how, on the very morning of his marriage, he began and finished a gross of pens, and sold them for £7 4s before going to church.—*Great Industries of Great Britain.*

## DESCRIPTION OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENT'S HOME IN THE JURA—A POPULAR AND MODEST CITIZEN.

M. Grévy's home in the Jura presents us with a pleasing picture of the life of Cincinnatus when he returns to the modest house where he has spent the pleasantest hours of his life, and to which he will ultimately retire when he has laid aside the greatness that has been thrust on him, as the most respectable, and, in the eyes of all parties, the most respected of modern Frenchmen. Mont-sous-Vaudrey is a pretty little village about twelve miles from Dale, in a valley formed by two rivers renowned for their trout, the Lone and the Cuisance. The valley which, from its charming aspect, almost deserves its romantic name, the Val d'Amour, is surrounded on every side with noble forests well stored with game, from the partridge and hare to the wolf and wild bear. The President is a keen sportsman and a firstrate shot. The gate of M. Grévy's modest house opens in the main square of the village, and an avenue of some thirty yards leads to the unpretending dwelling. The grounds are extensive and well kept. There is a lawn and a profusion of flowers. The Cuisance runs through the park and in sight of the house. Its limpid waters break over a miniature cataract, and expand into an ornamental piece of water covered with exotic waterfowl, for M. Grévy has a passion for birds and flowers. A large and well stocked aviary stands near the house. Beyond the lawn is the park, which is remarkable for the size af its timber. There is also a well-kept kitchen garden, and even in Paris the Presidential table is supplied exclusively with vegetables and fruit grown by himself. The house is something like its master—small, but well built, compact and unpretending. It has only two stories. On the ground floor there are five rooms—the hall, the dining and drawing rooms, the billiard room, the study and the kitchen. The furniture is comfortable and substantial. In the hall there are a large cane-bottomed settee and a few chairs. The drawing-room furniture is yellow damask. The dining-room is panneled with old oak, and adorned with pictures commemorating feats with the gun and rod. The study is remarkable for its library, which affords a mixture of the light and the severe style of literature, dry law treatises, and the *chefs d'œuvre* of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries elbowing each other on stained oak tables. In the upper story are six bedrooms, three being reserved for friends. M. Grévy does not give what may be called "dinner parties" while in his rural retreat, but has invariably two or three friends to dinner, and generally beats them at billiards in the evening. In his ante-Presidential days shooting and fishing used to employ his mornings, but the cares of state this year will somewhat interfere with his enjoyment of his favorite sports.

## THE *SATURDAY REVIEW* ON THE LETELLIER CASE.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach points out that other powers vested in a similar way by the statute in the Governor-General were clearly intended to be, and in practice are, exercised by him by and with the advice of his Ministers; and though the position of a Governor-General would entitle his views on such a subject as that now under consideration to peculiar weight, Her Majesty's Government do not find anything in the circumstances which would justify him in departing in this instance from the general rule." If the views of a colonial governor on any subject whatever are entitled to peculiar weight, all that can be said is that he never gets what he is entitled to. The ideas of a colonial Cabinet on the authority of the Queen's representative are usually of that simple type which supposes that under the Constitution of the mother-country the Sovereign has ceased to exercise any authority whatever. Acting on the principle that the servant is not greater than his master, the colonists have steadily and successfully set themselves to make their Governors as powerless as possible. In this instance the Ministerial claim to dictate Lord Lorne's policy was less unreasonable than similar pretensions have sometimes been. If the Lieutenant-Governors of the Canadian provinces are to represent the Government of the Dominion—which seems to be the meaning of making their tenure of office dependent on the pleasure of the Governor-General—it would be highly inconvenient that they should represent, not the official views of the responsible Executive, but the private opinions of Lord Lorne or his successors.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has exercised commendable self-restraint in saying nothing about the merits of Mr. Letellier's case. "The law does not empower Her Majesty's Government to decide it, and they do not therefore propose to express any opinion with regard to it." All that the Secretary of State attempts to do is to suggest some considerations which should be borne in mind when deciding upon the removal of a lieutenant-governor. That the power should never be exercised except for grave cause, and that the fact that the lieutenant-governor's political opinions are different from those held by any Dominion Ministry which may succeed to power during his term of office, should not be held a reason for its exercise, are recommendations to which it is to be hoped that the Canadian Ministry have given their full weight. If they have done so they may be congratulated on the speed with which they grasp a large and complicated subject. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's despatch is dated the 3rd of July, and on the 25th of the same month an order removing Mr. Letellier was made by the Governor-General. The functions of a lieutenant-governor, as defined by Sir M. Hicks-Beach, seem ingeniously contrived to make the exercise of them needlessly difficult. He has "an unquestionable constitutional right" to dismiss his Ministers; in the exercise of this right he "should maintain the impartiality towards rival political parties which is essential to the proper performance of the duties of his office;" and for any action he may take he is directly responsible to the Governor-General. The conflict of rights and duties here is curious. The Lieutenant-Governor stands in the same passionless position towards his Ministers as that in which the Governor-General stands towards his. But whereas the Governor-General is appointed by the Crown without regard to Canadian politics, the Lieutenant-Governor is virtually appointed by the Dominion Ministry, and is responsible to them for his use of the powers vested in him. Now that the precedent of dismissal has once been set it will be surprising if it is not frequently followed. The Canadian Cabinet will not, of course, allow the politics of a lieutenant-governor to weigh with them in judging whether he used his power wisely; but it will probably be discovered that a right political action is seldom found except in conjunction with a right political faith.

The difficulties which Parliamentary government in the colonies seems likely to encounter may perhaps be increased in the case of Canada by the addition of the special complications incident to federal institutions. The particular provinces included in the Dominion will probably show an equal disregard for the interests of the mother country; but if, as is not unlikely, their own interests are found mutually conflicting, it is possible that eager appeals may be made to the Colonial Office to decide between the State and the Federal Governments. If the Canadian Cabinet were ever to assume an undue authority over a province which was fairly united in resisting the claim set up, the Secretary of State might find it difficult to maintain the philosophical calmness which characterizes the despatch on Mr. Letellier's dismissal. The provisions which regulate the appointment and dismissal of lieutenant-governors seem perversely well adapted to lead to difficulties of this kind.

## CAVAGNARI'S END.

The best story of the Cabul massacre is the following, taken down from the lips of one of the survivors and furnished to the *Standard*. Says the writer:

I have just had a long conversation with one of Sir Louis Cavagnari's servants who escaped; he and three others are, as far as is known, the sole survivors of the hideous massacre, of which doubtless you have been already informed by wire. The particulars of the occurrence are as follows: At about half-past seven a.m. on the 2nd crowds of armed Afghan soldiery were perceived rushing toward the Residency. Sir Louis Cavagnari must have expected something, as he ordered all the Sowars inside, and had the gates closed. Soon a mob of about four thousand men had collected. The gate was broken down, and in a few seconds the Sowars, though they fought nobly, were borne down by numbers and massacred to a man. A few soldiers, with the four white men, met the assault of the infuriated throng, who, wild with fanaticism and the exultation of feeling their prey in their grasp, swarmed to the attack. No flinching, no wild firing was to be seen in the gallant little band that met and repelled the attack. Again and again did the Afghans, like a recurring wave, forced on by the pressure of those behind, vainly essay to win their way into the house. Each effort but increased the heap of slain that fast accumulated round the house. Cowed by their reception they withdrew to the cover available from walls and houses, and from their 'vantage ground poured a hail of lead into every opening in the building. Gallant Hamilton, so lately adorned with the Victoria Cross, adorned it with his heroic bravery. He exposed himself undauntedly to the hottest fire; for a time he seemed to bear a charmed life, but at length a bullet pierced his heart, and he, fighting nobly, fell. Dr. Kelly ran to his aid, and a bullet speedily laid him low, too. Jenkyns was the next to fall. Cavagnari, still unhurt, cheered on the gradually lessening band; his presence inspired all. Cheerfully and resolutely they dealt out death to many a treacherous Afghan. Cavagnari would strike while he could; he ordered the treasure chest to be emptied into the courtyard; his fire momentarily ceased. The Afghans, yielding to their greed, and thinking resistance over, crowded to seize the glittering rupees. In a moment our men concentrated their fire on the crowd struggling for the plunder. A fire more infernal than before was soon re-opened by the attackers, and now, to their other misfortunes, the magazine of the defenders exploded, and the roof was set on fire. With numbers reduced by half, fire within, bullets from without, nothing daunted, each man stood to his post; but the reduced numbers told—a sudden rush of the enemy gained the door; that feeble barrier gave way; yet no sign of fear was shown—all met their death fighting.

### CAVAGNARI'S DEATH.

A surging throng filled the room where Cavagnari, a jemadar and three natives were. Cavagnari's revolver spoke three times the death-knell of as many Afghans, and then a blow from a heavy Afghan knife laid him low. His murderer did not long survive; with one blow of his sabre the jemadar swept off his head. A few more such blows he made, and then he lay beside his master. But one escaped, the narrator of the tale to me; he hid in a bath. The roof was now blazing, a part had fallen on the dead body of Cavagnari, so the crowd did not wait to search, but dragging the bodies of the killed from the burning house, they did not search for any concealed persons, and so my informant escaped. He was a man who was thoroughly conversant with the Afghan tongue, and, being a Mussulman, he managed after his escape from the house to pass himself off as a Cabuli. The bodies were treated with all the unmentionable indignities which Asiatics inflict on their enemies. From eight a.m. till two p.m. the attack on the Residency continued. Yakoob had plenty of other troops besides those that attacked the Residency, yet he made no attempt even to send them to the rescue. Daoud Shah, the Commander-in-Chief, found a sufficient reason in the pelting of a couple of stones at him not to interfere. Yakoob's son, a mere boy, visited the scene of attack, but being politely told not to interfere could not conquer his feelings of sympathy with the slayers of the Kaffirs; he, too, did nothing. One noble man there was, a Mollah (a Mussulman priest), who sought Yakoob during the attack and begged him to interfere, and reproached him with the disgrace of killing a friend and an ambassador; but Yakoob said, "I can do nothing." It is stated that all was Yakoob's design, and the seeming mutiny of troops was but a skilful cloak for the murderous act of his own origination. It is strange that, at the massacre of McNaghten, of the former mission, a Mollah had similarly reproached the Ameer, and that his words were the means of saving the lives of George Lawrence and others of the mission who had been seized and were momentarily expecting their death. No such good fortune was in store for our unfortunate countrymen.

## THE VERDICT—THE OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

The Quebec *Chronicle* says in regard to the verdict in the case of Sir Francis Hincks: "The trial of Sir Francis Hincks, late President of the Consolidated Bank of Montreal, is over, and the verdict of the jury finds him guilty of malfeasance. In this trying ordeal, notwithstanding the gravity of the charge, we are sure Sir Francis will receive the sympathy of many in the community in which he has been for so many years a prominent figure. He has left the impress of his mind on the affairs of Canada for nearly thirty years, and it is a thousand pities that in his old age, after having contributed so much to the history of the country and after having been honored in an especial manner by his Sovereign, that his declining days should be embittered by a criminal prosecution in his adopted city. We are sure none of the stockholders of the Bank are revengeful. They will probably be among the first to offer sympathy to Sir Francis and his family in these dark days of their trouble."

The Belleville *Ontario* says:

"A verdict of guilty had been returned in the case of Sir Francis Hincks charged with making false returns, as President of the Consolidated Bank, to deceive the Government and the public. The charge was a serious one, and hence the verdict of the jury must be correspondingly serious. While all will regret that one who has long occupied such a conspicuous place in Canadian political and financial history has been convicted of such a crime, sympathy with the widows and orphans who suffer from criminal carelessness in the management of their trusts, will find vent in an expression of satisfaction that an example has been given which will have a deterrent effect in future."

The Hamilton *Spectator* says:—"There is no good defence of the carelessness which Sir Francis showed in the Presidency of the bank. It certainly deserves the severest censure, but the public will make a distinction between the worst form of carelessness and any form of criminality. It is not charged that Sir Francis manipulated the affairs of the bank for the purpose of making money for himself out of them. Considering the indignation against him on the part of the losing shareholders their wrath has been singularly free from any suggestions of that kind, and in the hour of his misfortune it is due to good feeling and justice to say so."

The London *Free Press* says: It is evident that so long as directors, managers and inspectors are all in the same boat, the shareholders and general public have but a poor show. A mutual interest induces them to put the best side forward, and to screen certain misrepresentations which an independent officer appointed in the interest of the shareholders would not permit or wink at. Seeing that so large a hole has been picked in the financial coat, it might be just as well if the whole matter were probed to the bottom. Are we to believe that Sir Francis Hincks has been a greater sinner than others, or that the testimony of Mr. Angus and others is true, and that such a looseness has prevailed with respect to the preparation of accounts, solemnly sworn to, that they cannot be accepted with any degree of certainty?

The *Free Press* maintains that in placing "*bons* and other illegitimate scraps of paper" as true assets the truth in relation to the financial condition of the bank was not told.

## SIXTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION OF PROTESTANT TEACHERS.

(*From our Special Correspondent.*)

QUEBEC, Oct. 18, 1879.

On the Convention resuming its sitting, the following motion was put and carried on the motion of Dr. MacVicar, seconded by Mr. Bell:

"That this Council do draw up a memorial urging the Provincial Government to amend Cap. 16, Sec. 13, of the Quebec Schools Act, by causing the taxes collected under the said section to be divided between the commissioners and trustees of schools, in proportion to the interest which each party has in the property of the companies so assessed, and not as provided for by the said section of the act."

In the evening, the members of the Convention assembled in the Music Hall, Dr. Miles in the chair. On the platform were the Hon. G. Ouimet, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. Marsden, the Rev. M. M. Fothergill, Inspector of Schools for the City and District of Quebec, the Rev. Professor McQuarrie, the Rev. Dr. MacVicar, School Inspector Hubbard, Dr. Dawson, Mr. F. W. Hicks, Secretary of the Association, Dr. Kelly, Professor McGregor and many other prominent educationists. A large number of people were present besides the teachers, almost filling the hall.

Dr. MILES, the retiring President, delivered his valedictory address, stating that he had decided to make no reference to the past history of the association, or to proposed legislation relating to education which was yet pending, and which he would have his successor to deal with if he saw fit. He gave a history of the fund set apart for the superannuation of teachers, showing that it consisted only of the amounts subscribed by teachers themselves, augmented by a small grant from the public chest, and so inadequate that no single teacher had a pension as large as $100, even after thirty years' service, while only nineteen of the pensioners at present were Protestant teachers, and only seven such teachers were now subscribers to the fund. He urged the absolute necessity of something being done to augment this fund, and trusted that before the Convention broke up it would take some action. He alluded to the rule in force in Prussia, where, after about twenty-five years' service, teachers received an annual pension equal to their salaries. He suggested the adoption of a modification of the English system of teachers' superannuation, giving details of the same, and dwelling upon the point of the absolute security offered to those for whom provision is made by English law. He read a letter from Mr. Archambault, of Montreal, suggesting that the desired object would be best obtained by getting the Legislature to pass an Act making all teachers employees of the Department of Public Instruction, and therefore entitled to the pensions provided by the Civil Service Act.

At the conclusion of this address Mrs. Cauldwell sang, accompanied by Mr. Calixa Lavallée, and was encored.

The Rev. Dr. MACVICAR followed, thanking the Convention for the honor done him in electing him President. He promised to do his best for the cause of education. He then read a paper on "The Teacher in his Study and in the Class-room." Teachers should study at home the various dispositions and surroundings of all their scholars, and should also prepare special illustrations of their lessons; the best illustrations, he contended, being those which appealed to the eye. Speaking of the teacher in his school-room, the lecturer dwelt upon the importance of avoiding the two evils of teaching too much or too little at a time. The question was often asked how attention was to be secured. The best prescription was to secure the proper relations between teacher and pupil, to judiciously use the eyes, to remove the centres of inattention, to ask plenty of questions of the inattentive, to use copious illustrations, and to insist upon recapitulation. He enlarged upon the necessity of more mental culture amongst teachers. He concluded his paper as follows:

What we need now for still greater national strength and progress are certain things in the moral category. Shall I say a higher sense of honor among all classes, including our public men, and a supreme regard for truthfulness. It is easily seen that defects in these respects must touch and deteriorate our national life at every point, they will influence domestic relations and public transactions, affect our buying and selling, the entire trade or trafic of the country, they must taint our judicial processes and pervert the decisions of our courts; they will pervade our daily literature and render almost worthless and even pernicious the utterances of our press. And is it not a lamentable fact, as recently declared by a leading statesman, that in order to get an approximately correct view of the doings and utterances of any public man you must read the accounts given by the paper which favors him and the paper which opposes him, and even then you may fail to reach the truth. Now, it is in the power of our schools and institutions of learning to brand with deserved infamy this detestable vice of lying, and to stamp it out of existence by calling it by its right name and making it bear its proper burden of dishonor and disgrace, and by holding up before our youth a true standard of truthfulness and integrity. This is what is needed to purify our commerce and bring back business to a safe and healthy state, and the only sort of National Policy that can ensure permanent prosperity. We suffer much from, and hear a good deal about, hard times, but we are slow to take in the thought that hard dealings must bring on hard times in the most productive and highly favored countries under heaven. If men will have double prices for their goods and force their clerks to lie, and force on trade by unlawful competition, and buy and sell on credit with no rational prospects of meeting their engagements; if young men will rush into business and set up domestic establishments, the very first year surpassing, or, at least, equalling, in extravagance those of persons who have made their fortunes; if wealthy men, eager to become more so, will found superfluous banks, and then press hard upon each other while encouraging reckless adventurers—if men will make up their minds to over-reach, and cheat and lie in business, there is no difficulty in seeing how hard times must inevitably overtake them. And the remedy is to be sought in persistent, universal, thorough moral culture. The vices hinted at are not to be cured in a few months or years. They grow slowly and they die hard. Great, tall, rank plants of iniquity do not grow up like Jonah's gourd in a single night. Giant swindlers undergo a long and hard process of education, and when a multitude of them infest a country it may require a generation or even more to drive them out, and there must be many a crash and exposure in business and in public life before they take their leave. It is manifest that the true way of dealing with these evils, in so far as they affect us, is to teach, and speak, and preach, and work against them. They will not disappear by being left alone. Silence respecting them is criminal. Froude, the historian, justly complained that during thirty years of church-going he never heard a sermon on common honesty, on those primitive commandments, "Thou shalt not lie" and "Thou shalt not steal." Perhaps his experience is not unique. But we need more than sermons on these questions. We need to permeate our whole educational system with ethical training. We need ten thousand daily lessons in our schoolrooms and in our homes on the elements of morals, on the principles of truth, and right, and law, and purity, and frugality, and self-control and general government. These are the principles with which to permeate our whole system of education, and our whole country. Let reverence for truth and right reign supreme, then self-reverence, self-knowledge, self-control. These three alone lead life to sovereign power, yet not for power (for power of herself would come uncalled for), but to live by law, acting the law we live by without fear; and because right is right to follow right were wisdom in scorn of consequences.

The foregoing peroration is most appropriate at the present time, and, therefore, deserves being fully quoted.

A solo having been played by Mr. Calixa Lavallée, votes of thanks were moved and tendered to the retiring President; to the railway and steamboat companies for reduced fares to delegates; to the Richelieu Navigation Company for their generous treatment of the teachers aboard the "Montreal," when that vessel was befogged on the river; to Mr. Russell for the use of the Music Hall; to the authorities of the Morrin College for the use of their hall; to Mr. Morgan for the loan of a piano; and to the Quebec hosts of the delegates for their hospitality.

Mrs. Thrower sang in her usually excellent style, and kindly responded to a well-deserved *encore*. Quebecers are on the tiptoe of expectation in anticipation of a rich musical treat in store for them. Mrs. Thrower, Mr. and Mrs. F. Lucy Barnes and Mr. Deseve intend visiting Quebec shortly, and giving a concert.

Principal DAWSON, of Montreal, was received with loud applause. He referred to his own early experience as Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, with a large amount of work and a small salary attached, having for three years to deliver educational lectures and arouse an agitation in favor of education. Subsequently he was placed by Sir Edmund Head on a commission to restore the somewhat moribund University of New Brunswick. Dr. Dawson then sketched the history of his connection with education in the Province of Quebec, together with a history of the cause itself down to the present day, showing the difficulties presented by the country being inhabited by two very different sections of people. He showed that there were advantages to be derived both from the two sections having the same Superintendent, Mr. Ouimet, and from the divergencies between their different assistant superintendents, universities and normal schools. Referring to the general subject of education, the learned lecturer spoke of the difficulty in comprehending the mechanism of the human mind, and of the necessity of training children to be more than mere automatums. He spoke in beautiful terms of the importance of teachers' work, and what the grand aims of all education should be.

After the singing of the National Anthem, the Convention was brought to a close by the benediction, pronounced by the Rev. M. M. Fothergill.

The delegates left on Saturday afternoon by the steamer "Montreal," reaching the city at eight o'clock on Sunday morning. An entertainment was given on board by the teachers, and Dr. Baker Edwards exhibited models illustrating the metrical system, and which he had received from the American Metric Bureau.

### THE TEACHER'S TRIALS—PARENTS' NEGLECT—USEFUL SUGGESTIONS

The following are extracts from a paper read by Mr. Thomas, Principal of the Waterloo Academy, at the Teachers' Association, on Thursday, 16th October.

After showing the importance attached to discipline in all other institutions and the amount of care and money expended in sustaining them, he pointed out the necessity of feeling the same interest in schools, in order to make them successful.

He then proceeded as follows:—

It seems to be a fact to which people obstinately close their eyes, that a teacher can never instruct and interest his pupils unless he is free from all those perplexities and harassing anxieties to which in the present state of school management he is invariably subjected.

I make the assertion that it is owing in a great measure to the indifference manifested by school boards and patrons to the comfort and interests of teachers that many able men and women now refrain from entering the profession, and that from the same cause those who do teach fall short—very far short—of doing the good which, under other circumstances, they might accomplish. A clergyman once said to me, "I would like to teach. It would be a great pleasure to me to instruct boys and girls in the branches in which I feel an interest, and to watch the development of their minds. I taught two or three terms, but the disrespect that many of my large scholars showed, not only for the rules, but for myself also, kept me in a continual state of care and perplexity. I had no one to support me, and in two or three cases where I appealed to parents they seemed displeased, and inclined to regard me as needlessly particular and exacting, and so I abandoned the business, leaving it for those who are more indifferent to the pranks and insults of rebellious scholars and the fault-findings of their parents." The experience of this clergyman, as thus related, is the experience of thousands. They would gladly teach, but the manifold annoyances connected with the business make almost any other employment preferable. It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that a majority of our country schools and academies are almost as scrupulously avoided by the patrons as a pest-house. I have myself taught in a country academy five successive years without receiving an hour's visit from any school commissioner or patron of the school, except on days of the annual examination, and then a very few came only at my repeated and earnest solicitation. Is it any wonder that under such circumstances pupils find that they can carry forth and retail the most preposterous stories respecting the school and teacher without fear of detection? Is it any wonder that we find evil disposed persons who may have taken a dislike to the teacher, catching up and exaggerating these tales for the purpose of gratifying some petty resentment or malignant grudge? Is this ever done? There is not a teacher on the continent that cannot answer in the affirmative. Every one knows with what pertinacity and zeal the teacher of a country school is criticised. The advent of a new teacher into a country district or village is an era in the history of that community. It is an epoch in the labor of biographical research and mental speculation. I often think that the system of engaging teachers for a term of years as advocated by some is a cruel one when applied to country schools. It deprives many in every community of the long-cherished habit of looking up, annually or semi-annually, the pedigree of a teacher and displaying their knowledge of the art of teaching by indulging in the freest and most absurd criticisms of his school management.

The person who volunteers an opinion, or pronounces a stricture on any business or profession of which he knows nothing practically, is generally regarded as a conceited ignoramus; but this stigma is avoided when he approaches the subject of teaching. A profession which above all others demands experience and tact in the person who follows it, is the only one which may be entered without any previous experience, and the only one whose votaries may be criticised by everybody with impunity. So true is this that it has become an accepted dogma—that the teacher is a scape goat for nearly all the evils, moral or social, with which the community where he pursues his vocation happens to be afflicted. If it suffers from reckless legislation, and is overburdened with municipal, railway or other taxes, the teacher, being the only vulnerable object at which grumblers may level their artillery, must suffer. His enormous salary is the cause of the financial embarrassment, consequently it must be reduced. Should he seek relief for his overworked brain and exhausted body in those simple recreations to which others resort, he is undignified, or his morals objectionable. If he is reserved he lacks sociability, in short—is "stuck up." If he dresses with care, he is a fop—if he fails to do so, he is slovenly. Should he get angry and stand up for his rights, he is too independent, and must be put down; if he fails to display considerable spirit, he lacks determination, and is unfit to govern a school. In short, a person who answers all the requirements of a country district must be an anomaly—there can be nothing like him in heaven or on earth. Is this exaggeration? The relation of a few of the many instances that have come under my own observation will suffice to show the treatment which teachers generally receive at the hands of the public. Certain communities are proverbial for constant warfare against their teachers. Occasionally we find parents who seem to think their children are never appreciated at school, hence are unjustly treated by their teacher. When it happens, as it sometimes does, that three, four, or more families of this description reside in the same community, woe to the one who is engaged to teach their school! In a flourishing village contiguous to the boundary line is a community of this kind. For twenty years the experience of their teachers has been uniform, annoyed, harassed, slandered, and only too happy when the period of their engagement has expired. No teacher has ever remained there longer than two years, and the majority of them but one, many but six months. I challenge refutation when I assert that the ablest and most experienced teachers that have ever labored there have been the least successful, and have usually lost the reputation which they have secured in other places by years of patient toil. The school is seldom or never visited, save by the School Inspector, and it is a matter of common occurrence that the school committee are about quizzing, pumping and cross-examining pupils for information respecting difficulties in school—difficulties which never would have arisen had these guardians of educational interests visited it at proper intervals, and given the teacher their support in his efforts to elevate it to the standard of a well conducted school. This is an isolated instance of miserable school management, but what is true of this community is true in an equal or less degree of numberless others in the country parts of this province. The speaker here related three or four incidents in which teachers lost their situations through the influence of ignorant and rebellious pupils, who had been justly subjected to punishment for their conduct. Seeing these flagrant evils connected with teaching in our rural districts we naturally enquire, Is there no remedy? I answer emphatically Yes, but until public opinion is thoroughly, radically changed in regard to the school question; in short, until society is revolutionized, we cannot look for the entire subversion of these evils.

A school to flourish must be the object in which much of the hope and pride of the public centres. If the human mind is of any value, if it is a matter of any importance that our children should be elevated to something besides a mere animal state of existence, then certainly the public school imperatively demands our encouragement and support. Its claims upon us are of such a character that we should marshal every faculty to render its mission grandly successful. To attain this end I conceive it to be one of the most necessary things to elect a board of efficient managers whose business it shall be to secure competent teachers, and with their assistance to frame a code of wholesome laws, and see that in the minutest details these are faithfully executed. I have endeavored to show that the usefulness of the teacher is almost and in many instances wholly destroyed by the meddlesome interference and criticisms of those who know nothing, practically, of teaching; and by the system I propose this evil would be abolished. It should be incumbent upon the School Board to be so frequently in the school room as to become well acquainted with the pupils, know all the delinquencies, observe the merits or defects of the teacher's method, and relieve him in a measure of governing the school. By this arrangement the teacher would be enabled to devote much more time and attention to recitations, being free, in a measure, from those distractions by which, in our schools at the present time, he is continually harassed. There should be the most perfect understanding between the School Board and the teacher, so that he will be ever ready to consult them, assured of their respect for his own rights and of their co-operation in whatever promises to promote the well-being of the school. While thus assisted and directed by the school manager, and feeling that his acts have been sanctioned by them, the teacher will naturally feel a degree of quiescence which, as things now exist, he can never experience. No pupil could successfully misrepresent him, and if censure for anything should follow it would be shared by the managers whom the people have selected to do their work.

Will you who advocate the idea of sustaining a school at the least possible expense, tell me that a school thus managed would not form a pleasing contrast to the ones we now find in our communities? Will you claim that the expense and labor of sustaining such schools are too great for the amount of good achieved, or that there is only here and there a community that can afford it? Will you claim this, and still unblushingly assert that you can justly appreciate a well developed, a thoroughly disciplined intellect? Are you as careful of the expense that is to contribute to your material comfort? Possibly like many others who advocate the closest, nay, most niggardly economy in sustaining schools you find means to purchase a splendid equipage or to erect a residence, which for size and architectural beauty will surpass anything of the kind in your vicinity. You never visit the schoolroom where you send your children, but from the time in which you placed your material for building in the hands of the carpenter and mason you have not ceased to visit those individuals daily, to see if they are making a proper use of that material and performing their work according to your wishes? Do you not know that you have given the teacher a greater work to perform, a greater responsibility to discharge? Do you not know that in surrendering to him the work of moulding the minds of your children you have placed in his charge material finer than ivory, more valuable than marble? Are you not aware that every precept and example of that teacher is of more importance to you than the clink of the trowel and the stroke of the jack-plane you are so narrowly watching? Yes, be assured that every principle implanted by the teacher in the breasts of your children is to have a mightier influence in determining the weal or woe of your declining years than Doric columns or Corinthian capitals. Perhaps that with all your indifference to the interest of the public school, you are an admirer of the fine arts and generously open your purse to place your son under the ablest masters of music. Remember that in the moral and mental mechancism of that son are keys capable of sending forth diviner music than ever swelled at the touch of Handel. It is the privilege of that teacher whom you disregard to tune them to discordant notes, that will render their possessor wretched, or to draw from them a soul-inspiring melody that will cheer him in all his march from the commencement of active life up to the throne of God.

## RELIGIOUS NEWS.

THROUGH THE INFLUENCE of Mr. Mackay, an agent of the Church Missionary Society, the African monarch, Mtesa, whose capital is to the northern shore of the great Victorian lake, has abolished slavery in his dominions. To-day at least half a million, through Mtesa's decision, are set free from the horrors of the night attack, the deadly coast march, and the miserable existence of the few survivors—that is three out of ten captured—in the chains of the Arab and the Turk.

THE REV. DR. N. BROWN, missionary in Japan of the American Baptist Union, writes that he has completed the translation of the New Testament into the Japanese. He says since his arrival in Japan, six and a half years ago, his time has been about equally divided, exclusive of his regular missionary duties, between the study of the language and translating. He doubts "if there is any Eastern language into which the New Testament could be translated in a shorter time, or one capable of expressing more naturally and truthfully the thought of the original." He transferred only two or three words in Greek—such as "Amen" and "hyssop."

IF ANYBODY supposes that converts to Christianity in pagan lands are all intellectual weaklings, he makes a great mistake. But there are but few who will not be surprised at the character of the books ordered recently from the rooms of the American Board, in Boston, by the recent graduates of the Board's Training School in Kioto, Japan. Here is the list: "The Reign of Law," Duke of Argyll; Marsh's "Man and Nature"; "Lessons from Nature," St. George Mivart; Butler's "Analogy"; Porter's "Human Intellect," two copies; Butler's Sermons; Hamilton's "Metaphysics," two copies; Abbott's "Notes on John"; Kant's "Critique of the Pure Reason"; McCosh's "Intuitions of Mind"; Hopkins's "Outline Study of Man"; McCosh's "Divine Government." Pretty strong meat this, as the *Missionary Herald* suggests.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY preaching at St. James Church, Dover, on Sunday, dwelt upon mission work. In the continent of America, said the Primate, there were still some savage races, yet both North and South recognized the name of Jesus Christ. They commonly spoke of the Eastern Church, forgetting how many different bodies there were included in the name—Armenian, Coptic, Syrian, and Chaldean, all calling themselves Christians, but who had been trodden down by Mohammedan conquerors, and who were looking to them for a little knowledge of the Lord and Saviour. There were three hundred millions of idolaters in India, and nearly the whole of Africa was still given up to savage brutality and ignorance. The Arab carried with him his Mohammedanism, and the Englishman would surely carry with him his Christianity; therefore, heathenism must in the end come down.

NOTWITHSTANDING the falsehood, immorality and general wickedness prevailing in Mohammedan countries, the Rev. Dr. H. H. Jessup, in a recent address, calls attention to the fact that Mohammedans, as a rule, are a temperate class. He says: "There is no more temperate people on the face of the earth. The Koran forbids the use of wines and liquors in any shape. The orthodox Moslem is afraid to cultivate grapes, for fear of their being converted into wine; but the Koran promises them rivers of wine in Paradise, if they will only wait. I have seen in one day, since I have been in America, more drunken men than I have seen in Syria in five years. They use coffee. Their coffee-houses are to be found anywhere. Instead of meeting at night in the beastly manner of civilized nations, and filling themselves with poisonous spirituous liquors, they sit down in the coffee-houses on low stools, sip their egg-shell cups of coffee, listen to the reading of the Arabian Nights, or the story of Antar, the Arab Hercules, till nine o'clock. Then they go home; the lights are extinguished, and the city is in profound darkness and silence."

A LETTER from Italy states that the pope, in a letter to one of his cardinals, has complained bitterly of the Protestant schools which have been established at Rome, designating them as enemies of the church. He says: "While in the public schools hardly one or two hours are devoted to instruction in the Roman catechism, the Protestants, in their schools, instill into the youth the godless doctrine of their heresy. These schools increase more and more from year to year by the labors of foreigners and through the help of foreign gold, and that, too, in the city within which formerly nothing was taught except that which the pure church willed." In order to relieve this evil and hinder it from spreading, he has appointed a commission to examine the condition of the present Roman Catholic schools, and propose plans for their enlargement, and to see in what way the children may be brought into these schools, how the capability of the schoolmasters may be ascertained, and how the necessary money may be raised. The Pope has also given a hundred thousand francs from his own private means as his first annual contribution; and he calls upon all Roman Catholics to send to him their free-will offerings for this purpose. The commission is composed of the highest dignitaries of the church with distinguished associate members from the nobility. Meanwhile the Protestant Sunday-schools in Italy are increasing continually in a most encouraging manner, and meet with great approbation among the people. Many Christian denominations are at work for the evangelization of Italy.—*S S. Times.*

## DOMINION ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS.

METHODIST.—Special services have recently been held at the Epsom appointment, Reach, O., and upwards of thirty have professed conversion and united with the church.—A revival is in progress at Rose Hall, O.——The first anniversary of the new church at Talbotville, O., was held on the 12th and 13th inst.——Arrangements have been made for the renovation of the church at Brantford, O.——An extensive revival is in progress in Sutton, Q., in which the pastor is assisted by Miss Knowles, a lady evangelist.

BAPTIST.—Successful evangelistic meetings have been held recently in Drumbo, O.——Six candidates were baptized in Delhi, O., on the 12th ult.——A revival is in progress in Kingsville, O.; four converts were recently baptized.——Mr. Milton J. Compston, of Bristol Baptist College, England, has received a unanimous call to become co-pastor with the Rev. W. T. Tapscott, of the churches at Stouffville, Whitevale, Pickering and Markham, O.——During the recent revival in Fredericton Junction, N.B., forty-eight converts have been baptized.

EPISCOPAL.—The Rev. A. J. Mackenzie was on the 14th ult. inducted into the pastoral charge of Brantford, O.——A new church is to be built at Parkdale, O.——At St. John's Church, Moorefield, O., on the 27th of September, twenty-seven candidates were confirmed.——The new church at Sequin Falls, O., was opened for divine service on the 5th ult.——The new building erected by the congregation of St. Thomas Church, St. Catharines, O., was opened on the 19th ult.——On Sunday, the 12th ult, the Bishop inducted the Rev. Thomas R. Davis as Rector of St. Jude's Church, East Brantford, O., and also confirmed nineteen persons.——At Galt, on the 13th ult., forty-three persons were confirmed.——The Rev. O. Booth has declined the Rectory of Dunham, Q.——The new church at New Ross, N. S., was consecrated on the 25th ult.

CONGREGATIONAL.—A meeting was held in Strathroy, O., on the 10th ult., with a view to establishing a church in that place. For the present the Rev. R. Hay, of Forest, and the Rev. J. Colwell, of Watford, will each give a Sabbath about to this field.——On the 12th ult. the Rev. John Burton, late of John street Presbyterian Church, Belleville, O., was inducted into the pastoral charge of the Northern Church, Toronto.——The Rev. W. Manchee has expressed his intention to resign the pastorate of the Guelph Church. The church has requested him not to resign until a successor is found to take his place.——The church at Speedside, O., is to be repaired and enlarged at a cost of about one thousand dollars.——The Rev. John Brown, pastor of the church in Lanark, O., has tendered his resignation, which will take effect on the first of January next. It is his wish to remove to the new North-West next spring if the way opens.

PRESBYTERIAN.—The Rev. Daniel Anderson, of Rothsay and Moorefield, O., died on the 11th inst.——The Rev. E. Pelletier has been called to the pastorate of the French Presbyterian congregation of St. Hyacinthe, Q.——The Rev. A. B. Cruchet, of New Glasgow, Q., has accepted the call to the French Presbyterian Church, Canning st., Montreal, and will be inducted on the 30th inst.——The Rev. J. A. R. Dickson, late of the Northern Congregational Church, Toronto, was on the 14th inst. inducted into the pastorate of the Union Church, Galt, O.——The new church in Cannington, O., was dedicated on the 5th ult.——The Rev. Wm. Fraser, D.D., has lately withdrawn from the active duties of the ministry after a residence and pastorate in Bond Head, O., of 44 years.——The Rev. Thomas Chalmers Jack was ordained and inducted into the pastoral charge of the church at Maitland, N.S., on the 14th ult.——The Rev. Dr. Mathews, of New York, is to be inducted into the pastorate of Chalmers Church, Quebec, on the 30th inst.——A successful concert and social was held on the 10th ult. in the church at Peveril, Q. The proceeds will be devoted to the fund for the erection of a manse.——The Rev. D. Ross has, on account of ill-health, been obliged to resign his appointment to Prince Albert, O.——A new church was opened at Minesing, Simcoe County, O., on the 12th ult.——The Rev. S. W. Fisher, of Burlington, has received a call to Knox Church, Elora, O., in place of the Rev. Mr. Macdonald.

## EASTERN TOWNSHIPS NEWS.

MACHINERY is arriving for the Coaticook Cotton Factory. It is thought that the establishment will be in running order early next year.

SOME UNEASINESS is being manifested by some of the residents of Coaticook in consequence of the tardiness of the promoters in completing the arrangement about the beet sugar factory.

A COMMENDABLE WORK.—An effort is being made by the Rev. Mr. Crothers and several of the young men of St. Johns towards the organization of a "Young People's Literary Association."

BRIDGE BY LAW REJECTED.—Richmond and Cleveland have rejected the bridge by-law, while Melbourne has adopted it. The vote was very small. Some other plan to connect Melbourne and Richmond will now have to be hit upon.

AT THE Court of Queen's Bench, Sherbrooke, last week, Mr. St. Louis, N.P. and ex-Sec.-Treasurer of Magog, was committed on a charge of embezzlement. It seems the accused was short in his cash, but no intention to defraud was proved. The prisoner was sentenced, but was released on bail to appear before the court next term to test the legality of his trial.

IN FAVOR OF A COTTON FACTORY.—The vote in the town of Farnham on the cotton by-law, offering a bonus of $25,000 for the establishment there of a cotton factory, was submitted to the property ratepayers recently and carried on the following division: For 98, against 18. The property valuation vote for the by-law was a little over $20,000 in excess of the "non-contents." The conditions of the by-law are said to be very onerous.

THE CLAYES-BAKER election trial, Sweetsburg, was further adjourned till the 12th of November next. Mr. Buchanan, counsel for the respondent, Baker, denied the jurisdiction of the Superior Court in Dominion election matters. Meanwhile, it is expected that the Supreme Court of Canada will settle the controversy in another trial now pending before it, involving the same question of the jurisdiction of the Superior Court.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident occurred at the farm of Mr. Dudley Davis, in Derby, recently. Mr. Mark Farrington, of Holland, was at work in the barn of Mr. Davis, and while walking across a scaffolding, covered with loose boards, fell through, striking his head against a sill with such force as to fracture his skull. He continued to breathe for about two hours, but did not regain consciousness. The unfortunate man leaves a wife and five children.—*Stanstead Journal.*

AN INFORMAL MEETING of the citizens of St. Johns, pretty numerously attended, was held last Tuesday for the purpose of discussing matters in connection with the establishment of either a woollen factory or other manufactory. The Mayor, Mr. Carreau, explained the object of the meeting, and said that a large manufacturer and capitalist was willing to start a factory of some kind, if the town would vote it a bonus of $20,000 to $25,000. It was well known what an era of prosperity was opened in St. Johns when the late woollen factory was in operation. In fact it was contended that this factory was, perhaps, the principal means of the making of St. Johns a thriving place. About 500 operatives would be required to work the factory, and this would be a great boon to many destitute families. He quoted figures, saying that this bonus of $25,000 could be easily redeemed without inflicting any very heavy tax. An assessment of $2,000 a year would be but a trifle divided among the rate-payers. Other gentlemen spoke on the subject, including Messrs. I. Coote, Macpherson, Edward Macdonald, Stanislas Coté, Bernier, &c., declaring themselves very much in favor of a project of the kind. A motion proposed by Mr. Macpherson, seconded by Mr. Edward Macdonald, was passed praying the Mayor to call a general meeting at some future day of the rate-payers to take into consideration the advisability of the establishment of manufactures in St. Johns, and for the purpose of meeting interested capitalists.

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# The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1879.


## A SWINDLER.

We have received information of one John Comuith, assuming to be an authorized agent of the WITNESS and other publications, who has been working in Aurora, Toronto and the neighborhood, taking subscriptions for which he makes no returns. We shall take immediate steps toward prosecuting him if any of our readers on coming across him will telegraph us of his whereabouts. The following is the description given of him by one of his victims: "He is a man about five feet ten; "dark complexion; a space between his front "teeth, and this space is filled with gold; a "dark mou stache; about thirty years of age "or over. He gave two chromos of scenery "in Lachine, for which he got twenty-five "cents extra, and the paper was to be one "dollar. He said he was going to Belleville "to canvass as soon as he got through in "Toronto." We have since learned that he has also used the names of Frank Baxter and A. Pinch, while it is said that his correct name is James Pinch.

## OUR NEW OFFER.

We publish above a very important offer to our readers, whereby they may benefit their friends, and assist us in widening the circulation of the WEEKLY WITNESS this year. Everything is looking bright for the campaign which is just opening. It will be remembered that when the circulation of the WEEKLY WITNESS reaches thirty-seven thousand subscribers, the price is to be reduced to one dollar. It is quite possible that by the aid of our readers the price may be so reduced by the beginning of next year's campaign. Only nine thousand subscribers in addition to those we now have are required. By sending us the lists referred to, our friends will assist us in obtaining this nine thousand; by speaking to the friends during the month the paper is being sent to them, and securing their subscriptions, they will obtain the desired number without a doubt. Let the watchword of our readers for this campaign be "The WEEKLY WITNESS for one dollar a year." By a little calculation they will find that a loss of ten cents each on thirty seven thousand subscribers would amount to three thousand seven hundred dollars to us,—no small sum, although hardly noticed by each subscriber. This will more than wipe out the profits on the nine thousand new subscribers obtained to secure the reduction—but we want the thirty-seven thousand, and are willing to sacrifice something to gain them. We ask our subscribers to join us in a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether to secure this result.

## TO THE BOYS AND GIRLS.

There is a very old saying which is often quoted, "The child is father to the man." This means that the character and habits which the child chooses to form fix his character as a man. If he is active, enterprising and useful while young he will be the same when he is older. Now, we want to enlist all the energetic, business-like boys and girls who read the WITNESS in its army of workers. We want them to invade all the country at the same time, and conquer it. If there is a man or woman who does not take the WITNESS, we want its soldiers to bring the paper to his or her notice, so that they, learning how much it is valued by others, may take it for a year or six months, if no longer. Attention should be drawn to its Agricultural Department and to its Questions and Answers Department, to the family reading and the Children's Corner, and whatever are considered its principal attractions by those that take it. Now for the rewards. Some of them are to be found in the last column of this paper. Beautiful portraits of His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise should be in everybody's house, and our young workers, we know, would like to gain them for their fathers and mothers. If, however, they do not care to win these prizes there are other things they will like. Besides all these, they will have the great benefit to themselves of earning the thanks of those they induce to subscribe, and of showing that they are possessed of that energy which will make them useful men and women.

## THE CENTRAL ASIAN SCARE.

The consternation which the report of the capture of Merv by the Russians caused yesterday in London reveals the critical temper of the people in England, perhaps of the people of Europe at present. It only needs a spark to kindle a flame which, judging by the combustible materials already prepared throughout Europe, would end in such a conflagration that it would be accepted by a certain school of prophets as one of the signs of the beginning of the end of all earthly things. The hostile feelings with which England and Russia regard one another are scarcely now disguised by the highest political officers of those countries, and the game which does not seem unlikely to end in war is played openly. England declares openly for Germany and Austria, and the declaration is received by the press of these two countries with unfeigned satisfaction. Russia inveighs quite as openly against the alliance, and makes open overtures to France, which it is but just to say is about the only nation which maintains her reserve. Italy has, it would appear, allowed her jealousy of Austria to carry her away, and her open adhesion to Russia only depends upon the action of France. At present Russia and England are only prevented from fighting in Asia by the distance which lies between the troops. The power of both nations in Central Asia rests a good deal upon prestige. They are regarded by the Central Asians as great rivals, and both are hated. The natives would join either in order to wreak vengeance on the other if they were certain of final victory. That nation, therefore, which proves itself strongest will, in the end, secure the firmest footing in Asia. Herat is the commercial capital of Central Asia; its bazaars are visited by the travelling merchants of all Eastern nations. It is the centre of influence, therefore, and its capture by either of the great rivals would be looked upon by the natives as a decisive triumph. The occupation of Herat would consequently be the signal for a formidable uprising throughout Afghanistan, and probably through the north-western provinces of British India. Persia would be then compelled to ally herself to the nation that governed her ancient province of Herat. Until the late outbreak Russia and England agreed to regard that part of Afghanistan which lies to the north of the Hindoo Koosh mountains, including the Province of Herat, as neutral territory, not to be invaded by either. The late outbreak, however, has spread to Herat, or rather it broke out there simultaneously with Cabul, and it will be necessary to the stability of the Cabul throne that the rebels there be subdued. Russia has remonstrated against any expedition, but England, encouraged by the reports of late Russian reverses in Turkestan in the belief that her soldiers could reach Herat before those of Russia, has, it is said, returned the answer that she alone would settle the Afghan trouble. Were the Russian soldiery in occupation of Merv, as reported, an expedition to Herat could be easily formed, and the Russians would be at the goal before the English had started. It was the knowledge of this fact which made the rumored capture of Merv appear so grave in London. The capture has however, now been officially contradicted, but it is more than likely that the English expedition to Herat will be started at once. This rumor has revealed at last the light in which such a triumph on the part of Russia would be regarded in England, and has so far strengthened the English Government in their aggressive policy.

## THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT ON THE LETELLIER QUESTION.

The despatch of the Colonial Secretary to the Governor-General with reference to the Letellier affair, published in the WITNESS last evening, is not a very luminous document. The only thing it makes clear is that the Imperial Government would rather not be bothered with matters concerning Canadian administration. Her Majesty's Government are pleased to acknowledge that they have not been much troubled in this way since the Dominion was formed, and intimate that a continuance of this pleasant immunity is much to be desired. For this reason, though they approve of the Governor-General's course in referring the case to them for instructions, they are rather sorry that a case requiring a reference has arisen, inasmuch as it is to be feared that now a beginning has been made there will be no end. We think that the Colonial Secretary may rest assured that alarm on this score is unnecessary. Any inclination we might have cherished to look for larger, more impartial, or more thorough judgment upon complicated cases by the Imperial Government, will be most thoroughly removed by the result in this case. The Colonial Secretary could not have chosen a better way of convincing Colonial Governors of the futility of references to the Imperial Government than by penning such a despatch in reply to a reference. We think that those who take very opposite views of the Letellier case itself will agree upon that. The Imperial Government decided that the matter is one with which the Canadian Government are fully competent to deal. Into the merits of Mr. Letellier's case they have made no examination, as the law does not empower them to decide, and, therefore, they give no opinion. They decide that the Lieutenant-Governor is responsible for the proper use of his functions not to the Governor-General, as the wording of this Act would seem to imply, but to the Governor-General-in-Council—in other words, to the Government of the day. This is an off-hand judgment which will have to be reversed, or else there is an end to the prerogative of the Crown so far as it is entrusted to lieutenant-governors. What use is it to lay down such a law as that "a lieutenant-"governor has the unquestionable consti-"tutional right to dismiss his provincial "ministers if from any cause he feels it "incumbent upon him to do so," if he has the best of reasons for believing that the moment he exercised his right he had laid himself open to instant and humiliating dismissal? If he is given the prerogative of a sovereign he should be protected in the exercise of that prerogative. The responsible advisers of a constitutional chief magistrate are alone responsible for his acts. They, in turn, are responsible to the people. In this case Mr. Joly accepted the responsibility and appealed to the people to whom he was responsible, and he was upheld. The result has clearly proved the necessity of the exercise of the prerogative in this case, and yet the exercise of it has been followed by dismissal. A lieutenant-governor will not hereafter, in deciding whether he have cause to dismiss a Ministry or not, take into consideration the need of the people whom he has sworn to govern justly and wisely, but will only consider whether it will be in accordance with the political views of the Government of the day at Ottawa. It is useless to say "that the power of removal of "a lieutenant-governor invested in the Ot-"tawa Federal Government should not be ex-"ercised except for grave cause," and has been proved so since by the fact that Mr. Letellier has been dismissed, and the only reason Sir John Macdonald could give for his dismissal was that a partisan majority of the Parliament at Ottawa, having voted for his dismissal, his usefulness was, therefore, gone. What a travesty! In this light it sounds like sarcasm when the Colonial Secretary adds, "but that the fact that the political opinions "of the Lieutenant-Governor had not been "during his former career in accordance "with those held by any Dominion ministers "who might happen to succeed to power "during his term, would afford no reason for "its exercise." Having given the power of dismissal to the ministry of the day, it is to no purpose to give "good" advice as to the proper exercise of that power. An ostensible reason for the dismissal of one whose political views made it desirable that he should be removed, would not long be wanting in such a case. And, as has been proved in the present case, the ostensible reason does not need to be a very logical one, or even one over which the person most interested had the slightest control, or with which he had anything to do. It is easily gathered from the tenor of the despatch that the Imperial Government were adverse to the dismissal of Lieutenant-Governor Letellier, and were anxious that Sir John Macdonald should recall his decision. It is not easy to understand how the Governor-General could have interpreted this despatch any differently to what he did. It is doubtful whether an appeal to the people of the whole Dominion on this question would have been answered intelligently, for the people of other provinces did not take enough of interest in it to sink other convictions in order to answer on that question alone. An appeal in July might have resulted in the defeat of Sir John Macdonald, but it would have been more because his tariff had not brought the promised prosperity than from any feeling in the Letellier case, no matter how persistently the latter might have been kept before the people.

## "NO MORE WHISKEY."

The above words are those of Susan Kennedy, the wretched woman who is at this moment lying in jail under sentence of death for having committed one of the most horrible and brutal of murders. She said that "if the Governor would let her go she would "drink no more whiskey." She has enough of intelligence left to understand when told that the Governor-General can save her from the gallows. She has not sufficient reason to understand that the only alternative from the gallows is imprisonment for life, for she appears to believe that if not hanged she will be "let go." But without any reasoning powers, with every instinct almost but that of the desire to escape death destroyed, she has not the slightest doubt about what has worked the ruin of her life. The lesson continually taught by reason, which during long years, every day of which probably saw the same struggle, she fought against and at last almost extinguished, has become so impressed upon what remains of her mind that now at her last extremity she wishes to profit by it. She takes it for granted that if there was "no more whiskey" for her, there would be no necessity for putting an end to her life or even of shutting her up, because she would then be harmless. It never occurs to her to doubt that "no more whiskey" would mean at least for her no more crime. Since she has entered the gaol and was forced to live without spirits she is just what she would have been on the day on which she committed her awful crime, if she had not been inspired by whiskey, a mere bewildered wreck, without either the physical or mental energy required for such a deed. Is she alone responsible for committing a deed which had not others freely and lawfully dealt out to her the poison which took possession of and inspired her actions, had not been committed? Having ignored reason, having wilfully thrown away all responsibility which would otherwise have restrained her, having fostered passions which it was her duty to subdue, she is responsible before God and should be held so before men for any act which she commits in consequence, but not alone. Those who consent to the means by which she deprives herself of her God-given reason and instinct, are, to say the least, condemning themselves before God when they condemn her. The last grand jury is said to have had no fewer than eight saloon-keepers serving upon it. Was he who cast the first stone at Susan Kennedy without sin? The cry of this poor woman is the cry of thousands of perishing people. Let there be no more whiskey. Until their cry is heard, those who while consenting to the traffic condemn such are condemning themselves.

## GRAND JURY PRESENTMENTS.

One of the principal uses of the grand jury, if fully alive to its duties, is to direct attention to any crying evil which is not or cannot readily be met by other means. One subject for several years has been, by them, constantly kept before the country—that of the liquor traffic in its results. But it is seldom that language as strong as that of the grand jury at Toronto just disbanded is used. These twenty-four men proclaim that the crimes of robbery and wounding were surpassed by an evil in their midst which threatens to destroy our nation, that of drink. It is to be presumed that this grand jury, one composed of average citizens, expresses the current public opinion of respectable people in Toronto. It is interesting to compare their opinions with that of a grand jury of whose members a large proportion, if not a majority, was composed of licensed liquor-sellers—the one disbanded last week in Montreal. They gave it as their opinion that a large amount of crime arose from the excessive use of intoxicating drink, and urged upon the police authorities the necessity of closing all public houses on the Sabbath day, and of keeping an especial watch on all unlicensed places. This is very good for a grand jury of licensed victuallers, although they do no lay the blame of intoxicating drink, but on the illegal use of it. Such an opinion from this source is of great value. Licensed victuallers aver that unlicensed shops do harm. But the liquor sold at unlicensed shops is essentially the same as that sold at licensed ones. The assumption therefore is, from the mouth of the saloon-keepers, that their own trade is one that is injurious to the well-being of the community, and should only be exempted from the close attention of the police because protected by the law which licenses them. While the peculiar constitution of this grand jury is significant and suggestive of a flaw in our whole jury system, we thank them for their candor in this respect, and hope the time may come when public opinion will constrain a grand jury even of liquor-sellers to give as sweeping opinion as that at Toronto, and for very respectability to abandon their calling for a more honorable one.

## THE POETRY OF MOTION.

The Montrealer who reads of the sylph-like grace which characterzed every movement of the ancient Grecian beauty, and finds the same charm attributed to the heroines of more modern romance, cudgels his imagination in vain to represent to himself what this so-called poetry of motion may be, finding nothing to suggest it in the ungainly progression of the modern belle Montrealers of both sexes are but indifferent walkers. Perhaps this is in some measure due to the peculiar condition of our footpaths during the winter months. In winter we learn insensibly the gait which best keeps us from slipping, and which is so difficult of acquirement to persons brought up where they have had no training on the "hogsback," while in summer we have till recently lacked that incentive to an erect walk which the miles of grindstone laid within the last five years have guaranteed to us for a long time to come. With all allowances, however, for local causes, we cannot but think that a great deal of the ugly going is due to the extravagances of modern costume. The absurdly—it would be more correct to say murderously—high heels have much to do with it, and it would be a blessing to womankind, and to mankind too, if this was the worst evil they had to answer for, but a human being cannot habitually twist her whole person out of shape with impunity. The villanous pinching of the waist which prevails to-day, just as though nothing had ever been said against it, we suppose there is no use in animalverting upon. It is not long since the attention of the present writer was drawn to a bride of very comely face, and naturally, as he surmised, of somewhat plump figure. This latter characteristic, which would have been far from unpleasing, had been combated by the most cruel lacing until all natural shapeliness had given way in favor of the sewed-up outlines of a wax doll. Not only was the pleasure of beauty gone, but every beholder must share more or less in the self-imposed and life-long suffering which such a sight suggests. Women who are ashamed of their own natural proportions, and who would pinch into deformity even the perfect waist of the Venus of Milo, regardless of the health and happiness of their own lives and of dearer lives that may be dependent on them, cannot be supposed to know what a graceful carriage is if it is not that of Mrs. Grundy. It may not however, be altogether unavailing if we dare, at great risk to ourselves, to tell the ladies, our own readers, of course, always excepted, that very few of them walk prettily.

## A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

The Government at Ottawa have at length partially complied with the almost universally expressed desire of the country, and have made considerable amendments and alterations in the obnoxious land regulations in the North-West, which came into force on the first of last August, and which for a time almost put a stop to the settlement of that country, by causing intending settlers to establish themselves on the south side of the national boundary, where the land regulations were more liberal. By the amended land regulations all the even numbered sections in what is called the Railway Belt, extending one hundred and ten miles on each side of the track of the Canada Pacific Railway, are opened for homesteading or pre-emption, of one hundred and sixty acres each, while the price of the railway lands is considerably reduced in belts A, B and C. This is certainly a move in the right direction, but it would very considerably accelerate the settlement of the country were the price of railway lands still further reduced to actual settlers, even if an advance were made in the prices to those who buy land for the purpose of holding it over without cultivation until its value has been enhanced by the labor of the surrounding settlers. It would be well also to restrict pre-emption of land to those settlers having families, as a great quantity of and in the North-West has already been taken by young single men merely on speculation. They have secured 160 acres as a homestead, and pre-empted 160 acres more with the intention of selling the whole at greatly increased rates so soon as they get their patents. In the meantime they are doing very little in the way of improving their claims, or opening up the country.

## COAL FOR MANITOBA.

Saturday morning's telegrams from Winnipeg state that immense beds of coal have been discovered on the River Assiniboine, about sixty miles south of Grand Valley, and a company has secured four thousand five hundred acres. One thousand tons will be brought to Winnipeg this year. This telegram is somewhat confusing from the fact that Grand Valley is ten miles south of the Assiniboine. The fact seems to be that attention is being directed to the immense coal-fields on the Souris or Mouse river, where it first crosses the border line. This, by water, is between six and seven hundred miles from Winnipeg, of which some hundred miles is unnavigable. But by drawing the coal seventy miles over the prairie along the border line, to where the river crosses it the second time from its source, the distance may be considerably shortened. From this point the coal may be floated in flat boats down the Souris one hundred and fifty miles to its junction with the Assiniboine, and on the Assiniboine over three hundred miles more to Winnipeg. In this case the chief difficulty in transportation will be the hauling of the empty barges back again. The coal is what is termed lignite, requiring a stronger draught than stoves usually have for its consumption; but if this difficulty is overcome, which there seems no reason to doubt will be done speedily, the value of these beds will be inestimable. In that case it is contemplated to connect the two points on the Souris by rail. If this be done one of the objections to settlement in this portion of the North-West will be, in a measure, removed.

## AN INTERNATIONAL SIGNAL SERVICE.

The Chief of the United States Signal Bureau reports that ninety-seven per cent. of the weather predictions during the past year were verified. This is a very great improvement on previous reports, and shows that the addition of a wider range of power of observation and the increasing weight of experience are bearing their legitimate fruits. Now the American forecasts of the weather in Europe, referring particularly to storms advancing eastward, which, it is thought, will extend across the Atlantic, are quoted extensively in the European papers, and a considerable portion of them are verified. To such an extent is this true that the *Times* recommends that instruments for observing the weather indications be given all vessels in the British navy, and that at certain hours each day simultaneous observations be taken in all parts of the world, which may be forwarded to a central observatory, and so grouped as to have a definite meaning. In the United States there are now a hundred and seventy-one stations, of which ninety-two make full telegraphic reports, and fifteen report by mail. There are also seven stations in the West Indies, six of which make full telegraphic reports, and sixteen in the Dominion, all but one of which report by telegraph. The force employed in making reports numbers two hundred and six men, of whom one hundred and three are sergeants, nine corporals and ninety-four privates of the United States army. The indications are that other countries will adopt measures equally thorough, and that by combining their views a universal daily chart of the atmospheric condition of the world will be mapped out for reference. What the ultimate result may be it is difficult to surmise.

## THE VERDICT.

The fact that the verdict against Sir Francis Hincks was known all over the city almost as soon as it was given shows with what interest the people generally have waited for the result of this trial. We presume almost every one was more or less taken by surprise, not only because a different result had seemed to many people probable from the nature of the evidence, but because it is generally taken for granted that a great man will escape even where a less important person would suffer—and this is especially so where the accusation is rather of involuntary participation than of intentional wrong doing. Much sympathy has been expressed for Sir Francis, and such sympathy is only natural. Without expressing any opinion on the merits of the case, which is still before the courts, we are free to say that we trust this verdict will be taken as a warning by all men who have the interests of others committed to them, whether as bank directors or otherwise. It is surely time that those who are offered such positions should consider before accepting whether they are prepared to insist on a complete knowledge of the affairs of the institution which they are supposed to control, and to hold themselves fully responsible for all that is done by such institution. If not, let them stand aside and make way for some one who will. Stockholders too must be prepared to face a demand for higher compensation for directors whose duties will be so much more onerous.

## A LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN CANADA AND BRAZIL.

Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, during his trip through Canada three years ago, made careful enquiries as to what this country had to buy and sell, and expressed the opinion that a trade of consequence might open up between the two countries. Last session the Dominion Parliament, imbued with the same idea, voted a subsidy of fifty thousand dollars to aid in establishing a line of steamers between the countries, and it is now stated that Brazil has also granted a similar sum for the purpose. If this be true, a new market for Canadian goods of various kinds will be opened. At the present time the principal articles of export from Brazil are coffee, sugar, cocoa, hides, horns, tobacco, india rubber, while they have unlimited quantities of metals and gems of almost all kinds, and dense and boundless forests of woods such as rosewood and mahogany capable of a very high polish. They import cotton and woollen fabrics from England, wrought and unwrought iron from various countries, agricultural implements, hardware, laid, flour, pine timber, petroleum, biscuits, coal, ice, hams, soap, boots and shoes from the United States, and codfish from Newfoundland. It will be seen that Canada can compete fairly with its more southern neighbor in several of the articles enumerated, and consume a considerable quantity of Brazilian products.

MR. EDWARD BLAKE is, it appears, about to return to political life. Mr. Burke, who was returned at the late general elections for West Durham, has resigned, and Mr. Blake will stand for the constituency in the interests of the Reform party. The constituency has always been looked upon as a safe one for Liberals, and has been ever since Mr. Blake's defeat for South Bruce at his disposal if he would accept it. On account of ill-health and professional duties Mr. Blake has not before consented to enter Parliament. He has all along been anxious to avoid accepting any public office which would entail anything like constant effort and attention on his part. It was, therefore, with very easy resignation that he heard of his defeat, and he must have felt what everybody knew, that when the people elected a man of his ability to represent them, more was expected of him than merely the duties which could be rendered by a merely honest representative. In entering again upon political life, it is to be expected that Mr. Blake is doing so with the determination to give his best services to his country, and with no intention, hereafter, of holding back from office, if called upon, for any but the most urgent of reasons. A man of his ability, integrity, and breadth of view, cannot but be of inestimable service to his country in Parliament. Good men of all parties will welcome his return.

IT IS VERY NOTICEABLE that in the list of resolutions read to the people of Bedford who gathered to hear the leader of the clique defend the course of the Opposition in the Assembly, not one in any way refers to the main question at issue in the present struggle. Why do not Mr. Chapleau and the clique who instigated the course of the Legislative Council, who pretend to represent the views of the people, offer a resolution in defence of that course at these meetings? These councillors, when meetings were held in the divisions which they were supposed to represent, refused to be present on the ground that by partisan meetings they could not expect to have their course approved. Why do they not join Mr. Chapleau, in whose interests they are working, and having explained their course to the people who are interested in him, offer resolutions vindicating their course? They could not surely expect to find an audience more in sympathy with them than one gathered to hear and support Mr. Chapleau, whom they are so interested in promoting to power. Mr. Chapleau hopes to gain office by an action which he is afraid to defend before the people.

ENGLAND was horrified the other day by the discovery of a baby-farm, where two or three children at a time were slowly done to death by starvation, caused by the administration of unsuitable food, and a verdict of wilful murder was found against the villanous female who made a business of this. When will such verdicts be the fate of baby-farmers in Canada? A story quite as bad as this English one was published in the WITNESS some years ago about certain baby-farming women at the Back River, who after taking their charge nine miles in midwinter, fed them on flour bags, milk being too dear, and left them to all appearance utterly unattended; and yet we heard of no criminal proceedings, for all this was done according to rule, and under the auspices of a respectable institution, and with the full concurrence of our highest medical and sanitary authorities.

IMMENSE FIRES are occurring all over Russia at the present time. Their origin is generally attributed to the Nihilists, who, it is said, are divided as to the policy to be pursued by them, some thinking that their objects can best be accomplished by force, while others insist that the best policy is a peaceful one.

## LITERARY REVIEW.

FRUIT AND FLOWER CULTURE IN QUEBEC.

Official reports, as a rule, are very dull reading, but those of the Montreal Horticultural Society and Fruit-growers' Association are an exception to the rule, as the information contained in them is of such importance to the community that they are sure to be read with avidity. Contemporaneously with the publication of these reports may be dated a new interest in the province in the growing of fruit. In respect to the growth of fruit Quebec stands in a somewhat unique position, the experience of other districts not being of very great value here, so that anything bearing directly on the country is of special value. Amongst other valuable papers in the report for the present year, one by Mr. A. T. Drummond, on "Canadian Timber Trees—Their Distribu-"tion and Preservation," with a map showing the northern limits of the principal timber trees, is well worthy of notice. The great importance of the subject is impressed upon the mind at the outset by the statement that "about twenty-"one per cent. of the whole American Continent "is believed to be woodland. In North America "alone, it is estimated that 1,460,000,000 acres are "covered by trees, and of this quantity about "900,000,000 are in Canada. Contrast this with "the acres of forest and woodland in the "European States. Prussia has, it is said, "about 10,000,000 acres; Bavaria, 3,300,-"000; France, 2,700,000; whilst Eng-"land and Belgium are so denuded of "forests as to have but insignificant areas of "these in proportion to their size." With this fact ever kept in mind, Mr. Drummond points out the limits of the different kinds of trees, and then refers to the forces at work in their destruction. The first is the legitimate one of use, the second the generally inexcusable one of fire. "Forest fires, it is believed, have caused even "greater destruction than the lumberman's "axe, not only by reason of the vast area ruin-"ed, but because that large and small trees are "alike consumed, as well as the huge trunk, "which would be as suitable for the lumbermen "as the smaller trees, which, in the course of "successive years, would also become large "enough to attract their attention. The extent "of this ruin will be appreciated when it is re-"membered that not until the pine is about "one hundred years old is it of good merchanta-"ble size for square timber, and that therefore "to replace the pine groves would be the work "of a century. There is, however, the further "important fact that after a forest fire, pines "are usually replaced by a growth of birch, "poplar, and other trees, though whether the "pine gradually asserts its position and over-"shadowing these, in turn replaces, them is a "question yet to be settled." Mr. Drummond, in conclusion, recommends that stringent legal enactments be made in respect to the building of fires in the forests and the cutting of timber by lumbermen.

There are also several very valuable papers from various localities regarding the fruit trees which bear best. "Some of the Insects that Frequent the Orchard and Garden," by Rev. T. W. Fyles, with illustrations, is also important. Other valuable papers are, "The Migration of European Animals to America, and of American Animals to Europe," by Prof. Claypole, of Antioch College, Ohio; and, "Suggestions Regarding the Structure of the Apple," by Henry M. Seely, of Middlebury College, Vermont.

The report deserves a wide circulation, and the Society many members.

THREE GREAT MEN.

*Lessons From My Masters* is the attractive title of three essays or studies by Peter Bayne, M. A., LL. D., author of "Life and Letters of Hugh Miller," &c. Dr. Bayne is well-known as a thoughtful writer and pleasant critic, and this volume will be found well worth the careful study of the student of literature, although the few who have opinions of their own on such matters will possibly disagree with many of the criticisms. Certain it is that the reader can hardly fail to feel the awakening of an ardent desire to study with more care than ever before. "Sartor Resartus"—"the grandest counterblast ever blown to the materialism of the age" with its successors, "In Memoriam" and the other poems, which Dr. Bayne declares have made his life greatly happier, and "Modern Painters," which is in the opinion of the same critic, one of the "monumental books of the century, one of the imperishable masterpieces of English literature." Of Tennyson Dr. Bayne says:

Take him for all in all, Tennyson must, I think, be pronounced the greatest poet of his time. Victor Hugo is, indeed, a colossal genius, wider in his range than Tennyson, who has not succeeded in the acting drama, but his touch is too panoramic for poetic art of the highest order; and Browning, though he has power of intellect and imagination sufficient for ten poets, is far from Tennyson's equal in literary form. The essay on Ruskin is shorter than either of the others, but, perhaps, more interesting, especially as it covers in some respects newer ground. Ruskin's boyish poems, from which extensive quotations are made, have a charm of their own, and the author is advised to collect and publish them himself, with indications of the part they play in the story of his life as a defence against their unauthorized but certain publication after his death. Turner's position in the world of art and the reasons for Ruskin's championship are elaborately explained, and the small pains which Ruskin took to reconcile what he said one day with what he said another is curiously illustrated by three extracts from his writings. In 1853 he speaks of Turner taking his place beside Shakespeare and Verulam, in the annals of the light of England, "a third star in that central constellation round which, in the astronomy of intellect, all other stars make their circuit." In 1869 he compares Turner with Luini, an Italian, and states that Turner makes himself the servant of the lower public, and is dragged hither and thither at their will, while "helpless and guideless he indulges his idiosyncrasies until they change into insanities." In 1878 he speaks of Turner's healthy and constant development, and says: "As in my own advancing life I learn more of the laws of noble art I recognize faults in Turner to which I once was blind; but only as I recognize also powers which my boy's enthusiasm did but disgrace by its advocacy." Dr. Bayne's final criticism is that all the charges brought against Ruskin amount to this:

That he has made too vehement and constant use of the rhetorical practice of contrast. He could not exalt Turner without spurning contemporary artists; he could not praise the pre-Raphaelites without using their names as poisoned needles wherewith to transfix and agonize the Academicians. In the white heat of his enthusiasm for Luini, even Turner seems artistically a castaway, and he cannot speak lovingly of mountain pines without bearing false witness, very innocent false witness of "lowland trees."

(Dawson Bros.)

UNPATHOMED DEPTHS.

*Man's Moral Nature* is the title of a volume, or "essay" as the author styles it, by Dr. Bucke, Medical Superintendent of the asylum for the insane, London, Ontario. It is published by G. B. Putnam's Sons, New York, and by Willing and Williamson, Toronto. The book contains an elaborate metaphysical discussion of the moral nature and its general relation to the individual man and to man's environment, and was written by the author to relieve his own mind of some of the problems which have weighed upon it for more than twenty years, rather than to assert any new discovery. Dr. bucke holds that the physical basis of the moral nature is probably the great sympathetic nervous system, and that it is not a fixed quantity, but that its two antagonistic halves, love and faith, hate and fear, are not developed synchronously, but that fear and hate are developed earliest, and faith and love later. Of precocity, he says:—

Children who are born to die young, tubercular children especially, often spring up mentally to an immature imitation of maturity, like plants chance sown late in the year, which put out flowers before they are half-grown, and press forward in a desperate attempt to mature their fruit when they have not time to attain to half the normal size of their species. Such children are caught at by tract writers and sensational novelists, and held up as examples by pious people for healthy boys and girls. As well show the six-weeks-old pumpkin on the 1st of July, covering yards of ground with its immense leaves and vines, and just thinking about flowering, the month-old pumpkin of the first of October, with its miserable fruit already formed, and say: See! take pattern by this pumpkin, you idle plant, who think of nothing but rank growth, and have no care for the duties of life. Do you not see that this plant, younger than you, is already bringing forth fruit? But the idle and rank pumpkin is a valuable plant, and its more forward neighbor is good for nothing.

CHEAP FICTION.

Among the recent issues of the "Franklin Square Library," which is published by Harper Bros., in quarto form in very legible type, and sold at fifteen cents a number, we find the following novels: *Rose Mervyn, of Whitelake*, by Anne Beale, is a curious story of the Rebecca riots in Wales, some thirty years ago. At that time the number of toll gates was very great, and the exaction was considered so oppressive by the Welsh peasantry that they banded themselves together and broke down and burnt the turnpikes. These riots always took place at night, and the perpetrators were masked and dressed like women, and were led by a personage apparelled in white and riding a white horse. This mysterious personage, who was supposed by the more superstitious to be Satan himself, went by the name of "Rebecca," and invariably succeeded in eluding the soldiers who had been sent to

apprehend him, thus giving color to the belief that demoniacal agencies were at work. *Dorcas*, by Georgiana M. Craik, is a quiet, pleasant love story, the plot of which turns upon the difficulties in social position created by a *mesalliance*. *Moy O'Brien*, by "Melusine," is an Irish tale, written by some one who is enthusiastically in favor of Home Rule, and at the same time entirely loyal to Queen Victoria. The points appear to be well made, and there is much animated conversation with regard to the origin and antiquities of the Irish nation. *The Adventures of Reuben Davidger* is a story for boys by James Greenwood, author of "Wild Sports of the World," &c. The subject of the story was seventeen years and four months a captive among the Dyaks of Borneo. Mr. Greenwood calls this story "a yarn by a grown-up boy for the amusement of his younger brethren, with crumbs of useful information on geological, botanical, zoological, and kindred subjects." *The "Green Hand,"* by George Cupples, is a sailor's yarn of unusual interest, the scene being laid in the time of French wars and press-gangs. *The Two Miss Flemings*, by the author of "Rare Pale Margaret," is a somewhat long drawn out account of the incidents of the course of true love in two very complicated cases. It is unprofitable reading. Anthony Trollope's last novel, *John Caldigate*, which originally appeared in Blackwood, is found in this series, as well as *Framley Parsonage*, by the same author. *Henry Esmond, Esq.*, which is by many considered Thackeray's best work, is also published in this convenient form, and one of G. R. P. James' old-fashioned novels, *The Gipsey*. (Dawson Bros.)

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Among new school books we notice specially the two arithmetics prepared by the Rev. Principal MacVicar, LL.D., of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, and published by Dawson Bros. These volumes are entitled *MacVicar's Complete Arithmetic* and *MacVicar's Primary Arithmetic*. They are based upon the arithmetics prepared two years ago by Principal MacVicar, of the State Normal School, Potsdam, in conjunction with Principal MacVicar, of Montreal, but the order of the former is changed throughout, and both works are specially adapted for use in Canadian schools. A systematic drill is provided on oral and written exercises, review and test questions by which the principles and processes of numbers with their applications to practical business will be permanently fixed in the mind.

Harper Bros. publish *A First German Reading Book*, forming part II. of the *German Principia*. Each extract is followed by grammatical questions. There are also copious notes and a dictionary containing all the words used in the text. The selections consist of anecdotes, fables, narratives, history and examples of fabulous and legendary lore, and a surprising amount of each is compressed by the use of small but clear type into this comparatively small volume. The first half of the selections is printed in Roman and the second half in German characters, a feature of which some teachers will approve and others will not. The same publishers give in their neat little series of Greek and Latin texts *Ciceronis Epistulæ Selectæ*. The letters are printed in very clear type and cover 284 pages. (Dawson Bros.)

*The Cultivation of Memory* forms number two of the "Manuals for Teachers" prepared in England at the request of the Literature Committee of the National Educational Society, by distinguished and experienced teachers. They are published by Eldredge & Bro., Philadelphia, at 50 cents each.

## TORONTO.

*(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)*

TORONTO, Oct. 24.

For some time past the weather has been very fine—in fact the finest October for many years, as the Montreal weather prophet predicted. It has been a little uncomfortably warm for those who had made changes in their clothing in the cool weather preceding it. A change came yesterday afternoon, and to-day it has been snowing at times pretty hard, although nothing to make any impression on the ground. But winter clothing will probably be the order of the day after this. Some unfortunate female school teachers have been in difficulties with the Board of Trustees for some little time past. They objected to make a public display of themselves during the recent viceregal visit, by taking charge of the children on the streets, and some trustees are disposed to dismiss them, or do something else dreadful to them, as a warning against insubordination and so much nicety in reference to a display of loyalty in future. It is probable that the matter will blow over without any action, however.

THREE MONEY BY-LAWS

have been rejected by the freeholders entitled to vote on them by such a decisive majority as to make it quite apparent that property-owners are not disposed to do anything at present which will in the least increase the taxes. Two of the by-laws were to raise funds to erect two bridges over the Don, in place of those washed away in the floods last year. The residents east of the Don brought an action against the city for not rebuilding them. Then the Council decided to rebuild, but from the fate of the by-laws it would seem as if the suit will have to go on, unless the Council decide to levy the money by a special rate. In default of the police

THE CITY MORALITY

is now being looked after by the *Globe* and *Mail*. The *Mail* began by paying attention to York street, and now the *Globe* has turned its attention to the Sunday evening promenaders on King and Yonge streets between eight and eleven o'clock. In regard to disreputable houses generally, it is quite certain that no serious attempt, in fact no attempt at all, is made to suppress them. This is so well recognized that two or three disreputable women, expelled from Hamilton and other places, at once came here, and this within the last week or two, and again engaged in their infamous occupation. It may be that those in authority think that the evil is one which cannot be suppressed, but the experience of Hamilton, where the rule is that a house of evil repute must show that it is not used for improper purposes, or be repressed, shows that it may be very much mitigated. The police authorities here have more than one hundred houses on their list as disreputable ones, but they never interfere unless there is some disturbance at them which comes to their knowledge, in which case they make a raid.

UNLICENSED GROGGERIES

are, it seems, to receive some additional attention, as the License Inspector has advertised for five or six detectives. Perhaps this prospective activity is in consequence of the presentment of the Grand Jury a day or two ago, in which, after eulogizing the Crook's License Act, they complained that it was not enforced as it should be, and as it had been when it first came into operation. The Grand Jury also alluded to the display of indecent pictorial papers in the shop windows. No doubt they had *Puck* in their mind's eye, and, judging from the general and prominent display which is made of that indecent journal in nearly all the news windows here, the sale of it must be large. The United Empire Club has been in court in regard to a note which they had discounted at the Merchants' Bank for $500. Their defence was not a very high-toned one, for it was not that they had not received value for the note, but that the Secretary and Treasurer had no authority to make it. They were successful, although their success will hardly be considered one of the triumphs of the Club, but the members of the Club who endorsed the note in question were not allowed to escape on the plea that they had not received value, and that they had endorsed it when it was blank. They will probably be more prudent when requested to endorse the Club notes in future. The prospective return of

MR. BLAKE

to Parliament will be favorably greeted by most people. Conservatives have nothing to fear in the way of endangering their power. They are quite secure for this Parliament. Some of the criticism, however, which the actions of the Government may receive will probably not be altogether pleasant to them. Mr. Burke offered to resign before last session, but his friends in the riding, although they would have willingly returned Mr. Blake in the first place, would not consent to Mr. Burke's retiring after he had had the trouble and expense of a contested election. His present action, it is hinted, has been taken without their consent or even knowledge, but no doubt they will ratify it, although they may not altogether like Mr. Burke resigning, after they in convention last year had refused to agree to this when he proposed it.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S SPEECH

at Quebec does not bring him any great credit or glory here. Some information was looked for, but there was only gush and nonsense, with unfair, if not untrue, criticism of some of the acts of the Mackenzie administration. The speech will certainly not aid the party, and if what has been openly alleged by the *Globe*, and not denied by the *Mail* as to the personal condition of the Premier be correct, it would have been better if the banquet had never taken place. Although the *Globe* has made a good deal of fun of Mr. Tilley's visit to various cities to see manufacturing industries for himself, it was no doubt a wise move. Ordinary people are pleased to see great political magistrates taking an interest in their occupations, and no doubt Mr. Tilley's visit will not be without effect in cementing the bonds uniting many to the Conservative party so far as Dominion politics are concerned. Mr. Tilley may not have discovered many new industries, as a consequence of the tariff, and it is not probable that he will. Most of those which could be profitably carried on in the Dominion were in existence before.

THE CAPE BRETON ELECTION

will not afford much comfort to the Liberals. Although their candidate was only beaten by about one hundred majority, it must be remembered that there were two Ministerial candidates, and that the second one polled a large number of votes. The only satisfaction of the *Globe* will be in the fact that they got the news in advance of the *Mail*, which is hardly creditable to the latter, seeing that it was the *Globe's* "funeral." If Mr. Mackay had got in, even in consequence of there being two Ministerial candidates, the *Globe* would have spread itself. The *Mail* has been showing the white feather very plainly. It has not ventured to publish the despatch from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach although that document can hardly do them additional harm in the Letellier matter. Some strong opinions have been expressed as to the effects of the Government course in the affair, but to ordinary people they have not been very apparent, except in regard to change of governors in Quebec, and the consequences, which are, perhaps, a natural result of that.

DR. TUPPER

and the Winnipeg *Times* have been receiving some attention, and it appears as if some explanation were needed. A former Liberal would hardly advance a Tory friend of Dr. Tupper $10,000 to carry on a party paper for pure love of the party, when there was remarkably little chance of his ever seeing the money again. But the explanation that Mr. Whitehead is an extensive railway contractor, and has favors to request from Dr. Tupper, which are granted after the money is advanced, seems to account for everything, although it is not highly creditable to any of the parties concerned.

## ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, October 9th.

SIR,—A good deal of attention is just now being given to sayings and doings in Ireland. From the character of the sayings there is cause for thankfulness that words are more plentiful than deeds. The "Irish grievance" is assuming a new shape; it is no longer Home Rule that is in chief demand, but to put it as neatly as a correspondent of Sir Stafford Northcote did—a law "that sixpence shall pass for a shilling." No wonder the Chancellor of Exchequer explained that he was not yet educated up to that point! Sir Stafford was speaking in Dublin when he mentioned this, and he seems to have taken courage to tell Paddy some plain truth concerning the ugly talk going on about the spoliation of landlords. He was doubtless encouraged to do this by the news then just received of the success of General Roberts' first serious encounter with the mutinous forces of the Ameer. The Chancellor was evidently exulting in anticipation of a collapse of the great attack on the Government's foreign policy. If all were clear abroad, then the Government would feel itself strong enough to deal with difficulties nearer home, the difficulties of Irish demagoguism and Irish members included.

From all that we can gather, the Ameer of Afghanistan made a wise choice in throwing in his lot with the British forces. As one of the comic papers puts it this morning,

"HE MIGHT HAVE BEEN A ROOSHIAN,"

&c., &c., "but in spite of all temptations he remains an Englishman!" And his example would seem to be followed by the more respectable class of the residents of Cabul. Their action is even more significant than that of the Ameer. By the way, it is said that young Lieut. Hamilton, who fell at Cabul, did not live to receive his Victoria Cross. As it is, the very gift of the honor is posthumous.

THE LAND AGITATION

is not all on the other side of the Irish Channel. Lord R. Churchill has been attacking the law of entail, or at least making it known that he is not prepared to defend it. One after another of the aristocratic and landed class is wheeling into line in the same direction, and although many of the wild remedies proposed for existing evils will never get a trial, and although many just demands may remain unconceded, yet it is becoming more evident than ever that some great ameliorations of the present system will be granted. Much of this will be due to a growing sense of justice on the part of the landed class, and as the result of an awakened attention to the subject; but some of it also to a fear of the consequences of denial or delay.

THE GENERAL ELECTION

is being generally discussed. The Liberal party had about made up its mind that Lord Beaconsfield would delay it till after next session, the aspect of the horizon being unfavorable to him; when lo, the skies have cleared, and there is a patch of hopeful blue visible, which may encourage him to venture out, and brave the threatened storm of the Opposition. So fickle is the mind of the people that it is quite possible that a sudden dash into the open might carry the Conservatives safely again into the shelter of office. Still, there remains the ugly question of expenditure for the Government to face. You will see Tenniel's capital travesty of Hogarth's spendthrift earl in the *Punch* which will reach you by this mail—it really represents the great difficulty of the situation. But the steward in the picture is a very different man to Sir Stafford Northcote! He, good easy man, tells Britannia that the debt is not increasing; there is no real difficulty; the only trouble is that back debts are not being worked off so rapidly as they were a few years ago. At least this is what the Chancellor said last night in his Dublin speech, already referred to. Now, if the steward can tell Britannia this will she not be quite content? We know the Earl will!

THE SIGNS OF RECOVERY

in trade are also multiplying, and this will also help the Government chances; although it may induce delay in bringing on the elections until the signs are more abundant and unmistakable. But there seems no doubt that the metal trade is beginning to be fairly active once more. Crawshay is re-opening his Welsh works; other ironmasters are increasing their out-put; and the market is steadily, though slowly, stiffening. We may soon hear that "iron is firm," and perhaps that "steel is less yielding." The tin prospects are certainly brighter than they were; and poor Cornwall—which had little else left—finds that it has not lost hope. It is very significant that home mining schemes are again coming to the front, Cornish pits being advertised which are still ready to receive all the money the public will put into them.

THE O'FLAHERTY DIAMOND

bids fair to be a greater sensation than poor Thackeray's Hoggarty diamond. Is it not almost time to "put a stop to it," when an Irish laborer can turn up gems with his spade, which certainly outweigh, and may possibly outshine, the famed Koh-i-noor? If Mr. O'Flaherty's jewel proves to be "First Gem of the Sea," or even of South Africa, what a lion he will be! Were he ultra patriotic, he might devote the proceeds of his lucky find to defraying the cost of the Zulu war! But I fear he will hardly do this. This has been

A WEEK OF MEETINGS.

"Social Science," at Manchester; "Church Congress," at Swansea; "Society and the Stage," in Wellington street. In the two former of these assemblies there was not much to call for remark, although they were sufficiently interesting; but the latter meeting is, to say the least, a little curious. The association in question calls itself the "Church and Stage Union." It is hard to see what its object can be, except to demonstrate that some sort of union is possible between the two. It is fair to presume also that the church dignitaries who were present hope to effect union—not by lowering the Church but by raising the stage. If this can be done it will doubtless be a boon to society. Some ladies of the Gaiety Theatre made speeches intended to show that an actress need not be a disreputable woman. Certainly, they themselves are the proof of their proposition, but their addresses clearly proved that it is a very difficult thing to do. The logic they used was somewhat to the effect that "if you live in a stable you need not be a horse." They made it abundantly clear that the associations of the stage are vicious and dangerous. The problem still remains whether they can be made otherwise; and then whether—thus purged—the drama can be made to serve a useful purpose in the life of our day. Different attempts have been made to present plays which were positively good,—some to bring forward such as should be negatively so in their freedom from vice; but to judge from newspaper report, it appears to be generally judged needful to put a spice of sensual devilry in even the purest play. One now being performed is described as a perfect idyll of innocent, healthy love; but spoiled by one disgusting *double entendre*, which though it brings a blush to the cheek of every decent person, also brings the loudest applause of any part of the piece. So another play, newly produced, is said to be perfectly innocent, "excepting one scene." And, alas! for the moral lessons of the theatre, Charles Reade's great temperance drama of "Drink" invariably sends out scores of its beholders to solace their stricken feelings with "another drink." But one must surely encourage the poor actresses in their great struggle to dissociate themselves from the power of the temptations by which they are surrounded.

V. V.

## POLITICAL DESTINY.

SIR,—Some months ago there appeared in a weekly newspaper of this city two letters upon "The Political Destiny of Canada," written with great care and ability, by some unknown person who had the courage to cast aside our commonly used glasses which convert our barn rats into buffaloes, and the effrontery to publish what he saw.

The British immigrant of fifty-six years' standing is now known to be Mr. Little, our esteemed fellow citizen; and his letters, published in pamphlet form to be had for ten cents at Mr. Fisher's stamp office, St. Francois Xavier street, should be in the hands of every one who in discussing Canadian affairs wishes to know what he is talking about.

Mr. Little explains how we have run up a debt of one hundred and forty millions of dollars, for which part is shown in public buildings, canals and railways, that instead of producing revenue add greatly to our public expenditure for the cost of their maintenance, while there is nothing to show for the remainder. Then, to pay the interest upon all this and all the extravagance of our Government we have but meagre and diminishing resources, except the common resource of the bankrupt and spendthrift—more borrowing.

Mr. Little tells us that the enlargement of our canals commenced forty years ago, was to a capacity ten times greater than the trade up to this time ever required, and that the loss to the country in interest after deducting all the revenue received, amounts to more than thirty-two millions of dollars. Yet with these canals, so much in capacity above the actual requirements, we are going on with a still greater enlargement. For this we borrow money, and to pay the interest would require tolls upon a tonnage equal to two-thirds of the whole tonnage of the world.

According to Mr. Little, fifty per cent. or one-half of the grain crop of the interior is delivered into the port of New York, about forty-five per cent. into other American ports, and only a little more than five per cent., or one twentieth, into Montreal. Nor can the enlarged canals effect much change, for our navigation is closed one-half the year, while the American ports are open all the year round, and railways running from all points to the Atlantic from Boston to Baltimore will not remain idle all winter in order that freight may accumulate for our summer trade.

Mr. Little is so disrespectful as to ridicule our feeding and pampering emigrants who pass through Canada to increase the population of the Western States, and the diligence of those who seek to attract settlers to these provinces from the Old World, and in the same breath encourages those already settled to abandon their settlements and move off one or two thousand miles in a north-westerly direction. Evidently Mr. Little had not learnt from Lord Beaconsfield of the general exodus of the people from the United States into our North-West, nor from Mr. Munchausen Taylor, of Winnipeg, that the wheat-producing lands north of the Canadian boundary are greater in extent than all the land of all kinds that can be found on this continent from the Isthmus of Panama to the Frozen Ocean. In his simplicity he must have looked upon a map, and casting aside all the superlative adjectives of land agents and land speculators, seen in our North-West about five hundred thousand square miles of land, more or less, for the habitation of men who do not object to cold weather (that is, three times the size of New York), the most desirable portions of which will be covered by fine farms, and gradually filled up during the next century.

Conflict of high authorities is distressing. Lord Beaconsfield tells us that taxation is driving all the people out of the United States. Mr. Little tells us that taxation is still higher in Canada. To escape taxation we must fly to Greenland, whose million of square miles of land will be sufficient for us all when we have shovelled off the snow which now covers it.

According to the pamphlet, we are in a bad way "entirely." There is no remedy but the lesson taught by British Columbia and the Lower Provinces. We must "confederate" with the United States, have our public debt transferred to Washington, and besiege that capital in years to come for "better terms."

Some apology is due to Mr. Little for treating his valuable work thus lightly, but your paper cannot afford space for long quotations, and readers had better be referred to the book. Cannot some optimist give us the opposite side of the question? We want more reading of what concerns ourselves fairly argued, for there exists a most careless misapprehension and most vague ideas on the true statistics of the Dominion.

T. S. B.

*Montreal*, Oct. 7th, 1879.

## PROTESTANT TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

SIR,—The attention of the Local Committee of the city of Quebec in connection with the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers, having been this day drawn to a statement in the WITNESS of the 20th instant, in its report of the Convention, that "There has been some difficulty and no little grumbling in the matter of housing so many; in fact, scarcely anything had been done by the Local Committee in providing lodgings for the visitors. Yesterday, some fifty lady teachers were wandering listlessly about the streets of Quebec, and it is owing entirely to Dr. Miles, to the indefatigable Secretary of the Convention, Mr. F. W. Hicks, and the Rev. E. I. Rexford, that many found a bed last night"—I am instructed by the Quebec Local Committee to request your insertion of the following: Your special correspondent must have been misled, having misstated the facts. The statement that it was owing to the exertions of the above-named three gentlemen that many of the teachers found a bed, and that some fifty were listlessly wandering about the streets, is entirely without foundation. As there was no list of those expected to attend the Convention forwarded, the Local Committee did not expect a larger attendance than the average on previous occasions, viz., about one hundred, in place of which there was over double that number present, viz: about two hundred and forty. Of these over eighty were hospitably entertained in private families, over eighty had their expenses paid at the St. Louis Hotel by the Local Committee, the balance attending paying their own expenses, except a few others whose expenses were paid at private boarding-houses. Owing to the President, Dr. Miles, being advisedly absent from most of the meetings of committee, little assistance was rendered by him; and furthermore, he constantly persisted in stating to the committee that those who attended, with few exceptions, would pay their own expenses at the reduced rates obtained at the various city hotels. A little inconvenience did result, for while Mr. McLeod and Mr. Richardson were engaged in receiving and sending to their quarters those who arrived by train from the boat detained at Batiscan, at 1.30 o'clock on Thursday, the Montreal boat had arrived with upwards of one hundred and fifty others, the list of citizens who were to receive guests was filled up, and visitors sent, while the remainder were sent up to the Morrin College, where Dr. Marsden, the chairman, at once sent them to the St. Louis Hotel, where their expenses were paid by the Quebec Committee, from the citizens' subscriptions. It must be said that great assistance was rendered the Local Committee by Dr. Kelly and Mr. Humphrey, of the Royal Arthur School, Montreal, members of the Central Executive Committee.

J. H. RICHARDSON,
Secretary Local Committee.

*Quebec*, 22nd Oct., 1879.

## "THE TABERNACLE."

BISHOP GREGG'S LECTURE—LESSONS FROM THE TABERNACLE.

Last evening Bishop Gregg delivered a lecture in the Reformed Episcopal Church on "The Tabernacle."

The Bishop, who was briefly introduced by the Rev. Dr. Ussher, said:

I have a difficult task to perform to-night although a pleasant one. I have to condense into one lecture sufficient matter to make six. I hope no further apology is necessary for taking you rather rapidly through the subject I have to bring before your notice. The word "Tabernacle" is taken from the latin word *taberna*, meaning a hut, to teach us of the Holy Spirit dwelling in our heart. The Tabernacle was set up after the law was broken, to teach us the lesson that after we have broken God's law He can consistent with His divine justice devise a plan whereby He may dwell with man. By means of a diagram the lecturer explained the ground plan of the camp of the Israelites; the sons of Levi were shown nearest to the courts of the tabernacle, and the remaining tribes were depicted as forming four minor camps, one on either side of the sacred structure. The thirteen tribes were accounted for by the fact of Joseph having two tribes descended from him, Ephraim and Manasseh. The four camps formed one camp, as many denominations form but one church. He also explained at length how the standards of the four camps were typical of Christ, that of Judah being a lion; of Reuben, a man; of Ephraim, an ox; of Dan, an eagle. The Holy of Holies was situated at the western end of the Tabernacle. Here it was that God's immediate presence was established, and this arrangement was significant, as expressing God's disapproval of the heathen practice of

TURNING TO THE EAST,

that is to the rising sun. Another diagram showed the order of the march of the Israelites through the wilderness. Everything that has to do with God has to be done in order. God arranged who was to go first, not man. There are, said the lecturer, no more objectionable people in churches than those who want everything done their way. God said Judah was to go first. Judah means praise, and praise should be in the van of our church progress. A lion is our idea of courage—the standard of Judah was a lion. If ever a church is to prosper it is of no use putting men in the front who are always seeing financial difficulties and never know how the debt is to be liquidated, and very often that debt ought not to be incurred. Next in the procession come the Gershonites and the Merarites with waggons. If ever there is special trouble God provides the means, and in this instance God disposed men's hearts to give the waggons, and he disposed other men's hearts to give the horses. Merara had double the number that the Gershonites had because they had double the work to do. If you have only half the work to do, you do not need the grace sufficient for the whole. Following the "Lion" of Judah came the "Man" of Reuben, and after the bold working members of the Church the human sympathy of the next class is very desirable.

If God calls Judah to go first he calls the "man" to go next. Last of all comes Dan

THE COLD, THE CALCULATING.

The hearts go first, the heads last. There are four lists of the apostles in the Bible, and they are always put in groups of four, and the groups are always in the same order, one name being omitted from the fourth list. In the first are Peter, James, John and Andrew. Peter the man of impulse, James and John the sons of thunder. Last in every list until he is omitted is Judas Iscariot, and with him his three Jewish companions. These keen, far-seeing people are very necessary in the Church, but they don't do in the fore front. They are all necessary, but each must be in his place. A great deal can be taught by color. I gave a lecture in this city to children, and before I told them the meaning of the colors they told me; there's nothing like asking them questions. Children

DON'T LIKE BEING PREACHED AT.

The lecturer exhibited a small book known in England as the wordless book, containing simply pages of four colors, black typifying sin, red the blood of Christ which washes the sin away and makes the sinner white (the next color), and golden the emblem of the streets of gold in glory. Metals were also capable of conveying ideas, and the signification of colors and metals must be considered in studying the "Tabernacle." Gold teaching of the Godhead, silver of love, brass and iron of strength. With regard to the measurements of the "Tabernacle," the unit of measurement constantly referred to was the length from the elbow to the point of the finger, or for simplicity say twenty-one inches. The pillars were made of brass signifying strength, and held up a white hanging emblem of righteousness. The Tabernacle as a whole was to teach us of Christ the Word, who was made flesh and dwelt (or Tabernacled) among us.

## SIXPENCE PER WORD.

The Montreal Telegraph Co. have received notice from the Anglo-American Telegraph Co. to the following effect:

LONDON, Oct. 20, 1879.

The Directors of the Anglo American Co. have resolved that from the date of the opening for traffic of the new French cable laid by the "Compagnie Francaise du Telegraphe de Paris et New York," to reduce the tariff of the Anglo-American Co. *via* Valentia or *via* Brest on the pages between Great Britain or France, and Canada or New York to sixpence or 60 centimes per word. To provide for the large increase of business which it is anticipated will result from this reduction, a new cable will be laid by the "Anglo-American Co." in 1880. Due notice of the exact date of the reduction will be given.

FISH.—Haddock, 6c per lb; codfish 6c do; mackerel 12½c do; bass and dorey, 40c to 50c per bunch; olivet, 12½c per lb; lobsters, 10c do; perch, 10c to 30c per bunch; rock bass, 15c per bunch; smoked eels, 25c to 40c per couple.

MEATS.—Roast beef (trimmed), 10c to 12c; sirloin steaks, 10c to 12c; mutton, 6c to 10c; veal, 5c to 10c; pork, 8c to 10c; ham, 12c to 13c; bacon, 12c to 13c; fresh sausages 9c to 12½c. Bologna sausages, 12c to 15c; dressed hogs, $6 to $6.50 per 100 lbs.

# COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE, October 28.

—Greenbacks bought at ⅛ @ 00 dis; sold at 00 @ 00; Silver, 6 to 8.

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

—The Bank of Hamilton has declared a half-yearly dividend of 4 per cent.

—That the Merchants' Bank earned 1 p.c. or so more than the dividend declared after deducting an ample amount for bad and doubtful debts is a most satisfactory announcement to make and from all our reporter can gather there is no doubt of its being a fact. This statement is more satisfactory than that which we were becoming accustomed to in banking circles—paying dividends partially out of the reserve and in some cases as it transpired out of the capital.

COAL "BOOMING."

All the leading American coal companies having again advanced prices for all kinds of coal 25c per ton last Monday, dealers here followed suit and the fourth advance of 25c per ton since the 1st October came into effect in this market to-day. The Pennsylvania Coal Company issued a circular yesterday announcing an advance of 20c to 25c per ton on all grades but pea, which is only 10c higher.

The current quotations in this market now are:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stove | $6 00 | to | $0 00 |
| Chestnut | 5 90 | to | 0 00 |
| Egg | 5 75 | to | 0 00 |
| Soft Grate | 5 50 | to | 0 00 |

Coal of all descriptions is reported scarce in New York at present, and the demand is very strong, with prospects of still higher prices.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

The wholesale trade, with the exception of one or two branches has passed another very busy week. In some important branches prices still tend upwards, and this is leading to confidence among retailers, who are now ordering more freely. Especially is this the case in the hardware trade, in which prices are still advancing for heavy goods in consequence of the increase in price of raw material. The continuance of the unseasonably mild weather, which has made this one of the most enjoyable of autumns for all who, for business or pleasure, spend their days out of doors, has retarded business seriously in the dry goods trade. The splendid crop of the past year and the high prices which prevail have encouraged farmers to sow a much larger area with fall wheat than during past years, and this together with the regular work, has kept them very busy. Until the frost comes to lock the ground, and render heavier clothing necessary, the retailers' stocks will remain unbroken to a large extent, and the wholesale trade continue quiet. A change must, however, now come shortly. Leather continues fairly active and firm at the advanced prices, and boots and shoes, though not so busy as if cold weather had set in earlier, are still doing a good business. Groceries continue to advance rapidly in price, and business is, if anything, brisker than ever in most lines. What with short crops of teas in China, floods in Spain, and other causes, the supply in some important lines looks scanty at present, and prices are consequently "booming." Prices both of foreign and home wools have advanced somewhat in sympathy with the English and American markets, the latter especially being somewhat excited at the moment. On the Corn Exchange business has been very quiet. During the last days of last week and the first of this, prices were firmer, and in consequence of the lack of demand buyers could afford to hold off in hope of obtaining concessions. During the past few days both English and American markets have been lower, and it is now impossible to sell even at a reduction of from 10c to 20c below last week's figures. The receipts by railway and canal for week ending 22nd October, 28,639 brls. Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd October, 659,981 brls., against 759,649 brls. at corresponding date in 1878, being a decrease of 99,658 brls. Shipments *via* River St. Lawrence and other channels for the week ending 22nd October, 21,816 brls. Total shipments from 1st January to 22nd October, 610,288 brls. against 577,584 brls. at corresponding date in 1878, being an increase of 32,604 brls.

The grain trade has been very quiet owing to the decline in price. During the early part of the week Canada white winter wheat sold at $1.40 and spring at $1.36. The receipts of wheat by railway and canal for the week ending 22nd October, 314,101 bush. Total receipts from 1st January to 22nd October, 10,153,294 bush., against 6,552,505 bush. at the corresponding date in 1878, being an increase of 3,600,789 bush. Shipments via River St. Lawrence and other channels for the week ending 22nd October, 332,488 bush. Total shipments from 1st January to 22nd October, 9,084,932 bush., against 5,832,251 bush. at the corresponding date in 1878, being an increase of 3,252,681 bush. Of coarse grains the only business reported was in pease, which have sold freely at 82c to 82½c per bushel of 66 lbs for round lots.

The Provision Market is again quiet. The demand for butter has, in consequence of the advance in prices, slackened somewhat for the time, and only fine and finest is dealt in to any extent at present. The receipts for the week were 8,514 packages, and shipments, 8,947 packages. The Cheese Market continues nominal on both sides of the sea, and holders, being firm in their views, have advanced prices about two shillings, choice in Liverpool being quoted at 62s. The consumption is yet very limited. The receipts for the week amount to 22,743 boxes, while the shipments were only 6,661 boxes.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—The excitement which seems to pervade every other department of trade has not affected to any marked extend this line of business, but a healthy, steady demand exists without any speculative feeling. The tendency in prices is upwards, in sympathy with the English markets, which are quite active with bare supplies, and factories working to full extent. We note advance in Opium, Citric Acids, Shellac, Ergot and Essential Oils, supplies of these articles coming mainly from the New York markets.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aloes Cape | 0 16 | @ | 0 17 |
| Alum | 1 50 | @ | 1 70 |
| Borax | 0 10 | @ | 0 12 |
| Castor Oil | 0 11½ | @ | 0 12½ |
| Caustic Soda | 2 15 | @ | 2 25 |
| Cream Tartar | 0 26 | @ | 0 30 |
| Epsom Salts | 1 40 | @ | 1 65 |
| Extract Logwood | 0 10½ | @ | 0 11 |
| Indigo, Madras | 0 85 | @ | 1 00 |
| Madder | 0 10 | @ | 0 12 |
| Opium | 5 75 | @ | 6 00 |
| Oxalic Acid | 0 11 | @ | 0 13 |
| Potass Iodide | 0 00 | @ | 5 75 |
| Quinine | 4 00 | @ | 4 10 |
| Soda Ash | 1 40 | @ | 1 75 |
| Soda Bi Carb | 2 90 | @ | 3 10 |
| Sal Soda | 95 | @ | 1 00 |
| Tartaric Acid | 0 46 | @ | 0 50 |
| Bleaching Powder | 1 40 | @ | 1 50 |

FURS.—The season is just commencing, and but small lots of furs have as yet been received. In consequence of the lower prices which have ruled at late sales in Europe the prices of muskrat, skunk, beaver and fox are, if anything, lower than last year. Mink has improved somewhat. Sales of skunk are reported at 50c and of muskrat at 8c.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mink | Skins | prime dark large | $1 00 | @ | $1 25 |
| " | " | " " small | 75 | @ | 1 00 |
| Martin | " | prime | 75 | @ | 1 00 |
| Beaver | " | " dark, per lb. | 1 40 | @ | 1 75 |
| Bear | " | bl'k prime large | 7 00 | @ | 8 00 |
| " | " | " small | 2 00 | @ | 4 00 |
| Red Fox | " | prime | 1 35 | @ | 1 50 |
| Muskrat | " | Spring | 00 | @ | 00 |
| " | | Winter | 8 | @ | 10 |
| Lynx | " | prime large | 1 00 | @ | 1 50 |
| Skunk | " | prime dark large | 40 | @ | 50 |
| " | " | prime wh'e large | 20 | @ | 30 |
| Raccoon | " | prime | 25 | @ | 60 |
| Fisher | " | prime | 5 00 | @ | 6 00 |
| Otter | " | prime dark | 6 00 | @ | 8 00 |

LEATHER.—Business has not been so active during the week, but prices are still firm owing to the continued advance in hides. There is a fair supply of Spanish and Slaughter Soles at quotations; prime light Waxed Upper is scarce and wanted; Heavy Upper and Splits are not in such good request.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hemlock Spanish Sole, No. 1 B. A | | 25 | @ | 26 |
| do do No. 2 B. A | | 23 | @ | 24 |
| No. 1 Ordinary | | 24 | @ | 25 |
| No. 2 do | | 22 | @ | 23 |
| Zanzibar do | No. 1 | 19 | @ | 20 |
| do do | No. 2 | 18 | @ | 19 |
| Buffalo Sole | No. 1 | 19 | @ | 20 |
| do | No. 2 | 18 | @ | 18 |
| Hemlock Slaughter | No. 1 | 24 | @ | 26 |
| Waxed Upper, light and medium | | 36 | @ | 40 |
| do do heavy | | 33 | @ | 37 |
| Grained | | 33 | @ | 38 |
| Splits | large | 25 | @ | 33 |
| do | small | 22 | @ | 26 |
| Calfskin (27 to 36 lbs) | | ℔ 50 | @ | 70 |
| do (18 to 26 lbs) | | 45 | @ | 60 |
| Sheepskin Linings | | 25 | @ | 40 |
| Harness | | 24 | @ | 32 |
| Buffed Cow | ℔ foot | 13 | @ | 17 |
| Enamelled Cow | " | 15 | @ | 17 |
| Patent Cow | " | 14 | @ | 16 |
| Pebbled Cow | " | 13 | @ | 16 |
| Rough | " | 24 | @ | 30 |

BOOTS AND SHOES.—A moderate business is doing, but the warm, dry weather, together with the recent advance in boots and shoes, has checked trade somewhat. A fair late fall trade is, however, expected, prices are firmly maintained, and should be further advanced to bear a proper proportion to the rise in leather.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Men's Stoga Boots | $2.00 | to | $2.50 |
| do Kip Boots | 2.50 | to | 3.20 |
| do French Calf | 3.25 | to | 3.75 |
| do Buff Congress | 1.50 | to | 2.00 |
| do Split Brogans | 1.00 | to | 1.10 |
| Boys' Split do | 0.85 | to | 1.00 |
| do Buff and Pebbled Congress | 1.25 | to | 1.50 |
| Women's Buff and Pebbled Balmorals | 1.10 | to | 1.30 |
| do Prunella Bals | 0.50 | to | 1.50 |
| do do Congress | 0 50 | to | 1.00 |

GROCERY MARKET.

From a lengthened period of almost unaltered prices we have within a few weeks passed into a state of great changes and activity, with advanced and advancing prices for most staple groceries. It must be noted that little of a wild, speculative spirit has been shown, the advances in most cases having had apparently good foundation. The fact is, that for years past goods have been too low; sugars, teas, &c., have not shown fair prices to growers, packers or importers, and now there does look like a reasonable advance being obtained.

SUGARS during the week have been specially active, and the advance on raw and refined sugars is about a cent per pound. The origin of this advance lately and its extent has been something of a surprise to operators in Liverpool, beginning, it is stated, in London and Greenock and Glasgow. One reason given is the reported want of saccharine qualities in the beet root of this season, presumably from the wetness and coldness prevalent; another must be increased demand. No doubt however, but that the very low price to the grower of cane sugar, say less than three cents the pound on the average for some time past, has to do also with the rise. With the general advance in prices of most goods, sugars to the grower ought to give better remuneration, and, therefore, it is more than probable the very low range of prices is over for, perhaps, a lengthened period, and all concerned should govern themselves accordingly. Quite an advance has taken place in Britain and the United States during the week, and our market has responded pretty freely, with large sales equal to over 1,000 hogsheads and perhaps 2,000 bbls. Porto Rico sugars are now 7⅜c to 8⅛c, and about 8c is lowest for good sugar. Barbados, 7¾c to 8¼c; Yellow Refined, nothing of ordinary quality even at 8c and up; 8⅜c to 9c are current figures. Sales of a quantity imported in casks made at over 8½c. Granulated is about 10⅜c to 10¾c; positive quotations not given by one refinery; price to be that current when sugar shall be delivered.

TEAS.—A further advance has taken place during the week. Cables from Britain and China show distinct rise. Black Teas being the staple in Britain are specially referred to in British report—about 100,000 half chests reported sold in New York within a week. Sales here have been considerable, and stocks in hand to operate with are not now large. Common Congou Teas are advanced say about three cents, and with Souchongs may be quoted 27c to 31c; fair to good 33c to 40c, and fine 43c to 60c. Japan Teas, our great staple, are about 3c to 4c higher for ordinary to good qualities; little to be had at 30c, and from 33c to 40c are now prices for low fair to fair, and 42c to 57c for fine to choice. The higher qualities are steady. Young Hysons also advanced, say 2c to 4c; little common to be had under 30c, 32c to 40c for fair ordinary to good, and 43c to 60c for fine to choice. Imperials and Gunpowders, as well as Twankays, firm. Consumption appears, in United States specially, largely on the increase, and dealers are almost all found with the advance on and light stocks. Advices to-day show still higher prices, specially Young Hyson.

MOLASSES.—An advance of 3c to 5c is looked for in Barbadoes. Some holders are firm at 35c for quantity. Sales of lot have been made less during the week, but 34c to 36c may now be considered as current figures. Trinidad is 29c to 31c. Syrups about 3c higher.

COFFEES.—Recent Java sale on the island showed an advance over valuations. Market firm for all grades.

RICE.—Some lots from vessels' side have been sold in heavy quantity, about $4.15, held firm; store, $4.25 to $4.50.

CHEMICALS.—Bi carb Soda is higher, $3.10 to $3.40. Sal Soda is also in the general line of higher prices, advanced about ⅛c to ¼c. Sulphur about ¼c higher.

SPICES.—Pepper has had quite a start, having got up to over 4c sterling in Britain as reported, and nominally 9c on bond in New York. At Singapore it has advanced to $10½ the picul here it is 9¾c to 11c and firm. This article for a long time has been very low, and this advance may be of permanence. Pimento, 14½c to 16½c, firm. Cloves and Nutmegs steady, if not rather firmer. Ginger somewhat improved, specially for Jamaica.

FRUITS.—The week has shown great advance in Raisins, owing chiefly to the recent calamitous floods in Spain, attended with great loss of life and property. Valentias are held at 8c to 8¾c. New Malaga fruit is at hand, but cable reports show an advance (chiefly from sad cause referred to) of about 50 p.c. on opening prices. The report of auction sale of fruit in Halifax this week, part cargo of SS. "Barcelona" landed there showed full prices, and about the same as now current here. Layers 1879, are $2.10 to $2.40. Loose Muscatels, $2.50 to $2.75. London Layers, $2.75 to $3. Seedless in kegs, about 8½c. Malaga Figs in mats have been sold in quantity at 5c, and more could be disposed of at the moment. New Eleme Figs in small boxes are not plenty, and are 12½c to 14c. Almonds are higher; Tarragona worth 16c to 17½c. New York for Soft Shell is also higher. Nuts firmer. Canary Seed much higher, and is about 49 per cent, quoted advanced abroad; 5¼c to 6c is value here.

FISH.—Labrador herrings held for higher figures $5.75 to $6 now looked for, up to $6.25 for small quantities. Salmon very high, about $17, $16 and $15 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 respectively. Codfish not much changed, say $4 to $4.75. Scaled herrings higher.

OILS.—Cod oil has got into better demand, likely because of improvement in leather and manufacture; 43c to 48c are present figures. Seal oil is about 2c or 3c higher.

SALT, firm, at 60c to 65c for coarse. Factory filled is quiet.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

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

MONTREAL, Oct. 27.

| Bank Stocks. | Par value of shares. | Amount paid up. | Last divid half year. | Sellers p.c. | Buyers p.c. | Last sale per share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of Montreal | 200 | all | 6 p.c. | 140¼ | 139¾ | 280 00 |
| Ontario Bank | 40 | all | 4 p.c. | 76 | 74 | 29 60 |
| Consolidated B'k | 100 | all | 3 p.c. | 7 | 5 | 3 00 |
| Banque du Peuple | 50 | all | 3 p.c. | 60 | 53 | 26 50 |
| Molsons Bank | 50 | all | 4 p.c. | 74 | 73 | 36 75 |
| Bank of Toronto | 100 | all | 4 p.c. | 121 | ...... | 118 00 |
| Banq. Jac. Cartier | 50 | all | ...... | 60 | 59 | 74 87 |
| Merchants Bank | 100 | all | ...... | 87 | 86¾ | 87 00 |
| East. Townships | 50 | all | 4 p.c. | 98 | 96 | 48 75 |
| Quebec Bank | 100 | all | 3½ p.c. | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Union Bank | 100 | all | 3 p.c. | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| B'k of Commerce | 50 | all | 4 p.c. | 118½ | 118 | 59 25 |
| Metropolitan B'k | 100 | all | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Exchange Bank | 100 | all | 3 p.c. | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | | | | | |
| Mont. Tel. Co | 40 | all | 3½ p.c. | 86 | 85½ | 34 30 |
| Dom. Tel. Co | 50 | all | 3 p.c. | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Rich & Ont. N. Co | 100 | all | 4 p.c. | 39 | 38½ | 38 75 |
| City Pass. RR. Co | 50 | all | ...... | 100 | 82½ | 40 00 |
| City Gas Co | 40 | all | 5 p.c. | 123½ | 123 | 49 40 |
| Royal Can. Ins | 100 | 15 p.c. | ...... | ...... | ...... | 6 00 |
| Loan & Mort. Co | 50 | all | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Corp. Bonds | ...... | ...... | ...... | ...... | 104½ | 104 50 |

Montreal, ex div., 136—125½—270.

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

MONTREAL, Oct. 27.

| Bank Stocks. | Par value of shares. | Amount paid up. | Sellers p.c. | Buyers p.c. | Cash Value per share. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal | 200 | all | 140½ | 140 | 280 50 |
| Ontario | 40 | all | 75 | 74 | 29 75 |
| Consolidated | 100 | all | 6½ | 5 | 3 50 |
| Du Peuple | 50 | all | 54 | 52 | 26 50 |
| Molsons | 50 | all | 75 | 70 | 36 50 |
| Toronto | 100 | all | 121½ | 117 | 119 00 |
| Jacques Cartier | 25 | 12½ | 62 | 60 | 15 50 |
| Merchants' | 100 | all | 87 | 86½ | 86 00 |
| East. Townships | 50 | all | | | |
| Commerce | 50 | all | 118¼ | 117¾ | 58 75 |
| Hamilton | 100 | all | | | |
| Exchange | 100 | all | 50 | 25 | 40 00 |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | | | | |
| Montreal Telegraph | 40 | all | 86 | 85½ | 34 00 |
| Dominion Telegraph | 50 | all | | | |
| Rich & Ontario Navigat'n | 100 | all | 39 | 38¾ | 38 50 |
| City Passenger Railway | 50 | all | 85 | 83 | 42 00 |
| City Gas | 40 | all | 123 | 122 | 49 00 |
| Loan & Mortgage Co | 50 | all | 100 | 95 | 49 00 |
| Royal Canad'n Insurance | 100 | 60 p.c. | 48 | 47 | 3 50 |
| National Insurance | 100 | 30 p.c. | | | |
| Stadacona Insurance | 100 | 30 p.c. | | | |

WHOLESALE PRICES.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 3,711 bbls. The market is very quiet and if anything weaker. Holders are firm in their views, but buyers are holding off in the expectation of further concession. Transactions reported show that business actually done is in favor of buyers as to price. The following sales were reported to-day: 150 bbls. Spring Extra at $5.97½ and 50 bbls Strong Bakers' at $6.25; 50 do at $6.40; 100 Extra Superfine (uninspected) at $6.02½; 250 Spring Extra on Saturday at $6.07½. We quote: Superior Extra $6.10; Extra Superfine, $6.00 to $6.05; Spring Extra, $6.00; Superfine, $5.75 to $5.80; Strong Bakers' $6.25 to $6.45; Fine, Pollards and Middlings nominal; Ontario Bags, $3.00; City Bags, delivered, $3.10.

MEALS.—Receipts, 100 bbls. Market quiet and unchanged. Ontario Oatmeal, $4.60 to $4.70 per barrel; Cornmeal, $2.90 to $3.00 per brl.

GRAIN.—There is very little doing at present owing to the lack of demand and the weakness of the market. Wheat, receipts, 14,876 bushels; Canada Spring Wheat is quoted at $1.30 to $1.35; Red Winter, $1.35 to $1.40; White Winter, $1.39 to $1.42. Corn, receipts, 61,873 bushels; quoted at about 57c per bushel in bond. Peas, receipts, 5,200 bushels, offered at about 81c to 82c per bushel of 66 lbs. New Oats are held at 31c to 32c per bushel of 32 lbs. Barley, receipts, 8,928 bushels; nominal, at 55c to 65c per bushel. Rye is nominal at 80c to 83c per bushel.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter, receipts, 2,552 packages. The market was never in better shape. Stocks are light and if anything the demand exceeds the supply at present, and prices have in consequence become firmer. We quote: Western at 13c to 16c; Brockville and Morrisburg, 17c to 22c; Eastern Townships, 20c to 24c; Creameries, 24c to 27c. Cheese, receipts, 1,158 boxes. Market quiet and nominal, quoted at 11½ to 13c for fine to finest, some holders talking higher prices. No change in English advices.

HOG PRODUCTS are booming at present in sympathy with the Chicago market. Dealers here quote $14.50 to $15.00 for Chicago Mess Pork. Lard, 9½c to 10½c for tubs and pails; Smoked Hams, 11c to 12c. Bacon, 8½c to 9c.

ASHES.—Receipts, 9 bbls; market quiet. Pots, per 100 lbs, $4.50 to $4.55.

RECEIPTS.—Wheat, 14,876 bushels; Corn, 61,873 bushels; Peas 5,200 bushels; Barley, 8,928 bushels; Flour, 3,711 bbls; Meal, 100 bbls; Ashes, 9 bbls; Butter, 2,552 pkgs; Cheese, 1,158 boxes; Leather, 19 rolls.

MONTREAL FARMERS' MARKETS—Oct. 28th.

The markets were abundantly supplied with farm produce to-day, yet prices were generally well maintained, owing to the active demand by housekeepers and others. On the grain market oats were exceedingly abundant and sold at from 65c to 75c per bushel; peas, 75c. to 80c. per bushel; buckwheat, 45c. per bushel; beans, $1.15 to $1.40 do. Potatoes were abundant at from 40c to 50c per bag; the general price asked for turnips, beets and carrots was 25c per bushel; parsnips are 35c to 50c do; onions, 25c to 35c do, or $1.10 to $1.15 per barrel. The supply of cabbages was large, and the quality very good, with prices varying from 15c to 30c per dozen heads; celery, 15c to 30c do; cauliflowers, 80c to $1.00 per dozen; artichokes 75c per bushel; sweet potatoes, $1.50 per bushel. Apples, Spitz and Northern Spies, $3 per barrel; Montreal Fameuses, $2.50 to $3 do; fall apples, $1.50 to $2.25 per barrel; common apples brought to market by farmers, 40c to 50c per bag; Cape Cod cranberries, $8 per barrel, common grapes, 6c to 10c per lb; Malaga grapes 12c to 15c do, or $5 per barrel of 50 lbs; California pears $5 per box; lemons, $5 do; beech nuts, 8c per quart. Dressed hogs, $6.50 per 100 lbs dead turkeys were abundant, and sold at 8c to 9c per lb; geese, 5½c to 6c do; ducks, 10c to 11c do; black ducks, 55c to 60c per pair; partridges, 60c do; spring chickens, 25c to 40c do; dressed fowls 8c to 10c per lb; tub butter, 14c to 20c per lb; print butter, 15c to 25c do; strained honey, 9c do; honey in the comb, 14c do. Packed eggs, 16c to 18c per dozen; fresh laid eggs, 20c to 22c. Fresh beef—Sirloin steak, 12½c per lb.; round steaks, 10c to 12c do; rib roasts, 11c to 12½c do; chuck ribs, 8c to 10c do; corned beef, 8c to 10c; tongues, 11c to 12c do; veal, hindquarters 10c to 12c do; forequarters, 6c to 8c do; mutton, hindquarters, 9c to 10c do; do forequarters, 6c to 7c do; suet, 8c to 10c do. Pork—Whole hams, 11c do; bacon, 10c do; Bologna sausages, 10c to 12c do; sausages, 9c do; pork, pieces, 8c to 9c do; leaf lard, 7½c to 8c do; lard in pails and tubs, 9½c to 10c do; hogs heads, 3c to 4c do. Fish—Halibut and smelt, 12c to 15c per lb; haddock, 5c to 6c do; cod, 7c to 8c do; doree, 10c do; lobsters, 10c do; mackerel, 10c do; pike, 8c do; salt salmon, 12½c do; green cod 4c do.

ST. GABRIEL CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Oct. 27.

Twenty-five carloads of cattle arrived by rail during the past week for shipment to Britain, and about as many more for sale to city butchers. The quality of those offered to-day was on the whole very fair, the grass-fed cattle being in much better condition than were the same class of cattle brought for sale here at this time last year. The prices ranged from $2 to $4.50 per 100 lbs., the latter price being paid only for good shipping cattle. There was an improved demand for shipping cattle to-day in sympathy with a slight rise in prices in British markets. As usual, nearly all the best cattle were brought from Toronto and places west of that city. An unusual number of the common cattle were brought from Central Canada, the Perth drovers being out in full force. The average price of these cattle was about $20 per head, or 2¼c to 2½c per lb, a good many of them being bought by jobbers who took them to Viger Market to be re-sold to city butchers. A few bulls were sold to-day at Viger Market at less than 2c per pound.

The supply of live hogs was larger to-day than for some time past, but with an improved demand, prices were firmer. Mr. John Ryan of Quebec bought over 300 hogs to-day at $4.69 per 100 lbs; they are for shipment to Britain on the SS. "Viking." Most of the sales made to-day were at from $4.69 to $4.62½ per 100 lbs, while a few small choice lots brought $4.75 per 100 lbs, and a few inferior lots at $4.50 do. There were about 330 sheep and lambs brought to Viger Market this forenoon. Several sales of pretty good lots of lambs were made at from $3 to $3.25 each, common lambs bringing from $2.25 to $2.75 each. Sheep sold at from $2.75 to $4.50 each according to quality, but very few were on the market to-day. Seven hundred head of sheep brought from Kingston were shipped from this port to Britain last week.

VIGER CATTLE MARKET.—Oct. 24.

Receipts of live stock at this market to-day were small, consisting of about forty-five head of fat cattle, fifteen head of which were held over from yesterday; fifteen milch cows, twenty-five lambs, and a few calves and hogs. There were only a few butchers present, and the demand for cattle was low; about twenty head were sold at from 2c to 3½c per lb. The milch cows were of fair to good quality, and first-class are now in good demand, and will command almost any price. To-day $30 to $45 each was paid for the best and $20 to $28 for second-class. Calves brought $3 to $8 each the quality being generally inferior to the offering yesterday, when a calf, weighing 440 lbs., sold for $17. Mr. Samuel Price bought a few sheep for shipment at $3.50 each. Lambs sold at $2.50 to $3.50 each, and rough hogs at $4 to $8 do.

MONTREAL HAY MARKET.—Oct. 27.

About 400 loads of hay and straw were offered for sale at the College street Market during the past week. Prices remained firm but unchanged; the best Timothy would readily bring $8 per 100 bundles, but there is very little of this kind to be had, and the great bulk sells at from $6 upwards. The quality of the straw offering is still reported good and prices range from $4 to $6 per 100 bundles, the last named figure being paid only for flail threshed. The receipts of pressed hay during the week were fairly large, and from $8.50 to $10.50 per ton is paid, while pressed straw is quoted at $6 to $7 per ton.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

CHEESE.—The quietness of the country demand noted last week continues, dealers evidently working off their stocks before following up further the advanced rates. Some speculative orders which have been on the market this week have, however, proved not only that the very small stock estimated as being here on 30th September was correct, but that holders refuse to sell at anything near the nominal quotations, saying Cheese is still cheap and they are not able to replace their stocks. If the consumptive demand comes on before there is a very considerable increase in the present small American shipments, prices must advance further. We quote to-day finest July makes at 42s to 46s, August Cheese 50s to 54s, and September at 56s to 58s. Total shipments leaving New York and Canada for week ending to-day about 40,000 boxes.

BUTTER.—The supply of strictly choice Creamery is not equal to the present demand, and prices have advanced about 2s per cwt.—100s to 110s per cwt. being now asked. This has caused a rather better enquiry for fine Brockvilles and Townships at 75s to 85s, but for lower grades buyers and sellers are apart in their ideas of value.—*Hodgson Bros' Circular, October 23rd.*

LONDON GROCERY MARKET.

LONDON, October 24.

The Mincing Lane markets are excited. Transactions are extensive and partly speculative, at advancing prices. The recovery on many leading articles from the late extreme depression has reached from 10 to 30 per cent. Tea is strong and in general demand; common to good Congou has advanced about 2d. per lb. Sugar has advanced 6d to 1s per cwt., and even more for distant shipments. Further adverse reports of the beet production in France and Belgium lead many to expect that the total supply in Europe will prove less than that of last season. The Continental markets are all higher. The Coffee market, which last week showed an upward tendency through large American purchases in Rio, has since been further influenced by the very high prices ruling at the sale of the Netherlands Trading Company on Wednesday last. Good ordinary Java is quoted at about 47c to 47½c, against 41½c to 42c in September. Here the rise is from 4s to 8s per cwt. upon many kinds. Unusually extensive sales have been effected in rice cargoes, and quotations are again higher. The Spice markets participate in the general improvement and are rather active. Saltpetre has been sold fully 6d per cwt. higher.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

*(Special to the Witness.)*

OTTAWA, October 27.—Hogs, per one hundred lbs. dressed $6 to $6.50; do live weight, $5 to $5.50; Beef cattle per 100 do, $2.50 to $4.50; Sheep, each, $2.50 to $3.50; Calves, each, $00 to $00; Mutton, 6c to 7c per lb; Veal, do, 4c to 5c; Fowls, per pair, 40c to 45c; Chickens per pair, 30 cents to 35 cents each; Turkeys, 75c to $1 each; Geese, 40c to 45c each; Ducks, 40c to 45c per pair; Butter, in pails, 16c to 17c per lb; in firkins, 12c to 13c; fresh prints, 18c to 19c; in roll 16c to 17c; Cheese, 12c to 14c; Eggs, 16c to 17c per doz.; Potatoes, 40c to 45c per bag; Turnips, $5.00 per ton; Carrots, $7.00 per ton; Parsnips 2c per bunch; Onions, 45c per bushel; Buckwheat, 35c to 40c per bushel; Oats, 30c to 32c per bushel; Corn 40c to 45c do.; Peas, 60c to 65c do.; Beans, do 75c to 90c do; Barley, 40c to 45c do; Fall Wheat, $1.25 do; Spring Wheat, $1.40 do; Double Extra Flour $7 per bbl; Extra, $6.75 do; No. 1, $6.50 do; Oatmeal, $4.50 do; Cornmeal, $2.75 do; cracked Wheat, $6.75 do; Wheat Meal, $6.75; Provender 90c per cwt; Bran 60c per cwt; Honey, per lb, 10c to 12c; Lard, per lb, 10c to 12c; Tallow, 5c to 8c per lb; Homespun Yarn, 60c to 65c per lb; Wool socks, 25c to 30c per pair, Hay $7 to $10 per ton; Straw, $4.50 to $5 do; Hides, $7.50 to $8.50 per cwt; Calfskins, 8c to 9c per lb; Sheep Pelts each 75c to $1.

TORONTO MARKETS.

*(Special to the Witness.)*

TORONTO Oct 27.—Market continues inactive. Flour neither offered nor wanted, but held steady. Some bags of flour sold on Saturday at $5.55 and $5.60 for Spring Extra, and $5.85 for Strong Baker's. Wheat weak; No. 2 Fall lying outside has sold at equal to $1.25 here. Lots on spot would not bring over $1.26 to $1.27 to day. No. 1 Spring seems worth about $1.24 and No. 2 Spring $1.21 to $1.22. Oats easy, and sold at 34c on track. Barley unchanged. Choice No. 2 sold at 70c on track, but ordinary quality was offered at 69c f.o.c., with 66c bid. Extra No. 3 sold to a small extent at 62c f.o.c., but offered freely at 63c. No. 1 was offered at 75c with 72c bid. Street receipts, 6,000 bushels; prices ranged from 50c to 74c, with the bulk at 58c to 61c. Peas nominally unchanged. Rye brought 70c on street.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

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

HAMILTON, Oct. 27.—White Wheat, $1.20 to $1.25; Treadwell, $1.20 to $1.25; Red Winter, $1.20 to $1.23. Spring, $1.18 to $1.20; Peas, 50c to 57c; Barley, 50c to 55c; Oats, 32c to 33c; Corn, 56c to 57c; Potatoes, 45c to 50c; Apples, 30c to 35c; White Wheat Flour, $6 to $6.25; Strong Bakers', $5.75 to $6; Butter in rolls 14c to 17c; in firkins, 14c to 15c; Eggs, 15c to 17c.

LONDON MARKETS.

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

LONDON, Oct. 27.—White Fall Wheat, per cental, $2.00 to $2.07; Red Fall, $2.00 to $2.06; Spring Wheat, $1.30 to $2; Corn, $1.05; Oats, $1.04; Peas, 80c to 95c; Barley, $1.00 to $1.50; Rye, 85c; Buckwheat, 80c to 85c; deliveries large, demand good.

STRATFORD MARKETS.

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

STRATFORD Oct. 27.—White Fall Wheat, $1.20 to $1.22; Red Fall Wheat $1.20 to $1.22; Spring Wheat, $1.20 to $1.21; Peas, 60c to 62c; Barley, 50c to 58c; Oats, 30c to 32c; Potatoes, per bag, 45c to 55c; Apples, do, 30c to 50c; Butter, per lb, 15c to 18c; Eggs, per doz., 14c to 16c.

CHATHAM MARKETS.

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

CHATHAM, Oct. 27.—Fall Wheat, White, $1.23 to $1.25; Red, $1.23 to $1.25; Spring Wheat, $1.15 to $1.20; Oats, 30c to 33c; Corn, 40c to 97c; Barley, per 100 lbs., 70c to $1.10.

# Family Reading.

## SAINT JOHN, THE AGED.

I'm growing very old. This weary head
That hath so often leaned on Jesus' breast,
In days long past that seem almost a dream,
Is bent and hoary with the weight of years.
These limbs that followed Him—my Master—oft
From Galilee to Judah; yea, that stood
Beneath the Cross and trembled with His groans,
Refuse to bear me even through the streets
To preach unto my children. E'en my lips
Refuse to form the words my heart sends forth.
My ears are dull, they scarcely hear the sobs
Of my own children gathered round my couch;
God lays His hand on me—yea, His hand,
And not his rod—the gentle hand that I
Felt, those three years, so often pressed in mine,
In friendship such as passeth woman's love.
I'm old; so old I cannot recollect
The faces of my friends; and I forget
The words and deeds that make up daily life;
But that dear face, and all the words He spoke,
Grow more distinct as others fade away,
So that I live with Him and holy dead
More than with living.
Some seventy years ago
I was a fisher by the sacred sea.
It was at sunset. How the tranquil tide
Bathed dreamily the pebbles; how the light
Crept up the distant hills, and in its wake
Soft purple shadows wrapped the dewy fields!
And then He came and called me. Then I gazed
For the first time on that sweet face. Those eyes,
From out of which, as from a window, shone
Divinity, looked on my inmost soul,
And lighted it forever. Then His words
Broke on the silence of my heart, and made
The whole world musical. Incarnate Love
Took hold of me and claimed me for its own.
I followed in the twilight, holding fast
His mantle.
Oh, what holy walks we had,
Through harvest fields, and desolate, dreary wastes,
And oftentimes He leaned upon my arm,
Wearied and wayworn. I was young and strong,
And so upbore him. Now, Lord, I am weak,
And old, and feeble! Let me rest on Thee!
So, put Thine arm around me. Closer still!
How strong Thou art! The twilight draws apace.
Come,—let us leave these noisy streets, and take
The path to Bethany; for Mary's smile
Awaits us at the gate, and Martha's hands
Have long prepared the cheerful evening meal.
Come, James, the Master waits; and Peter, see,
Has gone some steps before.
What say you, friends!
That this is Ephesus, and Christ has gone
Back to His kingdom?—Ay, 'tis so, 'tis so.
I know it all; and yet, just now, I seemed
To stand once more upon my native hills,
And touch my Master. Oh, how oft I've seen
The touching of His garments bring back strength
To palsied limbs! I feel it has to mine.
Up! bear me once more to my Church! once more
There let me tell them of a Saviour's love;
For, by the sweetness of my Master's voice
Just now, I think He must be very near,—
Coming, I trust, to break the veil, which time
Has worn so thin that I can see beyond,
And watch His footsteps.
So, raise up my head.
How dark it is! I cannot seem to see
The faces of my flock. Is that the sea
That murmurs so, or is it weeping?—Hush,
My little children! God so loved the world
He gave His Son. So love ye one another.
Love God and man. Amen.—Now bear me back.
My legacy unto an angry world is this.
I feel my work is finished. Are the streets so full?
What, call the folk my name, The Holy John?
Nay, write me rather, Jesus Christ's beloved,
And lover of my children.
Lay me down
Once more upon my couch, and open wide
The Eastern window. See! there comes a light
Like that which broke upon my soul at eve,
When, in the dreary Isle of Patmos, Gabriel came
And touched me on the shoulder. See, it grows
As when he mounted toward the pearly gates.
I know the way. I trod it once before.
And hark! It is the song, the ransomed song,
Of glory to the Lamb! How loud it sounds!
And that unwritten one! Methinks my soul
Can join it now. But who are these that crowd
The shining way? Say! Joy! 'tis the eleven,
With Peter first! How eagerly he looks!
How bright the smiles are beaming on James's face!
I am the last. Once more we are complete
To gather round the Paschal feast. My place
Is next my Master. Oh, my Lord! my Lord!
How bright Thou art! and yet the very same
I loved in Galilee, 'Tis worth the hundred years
To feel this bliss. So lift me up, dear Lord,
Unto thy bosom; there shall I abide.
—*Sunday Magazine*.

## A SAD STORY.

BY MRS. ANABEL C. ANDREWS.

"That dog? yes, he is a noble old fellow and he thinks considerable of me, don't you, sir? Kiss me if you're glad to see me—down, sir, down! that'll do. See here, Bruno, where's little Will? little Will, Bruno?"

The dog looked up in his questioner's face and began a low mournful whine almost human in its sadness.

"There!" said Mr. Snow to me, "you hear that? that old dog remembers the child's name and he knows little Will is dead."

"Was he the dog's little master?"

"Yes; do you see that little brown house down there between those maples? The Melvilles lived there—father, mother, and three-year-old boy. A year ago there wasn't a happier family in this state, and a tidy, made on this Java canvas, I believe they call it, ruined it; made the father old before his time, and the mother a confirmed invalid."

"A Java canvas tidy! how on earth could it?"

"Well, Mrs. Melville got what I call the 'fancy-work-craze.' She made tidies and lamp-mats and all those things until the house was full of them. By-and-by she didn't have time to go to the grange with her husband, or to lectures, or walks, or rides, because she had hired, or borrowed, a pattern of somebody and must get it worked as soon as she could. I noticed, too—she's my favorite niece, sir, and I was there a good deal afternoons—that she didn't have time to play or talk much with little Will, because you see they have to count the stitches on this kind of work, and it bothers 'em to look off the pattern, till at last Bruno got to be about all the playmate or company little Will had through the day, while his father was away.

I don't want you to think, sir, that I don't like pretty things, because I do; I love to see 'em, and the good God who made the flowers meant we should; but there's some women who never ought to touch fancy-work because it fascinates 'em so that it spoils 'em for anything else, and Laura Melville was one of them. Well, along in the spring Laura went to Boston to visit her aunt—my sister—and when she came home she had learned two or three new stitches, and a pattern for a Java canvas tidy that was something new around here. She hardly waited to get settled down at home before going to work on that tidy; how she did work! every moment that she could spare from household duties she devoted to that tidy. It was designed to cover a sofa, and of course there was no end of work in it. One afternoon she tied on little Will's hat and sent him out to play with Bruno while she sat down to work on her beloved tidy. The doors and windows were open and for a while she heard the baby voice commanding Bruno to 'Dit up! whoa!' then there was a mad barking and Bruno rushed in and caught her dress, trying to pull her toward the door; she was so absorbed in her work that she never noticed the little sunny head was not behind him, and giving him an impatient push and a command to go away!' she went on with her work, but the dog did not obey; he made a snatch at her work, dragging it from her hands, she rescued it, and striking him, pushed him out and shut the door after him. He barked and whined at the door a few seconds, then all was still again. 'I never knew him so rough!' she exclaimed, impatiently, as she gathered up her work once more. The time sped by unheeded until her husband opened the door. 'One, two, three, four,' she counted, without looking up. He strode in and laid little Will in her lap, his golden hair all matted with mud, his blue eyes set and glassy! For a moment she looked, and then she put him on the floor saying:

'There, go and play, Willie, mamma must work now!'

You see, sir, the shock had crazed her, but the boy's father was so full of bitter feelings toward her for her neglect that he never stopped to think of the mighty volume of mother-love behind its barrier of fancy-work. They got her to bed and gave her a strong opiate, and then kind neighbors came and did all that earthly hands would ever need to do for little Will. Poor little Will! You staid with him till the last, didn't you, Bruno? and when they walked to the grave to lay him to rest you followed close behind the tiny casket, and no one disputed your right.

It happened in this way: In the garden there was a shallow tub containing pond lillies; we suppose that in running little Will struck his foot against the tub and it threw him right across the edge, his face in the water; his struggles drew him over farther, and though poor old Bruno did his best it was of no avail. Mr. Melville saw them before he reached the house, coming from his work, and Bruno was holding him tightly by the skirts; when he heard his master's step he whined pitifully but never relaxed his hold till Mr. Melville lifted up the baby form. A large spike on the inside of the tub had slipped under a leather belt little Will wore, thus holding him back so Bruno could not rescue him; that he had tried hard was evident from the boy's clothes, which were torn to shreds behind; when he found he could not draw up his little master he had gripped his clothes tight and held him until Mr. Melville came. Yes, it is a sad story, a sadder one I never knew.

Laura? She was sick and unconscious quite a time; she has never fully recovered, nor do I think she ever will. Her first request was for little Will; they told her as gently as possible that he had been up yonder almost two weeks, but her grief was uncontrollable. She asked that all her worsteds and fancy-work might be distributed among her friends, as reminders, she said, that fancy-work was well in its place, but should never absorb the mind to the exclusion of real duties, and particularly motherly duties. The sofa tidy she kept herself, just as it was, for she has never touched worsteds since.

Poor old Bruno! you know every word she said, don't you? you did your best; no one blames you."—*The Household*.

## THE RIGHT COMPANY.

BY THE REV. C. H. SPURGEON.

I have read of one who dreamed when in great distress of mind about his religious state. He thought he stood in the outer court of heaven, and saw a glorious host marching up singing sweet hymns, and, bearing the banners of victory, they passed by him through the gate, and when they vanished he heard in the distance sweet strains of music.

"Who are they?" he asked.

"They are the goodly fellowship of the prophets, who have gone to be with God."

And he heaved a deep sigh as he said, "Alas! I am not one of them, and never shall be, and I cannot enter there."

By-and-by there came another band, equally lovely in appearance and equally triumphant and robed in white. They passed within the portals, and again were heard shouts of welcome within.

"Who are they?"

"They are the goodly fellowship of the apostles."

"Alas!" he said, "I belong not to that fellowship and I cannot enter there."

He still waited and lingered, in the hope that he might yet go in; but the next multitude did not encourage him, for they were the noble army of martyrs. He could not go with them, nor wave their palm-branches. He waited still, and saw that the next was a company of godly ministers and officers of Christian churches; but he could not go with them. At last, as he walked, he saw a larger host than all the rest put together, marching and singing most melodiously, and in front walked the woman that was a sinner; and the thief that died upon the cross hard by the Saviour; and he looked long, and saw there such as Manasseh and the like; and when they entered he could see who they were, and he thought—"There will be no shouting about them."

But to his astonishment, it seemed as if all heaven was rent with sevenfold shouts as they passed in. And the angels said to him: "These are they that are mighty sinners, saved by mighty grace." And then he said: "Blessed be God! I can go in with them."

And so he awoke.

## LIGHT ON THE DAILY PATH.

Beloved, be not ignorant of this one thing, that one day is with the Lord as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day. The Lord is not slack concerning his promise, as some men count slackness.

My thoughts are not your thoughts, neither are your ways my ways, saith the Lord. For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts than your thoughts. For as the rain cometh down, and the snow from heaven, and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth, . . so shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth: it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it.

God hath concluded them all in unbelief, that he might have mercy upon all. O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! how unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out!

2 Pet. 3. 8, 9. Is. 55. 8-11. Ro. 11. 32, 33.

## ONE LIFE.

MRS. S. L. HOWELL.

The Angel of Death came down,
And knocked at the door of a heart—
The heart of a maiden. Shudderingly
She cried, "O Death, depart!
For I am too young and fair," she said,
"To lay me down with the mouldering dead."

The years sped on, and the maid
Was a woman, wan and white;
The heart's pure blossoms of worth and truth
Were crushed by deadliest blight.
"Ah! come, most welcome Death," she said,
"And let me rest with the quiet dead."

And an Angel came—not Death,
But Mercy—on wings of love;
Then that penitent heart threw wide the door,
And was linked to the Christ above.
"Now in thy time, O God," she said.
"I shall sleep in peace with the righteous dead."
—*Exchange*.

# SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

## THE PERFECT SAVIOUR.

*November*, 9.—1 John 1: 1-10.

EXPLANATORY.

1. "Was from the beginning." John 1: 1 "In the beginning was the Word." Jesus Christ, though manifested as a man, and born on to the earth, was no new being, but existed with and as God from the eternities. "Heard, seen, looked upon, handled." These words suggest his coming nearer and nearer. Heard, in the distance; seen, a nearer place, without sight; looked upon, attentively contemplated (the more you look at him, the more you see the glories that are in him); handled, touched, as John in the bosom of Jesus at the last supper.—*William Lincoln*. We cannot fail to notice that this repetition and reiteration was intended for strong testimony to the actual appearance of the divine Word in human flesh, in a real personal body like other bodies—*Cowles*. John spoke from experience: he declared what he knew. It was no myth, no vision, no picture of the imagination, but a real living Saviour, whom he personally had heard and seen and handled. "Of." Concerning the Word of life. "Word of life." A word consists of two elements, which not only have nothing in common, but are diametrically opposed,—thought, and matter (the written or spoken form). A word is an embodied thought or feeling. Words are the representatives of character, translating character into language. Jesus Christ is himself the true eternal language, the Word of God. God in utterance, in articulation, in exhibition.—*The Rev. George D Boardman, in The Creative Week.*

2. "The life was manifested." From being invisible, became visible.—*Alford*. He who was the Life was made known to men by the incarnation. He appeared among men so that they could see him and hear him. Though originally with God, and levelling with him (John 1: 1, 2), yet he came forth and appeared among men, and we had an opportunity of seeing and knowing what he was.—*Barnes* "Bear witness." Our strongest argument with men is that personal experience we have of the truth and power of Christ as a Saviour. "That eternal life." The Life is called eternal, because it did not take its begining in the world, but, rather, gave a beginning to the world and the life in the world. It is the Absolute Life, the source and root of all life. —*Lange*. "And was manifested." In Christ's human life on earth. Here the parenthesis ends.

3. "That which we have seen." A repetition after the parenthesis of v. 2, of the verbs in v. 1. "Declare we." We declare "that which" &c. (v. 1). "That ye also." He now expresses his object in declaring, and it is the same with the purpose of all true preachers and teachers. That teacher is a failure who is content with any less purpose and aim. "Have fellowship with us." Going down into the essential idea of the original word, we find it signifies "somewhat in common" between two parties, having for its basis a more or less intimate knowledge of each other, upon which is founded a common interest, a common sympathy, a common mutual love.—*Cowles*. "Our fellowship is with the Father." Fellowship is an old Saxon word, and communion an old Latin one, meaning the same thing. Fellowship means partnership, as the sons of Zebedee were partners of the ship. The Son of God wanted partners, wanted companions. Christ did not want to enjoy all by himself, he wanted companions: we shall share with Jesus Christ all his glory, as the heirs of God and join heirs with Christ.—*William Lincoln*. "With the Father, and with his Son Jesus Christ." Observe the repeated with, distinguishing the personality, while the very fact of the fellowship with both unites the two in the Godhead.—*Alford*. John came to know and love the incarnate Son; and, by means of shaping his own character more and more into the same image, there sprang up the sweet confidence of mutual friendship and fellowship. And then, through the manifestation of the Son of God, John came to know the Father, and to have fellowship with him. Essentially, what was true of John becomes true of all disciples of Jesus.—*Cowles*

4. "That your joy may be full." God's desire for men is that perfect joy which is the fruit of a perfect life,—joy in holiness, joy in doing good, joy in communion with God. The unhappy Christian is so, not on account of his religion, but on account of not having enough religion.

5. "This is the message." That, if we would have fellowship with Him who is light, we must walk in the light, keeping his commandments (ch. 1: 5-2: 28).—*Alford*. "Heard of him." This is what Christ taught. "God is light." Light, in the Scriptures, is the emblem of purity, truth, knowledge, prosperity, and happiness; as darkness is of the opposite. John here says that "God is light;" not the light, or a light, but light itself; that is, he is himself all light, and is the source and fountain of light, in all worlds. What light is in the natural world, that God, the source of even material light, is in the spiritual,—the fountain of Wisdom, purity, beauty, joy, and glory. As all the material life and growth depend on light, so all spiritual life and growth depend on God. As God here, so Christ in ch. 2: 8, is called "the true light." "No darkness at all." Strong negation. Greek, "No, not even one speck of darkness." No ignorance, error, untruthfulness, sin, or death.

6. The sequence is clear. The apostle concludes, from the being and nature of God, the nature of their life who live in fellowship with God.—*Lange*. "If we say." Profess, in public or to ourselves. "Fellowship with him." That we belong to him, are Christians, are the children and heirs of God. "And walk." Live, act, move, have our being and sphere of action. "In darkness." The exact opposite of the light in which God is.—It is sin, error, falseness, insincerity,—all the deeds of darkness. "We lie." Our assertion is false. Because it is impossible to be with God, where all is light, and at the same time live in darkness.

7. "But if we walk in the light." Walk according to the truth as made known to us, meeting every call of duty, yielding sweetly to every honest moral conviction, seeking supremely to know God's will and do it. "As he is in the light." God is in the light eternally, perfectly: we walk in the light, moving onward toward perfection. Notice that this is no mere imitation of God, but is an identity in the essential element of God's eternal being.—*Alford*. "We have fellowship one with another." As we all partake of his feelings and views, we shall resemble each other. "Cleanseth from all sin." When it is said that his blood cleanses us from all sin, the expression must mean one of two things: either that it is through that blood that all past sin is forgiven, or that that blood will ultimately purify us from all transgression, and make us perfectly holy. The general meaning is plain, that, in regard to any and every sin of which we may be conscious, there is efficacy in that blood to remove it, and to make us wholly pure. There is no stain made by sin so deep that the blood of Christ cannot take it entirely away from the soul. No system of religion intended for man could be adapted to his condition, which did not contain this provision, and this did contain it in the most full and ample manner.

8. "If we say we have no sin." If we say that we are absolutely sinless, and need not the application of Christ's cleansing blood.—*Biblical Museum*. St. John is writing to persons whose sins have been forgiven them; and therefore necessarily the present tense (we have) refers not to any previous state of sinful life before conversion, but to their now existing state and the sins to which they are liable in that state. And in thus referring, it takes up the conclusion of the last verse, in which the onward cleansing power of the sanctifying blood of Christ was asserted: as if it were said, this state of needing cleansing from all present sin is veritably that of all of us, and our recognition and confession of it is the very first essential of walking in light.—*Alford*.

9. "If we confess our sins," with an earnest desire to be forgiven, and the purpose to avoid them. "Faithful." To his word. Not merely the mercy, but the justice or righteousness of God, is set forth in the redemption of the penitent believer in Christ. "Just." He will be just in the sense that he will be true to his promises; or, since he has promised to pardon sinners, he will be found faithfully to adhere to those engagements.—*Barnes*. "To cleanse." Purify from all filthiness, so that henceforth we more and more become free from the presence of sin, through the spirit of sanctification. "Unrighteousness." "Sin," because "sin is the transgression of the law," and the law is the expression of God's righteousness; so that sin is unrighteousness.

10. "If we say that we have not sinned." If we deny, that is, the fact of our commission of sins in our Christian state. The perfect tense, so far from removing the time to that before conversion, brings it down to the present.—*Alford.—Condensed from Peloubet's Select Notes.*

# CHILDREN'S CORNER.

## FORGIVING AT SUNDOWN.

BY RUTH POOL.

Little Lucy Graves ran into the house one afternoon her face all aflame with anger. She threw down her hat on the floor as if she wanted to hurt it, threw herself almost as hard upon the sofa and hid her face in the pillow. Her mother, sitting sewing near by, exclaimed, "Why, what is the matter, my child?" But no answer came from the depths of that pillow.

The mother left her chair, and stopping at the sofa laid her arm over the little curled-up form. There must have been a strange thrill in that touch, for in a few seconds a sob came from the pillow, and in a few seconds more the flaxen head was raised, disordered hair falling all over the face. Then tears and words came.

"Oh, mamma, I'm so mad at Belle Fay that I don't know what to do. She's the meanest, cruellest girl that ever lived."

Mamma parted the soft hair and drew it behind the ears. The face looked cooler now. A shower of tears is good to put out the fires of anger.

"Now, my child," said the mother, "tell me what Belle Fay has done."

"At recess Mary Benton and I said we would be walkists and have a match. Katy Doyle said she would give a pretty doll to the one that walked the soonest ten times round the yard. When I had walked eight times and was ahead of Mary Benton that hateful Belle Fay threw her hoop right down before me and made me trip up and fall. So Mary Benton had time to get ahead of me, and she beat. After school Katy Doyle gave her a lovely red-cheeked doll, dressed in white muslin and blue ribbons. I wouldn't care if it was all honest and fair; but it wasn't. I should have beaten if that ugly, cruel Belle Fay hadn't thrown the hoop down before me. Mary Benton is her seat-mate and she wanted her to get the doll. I'll never, never forgive Belle nor speak to her again!"

Lucy spoke in a determined tone, as if nothing could ever change her mind. Her mother did not need to put another question. Whenever she asked the child to state a case she knew that she would always tell the whole truth. The love of truth was little Lu's best virtue; and a great one indeed that virtue is. A quick temper was her worst fault. Sometimes when much provoked her anger was red hot.

Mrs. Graves left the room, but soon returned with a bowl of clear cold water and a snowy towel. She bathed the child's face and hands, laid her smooth and straight on the sofa, and spread a shawl over her, saying, "Now, my child, I want you to take a nap. Mamma is sorry for you. Belle Fay was very unjust and unkind. We will talk more of the matter by and by.'

While Lucy was asleep the father came home with Brother Albert, aged thirteen, and they were informed of what had befallen the pet of the house. Papa pitied her, and pulled out a parcel of candy to administer as a dose of consolation. Albert said, "She'll leave her troubles in the Land of Nod, and forget all about them when she wakes."

To this the deeper thinking mother replied: "Forgetting is not always forgiving. I want Lu to forgive Belle Fay before she forgets."

Little Lu awoke about tea-time, and the family sat down at the table. Not a word was said of anything unpleasant; for Mr. and Mrs. Graves thought it not good for the appetite or digestion to talk of troubles at table.

After tea papa sat down at the window to read his papers, Albert went to the barn to pet his pony, and Mrs. Graves and Lu went out on the piazza to enjoy the summer evening air. The mother had another object, which was soon made known when she said: "I told you, my dear, that I was sorry for you because of the unkind treatment and the disappointment you have suffered. But I am a thousand times more sorry for another reason: it is that you came home from school so angry and unforgiving. You said you 'would never, never forgive Belle Fay.' You have slept and rested, and your burning little heart is cooled. I hope that you can now forgive your schoolmate for her wrong."

To this there was no answer.

After a few minutes in which both were silent, the mother said: "Surely, my child, you will tell me now that you forgive Belle Fay."

"How can I say so if my heart don't forgive her? It would be a lie: wouldn't it, mamma."

"Yes, my dear, it would."

"Then, what can I do, mamma?"

"In the first place, let us ask the Lord to help," said the mother.

She drew the little head down into her lap, and, softly bending her own over it, said: "Lord Jesus, help thy little child to forgive."

After a few moments' silence the mother said, "Now, let us try some other ways, for the Lord bids us to strive, as well as pray. This is his law in every thing. Let us try to turn away our hearts from bitter, unforgiving feelings by thinking of forgiveness and love. Jesus is our great example of forgiveness. When suffering upon the cross he said of his cruel enemies 'Father, forgive them.' What a vast multitude of his disciples since then have followed him in forgiveness. A colored woman, when talking of what she had suffered from those who once owned her in the by-gone days of slavery, said, 'I forgive them from here to Heaven.' By this she, of course, meant that she forgave them entirely. Was not that a beautiful expression?"

"Yes it was, mamma."

"Then cannot you, who have suffered so few wrongs and always been taught to forgive, do as well as the poor, ignorant colored woman did?"

"I wish I could. I don't feel so angry as I did; but my heart don't forgive Belle Fay yet. Perhaps it will in two or three days; perhaps to-morrow morning, after I've slept all night."

Suddenly Mrs. Graves stretched out her arm and pointed toward the sun that was sinking toward the horizon."

"See!" said she, "the sun is drawing near its setting. Remember the sacred words, 'Let not the sun go down upon your wrath.' Obey that command, Lucy. You will have to make haste, for see the sun! I think he will give me time to tell you a little bit of a story. Once when I was in a beautiful city of the sunny south, where Jack Frost never stays long enough to kill quite all the flowers, I used to go to see a good old colored Aunty. She was an invalid, and did not go out of her neat little upper chamber, with its great, old-fashioned, high bedstead, and steps outside to climb into it. She loved the Lord truly, and proved it by striving to overcome evil in herself. Many a pleasant talk I had with her. Once, when speaking of her high temper, she said: 'I'm troubled with this quickness; but I never go to bed with malice.'"

"Cannot you, my darling, say that?"

"I would like to, mamma."

"Lucy, you must use your *will*. Say to yourself: "I *must*, I must, I must forgive Belle Fay."

Quickly and vigorously Lucy repeated the words, "I *must*, I *must* forgive Belle Fay!"

The red sun was now not quite round. Every moment it was becoming to the eye a smaller part of a sun.

The mother and little daughter sat side by side upon the steps, gazing silently at the sinking sun.

Just as there was only a golden edge of it to be seen, Lucy cried out eagerly, bursting into tears: "Yes! I will, I will, I *do*, I *do* forgive Belle Fay!"—*Christian Union*.

## CHILDREN'S LETTERS.

MASHAM, Oct. 20th, 1879.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I am a little boy twelve years old. My father has taken the WITNESS for over twenty years, and would not change it for any other paper; we also take the NORTHERN MESSENGER and we like the stories very well. I have got eight brothers and only one sister. My four eldest brothers are in Manitoba. They like the country very well. One of them has gone out to Prince Albert, 600 miles from Winnipeg, with a survey party. In answer to Mary E. Hogg's enigma, I would say the name of the county is Aberdeen, and the word is "philosophical." In answer to Alice Wells' and Carrie Fawcett's enigmas, to the first, I would say "dog" and second "silver." Can any of your little readers tell where Weaver's Shuttle is mentioned in the Bible, and also where Taverns is mentioned in the Bible? Please insert this in your valuable paper as it is my first, and oblige your little friend and reader

ARTHUR PRITCHARD.

BOSWORTH, Sept. 27th, 1879.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I have seen a great many children's letters, so I thought I would try and write one too. Ma has taken the WEEKLY WITNESS for several years, and we are all so very fond of it that we would not be without it on any account. I am a little girl eleven years of age. We live on a farm in the County of Wellington, and Township of Peel, Ont. I have four brothers, the two youngest of whom are twins and look so much alike that a stranger cannot tell one from the other. I have but one sister, who is married and has a dear little baby boy. My pa has been dead nearly six years, so that I remember very little about him. My two eldest brothers work the farm. We have horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry. My two little brothers and I go to school every day. They are in the Second Reading Book and I am in the Fourth. I also study English grammar, English history, geography, spelling, and arithmetic. In answer to John H. McDonald's puzzle I would say that A had 7 marbles and that B had 5 marbles. And in answer to the question given by a "Constant Reader" I would say that the boy had 7 sheep. Please print this letter in your valuable paper. I remain your young friend.

MARGRETTA ISABELLA LOWES.

MONTREAL, Oct. 16th, 1879.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I have seen so many letters in your paper I thought I would write one too. My father takes the WITNESS I do not go to school just now. I have one sister and a brother. One of my sisters died in January. We miss her very much. The answer to Alice Wells' and Carrie Fawcett's enigmas are: first, "dog;" second, "silver." I also send the following one:

I am composed of five letters:
My first is in land, but not in earth;
My second is in joy, but not in mirth;
My third is in dish, but not in plate;
My fourth is in bird, but not in snake;
My fifth is in case and also in pain;
My whole is my Christian name.

—— FOULKES.

NORTH ADAMS, Oct. 13th, 1879.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I am a little boy nine years old I have one brother and two sisters; one is a baby sister I live in North Adams. I have seen no letter from here in your paper, so I thought I would write one and I hope you will print it. My papa keeps a store and a broom factory. He has gone to Chicago to buy broom corn. I think that the answer to Alice Wells and Carrie Faucett's enigmas are "dog" for the first and "silver" for the second. I am,

Yours truly,
CLARENCE BRIGHAM.

LEAMINGTON, ONT., Oct. 7th, 1879.

MR. EDITOR, DEAR SIR,—I thought I would write you a letter in answer to Amelia Lowther's and Annie Teakle's enigmas. The answer to the first is "cat"; the answer to the second is "pumpkin." I wrote you a letter before, but it was not printed. I thought I would send you an enigma as well as a letter this time.

I am comprised of five letters:
My first is in elm, but not in oak;
My second is in wood but not in smoke;
My third is in ink, but not in pen;
My fourth is in rooster, but not in hen;
My fifth is in house, but not in lane;
My whole is a part of a little girl's name.

E. V. SELKIRK.

QUEBEC, Oct. 14th, 1879.

MR. EDITOR, DEAR SIR,—As I have not seen any letters from Quebec yet, I thought I would like to write one. I am a little girl thirteen years old. I go to school and read in the British History. In answer to Alice Wells and Carrie Faucett's enigmas, I would say first, "dog;" second, "silver." Please insert this, as I want to surprise my friends.

I remain,
Yours truly,
EDITH STATON.

SHILOH, CO. WELLINGTON, Oct. 7th, 1879.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I am a farmer's daughter, 12 years old. I go to school and read in the fifth book; I have four sisters but no brothers. We get the WITNESS and MESSENGER, and got two nice presents, an album and penholder, for getting you some subscribers. My sister and I are to try to get you new subscribers this year; we think we have good prospects of succeeding, as all the farmers here have their barns well-filled, and many have stacks outside. In answer to Annie Billiland "Reverend," is found in Psalms iii 9.

The following is a Scripture enigma:
My first is always in your hand,
My second never leaves the land,
In Panama my third you see.
From Zion my fourth can never flee,
My fifth appears in every spell,
My last is always in a well,
My all when rightly shown to view,
Reveals a prophet tried and true.

JANET SANDERSON.

We have also received letters from the following—Flora S. Anderson, Mary Traill, Mary Dawson, Sarah Forge, Jessie Fairgrieve, Fannie Morris, Robt Irvine, Henry Edgar Fry, Agnes A Allen, Lizzie Morris, A. E. Keith, M. L., Susie M. Beatty, Jeanie Steverson, Edward F. Richardson.

# SELECTIONS.

HEAVY MERCHANT to young man—"You are now in my employ since six weeks; your conduct, your acquirements are admirable; but what I admire most is the *punctuality* with which you come half an hour too late, every day."

FATHER—"But, Charley, again I see no improvement in your marks." Charley—"Yes, papa, it is high time that you had a serious word with the teacher, or else he'll keep on that way forever!"

IN THE PICTURE-GALLERY—Gentleman—"Is this Murillo here genuine?" Cicerone—"Of course it's genuine; I'd risk the rain on it all day, and the color wouldn't come off!"

TEACHER—"Which of you can mention three animals that live in Africa?"
Johnny—"I can, Mr. Ferule."
Teacher—"Well, let's hear!"
Johnny—"Two monkeys and a parrot!"

NOT THE CLEAN ONE.—A few years ago in India on the line of march, our servant was late bringing our morning coffee. The assembly sounded, and I went to my cooking tent to know the reason of the delay. I found him in the act of straining the coffee through one of my socks. On my expostulating with him, he raised his hands in a supplicating attitude, saying deprecatingly: "Oh, master, master, not master's clean stocking, master's dirty stocking."

RECENTLY a buxom-looking female whose modified articulation of Her Majesty's English unmistakably revealed that her early childhood must have been spent in the green isle of Erin, stepped into the elevator on the second floor in R. H. White & Co.'s dry good store Boston. The polite attendant asked her where she wanted to go, when to his utter astonishment and confusion, she very blandly replied, "I want to go to the Fitchburg depot, sure."

A GENTLEMAN sent his Irish servant up to his room for a pair of boots, and at the same time told him to be sure and get mates, as there were two pairs in the closet. Patrick returned with two boots, but odd ones. "Why, don't you see that these are not alike—one is a long top and the other a short one!" said the gentleman, out of patience with the fellow. "Bedad your honor," said Pat in apology, "and it's true for ye; but thin the other pair was just so, too!"

"I SAY."—A gentleman who was in the habit of interlarding his conversation with the expression "I say" having been informed by a friend that a certain individual had made some ill-natured remarks upon his peculiarity, took the opportunity of addressing him with the following rebuke:—"I say, they say you say, 'I say,' at every word I say. Now sir, although I know I say 'I say' at every word I say, still I say it is not for you to say I say 'I say' at every word I say."

GENERAL Sir Arthur Cunynghame, in his recently published book, "My Command in South Africa," relates the following:—"One evening I was resting in my tent while a group of Kaffirs were conversing outside. I heard the following remarks. A Kaffir who had been partly educated at a mission station was expatiating upon the grandeur of the Queen, when he was answered by another, who said:—'Why, friend we are all well aware of the grandeur of Her Majesty not only is she the Queen of the ocean, but her son's, the Prince of whales.'"

# MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

A NUMBER OF FRENCHMEN have been defrauded by a sham emigration company in London, which held out the temptation of farms and profitable handicraft labor in the United States. On repairing to London they were induced to pay 300 francs per head for passage, &c., and were directed to go to Portsmouth to embark in the "Urasellan." No such vessel was to be found there, and on returning to London the victims found the company's office shut up.

IT IS STATED that in eastern France and the north of England hawks have learned to notice that the railway trains "put up" coveys of birds as they rush on, the birds, like untrained animals, being startled by the noise. The hawks, therefore, fly after the trains, and when the birds have risen in alarm, pounce upon their prey, and then fly after the train again. If this story is true, hawks, or at least some highly acute hawks, have noticed that a train frightens small birds, have observed that the fright is needless—else the hawks would be frightened themselves—and have drawn the deduction that any train will frighten any birds.

THE SWISS COURIERS employed by travellers receive heavy commissions from the proprietors of the hotels to which they conduct their parties. A correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says that, beside these direct payments, they enjoy sundry perquisites; they live on the fat of the land, are regaled with the finest wines in the innkeeper's cellar, smoke his best cigars, and often when temporarily unemployed, live at free quarters in his house. Of course the travelling public, one way or the other, must pay for all this, and people who stay in the best hotels and indulge in the luxury of a courier get off cheaply for $10 a day, railway fare and hotel bills included.

ACCORDING to the official report, there are in the eight universities of Russia, all told, 604 professors and lecturers, and 154 chairs remained unfilled. Among the vacant chairs are many of importance, for example: the chair of civil and international law in the Charkoff University; the therapeutical and surgical clinic in the Kazan University; the chair of criminal law in the Dorpat University, and the chair of Slavonic jurisprudence in all of them. "This sad fact," says the *Russkaia Pravda*, "cannot pass without public notice and comment. The trouble is that the men appointed to the professor's chairs are not usually the most learned and talented, but those who furnish the best evidence of their political subserviency, and who are ready to pledge themselves to uphold all the university regulations."

HAPPY SUBJECTS of Queen Victoria! Thanks to adequate inspection laws fearlessly enforced, the frauds and perils of adulteration are no more; or they may, at least, be shunned by those who will. Every article of consumption is supplied to the market in a pure and wholesome state, and the purchaser may feel a reasonable certainty that what he receives is what he asked for. Dr. Hassall, in a letter to the London *Times*, says that "the public can now procure bread without alum; coffee without roasted wheat, beans, or even chicory; cocoa without fecula; bottled fruits, vegetables, and pickles without copper; potted meats without bole Armenian; mustard without wheat-flour and tumeric; cayenne without red lead; vinegar without sulphuric acid; but milk still, unfortunately, often not without water."—*Boston Watchman*.

THE RECENT ATTEMPT made by a villain of Buffalo to extort money from a citizen through his young daughter, whom he had abducted, is one of the boldest outrages ever committed. The girl was called out of school by a stranger, who told her of a severe accident which had befallen her father, and that he had been sent for her. By this false story she was induced to accompany the man, was decoyed into a house, and locked into a room, where she was told she would be detained until her captor received five hundred dollars. The wretch then dictated a letter, which he insisted she should write to her father, asking for the money; but the man became alarmed at the girl's excitement, and released her on her promises to try to get the money for him, and not to tell her adventure to any one. She did tell, of course, and the man was soon arrested, and proofs were found that he had laid many other similar plans for obtaining money. Parents should most carefully instruct their young daughters, so that they may be on their guard against possible dangers to which they are exposed in these times of crime and violence.

THE BRITISH CLODHOPPER is not always so dense as he is made out to be. A liberal would-be M.P., for Notts, canvassing in a retired village, came upon a small occupier leaning over his gate, and, after a flourish of trumpets about his regard for the agricultural interest, solicited his vote. Hodge calmly answered, "I sha'n't vote for you." Being again solicited, Hodge still quietly replied, "I sha'n't vote for you." At last, vehemently urged, and getting somewhat savage, Hodge indignantly blurted out, "They say you're a bad landlord." "Indeed," said the would-be M.P., "but really I am not a landlord. My father is the landlord; and to convince you that he is a good one I need only say, when we had a farm to let a short time since, we advertised for a tenant and had forty applicants." Hodge had him in a moment. "Aye," he said, "if you had been good landlords you needn't have advertised. The Duke of —— had a farm to let the other day and had eighty applicants without advertising." The canvasser has had a higher opinion of agricultural laborers ever since.

# IRISH NEWS.

THE QUEEN has forwarded, through Dr. Spedding, the usual donation of £3 to Mrs. Martha Kennedy, Shankhill Road, Antrim, who gave birth to three children on the 18th Aug. —two boys and a girl. The mother and children are doing well.

THREE CALVES AND A COW were on September 5th auctioned in Tuam, the sale of which drew immense crowds, as the animals had been seized under a decree for rent. Bidding was very brisk, but the increment hardly ever exceeded a farthing. On the auctioneer objecting to farthing bids, he was told that he could not refuse a coin of the realm. The calves were finally knocked down for £3 0s. 2½d. The proceedings wound up with a groan for the bailiffs.

THE "SAUNDERS'" LIMERICK CORRESPONDENT furnishes a striking instance of the great depreciation of the value of land in Ireland. About two years ago the owner of a farm in that county containing forty acres of good land, held on a long lease at 30s an acre, was offered £2,100 for it, which he refused. He now wishes to dispose in it, but the highest price he has been offered is £200—less than one-tenth of what he could have obtained two years ago.

A STRANGE INCIDENT of the rent agitation in Ireland recently occurred near Mallow. A landlord offered his tenants a reduction of fifteen per cent., and they refused it. His treatment of them in the past had, they said, been so generous, and they had been such gainers in prosperous years by his arrangements with them, that they were determined, for this year, at least, he should not suffer from the existing depression. Several of them emphasized this declaration by paying in full on the spot, and the remainder offered to settle accounts by the end of November.

MR. PARNELL, the present leader of the Irish people, is English by descent, his family having settled in Ireland in the reign of Charles II. The celebrated poet, Parnell, Archdeacon of Clogher, the friend of Pope, Addison, and Swift, was an ancestor of his, as were also Sir John Parnell, Bart, M. P. for Queen's County and Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Henry, M. P. for Rothleague, the celebrated commentator on the penal laws. Mr. Parnell's mother is an American, the daughter of one of our naval officers, and resides now with her daughters in New Jersey, passing the summer usually at Newport. He was educated at Cambridge University, is only 33 years old, of very gentlemanly appearance and manner, and, though not eloquent in the usual sense, is vigorous and clear in speech. Though his landed estate yields only £1,400 a year, he is rich in American and other securities.

SOME OF THE BOGS in the heart of Ireland, after a long rest, shake themselves together and go in for a season of activity. Just now the Mylerstown Bog, in Kildare, is on the march. The heavy rains set it afloat and it lifted its anchor, but as there were apparently two counter influences at work it cut the knot by dividing into two sections, taking different routes. One comprising sixteen acres, sailed ponderously for a distance of three quarters of a mile, blocked up an artificial river channel, and then came to a momentary halt against a piece of solid ground somewhat more elevated than itself. The next instant it resumed its motion and drifted five hundred yards down the river. Naturally the current was thus dammed, and it retaliated by flowing across all the surrounding land. The inhabitants do not expect this remarkable argosy to cast anchor again until the floods have passed away, and as the season is by no means dry, or likely to become drier, the prospect is lamentable, for the turf-cutting industry has been utterly disorganized and many poor cutters pauperized by the washing away of their stocks.

# ENGLISH NEWS.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.—A very interesting meeting has been held at Chatham, showing remarkable longevity. Seventeen of the oldest members of the Zion Baptist Chapel met to celebrate the 90th birthday of one of the members. The united ages of the party amounted to 1,232 years, giving an average of 78 years to each. All the party were in good health, and in full enjoyment of all their faculties.

THE THREE LIVING ENGLISHMEN most celebrated for their knowledge of applied physics and metallurgy—Sir Joseph Whitworth, Sir William Armstrong, and Sir Henry Bessemer—are all said to be distinguished for their love of nature and the closest imitation of natural beauty in the grounds of their country seats that art can produce. Sir Henry Bessemer himself planned out all the lovely lawns and terraces of his estate of Denmark Hill. He is now busy in building himself an observatory, destined to contain a telescope capable of magnifying 5,000 times. He has a very large fortune, and has fallen back on astronomy for a pastime.

THEORETICALLY, the law of imprisonment was abolished in England about ten years ago; but how about the practice? In the higher courts the judges, as a rule, set their faces against committing, under the pleasant fiction of "contempt of court," any one who cannot meet his liabilities. But it would seem that in the county courts the judges are of a different opinion. According to a parliamentary report on this subject printed last week it appears that in the year 1878 no fewer than 5,820 persons were committed to prison by the respective judges of the county courts, and of these the enormous number of 3,297 was for the non payment of sums over five shillings, but under two pounds; showing clearly that it is amongst the poorer classes chiefly that the pressure of the law is felt. These figures do not include cases from the city of London court.—*Truth*.

A BOY'S ADVENTURE.—An extraordinary adventure befel a boy named Garston, a short while ago, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. He played truant from school on the preceding day, and it is surmised dared not go home at night. He managed to get into the station yard at Chorley, with the intention of passing the night in one of the passenger carriages, but he failed to gain access through the doors being locked. He then seems to have crept under the guard's van, and pulled himself on the couple of short iron rods between the axle of the wheels and the carriage floor, and between which is the brake apparatus. In this uncomfortable position he went to sleep, and at five o'clock in the morning the train started for Wigan. The lad was actually brought to Wigan, and again taken to Chorley, clutching the rods. At the latter place he was discovered still fast asleep, and rescued from his perilous position.

A REMARKABLE WOMAN.—There is now living at Christ Church Schools, Worthing, an extraordinary instance of exceptional longevity, a lady, Mrs. Fanny Bailey, who was born on August 7th, 1777. Mrs. Bailey was married at twenty-five, and has had ten children, the eldest of whom, if living, would be seventy-six—the eldest, the survivor, is seventy-four, and the youngest sixty-two. The old lady is grandmother and great-grandmother to fifty in all, thirty-three of whom are living. She has led a very active life, and except for failing sight, is in possession of all her mental powers. It is often said that persons advanced in life cannot give up with safety the use of stimulants. Up to the age of ninety-one Mrs. Bailey had always been in the habit of taking malt liquor, but she then gave it up altogether with advantage in every possible way. Her principal drink is milk, and her appetite is as good as ever.

MIDDLESBOROUGH IN ITS DECAY.—A correspondent of the *Daily News* gives a sad picture of the town of Middlesborough. A few years ago this was one of the most flourishing towns in the North of England. In twenty years its population had multiplied from 8,000 to more than 40,000, and there seemed no limit to its growth. But the depression of the iron trade and the substitution of steel for iron has thrown Middlesborough into great distress. Eighty-six of its one hundred and sixty-five blast furnaces, the most expensively built in the world, are idle, and there is no prospect that they can again be opened. Its rail mills are useless till they receive new machinery, which there is no capital to purchase. The mansions of its iron masters, palaces most of them, are closed. The billiard-room of one of these palaces itself cost £50,000—the walls being decorated by an Associate of the Royal Academy. This was but one of many examples of the magnificent extravagance which has been one of the growths of mushroom prosperity. Nearly all the leading men in the town are now poor. Rents have fallen more than 50 per cent. Properties will not realize the mortgages upon them. Hundreds of houses are empty; dozens of shops are closed; and upwards of 5,000 men, women and children are starving. The ordinary machinery of poor relief has utterly broken down.

# SCOTCH NEWS.

THE death is announced of the Rev. Hugh Baird, senior pastor of the U. P. Church, Cumbernauld, in the 70th year of his age, and the 42nd of his ministry. His literary ventures were "The Tree of Life," "Castlecarry Glen, an additional chapter in the History of Scotland," and several other volumes of equally interesting subjects, besides lectures on various subjects given from time to time.

ROB ROY'S GRAVE.—The grave of Rob Roy, in the lonely churchyard of Balquhidder, is marked by an old flat stone about a century old. On it is carved a fir tree, crossed by a sword and supporting a crown, but without any name. The stone is much worn and weather beaten, and altogether mean-looking. A proposal is now made that some of the admirers of Rob take some means for covering his grave with a better memorial.

SAD CASE OF STARVATION.—Two constables recently took in a cab, to the Central Police Office, Glasgow, James Campbell, an engineer borer, 50 years of age, and residing at 46 Ann street, Port Dundas, whom they had found a short time previously in a very weak state in a close in Jamaica street. Campbell stated that he had been out of work for the past ten months, and had been four days without food; that some person on the street had given him half a glass of brandy and another a bowl of soup.

THE PRISON LIFE of the Directors of the City of Glasgow Bank, liberated on the 1st inst. from Ayr, Prison was not a hard one; in fact, it would appear that, as compared with their fellow-prisoners, they have fared sumptuously every day. All the prisoners in Ayr Prison—Glasgow Bank Directors included (except Mr. Salmond, who was in hospital, and unable to leave his bed),—rise at half-past five every morning, when they roll up their bedding and put it outside the cell door. After this, the daily task of brush and mat making commences, and continues till eight o'clock. Each prisoner has to work 28lbs of unspun yarn per week, but as some of the directors had difficulty in doing their tasks, another prisoner was put into the cell along with them during the day to assist, as a failure to make up the necessary complement would have entailed the loss of their bed or supper.

INAUGURATION OF THE BRUCE MONUMENT.—The pretty little town of Lochmaben, in Dumfriesshire, has acquired additional notoriety and honor by the erection and unveiling of a public monument to the immortal Bruce. This event had been anticipated with great interest by the many admirers of the Scottish hero, and was happily brought to a completion on the 13th ult. Carved out of a close-grained freestone obtained from Fairholm Quarry, near Hawick, the figure of the "immortal Bruce," as the champion of Scottish independence was so often called on the 13th ult., stands eight feet high, irrespective of the plinth on which it rests, and is placed at the height of ten feet from the ground, on a pedestal of Dalbeattie granite of simple design. The artist's idea has apparently been to represent the King as a sturdy warrior, who has accomplished his task, but is ready, if need be, to strike yet another blow for the cause he has made his own. Accordingly, the hero of Bannockburn appears in his fighting garb, consisting of the mediæval skirt of mail and loose upper tunic; but, at the same time, wears a crown and royal mantle as badges of the kingly power he has fairly won and is prepared to maintain. Posed in an attitude expressive of resolution, with the right foot advanced, and the weight of the body thrown upon the left, he is supposed to be presiding over the great convention of the estates of Scotland, held at Arbroath in April, 1320, to protest against the threatened interference of Pope John in support of English oppression. With his left hand the King clasps to his breast his sheathed broadsword; while in the right, which rests by the thigh, he grasps that famous appeal to the Pope, of which the original is understood to be still preserved in the Register House, Edinburgh, and which availed to procure the desired recognition of Scotland as an independent kingdom.

# AGRICULTURE.

## A GLIMPSE OF GOOD FARMING.

We have several times referred to the farming operations of N. S. Whitney Esq., at "The Hills," a farm situated about half way between East Franklin and Frelighsburg, P. Q. A call at this pretty country seat a short time since was attended with interest and pleasure. The farm contains 160 acres, 90 of which are in meadow and cultivated fields. These have been thoroughly underdrained—just completed—and the surface made smooth for the plough and mowing machine. The fields are largely fenced with stone walls and have a neat appearance. Good crops are being harvested this year generally, and the barns are full to overflowing. Formerly the breeding of Ayrshire stock was the principal industry, but now although this is pursued as zealously as ever, more of a system of "mixed farming" is being adopted, and it is believed with success. For instance: a small flock of South Down sheep were seen in one field, a brood mare with colts in another, some Berkshire swine in the pens, a large dairy in successful operation, and an extensive apple orchard in all stages of growth and development. These with the large and kept gardens, the vinery, etc., will afford plenty of work, with a wide scope for intelligent effort and a reasonable certainty of always having products of one kind or another that will be in demand.

Large sales of Ayrshires have been made during the past year, some twenty having been disposed of in Canada, the United States and New Brunswick. There appears to be an increasing demand for this kind of stock, indicating that the breed continues well in favor throughout all the country. Notwithstanding these sales, Mr. Whitney has been careful to keep his breeding stock intact, and his whole stock, now numbering thirty-seven animals, is, with a single exception, young, and possesses great uniformity, showing that much skill has been called into requisition in breeding to a certain type, and the result must be gratifying to the proprietor, and will at once claim the attention of the visitors. Among the cows, "Daisy," "Flora," "Cherry 6th," "Beauty 2nd," "Bonnie Lass 4th," etc., are particularly noticeable. The heifers, eight, one year old, are similar in size and appearance, and give promise of sustaining the reputation of the herd. In the stables we saw the two-years-old bull "Royal Windsor," as fine an animal of the breed as can easily be found, faultless in form and style and of very gentle disposition. Several prizes were taken by these animals at the late county fair.

We noticed a fifteen-months-old colt, out of a strong, well made Canada mare, and sired by "Sexton," a thoroughbred English horse, formerly owned by Mr. W. F. Reay of Philadelphia, and probably exhibited at one of our state fairs at St. Albans. This colt exhibits fine breeding to a remarkable extent and must make a valuable animal. And this year's colt following the mare is also an animal of much promise.

Mr. W. is successful with bees. He has now thirty-five swarms and intends to largely increase the stock, and expects to make this a profitable industry. Saw some specimens of imported English straw hives, quite a curiosity, trim and neat in appearance, but these are not liked as well for practical working as the Bristol, Vt., hive. This last is really a hive closed in a house, the space between the two admitting of being filled in winter with saw-dust, thus doing away with the necessity of housing in the cellar. The surplus honey is deposited in little cards or frames, holding each two pounds, a most convenient package for family use or retail trade.

Some 600 apple trees are now set and in various stages of growth. The soil, a gravelly loam with perhaps a slight admixture of slate, seems to be well adapted to the production of the apple, as well as other kinds of fruit. Trees are selected from a latitude north and generally appear to be strong and healthy. Those set one year ago last spring have attained a remarkable growth. There is quite a variety for all seasons of the year, but for a market apple preference is given to the golden russet, a late keeping variety. Montreal will afford a convenient market for the surplus product. Strawberries, currants, grapes, plums, etc., have each a place in the extensive gardens, yielding their annual product as a tribute to labor and skill. Saw some trees of green-gage plums heavily loaded. Several years past these had not borne fruit, and last spring Mr. W. had a mind to cut them down, but concluded to "root prune" them as an experiment. Three feet from the stem of the tree each way the roots were entirely cut off. Whether it was from this, or that it is a universal year for fruit, the trees are heavily loaded. The experiment is worthy of trial with trees that run too much to wood, or are shy in bearing.

Two years since a tight board fence, painted white on the south side, was erected on the north side of a row of grape vines as a protection from the weather, and also for the purpose of attracting the heat from the painted surface, thus securing an earlier ripening of the grapes. The result proves satisfactory. Two years ago, also, a Holladay windmill was put upon the barn for the purpose of pumping water. The water is raised to a large reservoir in the second story of the barn, from which it is conducted in pipes to the stables and yard, and is also conveyed to the house, where it is used for domestic purposes, a fountain when desired, or for sprinkling the grounds.

There has been no outlay for expenses, and no trouble experienced from the freezing of the water, either in the reservoir or the pipes, this being avoided in a great measure by the heat that arises from the stables. The water is supplied from a large well outside of the barn. This arrangement is much prized by the proprietor, who regards the outlay as one of the best made upon the premises. We might speak of other things connected with our pleasant visit, but time and space will not permit, so we bring this article to a close.—*St. Albans Weekly Messenger.*

## THE ROAD AND ROADSIDE.

In spite of all claims, how rarely it is that the road, as an artistic possibility, is considered at all! It is often cramped in space, and unsightly weeds and rubbish cover and usurp the space between the road-path and the near fence. In many of the states, to be sure, there are laws making compulsory the frequent destruction of weeds, which mere convenience and thrift dictate; but they seem to be largely inoperative, though their enforcement has both beauty and benefit for its sanction.

In the best New England towns the roadways were liberally laid out by an older generation; with a shrewd foresight of what the future might reap from this wise generosity; and to-day the typical New England town puts to shame the niggardly and begrudged proportions of the village street in other localities. The land so used is not by any means lost, even from a practical point of view; for the grass can be regularly gathered each year, while at the same time the broad space does service as a comely and attractive lawn. The broad street, with its gracious and grateful array of lordly elms, has all the value of the finest park. The village which it salutes makes the best feature of the landscape its fitting and preeminent charm.

But the road which most perplexes us is that which goes from one village to another. It ought to be something more than a narrow lane; but too frequently it is not. There are instances where, through the cupidity and land-hunger of the owners adjacent, it gets dwarfed into dimensions little better than a forest-path. You will see the stone-wall or the rail-fence which bounds it, each time it is to be rebuilt, pushed further and further into the highway; as if this robbery were a really legitimate and desirable transaction. Stealing from the public is so fashionable an American sin that it may seem to the depredators a little hypocritical to notice so small a sample of it as this; yet it looks to any intelligent and right-minded person like a very petty and reprehensible business. Every farm is actually lessened in value by any bereavement or curtailment of the road; whereas its breadth and adornment add to the attractiveness of each residence and estate that is contiguous.

City people and strangers select those neighborhoods for their sojourn where the drives are spacious and inviting; and the purchaser of a place, even when he does not know what causes the impression, is more attracted by a country abounding in ample and well-kept roads than by a neighborhood of cow-paths and narrow streets. It ought to be an actionable offence to steal so much as a foot of space from the highway, and the man who puts his fence over the border should be compelled to pay damages and move it back. I suppose there is a legal remedy for these misdoings; but the wrong custom has become so mossed over by age that no one takes much notice of it on the public behalf, and the narrowing process goes on without effectual check. I pass over roads in many directions which look as if they would soon be ready to shrivel "into a squirrel-track and run up a tree."

Much praise, however, should be awarded to the few communities that have lately cultivated an opposite spirit to the one I have condemned; and where, in accordance with it, associations exist for landscape and village improvement. It is the little seed sown in good soil, and those who have been faithful to this enthusiasm are already seeing their benefits grow up a hundredfold. To set out trees by the roadside and remove rubbish, to erect fountains where they can be appreciated, or to set up tasteful watering-troughs for horses (with a cup near by for the thirsty traveller), are all suggestions that every wholesome mind welcomes and that need no argument.

The richness of our native forests in respect to trees ought to make avenues of them common; and occasional trees along the roadside are not merely an ornament, but a help and comfort to the wayfarer. Objections have been made to the elm and maple that they are now, in some situations, too numerous, and that they draw heavily on the soil of the bordering farm; but we need not be limited to these. There are others which may be fitly intermingled. The birch and wild poplar give variety; the hemlock, if it grows slowly, is well worth the trouble of transplanting, and on appropriate soils the beech flourishes to advantage. We can hardly go amiss in our selections; but even fruit trees would be a boon to the robins and the boys—both being permitted, as they will be in most cases, to forage on them at their pleasure.

Where there are village improvement associations, it is not always necessary that their activity should cease with the village limits. They ought to go out half way in all directions to the neighboring towns. The farmers along the route could be encouraged to help by the right influence, and it could be made a marked dereliction for any slovenly proprietor to empty his garrets or his collected *débris* upon the sides of the road. The cutting of weeds might be urged and accomplished by the force of an organized and collective opinion, even though the laws themselves are inoperative or silent. Where the road-fence cannot be safely omitted or where the proprietor is tenacious on its behalf, it would be good work to advocate, as far as possible, the use of hedges. These not only make the road picturesque: but a thrifty farmer might soon come to think that a fence which grows and supplies its own material for generations would not be in the long run a bad investment. Our soil and climate are not probably adapted to such extensive and natural use of them as our English cousins enjoy; but we have hedge-plants that can be made to grow and look handsome, even if the hawthorn does not willingly flourish under our skies.

A late writer, who has graphically described the roadways of England, says: "You have very likely heard of the two men who laid a wager as to which was the pleasantest walk in England, and, after paying in their money and selecting their umpire, were found to have named one of them the walk from Kenilworth to Coventry, and the other the walk from Coventry to Kenilworth. This five miles of road, so celebrated for its beauty that both of them fixed upon it, derives no small part of its charms from the noble and venerable trees by which it is adorned." The seats and styles which have attracted Mr. Hawthorne and other American tourists in England might, in the midst of our densest country population, do service here. They give such a hint of neighborliness and human occupation of the soil that the flavor affixes itself to every spreading meadow and field.—*Joel Benton, in Weekly Sun.*

## TO BIT A COLT.

The true way to bit a colt is not to bit him at all; that is, let him bit himself. When my colts are one year old, I begin to teach them to hold a bit in their mouth. The bit is of pine, some half inch in diameter and five inches in length. This piece of soft wood is held in the mouth by a cord tied to either end and passing over the head, back of the ears: The colt loves to have this in his mouth, because it enables him to bring forward the teething process. He will bite it, and work it over in his mouth and enjoy it hugely. He will welcome it, and will actually reach out and open his mouth for it, as a trained horse will for a bit. After a few days you can tie strings, making miniature reins, to this bit, and teach the colt the proper use of it. When this is done, he is ready for the regular steel bit. Put your bridle on with a leather bit, large and pliant; throw your checkline, if your bridle has one attached, into the pigsty; get into your waggon and drive off. This is all the "bitting" a colt needs. Treated in this way, he will have a lively, yielding, sensitive mouth. He will take the bit bravely when working up to his speed, but yield readily to the driver's will. A horse bitted in this sensible way can be driven a forty clip with the lines held in one hand, or be lifted over a five-barred gate with the strength of a single wrist. If you do not believe it, try it and see.—*From W. H. H. Murray's "Perfect Horse."*

## SHADE TREES.

Shade trees are indispensable in their proper place, but are often planted too thickly and too near our dwellings, especially in towns and villages, thus causing them to be dark and unhealthy, when they should be light and cheerful. The larger species of evergreens are very much out of place on the sunny sides of our houses, while they would be very appropriate and necessary as screens and wind-breaks along the cold and exposed sides of our buildings. I would recommend that a permanent committee on planting and locating shade trees be chosen in every town and village; the office would seem almost as important as that of the architect or landscape gardener.

Rows of deciduous trees, planted along our road-sides, would add much to the beauty and fertility of our farms, and a proper alternation of the maple, ash, beech, and chestnut would produce a very pleasing and beneficial effect. —*T. C. Thurlow.*

## PRUNING TREES.

The season for pruning has arrived, but whether the best season of the year for that operation is a question which must be decided for different kinds of trees and different latitudes by experience. It is at all events a convenient season, and we wish to point out some common errors in order that they may be avoided.

1st. Never cut off large limbs. If they are unsightly or inconvenient they should have been cut off when the tree was young, but to cut them off now will be permanent injury to the tree. This shows that pains should be taken with young trees to give them good shape at first.

2nd. When a limb is to be taken away, saw it off as close to the trunk as possible and make the wound as smooth as you can. It should then, if the tree be valuable or delicate, be coated over with some adhesive gum or pitch to prevent water from entering the wound. The practice of leaving stubs, to be unsightly for years, prevents the tree from covering the wound with new bark.

3rd. Take out all redundant small wood from the centre of the tree, and destroy every sucker coming up around it, should there be such.—*N. Y. Witness.*

## A FARM POULTRY-HOUSE.

"A Constant Reader" is in want of a poultry-house with separate apartments for roosting, laying, and sitting, that shall be constructed easily and with a moderate outlay. Doubtless, many other of our readers want the same thing, and we present to them an engraving of a combined roosting, sitting, and laying-house, which we have found very convenient, in which we kept 150 hens and hatched out nearly a thousand young chickens. For this purpose, the main part of the building, the roosting-house, shown in the engraving at the left hand, was 12x16 feet, and 12 feet high at front, and 8 feet at the rear, with a sloping roof. The floor was earth, a row of bricks was partly bedded into the earth, and pine scantling, 4 inches square, was laid upon them, with the ends halved and jointed together. These were the sills of the building. The boards were nailed to these sills, commencing at the corners, and scantling of 2x4 inches were nailed to them for plates. The building was then boarded up, rafters of inch-boards were let into the front and rear and nailed, sheeting of inch-boards and a roof of shingles was then put on, a door was fitted, entrance holes with fly benches two feet from the ground were made, and a roosting-ladder of sassafras poles, on which, by the way, we never saw any lice, completed the whole. The whole was put up in two days. To this was added the open shed adjoining, and the sitting-house built in the same manner, each of the same size, making the whole 48 feet long. Nests were provided in the open shed and in the roosting-house, all of loose boxes painted with crude petroleum inside and out. When a hen "set," the box and its occupant were removed at night into the sitting-house at the right hand in the engraving, and placed on the shelf which was fixed around it. There she was kept shut up, but carefully attended to and watched, until the chicks were hatched, when, if she felt disposed, she remained as long as was agreeable, the chicks being removed as they appeared, and fresh eggs being put under her. In this way, some hens brought out two or three broods before their patience was exhausted. This house was cleaned out at night, fresh food and water and sand for baths were put in, and in the day-time it was kept very quiet. When a hen left her nest, which rarely happened, she was taken out and another quietly put on. This may be done readily with Dorkings or Brahmas that are kept tame and used quietly. The house was whitewashed twice through the season, and on the whole was all that could be desired. The roosting-house had ventilators cut at the upper part, and by not allowing any nests to be made on the ground, skunks and other vermin were not encouraged, and committed no depredations. The size of these buildings may be changed to suit the needs of a flock of any smaller number, or another set of buildings might be added if the flock should be increased.—*American Agriculturist.*

## TRICKS OF HORSES.

A horse can be broken to stand for one to get into the carriage in this way: First and always be gentle. Only nervous, excitable horses have such tricks, and whipping makes them crazy.

Harness the horse, but at first leave the carriage in the barn. Tie a cord around one fore foot, pass the other end over the girth. Take up the foot first with your hand, but once up, hold it there with the cord; then drop the foot and lead him a few steps, and at the word "whoa," stop him: at the same time



POULTRY-HOUSE WITH LAYING, SITTING AND ROOSTING APARTMENTS.

draw up the foot with the cord. In a short time you can walk behind him, driving by the reins, and bring him to a stand by the word and the cord.

Now hitch him to a strong wagon, and hold up the foot by the cord; or better, if you have a man with you at first, let him hold up the foot while you get into the waggon and draw up on the cord. When you are ready to start, slacken the cord and drive on, holding it all the time in your hand. He will soon learn that you are his superior.

A horse disposed to rear or kick can (if a young horse) be broken by tying the cord to a hind foot and passing it over the girth, tying the other end around the under jaw (it should never be drawn tight around the feet or jaw), giving just length enough for the horse to take a reasonable step. I have broken the worst kicker I ever saw in this way.—*Correspondent of Congregationalist.*

The "Rural New Yorker" chats about the under and the over valuation of common plants. We pay high prices for novelties from abroad and neglect the beauties of our own woods and fields, while in Europe some of our commonest plants, if not weeds, are held in high esteem. Just now the common daisy is in great repute in the cities, and some that were brought into bloom last Easter were sold for $1.50 per dozen. Sometimes the wrong plant is admired. A conceited lady once visited a ruralist, and bored him with silly questions about this and that plant which she claimed she had at home and had forgotten its name. Passing a modest little weed that had been overlooked in the border, she enquired what it was. "*Roadside Vulgaris!* Have you it?" "No," she said, "we had it last year and lost it. I didn't recognize the plant, but remember the name distinctly. I beg you will send me one at the proper time for transplanting, for it is perfectly lovely."—*Christian Union.*

Artichokes.—I wish I could impress all our farmers with the value of the Jerusalem artichoke. I raised a few last year, as did some of my neighbors. We find them enormously productive, yielding, some cases at the rate of 1,000 bushels per acre. They are excellent food for all domestic stock, especially hogs and poultry. Many claim them to be an entire preventive of cholera. Dig a pen in the fall for winter feed, and leave the remainder in the ground till spring. Let the hogs root them out; then harrow over well, and you may get another good crop. They are easily killed out, by letting stock pasture off the tops all summer. Four or five bushels of seed to the acre is planted and cultivated the same as potatoes.—*J. W. Foote, Malcom, Iowa, in Exchange.*

Sheep-Owners are advised to put a small bell on say every tenth sheep, to protect them from sheep-killing dogs. Dogs usually attack in the night, and the sudden and simultaneous jingling of the bells of the frightened flock will strike terror to the dogs, their instinct leading them to fear exposure.

## GOLD MINING.

A correspondent of the Quebec *Chronicle* writes as follows: The township of St. George, Beauce, presents an appearance never before witnessed in this province. The Sir William Logan estate on Jersey Point, at the junction of the Riviere du Loup and the Chandiere, is a scene of activity that promises well for the whole district; 120 men and twenty teams have been at work there for the last fortnight under the superintendence of an able mining engineer, and yesterday large machinery, necessary for the operations, left here by the "Quebec" boat, which will astonish the population at the mines, they having been satisfied for years to pick up the gold out of the rivers whilst at low water. Other parts of the country are also making a stir, and gold is found and sold daily in various parts.

# QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

## THE "BELLEROPHON."

Sir,—Under the heading of "The Naval Fleet" in your issue of the 10th inst. the tonnage and horse-power of H. M. S. "Bellerophon" was mentioned, as well as the complement of her crew, which was placed at 5,500 men. Now, sir, I do not like to see things carried too far by a "Seaman Before the Mast," as the crew is only about 550 men. I have served in the British Navy myself, and in one of the old class of ships, namely, 120 guns, with a complement of about from 1,000 to 1,200 men. And as to the fleet, I would like to ask where the "Urgent" and the "Terrible" are, which are also on this station?

A Late Ship's Corporal.

*Montreal*, Oct. 11.

We have had several letters on the subject. It is evident that an extra 0 accidentally crept into the number of men on the "Bellerophon" as given by the correspondent "before the mast."

## SIR FRANCIS HINCKS AND PROTESTANT MINISTERS.

Sir,—Did not Sir Francis Hincks state on oath, at a previous stage of the Orange enquiry, that Protestant ministers interfered as much at elections as Roman Catholic priests?

Enquirer.

*Quebec*, 13th Oct., 1879.

At the preliminary examination in the Orange case Sir Francis Hinck on August 19th, when under cross-examination by Mr. Doutre, was asked: "Does civil liberty, according "to your notion, consist in having the "great majority of this province guided "and controlled by religious advisers, who "preach only that the Pope is the first "sovereign of all the world, including England and her colonies: that it is a heresy "to profess that he has not the power to depose "the sovereign of England, and at the same "time proscribing an association formed to support the principle of maintaining the present "sovereign, and her succession as the head of "Church and State?" After numerous objections to the question by the counsel for the prosecution, Sir Francis Hincks said: "With "regard to the doctrines enunciated by the "Catholic clergy it is wholly impossible for "me to give an opinion. I have never even "seen the Syllabus, and can say nothing on the "subject. With regard to the electors being "controlled or directed by the clergy, the result of my own experience is that the Protestant clergy have taken a more active part "in elections than the Catholic clergy. I am "not of opinion that the Catholic faith prevents a man from being a good subject to a "Protestant sovereign and a true friend to "civil and religious liberty. I do not believe "the interference of the head of the Catholic "Church extends to anything but matters of "faith, and I feel myself wholly incompetent "to give a satisfactory opinion of the subject."

## MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

Sir,—Can you tell me whom to address to get information about Manitoba? Can you give the address of some Government Land Agent, or others who could inform me as to the country? How far west is the Canada Pacific Railway completed? Are they at work on it now? Does the Government give homesteads to actual settlers?

Yours truly,
W. A. M.

*Benzonia, Mich., U. S. A.*, Oct. 16, 1879.

"Rusticus," who, in the employ of the Witness, has travelled over Manitoba and a considerable portion of the North-West territory collecting information about the country and its resources (especially as to farming), will answer any questions accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, and give such information as may be desired. Mr. Landerkin, Government Land Agent, who resides at Nelsonville, Manitoba, or Mr. Fisher, Government land agent, residing at Prairie City, N. W. T., are both obliging gentlemen, and will readily supply all the information in their power to intending settlers, and letters addressed to either of these gentlemen (containing an addressed envelope with a three-cent Canada postage stamp) will secure a speedy answer to all enquiries. There are about one hundred and twenty miles of the Canada Pacific Railway completed from Thunder Bay on Lake Superior westward towards Red River, and also seventy miles of the road completed from the Red River eastward towards Lake Superior. Between these two sections there is a distance of over two hundred miles of the road which is at present being made, but will not be finished for two or three years to come. There are one hundred miles of the Canada Pacific Railway lying west of Red River that is under contract, but work has not yet been commenced on this portion, but will probably begin soon. Homesteads amounting to eighty acres of land are given to actual settlers.

## ASSISTANCE TO IMMIGRANTS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

A subscriber from Newfoundland having a wife and "half a dozen sturdy boys" wishing to go to the great North-West, wants to know if the Government will help to pay for his passage there?

We answer that the Government will not undertake to assist in paying the passage of our Newfoundland friend, although they have no doubt assisted less worthy settlers on their journey to Manitoba.

## WHO OWNS THE APPLES?

Sir,—A and B have lots adjoining each other. A has fruit trees in his lot along the line fence with branches hanging into B's lot. Has A any right to pick the fruit overhanging B's lot, or to pick from the ground any that may fall into the same; and has he any right to shake the limbs overhanging B's lot? If A has no claim to the fruit overhanging the lot, has B any right to pick it off and claim it conscientiously and lawfully. If A picks the fruit off the overhanging branches or has it shaken off and picked without asking liberty from B, could B collect pay for such fruit according to law? Does the same rule hold good in country, town, and village?

Anxious Enquirer.

A, the proprietor of the tree, is entitled to his fruit, and may go on his neighbor's land to pick it up, provided he do so in a reasonable time and pay for any damage done. If B takes it he must pay for it. B can compel A to cut off the branches, so as not to encroach on his land, but if he allows them to grow the fruit belongs to A.

## BARNS AND LIGHTNING.

Reference was made in the Witness to the frequent burning of barns by lightning. The reason may perhaps be found in the fact that grain when put into the barn always "sweats" as it is termed, becomes moist, and gives off a damp exhalation, which rising into the air, may form a conductor of electricity. A good conductor would doubtless remedy this, to some extent at least, by diverting a discharge that would otherwise be destructive. The Ontario Copper Lightning Rod Company manufacture a good article, and give a guarantee to repay the damage done to any building protected by a system of their rods; but as a general thing they are too expensive for many to use, especially when unscrupulous agents get round some unsophisticated farmer, sticking rods on every possible and impossible place, and run up a bill of about two hundred dollars, as in one case at least the writer is aware of. If a cheaper conductor could be devised it would be a great benefit. Something of the kind could be made by taking common telegraph wire and twisting nine or ten strands into a rope, which should be of great conducting power. Some person might give an opinion as to the safety of this plan. Parties interested in the manufacture of rods will of course deny that it would be of any service, but it should be at least as good as the old-fashioned iron or steel rods, and the danger of becoming disconnected would be avoided.

The Ontario Copper Rod Company fasten the rod, which is a rope or cable composed of seven strands of hollow copper wire, directly to the woodwork of the building by means of staples, and they claim that they have never lost a building protected in this manner. A rod of telegraph wire fastened in the same manner, the points of the wire at the top spread out, and filed sharp, should be a protection. If some practical electricians would give an opinion on this, they would confer a favor on a large number of people, and possibly save life and property from destruction.

Have the employees of telegraph companies the right to cut and destroy fruit or ornamental trees growing on private property when the branches interfere with their lines, and is there any recourse against them when such damage has been done?

Enquirer.

*Geneva*, Oct. 18th, 1879.

## MUSKOKA AND ITS PEOPLE.

Sir,—Being a reader of your excellent Weekly Witness and seeing in last week's issue a report and enquiry of one signed "Enquirer," who says he has been in Muskoka and says, "The soil is on the surface a black mould, then a few inches of sandy loam, which when dry is as fine as flour. Beneath this is a little clay resting on a thick bed of fine sand; when dry it is like walking on sawdust, and when it is wet a man would sink up to his knees. This is as I saw it." "Enquirer" Please tell when and where you saw this? I have been in Muskoka eight years and have not seen any such soil. I say without doubt we have as good soil as can be found in any part of Ontario. We have all kinds of soil—loam, clay, muck and sand, and the best of soft water from springs, creeks, rivers and lakes, also mountain and valley. We can produce as good grain, vegetables, roots and hay as can be raised in any new section of Ontario. We have as good horses, cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, as can be raised of the same breeds anywhere else. Our climate is healthy. We have game, fish, wild berries and nuts in abundance. We have a highway by cars or steamer to any part of the world; we fear not famine, sword or pestilence. We bless God for free homes and Salvation. We are a reading, thinking and working-class. We are pushing the forest back into the wilderness. Most of us came here poor, but we are living better, growing wiser and more generous.

Archibald Thomson.

*Port Carling, Muskoka*, Oct. 20, 1879.

# HOME DEPARTMENT.

## IDIOT'S FRINGE.

Sir,—I think you are very hard on the ladies in your remarks on "Idiot's fringe." It is a fact, though you may not be aware of it, that there are very few ladies who have nice-looking foreheads—that is according to Byron's views, "a low broad forehead is a lovely thing in woman," and it is he who appears to be regarded as the first authority in that respect. Nothing looks more ridiculous in a woman than an immense square forehead, which cannot be made by any means to correspond with the present style of bonnets. From time immemorial, the hair has been worn over the forehead in one way or another—the Empress Eugenie being the first to make a change, and of course, she, being exceedingly lovely, could afford to do it. From what I have said you will see that ladies have many things to consider in their fashions that men know nothing of, and thus their sarcasms and advice pass us by as the idle wind. In regard to the Queen, although we ladies respect her in the highest degree as a good woman, wife, and mother, and as an example of woman's capabilty of ruling men and nations, we do not look upon her as an authority in the matter of fashions. In fact it is generally known that her taste in dress is not good, and thus we do not follow her in this respect.

A Wearer of Idiot's Fringe.

*Oct.* 16th, 1879.

# DOMESTIC.

To Clean Kid Gloves.—Put the glove on the hand, and rub thoroughly with white corn-meal, using a piece of cotton flannel.

A Good Paste.—To one pint cold water add two heaping tablespoonfuls flour. Put the flour in a pan, add a little of the water, stirring thoroughly; place on the stove and stir constantly until it boils. After taking from the stove, add one-fourth teaspoonful of ground cloves, to keep it sweet.

Corn Oysters.—To one quart of grated corn, add three eggs and three or four grated crackers, beat well, and season with salt and pepper, fry in butter or lard. If the corn is young and juicy, more crackers may be needed; drop in the pan with a spoon. Some use flour instead of crackers, and good cooks pronounce them best with one teacup of sweet milk and a scant teacup of floor. Add the whites of three eggs just before frying.

Baked Egg Plant.—Pare, cut into slices of about half an inch in thickness and place in cold salted water for two hours. Then drain, wipe with a cloth, and boil until tender enough to mash like potatoes. Make very smooth, add two or three tablespoonfuls of sweet cream, salt and pepper, with a little chopped parsley. Turn into a buttered baking-dish, cover the top with bread-crumbs and bake half an hour.

A Bread and Butter Pudding.—Take a loaf of bread, and cut it into thin slices; butter it as you would for tea. Butter your dish, and lay slices all over the bottom; then strew a few currants, clean washed and picked; then lay bread and butter, then currants, etc., till the bread is all in. Take a pint of new milk; beat up four eggs with half a pound of powdered sugar; mix them well together, and pour the custard over your bread. You may add two teaspoonfuls of rose-water, or any flavoring extract you prefer. Let it stand an hour or two before going to the oven. Half an hour will bake it.

The over-neat Woman delights to make people uncomfortable. She is thin, dyspeptic, has nerves, is troubled with dirt on the brain. Dirt on the brain is very wearing to the constitution, and the hyper-neat woman nearly always dies young. If she did not all her household would. Her husband always has another chance. This is a dispensation of Providence. We write with some feeling on this subject, although, thank God, we have only seen the over-neat woman afar off. But we have seen the lives of good men embittered, we have seen boys driven to ruin, and girls imbued with such a hatred of cleanliness that they have become very slatterns, by over-neat wives and mothers.—*Alliance.*

Hints for House-Cleaners.—We give below a few hints which may prove useful to housekeepers: Soot falling on the carpet from open chimneys, or from carelessly handled stove-pipes, if covered thickly with salt, can be brushed up without damage to the carpet. A little spirits of turpentine added to the water with which floors are washed will prevent the ravages of moths. When carpets are well cleaned, sprinkle with salt and fold; when laid, strew with slightly moistened bran before sweeping: this, with the salt, will freshen them wonderfully. Fuller's earth mixed to a stiff paste with cold water, spread on the carpet, and covered with brown paper, will in a day or two remove grease spots; a second application may be necessary. Spirits of ammonia diluted with water, if applied with a sponge or flannel cloth to discolored spots in carpets or garments, will often restore the color. A paste made of whiting and benzine will clean marble, and one made of whiting and chloride of soda, spread and left to dry (in the sun if possible) on the marble, will remove spots. Paint splashed upon window-glass can be easily removed by a hot solution of soda.—*Am. Builder.*

## TRAVELS IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

TREE DESTRUCTION, AND INDUCEMENTS TO GROW TREES—SUGGESTIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT—LAND SPECULATORS—HOW ABSENTEES MAY OBTAIN LAND.

Sir,—To every one interested in the future prosperity of this country the rapid diminution in the supply of wood for fuel and fencing purposes in the North-West must be a source of considerable anxiety. Some people who have been carefully watching the progress of events in this country state that should the consumption of wood continue and increase for half a dozen years more as it has done in the past six years there will be very little timber of any kind in Manitoba, and in many parts of the country fuel will command exceedingly high prices, causing a great deal of suffering, especially during the cold winters.

TREE CULTURE

has hitherto been almost a complete failure in the north-western prairies of Canada and the United States, although liberal inducements are given by Federal and State Governments to such as will engage in it. Under the "Timber Culture Act" of the United States any citizen, or those who have declared their intention to become such, can make an entry, not exceeding 160 acres of prairie lands, either within or without the limits of a railway grant, on condition that one-sixteenth of the land so taken shall be planted with trees, four feet apart each way, and cultivated and protected for eight years, when final proof can be made and the patent secured. This liberal law of the Federal Government is supplemented by a law in the Territory of Dakota, which provides that for every five acres of timber cultivated, forty acres, with all the improvements thereon, not exceeding one thousand dollars in value, shall be exempt from taxation for a period of ten years from the time of planting, and further that no land shall be deemed increased in value for assessment purposes by reason of such timber culture, no matter how much its real value may be enhanced thereby. In Minnesota, by legislative enactment, the grower of forest trees on the prairie, is given $2 for every acre planted with trees, payment commencing the third year after planting, and continuing ten years; that is, the grower of forty acres of timber on the prairie will be given

A BONUS OF $800

from the State, besides owning the wood. In the Canadian North-West a person can secure 160 acres of prairie land on his undertaking to plant twenty acres of it with trees within ten years from the date of entry. Notwithstanding these liberal inducements to tree-culture, and although a great many persons have taken up land as tree claims on both sides of the lines, yet, so far as I could learn, not a single case has occurred on the Canadian side where the person owning a tree-claim has made any attempt to fulfil his obligations by planting with trees even half an acre of land. I am informed that in the United States a number of persons have made an attempt at tree-planting, but none of them, so far as I could learn, have fulfilled their engagements on this head. I believe that with the exception of the trees planted on the farm of Mr. Thomas Scissions, at Portage la Prairie, fewer trees have been planted by the hand of man in the Canadian North-West than have been planted within the limits of the city of Montreal; and were all the trees hitherto planted in this country permitted to grow unmolested for twenty years they would not be sufficient to furnish wood to meet the present consumption of the country for one week. Yet most people here, including Government officials, seem as careless about the preservation of growing timber as if the supply were inexhaustible.

It is generally supposed that all timbered lands are reserved by the Government for the purpose of supplying small wood lots to the settlers on prairie lands, and were this plan faithfully followed from the commencement of settlement very few sections in this part of the country would remain without a sufficient supply of timber for ordinary purposes within a distance of twelve miles at most, yet, I believe, that fully one-third of the fertile lands in this province have no bush lots reserved to meet the requirements of the future tillers of these large tracts of agricultural lands. It is very annoying to a person about to settle on a prairie lot to be told that there is no wood lot to be had for love or money, while within sight of his homestead there are, perhaps, hundreds of acres of excellent timbered lands, owned, it may be, by one individual who has secured them at less than one dollar per acre; and it is still more annoying when this prairie farmer is compelled to pay his more fortunate neighbor from

ONE TO TWO DOLLARS PER TREE

for the larger sticks required in building his house. I have seen cases where from one to six hundred acres of well-wooded lands have been scripped by one man, while many farmers within a few miles of this timber are unable to obtain a wood lot at all, except at exorbitant rates.

My reason for writing about this condition of things at present is with the hope that the Government may take immediate steps to secure the small portion of favorably situated bush lands which have not yet been grabbed by land speculators, so that the cultivators of the adjacent prairies may each have a chance to get a small wood lot.

Extending over townships one, two and three on over a dozen of the ranges west of the twelfth range west, extending from the Cypress creek to the Souris river, there is the most extensive open prairie country that I have yet seen in the Canadian North-West—most of it excellent farming lands—yet there are only two comparatively small tracts of wooded lands within reasonable distance, from which the future settlers on this extensive prairie can draw their supply of wood. One of these wooded tracts is at the Turtle Mountains; it is being surveyed at present and will shortly be open, the even numbered sections for homesteading and the odd numbered sections for sale at one dollar per acre, and which will, without doubt, be speedily appropriated by speculators, leaving tens of thousands of acres of prairie land within sight of it for which there will be no wood lots, except the Government officials should turn over a new leaf and attend to their business as they ought. The other tract of wood-land lies north east of Pelican Lake in townships four and five, ranges fifteen and sixteen west, and I believe that it is shortly to be surveyed and thrown on the market; but it would be greatly to the advantage of the whole country that this wooded land should be sold only in small lots and to actual settlers on the adjacent prairie.

In the vicinity of the Turtle Mountains there are considerable tracts of

LAND PARTIALLY WOODED,

the bluffs of timber being interspersed with patches of scrub or else open prairie. Nearly all this tract would soon become a forest if protected from the ravages of prairie fires, and since it has been found so difficult to raise trees on the open prairie, it would seem to be wise policy on the part of the Government to reserve the greater portion of these partially timbered lands so that they might be afterwards sold in small wood lots to settlers on the prairie, who would often be glad to get even these. Some of the settlers who have already gone to the Turtle Mountains seem anxious to secure for themselves large tracts of these partially wooded lands, one party having already fenced in 1,200 acres of it, using about 20,000 fence rails, which were cut from Government lands. It would certainly be a great benefit to the general settlement of the country were the Government to prevent all further monopolizing of its timbered or partially timbered lands by sharp speculators.

The new land regulations are also likely to operate injuriously with the settlement of the two rows of townships next to the international boundary, as these townships are included in belt E, and the railway lands can be bought for $1 per acre, payable in ten annual instalments, with interest at six per cent. on the unpaid balance. Mr. Landerkin, the land agent in Pembina Mountains, told me that almost the entire business done at his office since the first of last August was in disposing of these railway lands, and I know personally that a considerable number of land speculators are watching to secure the lands which are now being surveyed as soon as they are open for sale, which will be early in the coming winter; and should there be no change in the land policy all the good railway lands in belt E, the two ranges of townships next the international boundary, will be secured by speculators, to the great hindrance of the settlement in this part of the country. To show how easily

LAND CAN BE SECURED BY ABSENTEES

I may state that a person dwelling in Montreal—or any other place—may become owner of a square mile of first-class land by paying down $64, and at the end of the year paying another $64 of the principal, and $34.56 interest. At the end of the second year another payment of $64 has to be made, and $30.72 paid in interest, and the yearly payment will continue, the interest diminishing at the rate of $3 84 each year, until at the end of nine years the whole payments (principal and interest) are completed, and the purchaser gets his patent.

The greatest hindrance to the growth of timber in this country are the frequent prairie fires, yet scarcely any attempt has thus far been made to enact laws to prevent their frequent occurrence; but as I intend to treat this subject more largely at another time I will say no more about it at present.

Rusticus.

*Lowe's Farm, Manitoba*, Oct. 1st.

## FARMING IN HARD TIMES.

Agriculturists have been, whether rightly or wrongly, always regarded as a grumbling race. Their chronic condition appears, from the first historic utterance of their grievances, to have been one of feeble tottering upon the brink of ruination. They have managed, however, to totter along upon this perilous precipice without any overwhelming catastrophe befalling them for many generations, and there is consequently, perhaps, a disposition to believe that the cry of "Wolf!" which is being now so loudly uttered by both English and Irish farmers has little more to justify it than in former periods. Pardonable as this idea may be, it cannot, however, be long entertained in the presence of statements, such as those made by the special commissioner of the *Daily News*, who, writing from Doncaster, states that he has heard, upon reliable authority, that more than half of the farms on the clays of Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire are to let. Even farmers on land of a better character, and whose landlords are regarded as liberal, are giving notice to quit, whilst others remain only upon condition of the rent being reduced, in some cases to nearly one half of what it formerly stood at. The number of applicants, it is said, even for good holdings, do not amount to a twentieth part of what they were a year or two ago. In Yorkshire, a farm, in every way desirable, the cultivation of which is subject to no undue restrictions, and held by a practical man not lacking capital, whose father rented the farm before him, is about to be given up because it cannot be made remunerative. The whole of the farmer's living had to come out of the capital, in addition to a loss of £150 being incurred upon last year's farming. It is clear, as the correspondent of our contemporary suggests, that no amendment of the land laws, no security for unexhausted improvements, no certainty of tenure, no readjustment of taxation would enable the occupier of this particular farm to carry on his business at a profit. The only remedies, under present circumstances, of which the tenant could think, were a large reduction in rent, and possibly an increase of the price of barley through a repeal of the malt tax. In Lincolnshire, where little holdings abound, many being mere plots of an acre or less, a large proportion are mortgaged. The potato crop in this county, too, has failed, which, added to the bad harvests of the last two or three years, as all but reduced the small freeholders to bankruptcy. At the same time it has been rendered tolerably clear that small scale farming is, at least, quite as able to endure the pressure of hard times as that which is conducted upon the opposite principle. Whilst these are the latest reports upon the condition of agriculture in England the large gathering at Mallow, in Ireland, on Sunday, to promote the cause of tenant right, shows that the agriculturists of the sister island are by no means satisfied with their lot. The first resolution which was proposed and carried was to the effect that, owing to three successive bad seasons, the great decline in the prices of produce and live stock, the losses sustained by disease in sheep, and the general depression in trade, a reduction of rents had become absolutely necessary. The extension of Ulster Tenant Right to the rest of the country was urgently demanded; and if, as is contended, the Ulster system has proved not less favorable to landlords than to tenants there seems no good reason why it should not become universal in Ireland. The abolition of landlordism, for which Mr. O'Connor Power called, was too wild a cry for even Irishmen to take up. We are glad to add that the Mallow meeting was, on the whole, characterized by common sense and good temper. —*London Christian World.*

## MR. RUSKIN TO YOUNG LADIES.

Do you want to be better dressed than your schoolfellows? Some of them are probably poor and cannot afford to dress like you; or, on the other hand, you may be poor yourself, and may be mortified at their being dressed better than you. Put an end to all that at once, by resolving to go down into the deep of your girl's heart, where you will find, inlaid by Christ's own hand, a better thing than vanity—pity. And be sure of this, that although in a truly Christian land every young girl would be dressed beautifully and delightfully, in this entirely heathen and Baal worshipping land of ours not one girl in ten has either decent or healthy clothing; and that you have no business now to wear anything fine yourself, but are bound to use your full strength and resources to dress as many of your neighbors as you can. What of fine dress your people insist upon your wearing, take, and wear proudly and prettily, for their sakes; but, so far as in you lies, be sure that every day you are laboring to clothe some poorer creatures. And if you cannot clothe, at least, help with your hands. You can make your own bed, wash your own plates, brighten your own furniture—if nothing else. "But that's servants' work?" Of course it is. What business have you to hope to be better than a servant of servants? "God made you a lady!" Yes, He has put you, that is to say, in a position in which you may learn to speak your own language beautifully; to be accurately acquainted with the elements of other languages; to behave with grace, tact, and sympathy to all around you; to know the history of your country, the commands of its religion, and the duties of its race. If you obey His will in learning these things, you will obtain the power of becoming a true "lady;" and you will become one if, while you learn these things, you set yourself, with all the strength of your youth and womanhood, to serve His servants, until the day come when He calls you to say: "Well done, good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

## THE REV. MR. CHINIQUY IN AUSTRALIA.

Père Chiniquy has been lecturing here for some months past. In some places he has been mobbed, and the houses of his hosts literally wrecked by the Catholics. In Hobart Town, last week, only the prompt and decisive action of the Government prevented a serious riot. The Father being announced to lecture in the City Hall, the Catholics took possession of it, and defied all the efforts of the *cives magnates* to dislodge them. Their victory was short-lived, however, as a few days after another lecture was announced in the same place. The Government came to the help of the Conscript Fathers by calling out the volunteers, who, with howitzers, field guns, and ball cartridges, took possession of the environs of the Town Hall, and thus enabled the doughty opponent of Romanism to lecture in peace.—*Australian Correspondent of the Globe.*

# MONTREAL NEWS

THE CONSOLIDATED BANK must, it is reported have $400,000 to resume.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE VILLE MARIE BANK have appointed a committee to consider the matter of resuming payment. If they are unable to resume by November 6th they will have to get an extension or go into insolvency.

AN OLD MAN named Xavier Boileau, well known to the police, was found dead in a cellar off Barrack street on the 24th inst. According to the inquest held, death resulted from exposure and the use of intoxicating liquors.

GRANT VS. BEAUDRY.—At the last meeting of the Finance Committee a resolution was passed recommending the payment of $400 to Mr. Carter, Q.C., for his fees in the trial of Grant *vs.* Beaudry.

MR. DAVID CURRIE, "Rusticus," the special commissioner of the WITNESS, who furnished the recently published correspondence from the North-West, has returned to the city, looking hale and hearty after his extended tour through the "Great Lone Land."

IT HAS BEEN learned that the Prince of Wales Rifles and the Sixth Fusiliers will be refused permission to visit the 13th Brooklyn Regiment by the Militia Department at Ottawa, owing to the complications which arose sometime ago on the Sixty Ninth Regiment's proposed visit to Montreal.

OKA INDIAN CASE.—At the Superior Court, Ste. Scholastique, on the 24th inst., the suit between the Seminary and the Indians, as to the title to the church lot was closed, and the case taken *en délibéré* by Judge Belanger. Judgment will probably not be rendered before the next term of the Court at Ste. Scholastique, which opens on the 20th of January.

MARECHAL, the notorious burglar, who is only a few months out of the penitentiary, has been arrested on the charge of being implicated in the robbery of silks from Lewis S. Black & Co's. warehouse. While in the penitentiary he invented a wonderful combination lock by which the cell doors in a whole corridor can be opened or locked by turning a single crank. For this valuable invention he received a handsome sum of money from the Government.

MR ANDREW WILSON, one of the oldest journalists in Montreal, died on Friday the 24th inst. He came to Canada in 1834, remaining about twelve months in Quebec. On the death of Mr. Wier in 1843, the *Herald* passed into the proprietorship of Messrs. David Kinnear, James Potts, E. G. Penny and Andrew Wilson, the firm being known as that of David Kinnear & Co. On the death of Mr. Kinnear the paper was conducted under the name of Penny, Wilson & Co., Mr. Wilson continuing an interest in it to the time of his death.

SUSAN KENNEDY.—The unfortunate woman Susan Kennedy, still lapses at times into a sort of bewildered half-stupified state. When asked the other day by Sheriff Chauveau what she desired, she said she had need of nothing but company. Upon one day she wrote three letters to her husband, Jacob Myers, and demanded of him to visit her. She told him she was going to be hanged for the crime of another, and added that her advocate was endeavoring to obtain her pardon from the Governor-General. She said that if the Governor would let her go she would drink no more whiskey. She pretends she did not understand the sentence of the Judge when she was condemned to death.

THE ACTION FOR LIBEL brought against the WITNESS by Charles McKiernan, better known as "Joe Beef," will not likely be tried until the March term. Mr. Trenholme on Wednesday, the 22nd, made a motion to quash the indictment, which is still *en délibéré*. In the *Star* libel case Mr. Carter, Q. C., also made a motion to quash the indictment. The action was brought against the *Star* by the Police Court clerks. A motion to quash the indictment in the case of F. A. Jackson, an insurance agent, against Thomas Hickson, proprietor of the Argenteuil *Advertiser*, for libel, was argued and refused.

THE BRITISH Vice Consulate at Chicago has forwarded a letter to the Mayor of Montreal to the effect that a number of French-Canadians have applied to him for assistance to return to Montreal. They stated that they had been advised to come to Chicago, where they were told they could obtain work at $3 per day. The only work to be obtained at present in Chicago is unloading and piling lumber and coal, and such jobs being taken by contract, chiefly by Germans, it is not easy for men of more than ordinary powerful physique, and the wages are never more than $1.50 per day.

"THE CITY LIFE" was a disgraceful sheet lately published in this city by a character well known to the police. On Thursday, Robert McPherson, bookkeeper for Messrs. W. F. Lewis & Co., was arraigned in the Court of Queen's Bench, charged with writing the following item about Mr. James Guest wholesale wine merchant, "Brandy nosed Jimmy is too frequent a Guest at the Bodega, 'ware hawkes jimuel." The evidence was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Monk, who charged the jury strongly against the prisoner. A verdict of guilty of libel was returned. The revenue informer happened to be in the court room and looking up the test found that Mr. Guest had no license. He was accordingly summoned, and Mr. Dawson was brought up as a witness and unwillingly testified that he had bought liquor from Mr. Guest, who was thereupon fined $95 and costs.

A SERIOUS FIRE occurred in St. Jean Baptiste Village at three o'clock on the morning of the 23rd inst., and before it was brought into subjection seven houses were consumed. The fire originated in a stable in rear of the Town Hall, and, fanned by the wind which prevailed at the time, spread to adjoining dwellings. The supply of water ran out, and the firemen experienced great difficulty in preventing the spread of the flames. It is estimated that forty five families were rendered homeless, and in many cases left destitute by the conflagration. One of the consumed dwellings accommodated no less than fourteen families, all poor, of whose property scarcely anything was saved. The entire value of property destroyed is estimated at between $25,000 and $30,000. The tract devastated covers slightly over two acres. A number of the city insurance companies had risks in the village, but those who lose notably are the Royal, $2 000; British America, $500; Citizens', North British and Queen's to amounts not yet ascertained.

MANUFACTURING AND STORING EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES.—Last Friday the Hamilton Powder Company was charged before Mr. Justice Monk and a jury in the Court of Queen's Bench with a nuisance, it being alleged that their works at Beloil for the manufacture of dualine and nitro-glycerine were a source of danger to the public. The evidence for the prosecution showed that the works were situate within 157 feet of the Grand Trunk Railway, and that nitro-glycerine compounds were excessively dangerous, and liable to explode spontaneously, and it was suggested that the use of fog signals on the railway would be sufficient to cause the explosion of the magazine. A large number of scientific and practical men were examined on both sides; those called for the defence ridiculing the fears entertained by the prosecution and one witness expressing his willingness to fire a fog signal in the magazine. His Honor addressed the jury on Monday afternoon. They retired at 4.15, but were unable to agree up to 8 p.m., when they were locked up for the night.

A BODY IN A BARREL.—Intelligence was conveyed to the Water Police on the 22nd inst. that a human body would arrive by the "Quebec" boat, and accordingly a watch was kept for the owner of the barrel. Shortly after the boat arrived at her wharf, a young man asked for a barrel addressed to him. His anxiety to obtain it gave rise to suspicion, and the constable approached him. It was an ordinary flour barrel, and across the top of it was written the name of Louis Belouinot, and it was he who had come to claim it. The constable took charge of it, and had it instantly removed to the station, and thence to the Government morgue. The lid was removed, and a dirty salt bag was seen. This was found to contain the withered body of a person apparently about seventy years of age. It was covered up again to await the arrival of the coroner, but the latter would have nothing to do with it, and it was delivered to Belouinot as the relatives did not claim it. The latter is a student attending the medical school of Victoria College. The barrel had been placed on the boat at Sorel.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.—The Hon. Messrs. Joly, Langelier, Marchand, Mercier and Huntington, E Racicot, M.P.P., and other prominent Liberals, addressed large gatherings at Longueuil on the 22nd, and at Bedford, P.Q., on the 23rd. The meetings passed off quietly, the Premier's address being received with great enthusiasm. The usual resolutions condemning the conduct of the Legislative Council, &c., were passed. The Hon. Mr. Joly, in his speech at Longueuil, said: "As for dissolution and an appeal to the country, however anxious the speaker might have been to adopt that course, had delayed it as long as possible to save the province the trouble and expense of a general election. They must not think, however, that he feared an appeal to the people. The four elections at St. Hyacinthe, Rouville, Chambly, and Vercheres had clearly shown to which side the province was leaning, and the action of the Legislative Council had tremendously strengthened the hands of the Government. He did not fear an appeal to the people, but looked forward to it with hope. It was his opponents who really feared it. A Conservative meeting was also held at Bedford on the same day, and addresses were delivered by the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Messrs. Beaubien, Baker and Cordelier, after which a series of resolutions condemning the Government were passed.

## THE SIR FRANCIS HINCKS CASE.

On Friday morning Mr. Kerr, Q.C., made a motion in the Court of Queen's Bench to have certain points raised during the trial reserved for the Court of Appeals. Mr. Ritchie, Q.C., for the prosecution, said he would place no obstacle in the way, as his desire throughout was that Sir Francis Hincks should have a fair trial. The objects sought by the trial had been gained, and the benefit secured to the public. He referred to unwarrantable comments which had appeared in the *Gazette*, and the interview in the *Star*, while the case was still before the courts, and commended the *Herald* and WITNESS for fair and impartial reports, and abstaining from unnecessary comment while the case was before the Court. It was decided that the counsel should go before His Honor in Chambers to see if a reserve case could be made up.

## THE BALLOON "CANADA" AND THE NORTH POLE.

Commander Cheyne, R.N., F.R.G.S., London, is, as is generally known, organizing an expedition to the North Pole, and in this it is his intention to make use of balloons. Commander Cheyne wishes to enlist the aid of Canada in carrying out his enterprise, as will be seen by the following extract from a letter to a citizen, Mr. R. W. Cowan, whose connection with the aerial steering apparatus is well known to our readers:

Have just this morning received the plan of the balloon "Canada." I shall possibly, and I think probably, come over to Canada with a lime-light lecture on Arctic discovery with a view to getting Canada to join with England in organizing a combined expedition for the discovery of the North Pole by balloons. I saw Sir John Macdonald this morning on the subject * * * * Sir John Macdonald and Sir Leonard Tilley are going to support me. Sir Leonard belongs to our Central Arctic Committee in London as a representative for Canada.

Should Commander Cheyne come to this country he will deliver his "limelight lecture" on "A Voyage to the North Pole," showing the new route projected, the difficulties to be overcome, and how success may be achieved. The use of balloons as an aid to his expedition will be explained.

The total cost of the expedition, we find from the Aberdeen *Journal*, will be £30,000 for adequate equipment of one suitable steamer, stores, provisions and wages for three years, balloon and gas apparatus, as supplementary stores and contingent expenses. Mr. Cheyne believes with the late Dr. Paterson that the pole is surrounded by a vast archipelago of islands affording certain facilities both for sledging and ballooning purposes.

## THE GREAT ORANGE CASE.

JUDGMENT IN THE CASE OF GRANT VS. BEAUDRY—THE ACTION DISMISSED ON A FORMALITY—INSUFFICIENT NOTICE OF ACTION.

On Saturday a large number of gentlemen, principally of the legal profession, assembled in the Superior Court to hear the judgment in the case of David Grant *vs* the Hon. J. L. Beaudry, ex-Mayor.

The Hon. Mr. Justice MACKAY entered the Court room at ten minutes past eleven, and in rendering his decision said: In February last the plaintiff sued the defendant, Mayor of Montreal and a Justice of the Peace, for damages by false arrest for having illegally caused the arrest of the plaintiff on the 12th of July, 1878. The declaration has a very long introduction, stating the history, objects and constitution of

THE LOYAL ORANGE ASSOCIATION.

It is formed (so says the declaration) of persons desirous of supporting the principles of the Christian religion; they meet together periodically in honor of William, Prince of Orange, whose memory they hold in reverence. The declaration goes on to charge the defendant with having, in abuse of his authority, gotten one Murphy to make an affidavit on that 12th of July, charging the plaintiff and others with having unlawfully assembled for the purpose of walking in procession through the public streets of the city, thereby provoking a breach of the peace. It is said that the plaintiff was thereupon arrested and had to give bail, and afterwards that the defendant caused an indictment to be prepared against the plaintiff and others for unlawfully assembling on that 12th of July; that a true bill was found, the defendant having obtained it by

THE ABUSE OF THE PROCESS OF LAW;

that on the 14th of October the plaintiff was tried, and found not guilty. The declaration then proceeds to charge the defendant with having also gotten the plaintiff with others indicted in October, 1878, for an unlawful combination and confederacy, the members of it taking an oath not authorized by law; that by abuse of law the defendant got a "true bill" found upon this indictment; that afterwards plaintiff was tried upon it but acquitted. Damages are alleged and $10,000 sued for. On the 23rd of October, 1878, notice of action served upon the defendant in the words and form following:

District of Montreal, Superior Court.
DAVID GRANT, plaintiff,
*vs.*
HON. J. L. BEAUDRY, defendant.

*To the Hon. J. L. Beaudry, Mayor of Montreal.*

SIR.—We give you notice that David Grant of the city of Montreal, salesman and trader, will claim from you personally the sum of ten thousand dollars damages, by him suffered from the abuse made of your authority in causing his arrest illegally and for no cause, on the twelfth day of July last (1878), and that unless you make proper amend and reparation of such damages within a month, judicial proceedings will be adopted against you.

Yours,
DOUTRE, BRANCHAUD & McCORD,
Advocates for plaintiff.

The defendant pleads four special pleas and the general issue. By the first he says that he is sued as a public officer, and therefore was entitled to a month's notice of action before suit; that this notice ought to have stated the causes of action and the name and residence of plaintiff's attorney or agent; that plaintiff did not give such notice, and that the pretended notice of the 23rd October, 1878, was informal and irregular, and did not even mention the place where the act of defendant (*quasi delit*) complained of, was committed.

By his answer to this first plea the plaintiff says that the notice of action given to defendant was sufficient in every respect.

By

THE PLEAS THE DEFENDANT ALLEGES

that plaintiff was an Orangeman on 12th of July, 1878; that the Orange Association is dangerous to public order; that in Montreal the Society was, and is, an illegal one; that before the 12th of July, 1878, it had announced a determination to have a procession through the streets; that this caused great anxiety among the citizens, disorders usually being the result of such processions; that the magistrates advised the defendant to issue

A PROCLAMATION AGAINST ALL PROCESSIONS

that day, and invited the citizens to help to preserve the peace; that the City Council also so advised the defendant; that he did as advised, yet the Orangemen met with intention to walk with insignia that day, and the plaintiff was, while organizing or marshalling the parade or procession, arrested by proper authority, and defendant is not responsible; that the plaintiff was arrested by the High Constable upon a warrant of the Police Magistrate on the information of one Murphy, which warrant the defendant approved, and plaintiff was as it were consenting to his own arrest, that by or through it he might raise before the courts the question of

THE LEGALITY OR ILLEGALITY

of the Orange Association; that as to the proceedings before the Criminal Courts, whether plaintiff was acquitted or not cannot affect the defendant, for he did not promote them and had nothing to do with them, &c., &c.

In disposing of the case we have first to do with the first plea, and the answer to it. That the defendant was entitled to notice of action before suit is plain. We see at the end of the *enquete* that he acted on the 12th of July in the execution of his office. He was in the exercise of his functions. The plaintiff admits that he had to give notice of action; he alleges notice, and by his answer to plea insists that the notice given was sufficient. The defendant says that he has not received the required notice; that the causes of action were not stated in the notice served, that it

DID NOT EVEN STATE WHERE

the act complained of was done. He objects also that the names and residence of plaintiff's attorneys or agents giving the notice are not stated in or upon it.

"The notice is sufficient," says plaintiff's attorney; "the defendant could not misunderstand it." "It must be read in a reasonable, common sense way."

Article 22, Code of Procedure, enacts:

"No public officer can be sued for damages by reason of any act done by him in the execution of his functions; nor can any verdict or judgment be rendered against him, unless notice of such suit has been given him at least one month before the issuing of the writ. Such notice must be in writing; it must specify the grounds of the action, and must state the name and residence of plaintiff's attorney."

Are the causes or grounds of action stated in the notice? The arrest of the plaintiff on the 12th of July, 1878, is the trespass charged as the offence of the defendant. Where it took place or was committed is not stated. In England, whence we have drawn our law, this would be held fatal to the plaintiff's case. See Martin *vs.* Upcher 5, Queen's Bench reports. So it would be in Ireland, see Fisher's Digest, page 3, cases of 1877. So in Ontario, the cases of Kemble *vs* McGarry, 6, Q. B., old series, and Madden *vs.* Shewan, 2, Q. B., page 115.

Quotations from the judgments in these cases were then made.

HIS HONOR continuing said—Our Code of Procedure, Art. 36, orders:

"Every suit in damages against a public officer by reason of any act done by him in the execution of his functions must be brought before the Court of the place where such act was committed."

How can it be seen whether an action is instituted in the proper county if in the notice of action no place be stated?

THE NECESSITY FOR THE STATEMENT OF THE PLACE

in the notice of action is apparent for more reasons than one. Certain it is that our Quebec Court holds, as do those of England, Ireland and Ontario—see Buttersworth *vs.* Hough, 16 L. C. Rep. Judgment of Judge Stewart, which was afterwards confirmed in the Court of Queen's Bench. The cause of action in a notice of action is not stated within the extent of Art. 22, Code of Procedure, unless place be stated.

In no country possessing the institution of Justices of the Peace, as do the British possessions generally, has it ever been judged, except at the trial of the case of Kemble *vs.* McGarry, when the judge erred, and his ruling was afterwards corrected by the Queen's Bench, that the place need not be stated in the notice of action. This is a large proposition, but no less true than large, and there cannot be one law for the Martins, the Kembles, the Maddens and the Bettersworths, and another for the Grants. I shall not stultify myself by making a first departure from what has been ruled in the cases referred to. They control, and upon this part of the case I have to support the first plea of the defendant.

But

ANOTHER OBJECTION

in the same plea against the plaintiff's notice may not improperly be considered. It is this, that the notice does not set forth the name and the residence of the plaintiff's attorneys or agents giving it, according to Art. 22 of the code of procedure. Plaintiff's notice does not express the place of residence of his attorneys. Both in England and Ontario the plaintiff's notice would be held defective. See Fenwick *vs.* Taylor, 7 D. and E. and 6 Q. B. Rep Ontario p. 499 Bates *vs.* Walsh. The practice in the Province of Quebec is well established, to give the names and address of the attorneys in giving the notice of action. I could cite many cases, and see Doutre's Procedure Civile, vol. ii.

Our code meant to enact, as do the English statutes, a strictness. It

MUST BE OBSERVED LITERALLY,

and allows of no equivalent. See Paley on Convictions, page 417.

Osborne *vs.* Gough, 3 Bosanquet and Pulles, is the case that some might call the best case for the plaintiff, but in that case the attorneys signed "of Birmingham." That case might have helped had the plaintiffs signed "Doutre, Branchaud & McCord, of Montreal" as they have not done. On this part of the case I am bound to say that the defendant's first plea has to be supported; so that upon either one of defendant's two objections treated of, plaintiff's action must fail. This makes it unnecessary to go into the case any further.

In conclusion His Honor apologized for occupying so much time in pronouncing judgment in a case which might have been disposed of in a very short time, but he had desired to make the points clear to unprofessional hearers. The plaintiff's action was, therefore, dismissed.

THE NEXT MOVE—CAN'T BEGIN THE CASE OVER AGAIN—THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

On Monday a WITNESS reporter called upon Mr. Doutre in reference to the judgment in the case of Grant *vs.* Beaudry, with the object of obtaining some information in regard to the next move to be made by those acting for the plaintiff in this case. Mr. Doutre intimated that he had not as yet received instructions from the Committee of Orange leaders who had the case in hand. He was, in fact, at that moment reading a letter he was about to send to Mr. Merrick, M.P.P., of Merrickville, Ont., asking for instructions. The case, Mr. Doutre added, could not be commenced over again, as suggested by the *Gazette*, as the limitation of six months allowed for the entering of an action of damages for a Police Court proceeding had expired, the proceedings against Mr. Grant and the others arrested, having been concluded before the Police Magistrate on October 18th, 1878.

Mr. Doutre intimated that he was not surprised at the verdict, which had a parallel in the Guibord case. In the Guibord case eight judges out of nine on the Bench—Judge Mondelet being the exception—had given judgment for the defendants on technical grounds, but when the case came before the Privy Council in England it was judged on its merits, and the judgment of the Court of Appeal here was reversed.

It will be of interest to the general public to know Mr. Doutre's position with regard to the grounds taken by the Hon. Mr. Justice Mackay in dismissing the action. Mr. Doutre said: "The two grounds taken are: 1st. The place where the offence was committed by the defendants is not mentioned in the notice of action. 2nd. The attorneys did not mention the place of their residence."

"Without entering into a legal discussion of the judgment, I may state on the first point that Mr. Beaudry being sued for having abused his authority as Mayor of Montreal, by causing the arrest of the plaintiff, the place where the arrest was so caused to be made could not be out of Montreal, as the Mayor had no authority as such outside of the city."

With regard to the second point, Mr. Doutre remarked: "We have something in our law which, perhaps, does not exist in England or Ontario. The code of civil procedure, section 85, says:

"Advocates and attorneys are bound to elect a domicile within a distance of one mile from the building in which the court is held, and to have the same as well as any subsequent change thereof registered in the prothonotary's office in the register kept for that purpose. In default of making such election of domicile or of registering the same, or any change thereof, such attorneys are held to have elected their domicile at the prothonotary's office, when all services upon them may be validly made."

Mr. Doutre said it was his opinion that Mr. Roy, the defendant's counsel, would have preferred a judgment on the merits of the case to a judgment which still left the question of the legality of the Orange Order undecided. However, until he received further instructions he did not know what course would be pursued.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—Many have been happy to give their testimony in favor of the use of "Wilbor's Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime." Experience has proved it to be a valuable remedy for Consumption, Asthma, Diphtheria, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. Wilbor, chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

MAPLEWOOD BREEDING AND TRAINING FARM, Jefferson, O., Dec. 17, 1877. Dr. William Giles, 120 West Broadway, N. Y. Dear Sir—Please send me two quart bottles of your Liniment Iodide Ammonia, (for horses). During the past two years I have used it in my stable to the exclusion of all other liniments. It is the best thing I have ever seen for either man or beast. I could not do without it. Enclosed, find draft for $5. Very truly yours, H. P. Wade. Giles' pills cure biliousness.

NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL.—The hectic cheek, the sunken eye, the hacking cough, all betray the presence of that dire foe—consumption. If one of our friends or relatives is attacked with this disease, there is nothing that we would not do to give them relief, but leading physicians prescribe in vain. The only known remedy and one which stamps the discoverer as a public benefactor is Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Never, in a large and varied experience, has it been known to fail to give relief, and in most cases permanently cures.

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

BIRTHS.

BROWN.—At No. 5 Overdale Avenue, on the 23rd inst., Mrs. J. Stevenson Brown, of a son.

BOLTON.—At Ulverton, Q., on the 21st of Oct., Mrs. T. H. Bolton, of a daughter.

BAKER.—In this city, on the 15th inst., at 404 Beaudry street, Mrs. John Baker, of a daughter.

HACKWELL.—At Boscobel, Que., on the 18th inst., the wife of Joseph Hackwell, of a son.

JENKING.—On Sunday, 19th Oct., at 34 Watson street, Toronto, the wife of C. C. Jenking, of a son.

KEAYS.—In Sarnia, on the 21st inst., the wife of W. J. Keays, of a son.

KENLEY.—At Ottawa, on Monday, the 20th instant, the wife of Robt. Kenley, jeweler, of a son.

MACLEAN.—At Winnipeg, Man., on Sept. 30, the wife of M. A. Maclean, of a daughter.

MARTENS.—On Monday, the 20th Oct., at 39 Bloor st. East, Toronto, the wife of Theodore H. A. Martens, of a son.

NEWPORT.—On 23rd inst., the wife of J. I. Newport, 108 Hypolite street, of a daughter.

JOHNSON.—At Parry Sound, on Oct. 5th, the wife of Mr T. E. Johnson, of a son.

ROBB.—At No. 80 Osborne street, on the 24th inst., Mrs. Wm. Robb, of a daughter.

STEWART.—At Dalreia, Stewarton, on the 19th inst., Mrs. McLeod Stewart, of a daughter.

WADSWORTH.—On the 20th inst., at Parkdale, the wife of V. B. Wadsworth, of a daughter.

WELLWOOD.—At the Manse, on Thursday, 23rd inst., the wife of the Rev. J. Wellwood, B. A., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

CAIRNS—CAMERON.—At 60 Argyle Avenue, on the 21st Oct., by the Rev. J. McCaul, William Cairns, to Annie, third daughter of Allan Cameron.

CRANSTON—McLEAN.—At Toronto, on Thursday, Oct. 16th, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 214 Wellesley street, by the Rev. G. M. Milligan, James Cranston, Esq., of Galt, to Eva, second daughter of Robert McLean, Esq., Toronto.

CUMMINGS—COOPER.—At Barrie, on the 20th inst., in St. Mary's Church, by the Rev Father O'Connor, Thos F. Cummings, of Montreal, to Susan Adelaide, only daughter of the late Wm. Cooper, Esq., of Toronto.

DINGMAN—CARMAN.—At Chicago, on Oct. 15th, in the Church of the Epiphany, by the Rev. J. H. Knowles, Canon of St Peter and St. Paul, Daniel Bayard Dingman, of Osgoode Hall, Barrister-at-Law, to Janet, eldest daughter of J. H. Carman, Esq., formerly of Belleville, Ont., but now of Jackson, Mississippi.

GILLESPIE—WILLSON.—At Toronto, on the 16th Oct., by the Rev. Samuel James Hunter, Francis Gillespie, of Bowmanville, to Margaret Jane, only surviving daughter of the late Patrick Willson, of Church street.

HULBIG—MEYERS.—In this city, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 23rd of October, by the Rev. J. W. Spalding, M. A., B.D., assisted by the Rev. H. Meyers, brother of the bride, Michael J. Hulbig, to Louisa P. C. Meyers, both of Montreal.

JOHNSTON—STRUGNELL.—On the 23rd instant, at the Church of St. James the Apostle, by the Rev. Mr. Norman, Robert Johnston, of this city, to Rhoda Strugnell of Hampshire, Eng.

LEITCH—BRODIE.—At 12 Argyle Avenue, on 23rd inst., by the Rev J. S. Black, A. W. Leitch, son of the late William Leitch, Esq., Montreal, to Agnes, youngest daughter of John Brodie, Esq., Montreal.

McNAUGHTON—McINTOSH.—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 22nd October, 1879, by the Rev. A. Macgillivray, of Williamstown, James McNaughton, Esq., to Mary, eldest daughter of John McIntosh, Esq., both of Lancaster.

McLAURIN—DANSKINE.—At Lochiel, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Geo. L. Oliver, John Lawrence McLaurin to Miss Mary Ann, second daughter of William Danskine, Esq. of Lochiel.

NOBLE—BOWES.—In this city, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. W. Hall, John Noble to Ann Bowes, both of Mille Isles, County of Argenteuil.

PRINGLE—TAIT.—At Oshawa, on Wednesday, Oct. 15th, at the residence of John Amsbury, the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Hainer, A. W. Pringle, Port Hope, to Emma E. Tait, Oshawa.

PLANCHE—CAMPBELL.—At Quebec, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. J. Cook, D.D., H.A. Planche, Esq., merchant (of the firm of J. P. Planche & Son), Leeds, to Mary Eliza, only daughter of Irwin Campbell, Esq., Inverness, Megantic.

ROBINSON—STAFFORD.—On the 21st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. F. Delong, John Robinson, of Rawdon, Q., to Margaret, daughter of Robert Stafford, Esq., of Kildare, Q.

WARE—SMITH.—On the 22nd Oct., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. Grenfell, Mr. John Ware, of Brome, Que., son of the late Lemuel Ware, Esq., to Miss Mary Louisa Smith, daughter of David Hausin Smith, Esq., of Brome, Q.

DIED.

ARKLEY.—At Leeds, Megantic, on the 14th Oct., of diphtheria, Stella Barray, youngest daughter of George and Jane A. Arkley, aged 1 year and 20 days. Also, on the 16th Oct. Ernest Alison, the dear adopted child of George and Jane A. Arkley, aged 5 years 9 months and 4 days.

"Of such is the kingdom of God."

ALBRIGHT.—At St Andrews, P.Q., on the 7th instant, Jane Hyde, widow of the late Martin Albright, in her ninetieth year.

ADAMS.—At 10th Line, Sydenham on Oct. 13th, Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. Thomas Adams, aged 21 years, formerly of Scarboro' Township.

DYER.—In this city, on the 21st inst., Caroline Donaldson, widow of the late James Dyer, aged 74 years 7 months.

DODD.—At 208 Simcoe street, Toronto, on the 21st Oct., Thomas Dodd, C. E., of Kent Head, Cumberland, England, aged 70 years and 4 months.

FENTON.—In this city on the 22nd inst., Eleanor Nelligan, widow of the late William Fenton, aged 58 years.

HENDERSON.—On the 14th Sept., at Woodbrook, Trinidad, West Indies, Emily, wife of Samuel Henderson, Esq., and second daughter of the Rev. James Bovell, M. D.

HULL.—At Helena City, Montana Territory, U. S. A., on Sunday, Sept. 7th, 1879, from injuries resulting from an accident while driving, Mrs. John Hull, mother of Mrs. A. H. Dixon, of Toronto, aged 64 years.

McCRUDDEN.—In this city, on the 22nd inst., Sarah Rennie, wife of Robert McCrudden, aged 35 years.

"Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep,
From which none ever wake to weep."

MACCARTHY.—At St. John, N. B., on the 20th Oct., Mary Ann, relict of the late Saxon Maccarthy, of London, England.

MORRISON.—At Newton, on the evening of the 16th of Oct., after a painful and lingering illness, Norman James, son of Donald F. Morrison, aged 1 year and 3 months.

MOFFATT.—At 163 Berkeley street, Toronto, on Thursday, Oct. 23rd, Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr. James Moffatt, aged 21 years and 5 months.

OSBORNE.—In this city, on the 23rd inst., Bessie Neale, relict of the late J. M. Osborne, of Cambridge, England, aged 77 years 6 months.

Belleville papers please copy.

ROBINSON.—At Stuart, Iowa, U.S., Oct. 17th, Helen Leslie, beloved wife of Thos. Robinson, late of Congregation street, Point St. Charles, aged 30 years, of typhoid fever, leaving a husband and five little children to mourn her loss.

ROBAN.—At 77 Sydenham street, Yorkville, on the 22nd inst., the infant child of G. B. Roban.

SHIELDS.—At Toronto, on the 21st of October, Patrick Shields, aged 73.

SHIRLOW.—At Toronto, on Monday, Oct. 20th, after a lingering illness, James Shirlow, in the 62nd year of his age.

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


## Advertisements.

WHAT A POSTAL CARD WILL BUY.

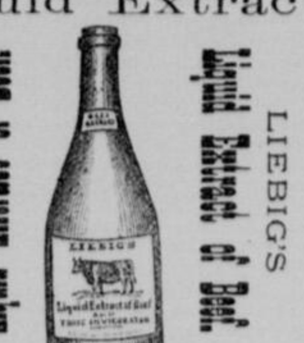
TO SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORKERS.

From 20 to 100 sample copies of the NORTHERN MESSENGER AND SABBATH-SCHOOL COMPANION (assorted numbers) will be sent free to any Sunday-school making application through one of its officials by Postal Card, or in other manner; the number to be asked for corresponding to the number of families in the school.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

FREE.—50 Fine Mixed Cards, with one name printed on every card, and a pretty imitation Coral Pin for 12c. 25 elegant Chromo, 10c. 12 Gold Border, 10c. 25 extra fine mixed No 2 alike, 10c. 25 Comic Transparent 10c. 15 Large Comic, 10c. 32 Counting, 10c. 25 new styles Fan and Escort, 10c. Agents large outfit, 10c. 6 packs of any of the above, with 6 names printed, mailed to one address, for 50c. Please bear in mind that we have no connection whatever with another firm in Canada who has recently adopted our name, with the object no doubt of stealing our good reputation. MODEL CARD CO., Spencerville, Ont.

## Advertisements.




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WHITE ROBES.

A new Sunday-School Song Book of unusual beauty. By A. J. Abbey and M. J. Munger. Price 30c. for which Specimen Copies will be mailed. Examine this charming collection when new books are needed. Every song is a jewel.

The newest Operas are
CARMEN.—By Bizet, $2.
FATINITZA.—By Suppé, $2.
DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA, by Eichberg, $1.50. new and enlarged edition.]
BELLS OF CORNEVILLE, by Planquette, $1.50.
PINAFORE.—Gilbert and Sullivan, 50c.
SORCERER.—Gilbert and Sullivan, $1.
The newest Church Music and Singing School Books are
VOICE OF WORSHIP.—L. O. Emerson, $9 per doz.
TEMPLE.—Dr. W. O. Perkins, $9 per dozen.
The newest Voice Training Book, is
EMERSON'S VOCAL METHOD, $1.50. Compact, complete and useful either for private pupils or classes.
A new Anthem Book is nearly ready.
The "Musical Record" is always new; $2 per year, 6c per copy.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. Ditson & Co., 843 Broadway, N.Y. J. E. Ditson & Co., 922 Chestnut St., Phila.

PROTESTANT BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF MONTREAL.

The Semi-Annual Statutory Meeting for the Examination of Candidates for Diplomas will be held on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, November 4th and 5th, in the Natural History Society's Rooms, 32 University street, at 10 a.m.

T. A. GIBSON, Secretary.

FARM FOR SALE, containing one hundred acres of good arable land twenty five of which are under cultivation, the balance well timbered with mixed hardwood and cedars; good house and outbuildings erected thereon, situated and being south half of Lot No. 12, in the eighth range of the Township of Grenville, six miles from Calumet station. This is a rare chance for any parties wanting a cheap and comfortable home. Address

DONALD McDONALD, Baker, Grenville, P.Q.

POTATOES.

As most Farmers who read this notice, probably suffered last year from the ravages of the Potato Bug, it is important that they should inform themselves in time as to the best, safest and cheapest way to guard against this evil the coming season. Circulars on application free.

JOHN A. CONVERSE.
Canada Plaster Mills, P.O. Box 335, Montreal.

DR CAMPBELL, OF BISHOP'S College Faculty of Medicine, says of DR. WHEELER'S Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya: "It is really a very elegant and beautiful preparation, and is taken with ease by the most fastidious palate. But what is of more importance is, that it is a reliable medicine, and is useful in a large number of cases. We have employed it tolerably extensively during the past year, and have every reason to be satisfied with the results it produced. We, therefore, have no hesitation whatever in recommending it."

QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE.

Imitations are numerous and deceptive. Demand the genuine, with trade mark on each side,

THE "STAG'S HEAD."

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP COMPANY.

FOR SALE, a Farm of 100 acres, lot No. 18, in the Seventh Concession of the Township of Kenyon, about 30 acres cleared first class land, and first class bush, grist mill, and saw mill within two miles and one half. Good roads. Commercial business in the vicinity.

Apply to JAMES McKENZIE, Kenyon, Ont.

AURALINE FOR DEAFNESS.—Deafness often creeps on so gradually and insensibly that suddenly we find ourselves deprived of hearing before we are aware of it. There are causes which in many cases, if not all, can be removed. AURALINE will do it. A few drops in the ear occasionally is all that is required. Sold by all druggists at 50c per bottle. Send for Circulars. J. F. AVERY, P. O. Drawer 16, Halifax, N. S. BROWN & WEBB, Wholesale Agents, Halifax.

50 CHROMO, FLORAL GLASS, &c., Cards in case, name on all, 10c. Your name on one Card Case and 50 all Chromo, Glass and Floral Cards, 10c. Agent's outfit, 10. GLOBE CARD CO., Northford, Conn.

A RARE CHANCE to obtain a Farm of 60 acres, two miles south-west from Beamsville, in the fruit-growing region of Lincoln County, Ont. Forty acres cleared, splendid soil excellent orchard, good water, frame buildings, and only $60 an acre. G. M. GILMORE, Box 142, Beamsville.

TO OATMEAL MILLERS AND OTHERS.—A splendid Water Power, with good buildings thereon, to let for a number of years, or to sell. Apply by letter or otherwise, to JOHN SIMPSON, on the premises, Valcartier, P.Q.

60 PERFUMED CHROMO &c. Cards name on all 10c; 42 Mixed Cards and fine Pocket Knife, 25c; Autograph Album, nicely bound in cloth, with fine designs of birds, &c., 20c; Game Authors, 15c; 35 Fun and Escorting Cards, 10c; 20 Gold and Silver Chromo &c. Cards, 15c; Imitation Russian Card Cases, 10c; Pack Age Cards, 10c. CLINTON BROS., Clintonville, Ct.

TWO STOCK FARMS, 400 acres and 1,300 acres, several Lots of selected wild land, and Farms in the County of Frontenac, eligibly situated near Kingston. Apply to BAWDEN & MACHAR, Solicitors, Kingston.

DR. BULLER,
OCULIST AND AURIST
TO THE MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL.
Residence, 1,351 St. Catherine st. Office hours, 2 to 5 p.m.

25 CHROMO CARDS, &c., Cupid's Mottoes, Flowers, no two alike, 10c; 25 Bird Cards, 10c; 20 new style New Year Cards, 10c. Any of the above sent postpaid with name on receipt of price. Nassau Card Co., Nassau, New York, U. S.

WANTED, Agents; good paying occupation for spare time; respectable and profitable business; send for circulars. Address D., Box 2,479, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE, over 6,000 acres of good farming land, in the Townships of North and South Plantagenet, in the County of Prescott, and Clarence, Cambridge, Russell, and Cumberland, in the County of Russell, Ont. Purchasers paying one-fourth down, will be given six or eight years to pay balance with 6 per cent. interest in equal annual instalments.

STEPHEN TUCKER, sr., Clarence, Ont.

PILES. — Muscular and Nervous Debility, and all chronic ailments successfully treated by letter. Medicines post-paid for $2. Address Dr. FULTON, 77 Bleury street, Montreal (Graduate of McGill College.)

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, Superior Court.—Dame Marie Marguerite Adelaide Legendre, of the City and District of Montreal, wife, common as to property of Felix Adolphe Toupin, trader, of the same place, and duly authorized to sue, Plaintiff, and the said Felix Adolphe Toupin, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

PREVOST, PREFONTAINE & ST. JULIEN,
Montreal, Oct. 6th, 1879. Attorneys for Plaintiff.

JUST PUBLISHED—Sent Free.—Complete History of Wall Street Finance, containing valuable information for investors. Address BAXTER & CO., Publishers, 17 Wall street, New York.

60 CHROMO and PERFUMED CARDS; no three alike; name in Gold and Jet, 10c; 25 Fun and Flirtation Cards, 10c; 1 Pack of Age Cards, 10c. CLINTS BROS., Clintonville, Conn.

## Advertisements.

WEEKLY TEST.

Number of purchasers served during the week ending Oct. 25th, 1879: 6,924.
Number of purchasers served during the same week last year: 5,290.
Increase 1,634.

MERCANTILE AGENCIES.

We have a complaint by a customer of a bank because of the bank's regulations, almost forcing their discounting customers to subscribe to one or more Mercantile Agencies. If this is correct, and we have pretty clear proof that it is, then it is no wonder that the shareholders have been put to such losses of late years.

We firmly believe that the Agencies will so continue to operate upon business men and bankers so as to swamp almost every bank in the city.

NEW JUTE TABLE COVERS.

New Jute Table Covers, with colored borders, only 80c each.
New Fringed Java Table Covers, colored borders, only 95c each.
Handsome Java Table Covers reduced to only $1.50 each.

CARSLEY'S LACE CURTAINS.

Useful Lace Curtains, three yards long, only 78c set.
Good useful Lace Curtains, three yards long, $1.10 set.
Very good Lace Curtains, three yards long, $1.50 and $1.75 set.

MUSLIN CURTAINS, 55c SET.

Useful Muslin Curtains, three yards long, double borders, only 55c set.

CURTAIN MUSLINS, 95c SET.

Full piece of Curtain Muslin, sufficient for two pair or four curtains, three yards long, for 95c.
New Java Curtains.
New Egyptian Curtains.
New Span Silk Curtains.
New Java Table Covers.
New Egyptian Table Covers.
New Span Silk Table Covers.

HAND-MADE.

Just received from our wool and crochet room, a lot of Infants' Wool Jackets, in new and pretty designs. Orders taken.

HAND-MADE.

Ladies' Wool Fascinators, of the finest quality, novel styles and newest tints. Orders taken.

HAND-MADE.

Ladies' and Children's Knitted Mitts; also, Crochet Mitts, all shades. Orders taken.

S. CARSLEY,
393, 395, 397 AND 399 NOTRE DAME ST.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

The above Hotel was RE-OPENED on the 1st of MAY by the former proprietor, so long and favorably known throughout Canada, the United States, and British Empire, who has spared no expense in entirely RE-FURNISHING the whole House; also, adding

ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,

which will considerably enhance the already enviable popularity of this first-class Hotel.

Thoroughly heated with steam throughout.

H. HOGAN, Proprietor.
S. MONTGOMERY, Manager.

LOOK HERE!—ILLUSTRATED Nic-Nac Cards, "Gay," thirty, with name, 10c; twenty-five Gold Ornamental, 10c; twenty-five Mixed, 10c; twenty-five Chromo Cards, 10c. J. T. LIVELY, Box 100 D, London, Ont.

PERSONS WISHING TO PURCHASE real estate will find it to their advantage to correspond with Rev. W. D. LYSTER, of Mois River, Compton, who has the disposing of a number of good Farms, at low prices. Now is the time to secure them.

EYE, EAR AND THROAT DISEASES.
DR. A. PROUDFOOT,
OCULIST AND AURIST, 37 Beaver Hall, Montreal
Artificial Eyes inserted.

JAMES BAYLIS & SON

Ask the attention of any who may visit Montreal to the stock of Carpets, Oilcloths, &c., Exhibited by them at THE CARPET WAREHOUSE, Situate at Nos. 459 and 461 Notre Dame street near McGill.

Brussels Carpets, Velvet Carpets,
Axminster Carpets, Tapestry Carpets,
Yard Wide Carpets, in 3-ply, 2-ply, Union and Dutch
Lace Curtains, Cornices, Poles, Curtain materials
In Silk Wool, Union and Cretonnes,
Stair Carpets and Stair Rods at all prices,
&c., in fact, a completely assorted
Stock of everything pertaining to the trade.
Oilcloths, from Nairn's best to the cheapest
Novelties, as produced, School Bags, Hassocks, Mats, &c.

CARD BUYERS, ATTENTION! Send 13c and I will send 40 cards, including Snowflake, Marble, Plaid, Damask, Oriental, Morning Glory, Basket, Gold Flake, Bird, Embossed, &c., your name on every card. HOW you can MAKE MONEY. Get 14 names, 13c each, send to me with $1 bill and I will send 40 cards to each name as above, in 1 package, to your address, postpaid. You thus make 82c on $1. For 15c I will send you an AUTOGRAPH ALBUM of 48 pages, illustrated in colors with Mottoes, Scrolls and Ferns a book that is having an extensive sale throughout the United States and Canada. Get 10 of your friends to buy a 15 cent Album, send me $1, and I will sent the 10 books, postpaid, for which you get $1.50 making 50c. Address all orders for cards or albums to F. W. GARDINER, Lynn, Mass.

THE CHAMPION GRAPE.

The earliest good market grape cultivated, large bearer, no mildew, very hardy, and early bearer.

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| Price of 2-year old Champion vines per | 100 | | $15 |
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Vines delivered at Express or Steamboat. No charge for packing.

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This comparatively new apple is probably the most beautiful, and in all respects unequalled by any other variety of its season.

Send for free descriptive circulars to
J. S. STONE, Charlotte, Monroe Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE, a Farm, in the Township of Windsor, within 4 miles of G. T. R. An excellent Farm and Sugary, consisting of 180 acres of the best land in the Townships, 90 of which are cleared, and can all be worked by machinery. A fine stone cottage, large barns and outbuildings, in good repair. Also, a large and commodious Store on a good business stand in the Village of Windsor Mills. Terms reasonable. Apply to R. M. PATERSON, Windsor Mills, Q.

TELESCOPES AND MICROSCOPES.

Lord Brougham Telescope, $3. Extraordinarily cheap and powerful glass. No rifleman or farmer should be without one.

New Microscope, $3. This highly finished instrument magnifies several hundred times; has a compound body with Achromatic lenses in Mahogany case.

Barometers, Thermometers, Field Glasses, and a large assortment of Optical Goods, etc. Send for a Catalogue.

H. SANDERS, Optician,
120 St. James street, Montreal.

N.B.—The above sent (carriage free) to any part of Canada for price named.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

GEORGE WAIT, General Produce Commission Merchant, for the sale of Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, and all kinds of Country Produce. Consignments solicited and prompt returns made and Stencil Plates furnished on application. Correspondence promptly answered. YOUNG'S BUILDINGS, corner McGill and William streets. P. O. Box 1,788.



H. R. IVES & CO.
Manufacturers of STABLE FURNITURE, Iron Railings, Garden Seats, Wirework, Gratings, &c., &c.
QUEEN STREET, MONTREAL.

## Advertisements.

NEW and BEAUTIFUL PRIZES.

Our prize list this year is the best we have ever offered and the terms on which the premiums may be obtained the easiest. Everybody wants our principal premiums for this year, and every reader of the WITNESS and MESSENGER can easily obtain them. They are beautiful portraits of the MARQUIS OF LORNE and the PRINCESS LOUISE.

These portraits are in the highest style of art; the very best effects in portraiture being given by the new autotype process, which combines in itself the best features of the autotype and other photographic processes, whose patentees have united to perfect a system of printing photographic impressions from an ordinary press.

TOO MUCH CANNOT BE SAID

of these pictures. As an educator of artistic taste they will be invaluable. They are taken from the very best photographs of the Governor-General and Princess, by Notman & Sandham, for which they gave special sittings and to which they gave their approval. The lights and shades of the original photographs have been faithfully reproduced, and the artistic effect is superior to even the finest steel engraving. The signature is a veritable autograph, so faithfully is it reproduced, even the natural roughness of pen and ink work being perfectly imitated. These exquisite portraits are printed on a beautiful satin-finished card, ready for framing, the size of the card being 9x13 inches.

HOW THEY MAY BE OBTAINED.

Either of these portraits, as may be preferred, may be obtained by sending us one new subscriber to the WEEKLY WITNESS, at the usual price, $1.10, or five new subscribers to the NORTHERN MESSENGER, at the usual price, 30 cents each. The PAIR may be obtained by sending us one new subscriber to the DAILY WITNESS at the usual price, $3.00, or two new subscribers to the WEEKLY WITNESS, at $1.10 each; or ten new subscribers to the NORTHERN MESSENGER, at 30 cents each.

We have made special arrangements for the framing of these pictures in large quantities and have given our subscribers the advantage therefrom. Thus, for five dollars in new subscriptions, to one or more of our papers at the usual prices, we will send either of these portraits, framed, to the address of the person sending the amount, at any express office in Canada. It will be framed in the best manner, in an imitation birds eye, maple and gold frame. The imitation birds eye maple frame is the very newest, and is considered the best adapted of all frames for this purpose, and may be washed without injury. We can recommend it.

☞ It must be remembered that these portraits in frames can only be sent per express. Thus, if there is no express office at the town of those competing, they must arrange to have the pictures forwarded to them from any express office they may decide to have it sent to.

OTHER EXCELLENT PREMIUMS.

Besides the Portraits of the Governor-General and Princess, we have a list of articles which the young folks will likely work for with zest.

FOR THIRTY CENTS (one Messenger)

in new subscriptions to our publications, we will send a (diamond) New Testament, bound in limp cloth.

FOR SIXTY CENTS (two Messengers)

in new subscriptions, we will send a New Testament, bound in roan with gilt edges, or a Pencil Box, containing slate and lead pencils and sharpener—just the thing for school boys and girls.

FOR ONE DOLLAR AND TEN CENTS

in new subscriptions, we will send a beautiful little Cut-glass Pyramid Ink Bottle, or a Box of Paints with the Diamond Testament, or a set of Alphabet Blocks for the prattler to learn his letters from.

FOR TWO DOLLARS AND TWENTY CENTS

in new subscriptions we will send a very handsome Leather Easel Album, to hold eighteen *carte de visite* Photographs, and one in the front; or, a hand-painted Linen Cabinet Frame, or one to hold two *carte de visite* photographs; or, a small Iron Plane and a Box of Paints.

FOR FOUR DOLLARS AND FORTY CENTS

in new subscriptions we will send a "gold medal" Apple Parer.

FOR SEVEN DOLLARS

in new subscriptions we will send a hand Scroll Saw, with a full set of saws, description how to work, and fifty patterns.

FOR FIFTEEN DOLLARS

in new subscriptions we will send a beautiful Self Interpreting Family Bible.

NOTICE.

It will be remembered that we pay the Express or Postal rates on those above-mentioned articles, so that the prize winners will have not a cent of expense to bear in connection with them.

It must also be noted that the prizes are only sent for obtaining new subscribers,—that is, those who have not been taking the paper for a year, or do not belong to a household where the paper is now taken or exchanged with. In previous years there have been a few attempts made by certain persons to take the premiums without working for them; but we believe that none of our readers, after fully understanding our conditions, will attempt to take any unfair advantage.

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FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.

One bottle warranted a perfect cure for all kinds of Piles. Two to four in the worst cases of Leprosy, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Kidneys, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, and all diseases of the skin and Blood. Entirely vegetable. Internal and external use. Money returned in all cases of failure. Sold everywhere. Send for pamphlet. H. D. FOWLE, Boston. $1 a bottle.

25 CARDINAL, NAVY BLUE, Seal Brown and Bottle Green Cards, with name in gold, 20c. 25 Fancy Cards, plain or gold, 10c. 150 styles. Agents' outfit, 10c. Good cards, good work; fair dealing. Try us. Canada money and P.O. stamps taken. HULL & CO. Hudson, N.Y.

BIG PAY.—With Stencil Outfits. What costs 4c, sells rapidly for 50c. Catalogue free. S. M. SPENCER, 112 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

JUST PUBLISHED—Sent Free—Complete History of Wall Street Finance, containing valuable information for investors. Address BAXTER & CO., Publishers, 7 Wall st., New York.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND BAGS for Grain or Potatoes for Sale or Hire.

Also Tents, Horse and Waggon Covers Hay and Stack Covers always on hand, either for sale or hire.

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Diabetes, Dropsy, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder and Prostrate Gland, Organic Debility and Chronic Affections cured by the use of the

RICHELIEU RENAL MINERAL SPRING WATER.

(Nature's Specific Remedy).

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With HYPOPHOSPHITES of LIME and SODA,

Is combined in a *perfectly palatable* form that is taken readily by children and most sensitive persons without the slightest nausea. It is the finest food and medicine ever offered to the weak and debilitated patient. It restores feeble digestion, enriches the blood, adds flesh and strength, and for Consumption and all affections of the throat, Scrofula, Rheumatism, and all disorders of the Blood and General debility, no remedy has been found to equal it. For sale by all Druggists at $1.00 per bottle.

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