MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THIRTY-SECOND YEAR. } MONTREAL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1878. } MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, $1.10 POST-PAID.

SUMMARY.

AN UNUSUALLY HEAVY RISE in the White and Blue Niles is reported. The Government is adopting measures of prevention against a flood.

THE MADRID "DIARIO" announces that a conspiracy was discovered in Seville to establish a federal republic. Several arrests were made and important papers seized.

THE NOVA SCOTIA COTTON MILLS at Blackburn, amongst the largest in Lancashire, were damaged by fire to the amount of $300,000, on the 12th inst.

A CANADIAN SCHOONER, with 17,000 bushels of wheat, sailed from Chicago for Glasgow on the 10th inst., the first grain ever taken at Chicago for that port.

TRADE IN THE WEST INDIES is completely stagnant. There is great poverty, want and discontent. In consequence of the treacherous treatment by the authorities, many Spanish families were induced to return to Jamaica, as their lives were in danger.

THE BEAUTIFUL DAUGHTER of George Compton, hotel-keeper, at Dingman's Ferry, Pa., while visiting Big Bushkill Falls, on the 7th inst., with a party peered over the ledge of rocks to the seething water 120 feet below, suddenly lost her balance and fell headlong into the rocky abyss and was fatally injured.

JAMES BROADBENT, of Indianapolis, while *en route* thence to Chicago, claimed that $15,000 was stolen from his pocket while asleep. Last year Broadbent received notice he would receive a large sum from the settlement of the Broadbent estate in England. He stated he had carried $15,000 on his person for more than a year, being afraid to trust the banks.

SUIT has been commenced in United States courts in New York against Jacob D. Otis, for purchasing $7,402 Canada bills, stolen from the Receiver-General of Canada. The suit is brought in the name of the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and the Empress of India, and the complaint states that she is not a citizen of the United States, but Otis is. She claims $15,000 from Otis, &c. Otis was jailed in default of $12,400 bail; his property was seized also.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERNATIONAL CODE COMMITTEE OF AMERICA announces in New York that at a recent conference of the Association for the reform and modification of the law of nations at Frankfort, Germany, David Dudley Field, of New York, was elected President in the absence of Lord Chief Baron Kelly, of England. The conference approves the principle that the Suez Canal and similar waters should be open in time of war. A committee was appointed on the war indemnity, it being contended that Russia had not the right, under the law of nations, to acquire the territory of Turkey. The Chinese and Japanese ministers at the Court of St. James have recently joined the association, with 135 new members of various nationalities.

AT A MEETING IN BELFAST, Ireland, on the 12th inst., where O'Donnell, M.P. for Dungarven, was to lecture on Home Rule and Tenant Right, Mr. Biggar, Home Ruler, member for Cavan, was to preside. When they appeared on the platform a scene of wild confusion ensued; furniture was smashed; there was much fierce fighting in all parts of the hall, and even on the platform, resulting in many broken heads. Finally the audience all went out, and Mr. Biggar delivered an address, and Mr. O'Donnell lectured to the reporters. The cause of the riot was the displeasure of the Home Rulers at O'Donnell's supporting the Government on the Eastern Question.

THE INCREASE IN VALUES in Cyprus immediately on the fact that it had come under the control of the British becoming known, although partially speculative, is very remarkable. According to representations made by a leading English merchant, resident in Egypt, land values showed a tenfold increase. A man wishing to start a hotel in Larnaca was unable to do so because five hundred pounds rent was asked for a suitable house, and the Anglo-Egyptian Bank had to pay three hundred pounds a year for their establishment. These buildings previously went begging for tenants at thirty and forty pounds. The excitement will have decreased ere this, but gives some idea of the commercial advantages expected under British rule.

THE DEBATE opened in the Reichstag at Berlin on Monday the 17th inst. on the Anti-Socialist Bill. Herr Reichensperger, the Ultramontane leader, declared himself opposed to the bill, but said his friends would not meet it in a purely negative spirit. He wished to have it referred to the committee. Herr Bebel, Socialist, denied there was any connection between the attempts against the Emperor's life and Socialism. He declared that Socialists did not desire the abolition of property, only its modification. Count Von Eulenbergh showed that Nobeling had declared himself a Socialist. The Socialistic press had defended him and Hoedel, and approved of the recent murders in Russia. Herr Bamberger, Liberal, supported the bill. He desires the bill, however, should be limited to a certain time, and moved that it be referred to a committee of 21. The debate was adjourned.

EIGHT CHILDREN of George Lynch, of Cincinnati, Ohio, the eldest 17 years of age, living in Hockley, Texas, were murdered on the 13th inst. by an unknown party. Lynch, the father, was awakened by a pistol ball striking him in the breast. He sprang up and saw a masked man standing in the middle of the room pointing a pistol at him. Another shot was fired at Lynch and he fell unconscious. When he recovered he found himself in a lane outside the premises. The assassin thinking Lynch was dead seized the hatchet and murdered the children to put witnesses out of the way. He then fired the house. The distracted father saw the house burn and fall in on the bodies of his children. Lynch, it is thought, will recover. Suspicion rests upon a young man named Boativare, with whom Lynch had had difficulty.

THE MORTALITY from the yellow fever plague in New Orleans, Memphis, and other southern cities was on the increase during the past week. The President of the Howard Association on Wednesday last ordered one thousand ready-made coffins from Cincinnati to be despatched to Memphis. A large number of patients, whose condition was considered hopeless, have been cured by means of ice-treatment. At Vicksburg the fever is on the decrease, simply for for want of material. The saddest feature of the plague is that among those who have died of the fever, are a large number of physicians, ministers, nurses, and many prominent citizens. The climax of the fever was reached on the 14th inst., the 58th day of the epidemic, thus upholding the theory of periodicity. In 1867 the climax was reached on the 55th day, and in 1858 on the 56th day. The weather has changed to a colder temperature, and the inhabitants of the plague-stricken cities believe that the worst of the epidemic has passed. Substantial assistance for the relief of the sufferers has been pouring into the plague-stricken cities from all parts of the United States and Canada. One of the largest contributions was that of Baron De Relanger of Paris, who sent ten thousand dollars, while anonymous contributions of two thousand dollars have been received.

CANADIAN.

REPORTS from the Upper Gatineau state that several inches of snow fell there on the 17th inst.

THE DEGREES of Doctor of Letters and Doctor of Law have been conferred upon Lord Dufferin by the Laval University of Quebec.

EFFORTS are being made to get up an international regatta in Ottawa next month, at which Hanlan, Courtney, and other celebrities will be invited to be present.

IT IS STATED the Right Hon. the Earl of Dufferin on leaving Canada will immediately proceed to Asia Minor in the capacity of first commissioner.

DURING A QUARREL at Napierville, on the 12th inst., between two men, named O'Connell and Orr, at the residence of the latter, five miles from Sherrington village, O'Connell received such injuries that he died.

A MAN NAMED KESTERTON INMAN was arrested on the 11th inst. in Toronto, attempting to pass a $10 bill of the Confederate Bank. Inman is a brother of the proprietor of the celebrated Inman line of steamers, and was at one time a partner in the concern himself. Whiskey has wrought his ruin.

A CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS is to be held in Toronto, from the 21st to 25th of October, for the discussion of various topics bearing on Christian work and practice. Among those to take part are Rev. Dr. Brooks, of St. Louis, Rev. W. S. Rainsford, Rev. Canon Baldwin, of Montreal, and other prominent clergymen.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor-General expects to sail from Quebec on either the 12th or 19th October, most probably the latter date. A short interregnum will thus occur between the date of His Excellency's departure from Canada and that of the arrival of his successor, Lord Lorne.

A RESPECTABLE CITIZEN of Toronto named McCallum affirms that he saw two inmates of the Boys' Home eating refuse from a swill barrel in rear of a house on Pembroke street last week. The lads, when questioned as to their actions, said they did not get sufficient to eat in the institution. An enquiry is about to be made by the trustees.

INFORMATION has been received at Ottawa that a report is current in New York to the effect that Sitting Bull has crossed over into the United States with a large hostile force. Enquiries at the Department of the Interior show that nothing has been heard of this rumor there. The last information regarding Sitting Bull was in a letter dated August 26th; he was at that time at Wood Mountain.

ONE OF THE MOST VIOLENT and destructive storms that has occurred in Canada for many years, swept over the country on the 13th inst., entailing loss of life and great destruction of property. At Toronto the flood carried away bridges, wrecked houses, and caused a suspension of railway traffic on several lines for two days. Throughout Ontario the storm did great damage, occasioned by the floods carrying away bridges in every direction, washing away mill dams, and by other ways. The storm was also severely felt in the United States. The destruction to railroad property was especially heavy, while the floods washed away bridges, milldams, and inundated houses. All accounts agree that the storm was the most severe experienced for many years.

TWO FRENCH MEN-OF-WAR, the "Tendil Bouvet," Commander Fitzjames, four guns, and the frigate "La Place," Commander Falbert, ten guns, arrived in Quebec port on the 15th inst. at 3.30, and anchored in the stream. The vessels were the cynosure of the eyes of many Quebec citizens, who thronged Durham Terrace and the wharves, and gazed with admiration at the welcome visitors. The ferry steamer, "Maid of Orleans," after landing the passengers on her afternoon trip to the Island, at once put out at the request of Count Premis Real, the Spanish Consul-General, and steamed round the French vessels. A number of the passengers availed themselves of the invitation to accompany the Count on his thoughtful and complimentary trip.

A VERY SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT was narrowly averted on the North Shore Railway at Quebec on the 11th inst. From the statement of passengers on board the train from Three Rivers to Quebec, it appears that the train in question had just crossed the bridge this side of the Pont Rouge, when "down brakes" was whistled, and the train was immediately brought to a standstill, only just in time to avoid collision with a freight train running towards it on the same track from the opposite direction, the two trains being stopped when within about ten yards of each other. The brakesman of the passenger train was so alarmed at the prospect of a collision that he jumped from the car as soon as he had put on the brakes. The passenger train had narrowly cleared the bridge when brought to a standstill, so that had the threatened collision not been averted, it is to be feared two or three cars, with the passengers on board them, would have been hurled from the bridge into the river below.

MR. EDWARD DURHAM, formerly of the *Globe*, but now of Memphis, Tenn., arrived in Toronto on the 11th inst. He describes the scenes as something awful. There are about 3,500 whites, and 10,000 negroes left in the city. One woman, named Annie Cooke, of notorious character, has turned her house into a charity hospital, and a couple of well-known gamblers are acting as nurses there. The Mayor of the city is being nursed by a faro-dealer, and his example is being followed by a number of men whose ordinary associations render them reckless of the risk they run. Mr. Durham left three weeks ago, and he says the train was so crowded with refugees that they were actually hanging on to the platforms of the cars. One of the peculiarities of the epidemic is that the full-blooded negroes suffer the most, while, in 1873, it was the mulattoes and quadroons who were among the earliest and most numerous victims. He is of opinion that the fever was imported from Havana.

AT QUEBEC on the night of the 10th inst., while three young men were sitting on a log in a street in St. Rochs, they heard the suppressed cries and sobs of a female in the direction of Queen and Dominique streets. One of them asked the others to go with him and find out what was the matter, and, on their refusal, he went himself, and found in a gateway of a timber yard a stout fellow, with a knife in his hand, struggling with a female, whom he held by the throat against the wall. The young man, whose name is J. Woods, took up a stone, but the ruffian, on seeing his approach, ran off. Woods threw the stone, which struck the villain on the side of his head as he turned the corner. The fellow's hat fell off, which he picked up and made off. It appears from the statement of the young woman, who is a French-Canadian, and lives in Queen street, that she was returning from a dry goods store in Upper Town, and was followed by the ruffian in question, who laid hold on her in that lonely place, and threatened to take her life should she scream, and was making attempts of violation when she was rescued.

FIRES.—A fire at Glentay, near Perth, Ont., on the 9th inst., destroyed the oatmeal mill owned by Mr. Henry Moorehouse, of Perth. It is suspected to have been caused by incendiarism. Insured for one thousand dollars in the Imperial. Insurance will cover a good proportion of the loss.——Ald. Chevrier's store on Rideau street, Ottawa, was partially destroyed by fire on the 10th inst. It was the work of an incendiary. —— On the evening of the 10th inst., a fire broke out in the *Herald* newspaper office, Dundas street, London, Ont., which resulted in the total destruction of the building and its contents. The flames broke out with extraordinary suddenness in the cellar, sounding like an explosion; they spread with terrible rapidity, and before the fire brigade arrived, had complete control; only one small press was saved, and that in a broken condition. The loss of plant will be about $8,000 or $10,000, and on the building about $3,000; insurance, between $3,000 and $4,000. Chief engineer Wastie, while exploring the upper part of the building, inhaled smoke and hot air, being almost suffocated; he was removed in an insensible condition, and medical attendance summoned. As he was ill at the time with pleurisy, this experience is likely to prove serious to him. The stock-in-trade of Glen's tailoring establishment, adjoining, was removed in a damaged condition, from smoke. The store of Wm. Mortimer, adjoining on the east, was also damaged to a considerable extent.

FATALITIES.—A young man named George Wells was accidentally killed at Halifax on the 12th inst. by his friend, Thos. Lawrence, playfully presenting a gun at him and firing, killing him instantly. The two men were best of friends.——A farmer named Robt. Strutt was found shot in the head at Kingsville on the 12th inst. It was supposed he had committed suicide, as he had a gun in his hand when found. No cause assigned at present for the act. He leaves a wife and five children.——At Guelph, Ont., on the 11th inst., Miss Barber, daughter of Mr. Samuel Barber, met with a terrible and ultimately fatal accident. It appears she accidentally upset a ten gallon can of coal oil, some of which spread over an old mat, which she undertook to throw in the stove, and got a quantity of the liquid on her clothes. The whole caught fire suddenly from the blaze of the stove, which enveloped her flames, and burned her lower limbs in a frightful manner. She suffered till death relieved her at midnight. The young lady was very highly respected.——On the 13th instant a man, named Kelly, went out fishing in the Rideau River. By some accident his boat capsized, and being unable to swim, he was drowned.——At Windsor, N.S., a brakesman, Thomas McAlpine, on an Intercolonial freight train, was killed by falling on the track, and a number of cars passing over him.——The daughter of S. C. Moore, of Moore's Mills, Charlotte County, was drowned last week while bathing.——As train No. 19 was coming from Maskinonge on the 12th inst., one of the men named Joseph Rivard, of Three Rivers, while in the act of loosening the brake, fell between two flat cars and was instantly killed.——A man named Moston, a potter from Iberville, was drowned on the 14th inst. by attempting to get on a train in motion while passing over a bridge at St. Johns, Q.——William Millard, a farmer residing in the Township of Malahide, committed suicide on the 16th inst. by cutting his throat, while laboring under temporary insanity.

ANOTHER COLLIERY CATASTROPHE—TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY ONE LIVES LOST.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—The full extent of the mine disaster at Abercorne is now known. This morning the flooding of the pit commenced. The fire was within a short distance of the bottom of the shaft, and all hope is abandoned. When this decision was announced to the relations of the 251 men still in the pit the scene was terrible. Thirteen additional bodies were recovered before the flooding. The Abercorne Colliery is the property of the Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron & Coal Company, one of the largest in South Wales. The pit is 330 yards deep, and is one of the largest and best worked in the district, yielding a thousand tons of steam coal daily. The machinery was the best of the kind, and the use of safety lamps was rigidly enforced. The cause of the explosion cannot be surmised. Three detonations were heard. The frame works and castings of the pit were thrown three hundred feet above the mouth of the shaft. The colliery employs upwards of a thousand hands; 373, taking their turn, went down at eleven in the morning; 21 came up at noon; at 12.10 loud rumbling was heard, followed by a flash of flame from the pit's mouth, and a column of smoke, dust and *débris* ascending. The explosion damaged the winding gear, destroying the only means of communication with the men in the pit. As soon as the gearing was repaired working parties were sent down the shaft, and 82 men and boys working within a few hundred yards of the shaft were rescued, but it became evident as attempts were made to advance that little hope could be entertained of any life surviving. About four hundred yards from the bottom are the stables. Here fourteen horses were found dead. Beyond this the explorers could not go on account of choke damp. Volunteer explorers succeeded in bringing out ten or twelve men very much burnt, and also seven dead bodies. It is feared no others can be for the present got at, in consequence of the fire extending, and there remains no reasonable hope that any further lives will be saved.

THE NORTH SHORE RAILROAD.—Mr. Light, C.E., the Engineer in Chief of this railroad, returned from a tour of inspection on the 13th inst. He reports a highly satisfactory state of things along the whole line. The Terrebonne bridge will be finished by the 1st of November, and the road completed to St. Vincent de Paul before snow interferes with the operations. During the last few days the report has prevailed that the steamer "Lady Head," wrecked at River Jaune, had been safely taken off the rocks at that place, and was on her way up to Quebec. Mr. Leclair, the gentleman who purchased her at auction, arrived on the 13th inst, per SS. "Miramichi," and pronounces her a total wreck, and that nothing can be done with her. He brought his party of men back with him.

MR. W. H. LEE, late Clerk of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, whose death took place in Ottawa, on the 11th inst., first entered the civil service of the former Province of Upper Canada as a Clerk in the Executive Council Office of that Province on the 28th May, 1821. At the time of the union of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841 Mr. Lee received the appointment of Assistant Clerk of the Executive Council of the Provinces. In 1853 he was promoted to the rank of a Deputy Head, and became Clerk of the Executive Council of the late Province of Canada, which position he held until July 1st, 1867, at which date the union of the British North American Provinces took place, when Mr. Lee was appointed and sworn in as a Clerk of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada.

THE ELECTIONS.

AFTER THE CONTEST.

GREAT OPPOSITION GAINS—TWO CABINET MINISTERS DEFEATED—THE CHIEFTAIN, HON. PETER MITCHELL, AND HON. T. N. GIBBS ALSO DEFEATED—A CHANGE OF GOVERNMENT IMMINENT.

The following table gives the name of the successful candidate in each constituency heard from, and the party in whose interest he has been returned. In every case where there has been a gain on either side the fact is indicated by a "dagger" prefixed to the constituency. The table has been corrected up to a late date, so that the count will not agree with that given in another column, although the relative strength of the parties will not be much changed.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Constituency.	Oppositionists.	Government Supporters.
†Brockville	Fitzsimmons—	
Brant (S R)		Paterson—150
Bruce (N R)		J Gillies—
Bothwell		D Mills—
Cardwell	T White—20	
†Cornwall	Dr Bergin—46.	
Carleton	Rochester—	
Durham (W R)		H W Burk—
†Durham (E R)	Col Williams—2.	
†Dundas	J S Ross—119.	
†Essex	J C Patterson—10.	
Elgin (W R)		C E Casey—
†Elgin (E R)	T Arkell—66.	
Frontenac	Kirkpatrick—710	
†Glengarry	Jno McLennan—39	
†Grey (N R)	S G Lane—311.	
†Grey (S R)	Geo Jackson—	
Hastings (W R)		Jas Brown—
Hastings (N R)	M Bowell—	
Haldimand		D Thomson—184
†Hamilton	†Kilvert— †Robertson—	
Huron (C R)		H Horton—
Huron (S R)	Farrow—	
Huron (N R)		M C Cameron—
†Kingston		A Gunn—146.
Kent	R Stephenson—400	
Leeds (S R)	D F Jones—139	
London	Carling—55	
Lambton		Hon A Mackenzie—
Lanark (S R)	J Haggart—	
Leeds and Grenville (N R)	Dr. Ferguson F. Jones	
†Lincoln	J C Rykert—	
Lanark (N R)		D Galbraith—45.
†Lennox	E Hooper—60	
Monck	L McCallum—38.	
†Middlesex (N R)	Coughlin—	
Middlesex (E R)	McMillan—	
†Middlesex (W R)	N Currie—	
†Niagara		Alu Hughes—
†Northumberland (E R)	Joseph Keeler—	
†Northumberland (W R)	J Cockburn—	
Norfolk (N R)		John Charlton—145
†Ontario (N R)		Wheeler—50
†Ontario (S R)		F W Glen—
Oxford (S R)		Col Skinner—
†Ottawa (City)	†Currier—519 †Tasse—402	
Ottawa (Co)	A Wright—	
†Peel	Wm Elliott—	
Pontiac	Poupore—112	
Perth (N R)	Hesson—86.	
Perth (S R)		Trow—80.
†Peterborough (W R)	Geo Hilliard—	
†Prince Edward	Jas J McCuaig—	
Renfrew (N R)	P White, Jr—	
†Russell	J O'Connor—187	
†Simcoe (N R)	McCarthy—55.	
Toronto Centre	Hay—	
Toronto East	Samuel Platt—	
Toronto West	J B Robinson—	
Victoria (N R)	Cameron—	
Victoria (S R)	A McQuade—	
†Waterloo (S R)	Merner—	
Wentworth (N R)		Bain—
Wentworth (S R)		Joe Rymal—
†Waterloo (N R)	Krantz—131.	
Wellington (S R)		Guthrie—270.
†Welland	C Bunting—	
†York (N R)	Dr Strange—25.	
†York (W R)	Clark Wallace—202	

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Constituency.	Oppositionists.	Government Supporters.
Beauce	Jos Bolduc—	
Berthier	E O Cuthbert—245.	
Bonaventure	Dr Robitaille—166	
†Beauharnois	Cayley—794.	
Brome		E L Chandler—360
Bagot	J A Mousseau—16.	
Bellechasse		Larue—
Compton	Hon J H Pope—1,100.	
Chambly	Benoit—41.	
Champlain	Montplaisir—400.	
†Charlevoix		P A Tremblay—100
Chateauguay		Hon L Holton—180
Drummond and Arthabaska	Bourbeau—160.	
Dorchester	F F Rouleau—	
Hochelaga	A Desjardins—	
Huntingdon		J Scriver *
Iberville		F Bechard—434.
Jacques Cartier		Hon R Laflamme—
Joliette	Baby—360.	
Kamouraska		Dumont—6.
Laprairie	Pinsonneault—60.	
L'Assomption	H Hurteau—157	
L'Islet		P B Casgrain—
Lotbiniere		Dr Rinfret—
Laval	J A Ouimet.*	
†Levis	Hon Mr Blanchet—140.	
Megantic		Olivier—300
†Missisquoi	Baker—240	
†Montreal (C)	M P Ryan—803	
†Montreal (E)	Judge Coursol—1,470	
†Montreal (W)	M H Gault—1,531	
†Montmorency	Vaun—	
Montcalm	Dugas.	
Nicolet	Methot—	
Portneuf	Valle—	
Napierville		Coupal—120.
Quebec Centre		Malouin—210
Quebec East		Hon Wilfred Laurier—700.
Quebec West	McGreevy.*	
Quebec (Co)	Caron—620.	
†Richelieu	L. H. Massue—	
†Rouville	G. A. Gigault—17	
†Richmond and Wolfe	Ives—600.	
Rimouski		Dr Fiset—482.
Shefford		Hon. L. S. Huntington—300.
†St Hyacinthe	Tellier—6	
Sherbrooke	E T Brooks.*	
Soulanges	Lanthier—540.	
St Johns		Bourassa—
†St Maurice	Dr Desaulniers—	
Stanstead	Colby—	
†Temiscouata	Grandbois—92.	
Terrebonne	R Masson—864.	
Three Rivers	McDougall—140.	
Two Mountains	Daoust—700.	
Vercheres		Geoffrion—56.
Vaudreuil	Mongenais—62.	
Yamaska	Gill—400.	

NOVA SCOTIA.

Constituency.	Oppositionists.	Government Supporters.
†Annapolis	A Longley.	
Antigonish		A McIsaac
†Cape Breton	W McDonald. †McLeod.	
†Colchester	Thos McKay.	
Cumberland	Dr Tupper	
†Guysborough	A Ogden.	
†Halifax	†Daly. †Richey.	
Inverness		S MacDonnell
King's		Dr Borden
†Lunenburg	Kaulbach.	
†Pictou	†Hon J Macdonald. †Doull	
Richmond		Flynn
†Victoria		Macdonald
Yarmouth		Killam

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Constituency.	Oppositionists.	Government Supporters.
Albert		Rogers
†Carleton	Geo Connell.	
†Northumberland		Snowball
Gloucester		Hon T W Anglin*
King's	Jas Domville.	
Kent	Renaud	
Queen's		G C King
Restigouche		Haddow*
†St John (city)	Hon Mr Tilley.	
St John (city and County)		Hon I Burpee— †Weldon—
Sunbury		C Burpee.
†Victoria, Westm'd.		Dr. Bernier—
Westmoreland		Sir A J Smith
York		S Pickard

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Constituency.	Oppositionists.	Government Supporters.
†Prince	†Howatt— †Hackett—	
King's	McDonald Muttart	
†Queen's	Pope— †Brecken—	

THE VERY LATEST.

The following are the very latest returns received before going to press:—

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—The Opposition carried Queen's and King's County by at least 800 in each; Yeo, Liberal, and Hackett, Conservative, by small majority.

PRESCOTT CO.—Full returns give Routhier, Conservative, majority of 6.

SOUTH NORFOLK.—Wallace, Conservative, elected.

EAST PETERBORO.—Burnham, Conservative, elected.

HALTON CO.—McDougall, Conservative, elected.

PORTNEUF.—Returns for this county just received. Dr. St. George, Liberal candidate, elected by one vote, and that was through the returning officer casting his vote in the Dr.'s favor.

INVERNESS.—Saml. MacDonnell re-elected for Inverness, majority 108.

GUYSBORO has been carried by the Opposition, Alf Ogden being elected for the Commons, and Hadley and McDonald for the Local House.

ANNAPOLIS, N.S.—The contest has been very close in Annapolis. Longley is said to have only a majority of two.

HALIFAX.—The Reformers generally take their defeat good-humoredly. Both parties are surprised at the result in this Province.

GREY (E.R.)—D. S. Sproule, Conservative, elected by a majority of 500.

HASTINGS (E.R.) — John White, Conservative, elected.

RENFREW (S.R.)—W. Bannerman, Conservative, elected.

DIGBY.—J. C. Wade, Conservative, elected.

HANTS.—Allison, Conservative, elected.

QUEEN'S.—S. Bell, Conservative, elected.

SHELBURNE.—Robertson, Liberal, elected.

SIMCOE (S. R.)—Little, Conservative, elected by a majority of 172.

WELLINGTON (N. R.)—Drew, Q. C., Conservative, elected by a majority of 69.

YORK (E. R.)—A. Boltbee, Conservative, elected by a majority of 27.

ADDINGTON.—J. McRory, Conservative, elected.

BRANT.—Gavin Fleming, Liberal, elected by a majority of 130.

GRENVILLE (S.R.)—Wiser, Liberal, elected.

SOUTH BRUCE.—Shaw elected by a majority of 77, thus defeating Hon. E. Blake.

STORMONT.—Fulton, Conservative, elected by a majority of 223.

ARGENTEUIL.—Dr. Christie, Liberal, elected by 83 majority.

MASKINONGE.—Houde, Conservative, elected.

MONTMAGNY.—Landry, Conservative, elected.

The count gives the following totals from the election returns as far as heard from:

Ministerialists	63
Conservatives	127

The voting in Algoma, Muskoka, Chicoutimi, Gaspe, British Columbia and Manitoba does not take place until the 26th inst. Oxford (N.R.) is also to be heard from.

GREAT FLOOD IN TORONTO AND VICINITY.

DESTRUCTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY—SUSPENSION OF TRAFFIC.

TORONTO, Sept. 13.

A rumor telegraphed in the early part of the day as to the washing away of a number of bridges over the Don River has proved too true. Early this morning the water in the river commenced to rise, and by nine o'clock it had increased in volume to such an extent that residents living along its banks made all haste to move their household effects. The water continued rising until one o'clock, when it appears to have reached its highest. About this time the Don and Danforth bridge gave way with a crash, and was carried down the river towards the bay. The floating timbers and the water charged on the Gerrard street bridge, and succeeded in carrying off two thirds of it. The next bridge south was that of King street. For some time it withstood the seething water, but about four o'clock it collapsed. The iron bridge of the Grand Trunk was the next south, but the madly rushing torrent spent its force on this sturdy structure in vain. The remains of the wrecked bridges piled themselves up against its side fully twenty feet high, forming a complete barrier, and so it stands at present. McColl Bros.' oil refinery at the Gerrard street bridge contains 10 feet of water, and the boiler and engine were carried down stream. This firm lost fully 150 empty coal oil barrels, and about fifty containing oil. Mr. Thos. Davies' brewery came in for rough usage. At the time of writing, fully twelve feet of water is in the brewing room; the cooper shop is completely inundated, and every barrel lying in the yard, some 200 in number, were carried away. The loss to this firm will not be less than $7,000, and great sympathy is expressed for them, as at the ice jam in the spring they met with a similar misfortune. The loss to property is incalculable at present, but the most unfortunate part of the disaster is that four lives have been lost. Henry Smith, a bricklayer, living at Don Mount, very foolishly attempted to wade across from the city side to the King street bridge before it had entirely collapsed. He had only got a few yards from the shore when his feet were knocked from under him by the running waters, and he was carried down towards the bay. Every effort was made to save him by those standing on the bank, but they proved futile. A little girl, whose name could not be learned, was also washed away from the King street bridge, but on the county side of the river several other drowning accidents are reported, but nothing is known definitely. The current was running at the rate of twelve miles an hour past the ruins of the King street bridge. Thousands visited the scene this afternoon and evening, and the excitement in the city is intense. Many artisans living on the county side and working in the city are unable to reach their homes to-night. The prisoners committed to the jail have to be kept here in the different stations. A number of persons crossed the Grand Trunk bridge, but they had to swim through a small lake of water on the county side. No trains have passed over this bridge to-day, and traffic is entirely suspended east from here. The same is applicable to all other railways running out of the city, the bridges being carried away on all the lines. The water is falling slowly, at six o'clock it measuring eighteen inches lower than at one o'clock. If the same rate of current continues there will be a great many houses now inundated that will go before morning. Four men were on the South Park street bridge when it started down the river, and before they were rescued they experienced a most thrilling adventure. Ropes were thrown to them, which they failed to catch. Small boats were launched, but the occupants generally asked to be drawn to shore again when the craft got into the rapid current. At last a small raft was constructed and started from a point north, so that it could be secured by those on the bridge. This happy expedient proved successful, and the thoroughly frightened quartette were drawn to shore amid the enthusiasm of the thousands of spectators who witnessed the sight.

FLOODS FURTHER WEST.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—The rain fell in torrents without intermission until to-day at noon, since when there has been a streak or two of sunshine; the air to-night is raw and wintry, and ulsters are generally out. The river has swollen very much, the valleys being flooded. This morning a farmer named Joseph Foster, of London Township, was coming to the city to get medical aid for his sick father, and attempting to ford the river came near losing his life; the horse was drowned, and with the buggy was carried down by the swift current.

PORT CREDIT, O., September 13.—The greatest freshet ever known here; both bridges crossing the river, and all bridges in the vicinity, carried away. Five vessels broke loose and drifted out on the lake, three of them total wrecks; two were overtaken by their owners and secured.

BRANTFORD, Sept. 14.—The late heavy rains have caused a destructive flood here. The fire bell rang early this morning, calling for assistance for parties living on the Flats, who had to be taken off in boats, their houses being flooded. About 400 feet of track at the west end of the Brantford, Norwich and Port Burwell Railway Bridge is washed away. The rails and ties hang on the bridge about four feet above water. Brantford is nearly all flooded, the water running through the streets, show grounds and over railroad track. Sidewalks are all floating, and boats have to be used. Reported man named Lunday drowned this a.m. He was driving to the city. Road covered with water. He missed the road and the waggon upset. The horse escaped, but no trace of Lundy as yet. At 3 p.m. the iron bridge went with the flood. Three men were on it at the time; one named T. F. Tyrrell and another unknown were drowned. Third man was rescued. There is now no communication between Brantford and West Brantford. A large number of farmers are detained here until the water goes down.

GALT, Ont., Sept. 14.—During the recent storm, rain fell to the depth of six inches. The Grand River, a few miles above here, is a quarter of a mile wide, and has risen almost as high as the big flood of '69. Several dwelling houses in town, along the river bank, have been badly flooded. A son of Mr. Edmonds, eight years of age, was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

NEWMARKET, Ont., Sept. 14.—The three days' incessant rain has caused great damage in this section. Marsden's and Gorham's mill dams were washed out. Thirteen bridges in the corporation have been destroyed, and the iron bridge on the Northern Railway badly damaged. Arnott & Fox's cooperage was flooded, and the building floated some distance down stream.

THE CRAIG STREET FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH.

DISSOLUTION OF THE CONGREGATION.

The friends of French Evangelization will regret to learn that for financial reasons the above Church congregation has been obliged to dissolve its organization. For the last two or three years it had existed independent of all English Protestant denominations, and was the only French congregation in Canada that essayed to do its work alone. The pastor, the Rev. Mr. Provost, and those who surrounded him, believed that a French Protestant Church, independent of English Protestant denominationalism, was the one best calculated to succeed in spreading a purer Christianity among French Canadian Roman Catholics. But owing to the paucity of their number, and to the hard times, the congregation had been constantly embarrassed financially. The bequest of $2,000 made to that Church by the late Benaiah Gibb relieved them for a time, and perhaps would have enabled them to achieve ultimate success, but the French Canadian Missionary Society, to whom the church belonged, decided upon selling the building. The alternative was placed before the congregation either of buying the church and the two buildings adjoining it, or of going elsewhere. The price demanded was $10,000, and as it was altogether impossible to pay this sum, they decided upon dissolving their organization. The balance of Mr. Gibb's legacy, amounting to between $1,600 and $1,700 they gave to the French Protestant Schools at Pointe-aux-Trembles. Rev. Mr. Provost preached his farewell sermon on Sunday evening to a large audience. He goes to Mourytown, Ohio, where there is a large French and Canadian colony. He has struggled heroically in endeavoring to realize the independent idea, receiving a salary inadequate to the proper support of his family, and was finally compelled to yield to adverse circumstances. It is said that Rev. Mr. Beaudry, of the French Methodist Church, is negotiating for the purchase of the building.

At a meeting of the members of the Craig Street Church, held on the 4th inst., the following resolutions were passed:

"Whereas the negotiations undertaken by the Craig Street Independent Evangelical Church with the object of retaining its building for the purposes of worship have not resulted satisfactorily, and being obliged either to purchase the church or to cease to meet in it, the congregation is forced to adopt the last alternative, since it prefers voluntarily to dissolve rather than to have the door shut against it; and, whereas, poor and feeble in numbers, it has not met with the sympathy and aid it had a right to expect from its stronger and more wealthy sister churches, and as it is unable to contine the work it had undertaken, therefore,

"Resolved, that the last meeting of this congregation shall take place on Sunday, Sept. 15, 1878, and from that date it shall cease to exist as a congregation.

"Resolved, that the Treasurer of the Craig Street Independent Evangelical Church is hereby ordered to hand over to the curators of the Pointe-aux-Trembles Evangelical schools the money which remains after all the just debts of the congregation shall have been paid, to be applied to the benefit of said schools; the congregation believing thereby to fulfil the views of one of its benefactors, the lamented Benaiah Gibb, and to employ to the best purpose the legacy left to this Church by that generous Christian, for the advancement of the Protestant idea among the French-Canadian population.

"Resolved, that the congregation of the Craig Street Evangelical Church, being under the necessity of dissolving its organization, and of depriving itself of the services of its pastor, Rev. Joseph Provost, it desires to express to him its profound regret at being obliged to take leave of him, and all the members of this congregation will ever preserve individually in their hearts the warmest regard for his admirable qualities, and his boundless devotion to his duties."

KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

The Supreme Encampment of Knights of Malta, now in session in Albany, N.Y., elected the following on Wednesday:—Grand Commander, R. E. Lord, Hamilton, Canada; Grand Generalissimo, J. R. Pettis, Troy; Grand Prelates, E. Graves Kittson and D. D. Hamilton; Grand Captain, Gen. W. Dowse, Albany; Grand Recorder, John A. Cowan, Toronto; Grand Assistant-Recorder, A. J. Moffat, Toronto; Grand Treasurer, Chas. E. Henderson, New York; Grand Registrar, J. G. Cummings, Albany; Grand Junior Warden, C. J. Roberts, Troy; Grand Standard Bearer, W. A. Hobday, Buffalo; Grand 2nd Standard Bearer, Jos. Boyd, Philadelphia; Grand 1st Guard, L. H. Balct, M.D., Cohoes; Grand 2nd Guard, W. C. Bishop, Halifax; Grand Warden, J. H. Cowan, Green Island; Grand Sentinel, Thos. Villiers, Toronto. The next meeting will be in New York City, on the second Tuesday in September, 1879.

VENNOR'S BULLETIN.—After an early fall of snow we shall probably have a beautiful "Indian Summer" in the month of October, and winter will set in early in November, with an abundance of snow from the outset.

A COSTLY WIFE.—At a London Police Court recently a woman was arraigned for drunkenness who had been convicted of the same offence every few weeks for years, and her husband, a laborer, had paid out £198 in fines for her. At Birmingham, also, a man was fined for drunkenness who admitted having been convicted in the same court 90 times for this offence, and stated that he had paid out £200 in fines during the past 30 years.

THERE ARE THREE HEIRS TO CYPRUS—Lomo de Lusignan, a serene highness, prince royal of Cyprus, Jerusalem and Armenia, who lives in St. Petersburg and seems to be recognized there; and his nephews, Guy de Lusignan, prince royal of Cyprus, Jerusalem and Armenia, a man of gentle and distinguished bearing, who lives in a modest mansion in the Avenue d'Eylau, Paris, and is preparing his son to enter the French Navy, and Korene Nar Bey, prince of Lusignan, archbishop of Beshiktash-Constantinople. The last-named represented Armenia at Berlin during the conference. He was rather above the average height and very fine-looking, with long black hair, a clear high forehead, large deep eyes, a thick black beard and a very fascinating smile. His voice was melodious, and his hands and feet betrayed his perfectly aristocratic origin. He had a mild, modest, rather melancholy bearing. He wore a loose dress of blue-black or dark moire, with wide sleeves, the hood of which, drawn over his head, left only his beard, his mouth and his eyes visible, concealing his long hair and forehead. He wore a star of diamonds representing the episcopal arms, surmounted by a royal crown. These men are the descendants of the Lusigans, who brought Cyprus from Richard the Lion Heart, and reigned there some three centuries, and they claim the "rights which neither the unjust spoliation of the Republic of Venice nor even the Ottoman conquest" has despoiled them of. They have united in a memorandum to Lord Salisbury accepting the new state of things, but with an express reservation of their rights, to be claimed at the proper time. Lord Salisbury, it need hardly be said, has not yet acknowledged the document. The Prince residing at St. Petersburg has made a declaration to the effect that on the 10th of April, 1821, his father's treasure, to wit, $4,800,000 ducats (of Holland), 495,000 doubloons (of Spain, 117,000 mahmoudies, 200,000 toupies, 3,485,169 Spanish dollars, 600,000 silver roubles (of Russia), was seized by Turkey. He proposes to bring an action against the Porte for this sum, with interest.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

—A pain in the side may be the precursor of a pleuritic attack. It should not be neglected. If you have none at home, send to your druggist and buy a bottle of Brown's Household Panacea and Family Liniment, bathe with it frequently the parts affected, and the danger and pain are passed.

EASTERN AFFAIRS.

An Athens despatch says soldiers on furlough are ordered to rejoin their regiments immediately. The Government announces that the measure is merely precautionary. Semi-official journals say it is necessitated by important reasons.

A Constantinople correspondent hears from a trustworthy source that the Russians at Kustendje, on the Black Sea, are again mounting the batteries which they dismantled a month ago, and orders for the departure of the Russian troops have been countermanded.

A Semlin despatch to Paris states that Russia has advised Servia not to disarm, and promised to continue her subsidies to Servia.

The Turkish troops and Albanians in the neighborhood of Mitrovitza and Novi-Bazar are rapidly sending reinforcements, which are said to include a large force of artillery against General Szapary.

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Later advices from Constantinople give details of the death of Mehemet Ali Pasha. At Gusinje, Plava and Kolarin, even before the arrival of Mehemet Ali, complete anarchy prevailed, and upon his arrival in Jakova he was violently upbraided with having come to hand over the land to the Servians. The house selected by Mehemet Ali for lodging was fired by the Albanians of Jakova and Ipek. The fight began between the incendiaries and Mehemet Ali's escort, and twenty of the latter fell. Towards evening, through the intervention of the Ulemas, the conflict was appeased, the insurgents promising a peaceful attitude. About six in the evening, however, in Jakova, where Mehemet Ali still remained, the struggle broke out afresh, resulting in the death of Mehemet's adjutant, with several officers of the escort. The house in which they took refuge was fired. Mehemet Ali escaped, and concealed himself in a shed, but was discovered, and mercilessly killed. The Albanian League is said to number forty-five thousand well armed, and determined to resist the occupation of their territory by any Christian power. There is much talk of Servia and Montenegro co-operating with Austria. It is thought possible the anarchy in Albania may compel Austria to occupy that province also. 36,000 insurgents with 40 cannon are in Old Bosnia with an advance guard 6,000 strong between Gracanica and Hankarenovac; they have fortified Belina, Zwornik, Tuhla and Tolny.

Forty-six thousand Russian troops have embarked for home; 34,000 are yet to go. The Porte has been informed that England will probably not adhere to Germany's proposal that the signatories of the Treaty of Berlin shall take a common step with the view of bringing the Porte to execute the stipulations of the Treaty.

A Vienna despatch says:—"Although recent announcements, as to the intention of Gen. Philippovich to send back his cavalry, in consequence of the scarcity of fodder, had somewhat prepared the public mind for the retrograde movement, yet news that the headquarters is about to be moved to Brod, has produced an almost bewildering effect." A Pesth despatch says:—"There is much depression here in consequence of the determined resistance of the Bosnians. Hardly a family in Pesth but has some member in the army, and the list of killed and wounded lengthens daily."

The Bourse was much disturbed on Friday by news of the intended transfer of the headquarters of Gen. Philippovich from Serajevo to Brod. The *Presse* this evening announces that the headquarters of the second army corps only will be partly transferred, under command of the representative of Philippovich, and remain in Brod until military operations on the bank of the Save and in north eastern Bosnia are concluded, and that Philippovich will remain at Serajevo.

As soon as the Russians evacuate Tchekmedje, Echataldja and Derkos, Baker Pasha will complete the defensive works on these lines, and commence the construction of another line of defence nearer Constantinople.

The Greek memorandum presented to the Prime Minister on Thursday points out that the Porte, by signing the Treaty of Berlin, solemnly recognized the principle of the cession of territory. The evasive reply of the Porte, refusing to appoint delegates to settle the frontier question until the powers answered its late note, is calculated to prejudice any understanding between the two Governments. Greece consequently appeals to the powers to exercise the right of mediation.

The mission of Moukhtar Pasha, who was sent to endeavor to pacify the Island, has failed. The Cretans rejected all the proposals made by the Porte, and refused to enter into any arrangement with Moukhtar Pasha looking to the establishment of reforms in administration.

MONTREAL NEWS.

EX-JUDGE COURSOL, member of the Dominion Legislature, elect for Montreal East, is a Freemason, and some ill-advised friends of his opponent on the day of the election published throughout the division a caricature of this candidate in full Masonic costume, with the object of stirring up the prejudices of the Catholic voters of the division.

THE PROPOSED HANLAN-COURTNEY RACE, which will come off about October 2nd, will be for the championship of America. Courtney is not yet here, but Hanlan is at Lachine, where he with members of his club, have rented a house. The Canadian champion is practising daily.

A LARGE EXCURSION from the West, numbering about 2,000 people, arrived in this city on Tuesday, September 10th, or more correctly speaking, at a very early hour on Wednesday morning. Many of the excursionists remained until Tuesday of this week, when their tickets lapsed, the whole trip from Toronto to this city and return costing only $5. Surely this is the age of cheap travel.

A VOLUNTEER COMPANY of the Prince of Wales Rifles of this city, was despatched by the Local Government on Sept. 12th to Papineauville, on the Occidental Railway to hold the Road against any attempts of Mr. Duncan MacDonald, the contractor, to retake possession of it. The Government also obtained some troops from Ottawa, and over 100 men are now distributed along the route.

THE "CONSERVATIVE RALLY" at Dominion Square, on the occasion of the visit of Sir John Macdonald was, as already stated, a most disorderly affair, but the meetings before the election passed off quietly. Devlin, the defeated Independent candidate for Montreal Centre, had a very large meeting at Chaboillez Square the night previous to the election, at which he condemned the stand of the WITNESS, which had, he said, alienated the Protestant vote from him. The quietness and order which prevailed in all the divisions of the city during the elections is gratifying.

THE RETURNS OF THE ELECTIONS for the Dominion Parliament in the three Montreal Divisions show the three Conservative candidates to be elected by sweeping majorities over their opponents. The vote cast in Montreal West, with two polls to hear from, was 3,066 for Gault, and 1,535 for Darling; majority for Gault, 1,531. In the Centre Division the vote stood, Ryan 2,657, Devlin, 1,854; majority for Ryan 803. In this division about 75 voters 70 of whom, at least, would have voted for Ryan, were not able to get their votes in owing to hindrances interposed by Mr. Devlin's friends. In Montreal East the votes stood 4,642 for Coursol, and 3,218 for Archambault, Coursol thus winning by 1,424 of a majority. There was great rejoicing at Conservative headquarters on the evening of the election when the result became known.

A HEAVY CHURCH COLLECTION.—Addressing his students the other day, Mr. Spurgeon told a good story to illustrate the need of preachers being attractive. "When I was in Arran, quite recently," said Mr. Spurgeon, "I heard of a minister who preached in a certain church, and, at the close of the service, was strongly urged to promise for a future supply, the collection after his sermon having been unusually large. 'Dear me,' said the minister with becoming pride, 'what might your ordinary collection amount to?' 'Last Sunday it was 2½d.' 'What is it to-day, then?' asked the minister, expecting to hear a large sum. '8½d.,' was the reply. 'Woe is me,' moaned the minister within himself, 'for I gave the saxpence myself.'"

COL. DUNWODDIE, MILLIONAIRE.

(Harper's Library of American Fiction.)

CHAPTER XV.

THE FIRST LUXURIES OF THE NEW WEALTH.

"Flute, cornet, harp—hark! loud and clear!
The sackbut, psaltry, dulcimer!
Prostrate with all the world I bow—
What other god, O Gold, than thou!
As worship, Give, O give, I cry;
Thy gospel but, Eat, drink, and die!"

Upon the day following this conversation, George Dunwoddie remarked at dinner, and somewhat sourly, as to their new affairs:

"I don't see any good it does a man. Except that Alice isn't so cross, what fun has it been, say? Every morning I pinch myself before I get wide awake, and say to myself, Roust out, old chap, don't you know your father is—" and the boy added the words in a low and sepulchral whisper—"is *rich!* But after I've bounced out of bed in a hurry and looked around, *I* can't see anything of it. If Harry, here, has got so much as a new book, he hasn't told me. I can't see that Charlie—hi, old Solemn!—eats a spoonful more of bread-and-milk if he is—*rich*"—again in accents of awe. "And it's got out in school, like—like a house on fire. Before school, at recess, after school, all the fellows are around like bumble-bees bothering me. One says, 'Give us a dollar, old fel.' Another jerks at my elbow, and bows and scrapes, and says, 'Please, Mars George, gimme chew of 'bacco now you's rich.' Bob Smithers pitched my hat on top of the school, and said, 'It isn't the correct thing for an af-fluent individual to wear,' and I had to go for him."

"Silence, sir!" Col. Dunwoddie said, and added, "I have been annoyed myself of late. The Clairsville people, wherever I go, stand looking at me as if I were a curiosity. I believe some of them wait for me on the sidewalks and doorways, knowing I must go that way to my office. Everybody salutes me deferentially. This morning when I went down to my office, I found a man waiting to borrow money to meet a mortgage due at noon. I hardly knew him by sight, and he said he had got up at daybreak to be sure and catch me. Poor fellow, I believe if he had not been in the army he would have gone down on his knees to me, he was so desperate."

The news of the fortune certainly had got out. May Dunwoddie came in from school a few days after, overflowing with her experiences.

"Oh, ma! oh, pa!" she said at the tea-table "it's all over town that Uncle Alec has left you ten millions of dollars. Susie Robinson told me that Jane Bronson had told her that Maria Nelson's father's black Sam saw the wagons unloading great bags and bags of silver and gold at our front gate at midnight. Mary Ann Tomlinson asked me please to let her see some, and she wanted to feel my pockets. All the girls insisted on being introduced to me; and it was—'Allow me to make known to you Miss May Dunwoddie, ahem!' until I was mad enough to box their ears. Cluey Smith and I haven't spoken—oh, for months on months—and she said to me, 'Ah, yes, I perceive now,' as sarcastic as she could, 'why you refused to go with me, madam; you are so extremely wealthy—hem, yes!' It was because," the excited young lady exclaimed, "she said I had put mullen-leaves on my cheeks to make them red, and she knows it. And all the girls begged me to beg pa to give a picnic, and asked how many horses I would drive in my carriage, and whether I would dress in my silk every day, and if I would wear three-buttoned gloves, and all that, until I broke down and had a cry. I knew it was only their fun, but I never saw any good Uncle Alec's fortune did *me*. What is the use of money if you can't spend it? The idea of Uncle Alec! He's the funniest godmother!"

"He isn't a fairy at all," Harry corrected her, "he is the Slave of the Lamp—Aladdin's Lamp—a sort of ghost;" but Harry saw the impropriety of his illustration, and stopped.

"I thought we would be harassed," Col. Dunwoddie said to his wife and Horace that night before going to bed; "but I fear it will be worse than I had supposed. The news is all over the country that I have inherited a fortune of many millions in gold. I am beginning to receive begging letters. People want to sell me blooded horses, claims against Congress, Confederate bonds, shares in undeveloped oil-lands, and I don't know what. It is amazing how swiftly a thing of the kind flashes abroad, and everybody tries to be first at me. Three men called this afternoon—one wanted me to allow him to use my name as a candidate for Governor in the Convention; another was anxious to nominate me at some Railway Board as President; the last man had discovered a yellow root which is a sure cure for snake-bite, and he was eager to sell the secret. We must go abroad as soon as possible. I will be run to death. What amuses me is the cordiality with which I am congratulated by people who hardly knew me before, and who seem glad to do so, although I am sure they do not expect to be benefited by me in the remotest way. If I am in a crowd at the post-office, in a store, at the corner of the streets, the moment I begin to say anything a dead silence falls on the rest. As if I were any better worth hearing than before! If I had made a great speech, or written a famous book, there would be some sense in it."

"And yet I do not think," his wife said, smiling at him, "that Southern people worship money. I am sure that there are many things which we rate much higher."

"Of course, of course," Col. Dunwoddie replied; "but we have been poor here in Clair County—*terribly* poor; and Alec's money has been so exaggerated that I do not wonder at the excitement. You have no idea what a power it seems—far greater here than in the North or East. Not that the people worship money, but that they are so dreadfully pressed. I believe I could buy half the State. It is not merely the money, my dear; there is a sort of reputation that goes with it, a kind of nebulous halo which makes it tenfold greater—as a power, I mean."

"Your editorials will have more weight, sir," Horace said, with a laugh. "People will see a depth in your suggestions, a genius in your books, they never dreamed of before. Your poems will be reprinted in the papers. It must take him hours these mornings, mother, to untie the knots he has made in his clothes during the night."

"I hardly make one," his father defended himself. "Such a multitude of things come to mind that it is useless to attempt to do so. But," said the Colonel thoughtfully, "I may some day get up an illustrated edition of my books—to preserve them, you know."

"As they deserve to be," his wife said cordially. "You have never been appreciated, and you have never appreciated yourself. Now that you can rest, can write only when you are in the mood, can have time to rewrite carefully, I am sure that you will achieve a great fame." Her loving eyes grew brighter as she said it.

"Thank you, my dear," her husband said, getting up, rubbing his nose with his forefinger, beginning to walk to and fro in the room. "Thank you. Possibly. But I will have a thousand new cares and anxieties. As Middleton says, I will have to watch and to work hard to keep the money and manage it successfully. As to literature, I am doubtful—very doubtful. Pretty much everything I ever wrote was under compulsion. I *had* to write. I doubt whether there will be pressure enough on me now to produce anything. Or, if I do, it will be merely to occupy a leisure hour; I fear that sort of amusement will not be worth printing. And, besides business, in which I will have Horace to help me, however, we must travel. You must see everything worth seeing in the United States. Then we must all go to Europe. There we will select a school for our boys—Harry, I mean, and George. It will be a serious care, also—we must defend our girls—"

"From fortune-hunters," his wife said with a smile, for it was too absurd a sentence for him to complete. "And keep Horace here from marrying beneath him," she said, with an arch glance at her son, who colored while he smiled.

"All my life," the other said, hardly listening to her, "I have felt myself chained hand and foot. I am a man of restless energy, and I have been narrowed down to a miserable groove in this dull place, so far away from the living world. My mind is at least an active one. You may call it what you please—temperament or talent; may call it ambition or restlessness; but," said the tall, thin, sinewy man, with feeling, "it has been as if I had a collar of iron around my neck, manacles around wrists and ankles. God only knows how I have strained at my fetters! At times I became desperate. I must break my wretched imprisonment or die! The coming of this money proves that I was not created to drag a ball and chain all my life. And now," he said, standing erect in the centre of the room, his head lifted up, his arms extended, "I am free—free! I feel like an eagle on a mountain-top, young and strong, and capable of everything. The one question is, in which direction to fly."

Horace gazed at his father with kindling eyes, but his mother sat very still, her thin hands crossed and lying in her lap, her eyes silent and soft.

"Dear husband," she said at last, "I am so glad—"

"And to think that the money is all through you, my dear Eliza," the Colonel broke in. "Horace, my boy," he added, "I want you to understand that my rescue from many a disaster of my own creating, that every good thing I have had since I knew your mother, is owing to her. This money is the least of what she has been to me. She has done me good and not evil all the days of her life—since I first saw her," and the husband kissed her hand with such reverence as is not always felt towards a queen.

"I knew that ever since I knew anything," Horace said, sitting down on the footstool before his mother, that he might get nearer to her. "Do you know, father," he added, "that I feel as if we were only little boys in comparison to her—at least, I know that I am but a baby still."

"Horace," said Col. Dunwoddie, standing over them, "I give you my honor as a gentleman, I never knew your mother to say or do one thing all these years that I have had cause to regret. I am eternally doing or saying something out of the way, but your mother, never."

"You must not think he means all that—you know your father is a poet," Mrs. Dunwoddie replied, with a blush. "You spoil me, Charles. We have all of us been in a severe school for a long time. But," she said, seriously, holding a hand of husband and son in each of hers, "you must let me say one thing, Charles, that I want Horace to hear. You are a man of powerful intellect and active temperament. And you have been held into a narrow and a trying place, and for very long. But you must not speak of collars and chains. You have been held, dear, by living hands, not fetters; held by the hands of One as much wiser than you as He is stronger. You say that I have held and helped you, often against your own ideas and wishes. Really, my dear, it was another who did it by my poor hands. Since this money has come, and without our seeking, too, we ought to be glad and grateful. But do not think that we will cease to be held, perhaps more firmly than before."

Her son understood only too well the meaning of the pressure with which his mother released his hand; his father no more understood the secret which bound these two so closely together than did Charlie. And it was because mother and son had talked certain matters over between themselves first that the conversation now took a new turn.

"I am glad you are agreed, dear, with Horace and myself," she said, with a change of manner, "to let him go. It is an excellent idea; let him go, and let him go alone."

"I am perfectly willing," her husband replied, "and proposed speaking of it. I intend that he shall familiarize himself with every detail of the property in order to help me in regard to it. The railway people accepted his resignation to-day with great unwillingness. They offered him a higher position, and at a handsome salary. A few weeks ago it would have been a wonderful thing for him, and for us. Now it is, of course, of no importance, except as showing how he was valued. It is natural you should wish to see the great cities. You shall have ample means and as much time as you please."

"Then I will go to-morrow," the young man said. "But I will go to Nevada first, and San Francisco. You can let me have the papers to-morrow morning, so that I can get through the legal steps that are necessary out there. After I have finished in Nevada, I will go to New York, and come home that way. I can take the 7:30 train to-morrow evening."

"Oh, you men," Mrs. Dunwoddie laughed; "as if his linen could be ready so soon! But you have never been far away, my dear boy, and I do not wonder that you are in a hurry to see the world; only come back to us as pure as when you leave, Horace. But it is time for bed. Yes, you may carry me up since you say you can do it so easily. It is not that you are so strong my boy," she added, "but that I am so light."

"Did you hear the cats last night, Horace?" his father said, as the son bore his mother out. "What a horrible noise they made! I could not sleep. I wish you would get out my revolver. You may shoot as many as you please."

"What a noise you made last night!" Mrs. Dunwoddie said at breakfast next morning. "There must have been an army of cats. It was a long time before I could get to sleep afterwards. I hope you did not kill any of the poor things."

"We at least frightened them away," Horace said with a laugh.

"Cats! Why didn't you wake us!" George and Harry exclaimed in a breath. "We have so little fun, too."

But that afternoon May came home from school in a fever of excitement.

"Oh, ma," she said, hat in hand, her pretty face all in a glow as she tried to smooth down her hair," did you know it? Those burglars we have been hearing so much about attacked our house last night. Everybody is talking about it. They say ever so many low whites and negroes with chalked faces tried to break in—into this very house—as they did in other places, with crowbars and knives and things. Only last night, ma, and you thinking it was cats! All the girls were telling me what a hero Horace was. How he crept down-stairs, and went out through the back-door, and stole around in front and began shooting at them on the front porch. There must have been nearly five hundred robbers. Only Horace by himself, and he ran them all off the place! All the girls are crazy about him," and the lively girl proceeded with the fullest details of a battle which, according to the version she had heard, should have been enrolled in history.

But Col. Dunwoddie and Horace only laughed, when they came to tea, at the exaggeration.

"I told our next neighbor this morning, when he enquired about the sound of shots," Col. Dunwoddie said, "and the great exploit has all grown out of that. You must all remember that whatever any of us say or do since that news came will be eagerly reported and greatly exaggerated—it is human nature. But, really and truly, Horace deserves much credit," he continued, in reply to the anxious questions of his wife and the rest. "It was a flank movement Horace executed. I was very wakeful, and stole quietly out on the other side of the house by way of reinforcement. There were a couple of rascals, and they were not much more dangerous than cats. It was all over before I could come into action. I am getting to be jealous of the way in which you are supplanting me as your superior officer, my boy. It was your first engagement, and that, what military men regard as very difficult, the repulse of a night attack. I wonder if they really believe we have money in the house? They will not trouble us again."

"Ha!" exclaimed George; "and you never even told me about the fun I missed. It was *mean*, Horace! I wouldn't have treated you so, not taking me with you." And George had tears in his eyes.

"What was the use of frightening mother," Horace laughed, "and about almost nothing at all. How people do exaggerate! You can take my place, Georgy, next time. Only I'm afraid you will not be troubled soon again. Those miserable cowards never try a place twice, and I am glad it happened before I got off. If you girls were worth a picayune," Horace went on, "you would help mother get those collars and neckties ready. I must go to-morrow. Mr. Middleton will not be back from his land trip till week after next. Give him my regards."

"Why, does he not know you are going?" said Alice with wondering eyes. "It is not right to treat him so. He is such a gentleman. And he knows all about business, too. Oh, Horace!"

Mrs. Dunwoddie, paler than usual from hearing of the attempted robbery, lifted her eyes to the face of her daughter. There was something painful to her in Alice's tones, in the interest she seemed to have in Mr. Middleton.

"Father's idea of things," said Horace, also surprised, "is to talk as little about family matters to those outside as possible. Mr. Middleton seems to see more of you than of any of us, Alice; I appoint you to give him my regards." But as Alice seemed somewhat vexed, and remained silent, her brother went on in a gayer tone. "I am going out into the wide world, only please don't tell anybody. I am going to bring everybody something when I come back: books for Harry, a rifle for Georgy, a splendid silk—shall it be crimson?—for May, a set of jewellery for Alice, a magnificent Bible for mother, a dressing-gown for father, a silver-cup for Charlie—and, anything else anybody wants? What is it? Let's begin with sober old Charlie. What will you have, Judge?"

It was a day or two after this that he walked to the depot, valise in hand, to set out upon his journey. The morning seemed created especially for his going out under such circumstances into the world, it was so beautiful. Not often is it allowed even to young manhood to feel as he did. His father had easily secured cash from bank in anticipation of his wealth, and his son had a round sum in his money-belt, plenty of loose change in his pockets, with power to draw for all he might desire. And then he was his own master, free to go and to come as he pleased. With the kisses of his mother, and of his sisters upon his lips, he had also the entire confidence of his father.

So full was he of overflowing life that it took a large part of his energy to keep the rest in due bounds. All his days he had been cooped up in the post-oak levels of Clair County, as well as in a still closer and severer school of monotonous care and hard work, for the absence of his father during the dark years of the war had made him a man before he ceased to be a boy. He had read more than is usual among boys, and had enjoyed the close companionship, interrupted only during the war, of a thoroughly educated father, and, all the time, of his mother. He had learned much about the great world, the wide world of States, cities. It was almost as much to him in anticipation as is the universe beyond to a dying saint. He had everything he wished—

Except one thing. But that was more than all the world beside. As he thought he walked more slowly to the depot. Now if iron filings are attracted to a magnet by a mysterious power, surely there must be a magnetism in a strong heart which draws to itself by irresistible force the object upon which it has fastened its affection as in this case. Emmeline Anderson had been told that Horace was to leave in the night train of the day before; but he had been unexpectedly detained, and now he was conscious before he saw her of whom he should meet. Sure enough, as he walked along he saw her coming, for, supposing him to be gone, she was on her way to see his mother.

It was one of the most beautiful features of his deepening love for her, the effect upon him of the changes which had taken place in her as she had passed from a girl into a young lady. Her value to him increased as she seemed more removed from his reach. The alterations, as she grew, in her dress, in the arrangement of her hair, in the few articles of ornament she wore, most of all, the increasing reserve on her part as on his, her virgin seclusion from him even when nearest to him—all these had given greater depth to his love. And the more he loved her, that much more did he resolve to hide his love as the most sacred of his treasures.

"You looked down upon me so proudly when we were last together," he said to himself as he saw her approaching, "because you thought my father's money had intoxicated me. You forget whose son I am, apart from his money. And you are a queen? Well, I will be a king. I can be as proud as your majesty. Cold politeness will be sufficient as we pass. It is not necessary—is it?—that I should bid her good-by. Yes, Miss Anderson, you will find," he added to himself as the lady drew nigh, "that I am not a boy. You will learn that a man does not make a fool of himself twice."

The lady bowed in passing, her color coming and going, but her serious, unfaltering eyes were raised to his. True, it was but for an instant, but, alas, he could no more resist them than winter can resist the sun. Though he had congealed himself into an arctic coldness, her eyes were to him more than a tropical sun. Moreover, there was within him a traitor stronger than himself.

"Miss Anderson," he began, but the mightier self had, on the instant, its crimson color upon his face in proof of its mastery over the poor fellow—"Miss Anderson," he said, astonished at himself, in a voice so low as to make it all the worse, it seemed so determined, and, to his terror, he had taken her hand in his—"Miss Emmeline, I love you with all my soul. All my life I have loved you. I will love you as long as I live. I can't help it. And you can't. Good-by."

There was not another word, not a look even on either side. But the lover had a plenty to say to and of himself in the cars when the train rolled away with him soon after.

"You are no gentleman, sir," he said. "You are a villain, a blackguard, a ruffian, a perfect fool! You are intoxicated with your money, you very despicable fellow! The fact is," and he repeated it with cutting sarcasm, "you are *young!*"

He had thrust that stronger self back again into the basement where, like a servant, it belonged. It was having there, none the less, a riotous enjoyment at the mischief it had done.

CHAPTER XVI.

MR. MIDDLETON AND THE "FOREMAN OF THE CROP."

"'The first of black men to the first of white,'
Thus to Napoleon did poor Toussaint write,
But spurned by white men and disowned by black,
Chains were his answer from his friend, alack!
Upon two Times he tried his foot to set
The Old not gone, the New not come as yet.
Too frail a footing for a man, I ween,
Who lifts a race across the gulf between."

Some ten days after Horace Dunwoddie had, like a strong and eager swimmer, made his first plunge into the great ocean of the world, Mr. Middleton came back late one night to Clairsville from a search—armed with letters from Col. Dunwoddie—through the State for plantations which were worth everything and could be had for nothing. He arose late next morning, and looked out of his window in the third-story front. It was a dull prospect. The public square of the town lay beneath him, the red Court-house in the centre. There were China-trees lining the streets, a row of them enclosing the towering and square-roofed structure in question; but they drooped their leaves under the coming heat of noon, coated with dust. During court week the well-gnawed horse-racks would be crowded with horses—the younger ones biting at and kicking each other with many a whinny, the older horses speculating as to why they had been created, their heads drooping, and disgusted with life. But it was not court week, and not a horse was to be seen. It was so sultry that Mr. Middleton languidly wondered as he brushed his hair at a glass in the window, to see a boy running through the square. Had he noticed he would have seen that it was a white boy, whose bare feet could not otherwise stand the heat of the sandy street even at that hour. Immediately under his window was an old negro splitting kindling, as blissfully unconscious of the hot sand upon his naked feet as he was of the sun itself shining full upon his bald head. Mr. Middleton saw the patriarch pause to wipe his face and head with his dingy sleeve. Had he been nearer he would have heard him say, with a warmth as genuine as that of the sun—

"Bress de Lord for dis pleasant wedder?" It was his element; had it been hotter, he would have enjoyed it more.

Just then Mr. Middleton saw a white man stop in passing, and shake hands with him. It was Hiddikel Queasy, and the looker-on considered him with profound interest, having heard how near he came to a beating at the hands of Tom Terrell, as well as of much else in regard to him. He was a stoop-shouldered, thin-visaged, lank, lean specimen of the Yankee, when North as well as South, the name is used as a curse, his outer man corresponding closely to the typical Brother Jonathan as it is portrayed in caricatures and in the wooden images in front of cigar-shops, except that he was homelier, meaner, more cowering in appearance. Pitted with small-pox, which seemed somehow, to have struck deeper than the skin, the lower part of his face was disfigured by a scanty beard of reddish hue. As has been said, his eyes were singularly small, of a watery blue, and set close together under a low forehead. His complexion was cadaverous, and there was a slimy writhe of the thin lips, the corners thereof answering to those of his cunning eyes. Underneath the film of his propitiatory demeanor there was a nature evidently as cold as it was stony. Poorly as he was dressed, Middleton knew that he was the most powerful man in that region—Col. Dunwoddie and Tom Terrell, had it been possible to combine the two, being as nothing to him. He had been in the employ of the Federal Government immediately after the war; had gone from that, by negro votes, to the Legislature. There he had been made Speaker of the House, and was known to be aspiring still higher. He knew every negro in the county; and there was not a single secret league among the freedmen which he had not originated not a document circulating among them which did not come through his hands. Unless greatly belied, he had made large sums while in office. Shrewd to the last degree, no man had a keener sense than he of the precariousness of his position; and he plundered as rapidly and as largely as possible, like a man rifling the dead on the night following a battle, knowing that his opportunity was short, and that it was his last for a lifetime.

As he looked down upon him talking in a low tone with the old negro, Tom Terrell rode slowly by, aware, in a contemptuous way, of the two men, and of the alliance between them.

"Curse you!" he heard him say, as he passed. "I let you off before, but if it wasn't, when it is once begun, such a big thing, I would ride you down. Just wait—!"

Middleton dressed himself as the man rode away, in his best Southern suit of brown linen, with white vest, and went down to one of the two barber-shops between which he oscillated. The barber in each was a mulatto—very talkative—and between them he got, while under their hands, all that was going on in town, and a good deal more. It was a relief, after the innumerable house-flies of the hotel, its bar-room adorned with the highly colored chromos relating to bitters, fever-and-ague pills, and the most desirable blacking and sewing-machines. A poet in the rapture of composition is at the highest flight of his being, but not more so than is a yellow man with a handsome white man in his barber's chair, and full permission to lather and shave and brush and perfume and talk to him at will. Between the shops, with their array of colored-paper patterns, cut into lace, hanging from the ceiling, their shelves of bottles and cups, their rickety chairs and settees, filled, more or less, by idlers, Mr. Middleton was learning Clairsville by heart. All he had to do was to sit still and listen, turning the conversation as he desired by the merest hint of his lathered lips. On this occasion he went to Leonidas Dunwoddie to be shaved.

"Yes, sah; Col. Charles Dunwoddie, my old marster, is a high-toned gen'elman," he was speedily informed. "Nobody in dis city ob Clairsville stan' in a more exalted position. I was his property myself during previous days. His son Horace is a splendid gen'elman too, more decomposed dan his father—a stronger man. George, he cares for his fun. Harry, he loves readin'; he will write books like his father. De last occasion on which Col. Dunwoddie was here, I observed to him, 'Col. Dunwoddie, is dis essentially true what de county says? Hab you come into the possession ob billions through Mars Alec?' Hem!"—the barber coughed—"dat slipped out from de force ob habit. I call no man my marster now. He, Mr. Allec Allen, I mean, was corpulent, sah, an' lazy! Heugheugh!" (expressing the unutterable). "All de Colonel observe was, 'Oh, Leonidas, you go on shaving.' Four weeks after, dis splendid chair you is sittin' in, sah, came all de way from de remote city for me, de first ob de species ebber seen in dis county. Dat fool—Yaller Jesamine—in de odder shop, is cursin' and dyin' about it. Better nebber trust yourself in his hands," he added, mysteriously. "He is a mighty powerful preacher—yes, sah,—but I know things! But ob all de white ladies I ebber met, Mrs. Col. Dunwoddie—my Miss Eliza, I calls her, to dis present period—is de one! Is de razor agreeable to your feelin's, sah?"

And so for half an hour, there being no one waiting his turn to be shaved, the white man has all the information he desires, the language of his tonsorial artist, as he styled himself, being more highly flavored, if possible, than his perfumes—his hands not more roundabout in their leisurely occupation than his tongue.

After going back to the hotel for a late breakfast, Middleton dropped in at the rival barber's also, to have a certain imperceptible trimming done to his hair. As he took his seat in a chair much inferior to that of his rival, the mulatto looked at him with a mournful aspect, and remarked—

"You shaved yourself dis mornin', sah? Leonidas Dunwoddie did it? I didn't s'pose eben he could do it so bad. A fine chair can't make up for ebberything. Now his old marster is so rich, dat fool is swelled up like a bull-frog in a cypress-swamp. Col. Dunwoddie? Yes, sah. No one hab anything to say against de Colonel, 'cept dat he spoil his hands when he owned dem. Look at dat Leonidas. De Colonel is a mighty smart man, but he is not fitten to a editor. Tom Terrell is de man for dat. You see you is 'bliged to cuss people in de paper, an' when dey come to 'quire about it you must be ready to shoot 'em down. Nobody in dese parts stood anywhere near Judge Anderson. Dat's where I was owned. Proud? Should think so!" And the loquacious man, as he combed and clipped, went into minute detail—there being no one else in the shop—of the glories of the Anderson family, the handsome sons, the grand dinings, the cupboards of silver and gold plate which had been melted for the necessities of soldiers' homes during the war; the diamonds and blooded horses which had been sold to fit out the regiment of the eldest son, the grandeur of Mrs. Anderson, the saucy beauty of little Miss Emmeline. Middleton had heard the long detail before, for he was endeavoring to obtain as thorough a knowledge as possible of the South of the past and the present. He now asked in a casual way as to Anderson Parker; he could not account to himself for the interest he took in the black Hercules. To his surprise, the barber seemed disinclined to talk upon the subject?"

"Anderson Parker?" he said, clipping more slowly. "Yes, sah. He was a sort of head man among de field-hands de war. I was a house-servant. Didn't knew much about him, sah. Nobody did. Ebber see a man as black as dat, sah? Charcoal makes a white mark on him, dey say. An' he nebber talks. Silent as midnight, 'cept when he orders de hands in de field. Oh, but he's tight on dem! When he does preach, or make a speech—whew! But he keeps out ob dat when he can. Fact is, sah, colored people don't like him. He's too—too shet up, somehow. We sent him to de Legislature, an' he wouldn't hab any ob dat sort ob thing. Do you know, sah, dat man turn right round and headed straight for de cotton-patch again! An' you can't get him off dat plantation sense. He don't go wid us, somehow," the barber added hesitatingly.

"Oh, he prefers to associate with white people," Mr. Middleton conjectured.

"Oh no, sah—not at all, sah," the other said, hastily. "Anderson Parker don't go wid anybody. He's big an' black, and holds his tongue; works like a brindle-ox all day, at his books like a mule all night, dey say. Dat man nebber laughed out in his life—not sence de war. He's mighty powerful, but he always 'minds me of a first-class fun'ral—dat's so!" and the voluble barber laughed at his own wit, but as if cautiously, and changed the subject. Middleton had noticed a number of highly colored and still more highly objectionable pictures on the walls of an inner room. From that, as well as from long observation among white men, he knew well what sort of a character this mulatto was. The snaky thinness of his body, the pallor of his yellow face, an indescribable way in which the man held his eyes half closed, these indicated the lewdness which made Yellow Jesamine, as he was called—his real name being Jessamine only—a proverb in the place. Middleton was no Puritan, and he had but slight ideas, at least, of the depths of pollution in which, like a maggot in carrion, this man habitually lived; but he preferred Leonidas Dunwoddie with all his grandiloquence, and he patronized his rival only to make his knowledge of Clairsville complete. So momentous was the matter he had in view that he could not be too thoroughly equipped.

"I have got the Colonel well in hand," he meditated, as he mounted a horse he had hired and rode slowly towards the Anderson place. "He may be a genius, but he is as simple as a child. As to Miss Alice—humph. If you were prettier, miss, I might think of it. Horace is the widest awake of all of them. And he had the start of me with her; but he is green—very green—and I will lose no time. Hang him! he is so much like his mother! There is the danger for me. She sits in her chair so quiet and pleasant, but ah, how clearly she sees with those steady eyes. See! I'm more afraid of her than of all the rest. I do not believe that woman ever winks or sleeps. She persists in living because she loves them so; she sees through everything with her heart! there's no trouble with sorrowful old Mrs. Anderson. She sees nothing except the past. One can see through her as through a pane of—ice. But her daughter! If I only understood her. One has to be as careful as if she were a princess royal. What an influence it has on these people—the very tradition of having owned slaves—it's in the blood. I must be slow and steady, and very careful; but I'm learning. And I am the soul of frankness. Besides, I'm already as much a Southerner as if I had been born here," and, to all outer appearance, almost as to the tones of his voice, too, this was true. Middleton was being melted into the mould of those around him as by the heat of the season. So much so that, arrived at Mrs. Anderson's—having begged permission to do so—he sat on the steps of the front piazza quite at home, fanning himself with his Panama hat, while the ladies were seated in chairs near by. The visitor made himself quite entertaining. He gave an account of his trip. Everything was new and delightful to him. He dwelt with enthusiasm upon the hospitality of the people, the delicious buttermilk and clabber he had been feasted upon in the country. He was full of enthusiasm, too, as to the fertility of the lands. As soon as matters could settle down a little, cotton, sugar, tobacco, corn, pork, especially cotton, would be profitable in a way which would make the mines of Nevada barren in comparison; and he fortified all he advanced by statistics and anecdotes. And, finally, he had learned through Col. Dunwoddie that Mrs. Anderson had—and he apologized for talking business—some intention of selling her plantation and removing into Clairsville, where she could be freed from all care in regard to so large a place.

"I have often spoken of my sister Clara," he continued. "She has been teaching, but is, as the young ladies say, crazy to visit the South. I have some thought of buying a plantation and seeing what I can make of it. The idea has only come to me of late. The fact is, I am infatuated with the South. However, I believe all Northern people are, after visiting it. If you should at any time care to speak of the matter," he said, in the end, "Col. Dunwoddie will advise with you about it. He is our legal man; whatever he says, we do. I am not able to buy, of course," he added frankly, "it is the company I represent," and he conversed on other subjects.

An hour after this, Mrs. Anderson happened to see Anderson Parker passing in the distance through the yard, and sent Zady, the little negro-girl, to call him to her. "He is seeing to the dinner for the field-hands," she said, "but he can stop for a moment."

"Parker," she continued, as the man came and stood with his hat in his hand in front of the step upon which her visitor was seated, "this gentleman was speaking to me about buying the plantation. What do you think of it?"

The man turned his eyes with a certain deliberate movement from the lady to her visitor. He was, as has been said, powerfully built. His broad chest was well-matched by a large head—the brows not high, but uncommonly broad and prominent—and he certainly was exceedingly black. He wore a long handkerchief of blue silk looped about his sturdy neck in such a way that he could use it in wiping the perspiration from his face, and he slowly did so now as he looked at Middleton. So overpoweringly big and strong did he seem in comparison with his own dapper self, that this gentleman arose from his seat and stood up. It was a new experience to this man of the world. He had a queer consciousness of being a smaller man than he had supposed, as the giant in ebony gazed upon him without a particle of the deference he showed towards his former mistress and her daughter. Nothing could be more absurd. Mr. Middleton was a finished gentleman, and this creature, who knew nothing whatever, who had been a slave until lately, was regarding him as if he were an insect. The white man stepped upon the piazza beside Mrs. Anderson, and, although his head was now above the level of the other, it made no difference.

"Well, Parker?" Mrs. Anderson said at last.

The man looked at his mistress in silence for a moment, and then addressing her as he had done before the war—

"No, Miss Julia. No, Miss." And then, very respectfully, "If you like, Miss Julia, I'll study over it. But," he added conclusively, "it'll be all no, jest de same."

"If you will allow me, madam," Middleton said, "I would like to say a word;" and he turned to the man: "I have consulted Col. Dunwoddie, and he tells me that our company can afford to do this with Mrs. Anderson."

Whereupon he stated at length the rate per acre he was willing to pay, the times of payment, and everything else connected with the matter, adding a good deal of what seemed to be clear proof of the advantage to the lady from such a sale. During all his remarks the other did not look at him once. He kept his eyes upon the face of his old mistress, and at the close of all that Mr. Middleton had to say he merely remarked as before—

"No, Miss Julia."

"Yes, but why?" the visitor urged. "Look at it, my man," and he went over once more the terms and the leading reasons for the sale. "People say," he ended, "that you have excellent sense. Now, why not?"

The other did not even glance at him, but only said—

"Miss Julia, no. I give you more dan that myself, easy."

"You?" Mr. Middleton exclaimed with astonishment.

"Miss Julia, please, miss, I'd raver talk with you an' Col. Dunwoddie;" and accepting a nod from her in dismissal, the negro turned, and, without a glance at their guest, walked away.

"You must excuse Parker," Emmeline Anderson said with a smile to their visitor, "he is very odd. He does not like strangers. He has had experiences with a certain class of men from the North here and in the Legislature, which has made him almost venomous in regard to them. He is slow and sensible, but he is as dogged in opinion as an ox or a mule," and the gentleman remembered that the barber had used the same illustration.

"He preaches to-morrow," she added. "If you want to understand Southern ways, since the war at least, you ought to go and hear him. But he will not want to see you there. His people don't like him at all, they're afraid of him, but they crowd to hear him. He is among them like an oak among saplings."

"How does Mrs. Dunwoddie bear the absence of her son?" Mrs. Anderson interposed at this point, waiving the subject aside with dignity.

"Her son? Excuse me, I returned to town late last night and have not seen them," Middleton said.

"Horace Dunwoddie," Mrs. Anderson explained. As she spoke her daughter arose to adjust the curtains of a window behind them. "I supposed you knew of it," she continued. "Mrs. Dunwoddie tells me that he has gone to Nevada, and will come home by way of the East."

Mr. Middleton was too much surprised even to exclaim. The next moment he hastened to do away with any appearance of surprise, and conversed gayly upon his impressions in regard to the South.

"I have learned more in the last few weeks about it," he said, "than in all my life before. It is impossible to understand the South without visiting it, living in it for a time. Take the sudden coming on of summer, for instance. You are accused of indolence. With such a tidal wave of heat upon you, all at once, and to last so long, how can you help turning over all exertion to the blacks, who seem to enjoy it, seem to be stronger for it?"

"But suppose we no longer own any blacks to turn it over to?" said the young lady. "I can imagine our young men, yes, and our young ladies too, determining not to yield to the heat or to anything else. If it is a wave, as you say, I hope they will come to rise upon it in some way, to be lifted up by it instead. We influenced the country, notwithstanding the heat, up to the war. If it had not been for a mere handful of weak and wicked men, North and South, my father used to say, we would have done so still, and had no war. We were overpowered by your numbers then, less than we were by the weakness of a few of our own leaders. Our day is coming again. As soon," she said, laughing, but meaning it all, "as we can understand things, can adjust ourselves to them. Wait until we are on the stage, we of the new generation. At least we intend to try," she added.

"I have not the least doubt of your success," their visitor remarked as he took his leave, and his manner in saying so brought yet more color to her cheeks. But it was not of her, beautiful as she was, that he reflected so seriously as he rode slowly back to Clairsville. Horace Dunwoddie? What was he trying to do?

(To be continued.)

THE NORTH-WEST.

(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)

WINNIPEG, MA., August 13th, 1878.

THE CROPS.

The harvest may now be said to be in full blast throughout Manitoba, and the weather, except some occasional showers yesterday and to-day, remarkably favorable. All our hopes are now hanging upon a continuance of fine weather for securing the bountiful crops with which Providence has so far rewarded the husbandman's toil; and should our wishes be so gratified the estimated result in wheat alone will scarcely fall short of 1,000,000 bushels. Barley, oats and potatoes will be in like abundance, and the farmer's heart made glad, while the whole country would add to its capital immensely—say in wheat only, at 60c per bushel, some $600,000. From the statistics of crop prospects, which come in from the vicinities of High Bluff, Poplar Point, Portage la Prairie and other places, fields of wheat of from 50 to 100, and some of 200 acres, are all awaiting the harvester's hand, with the prospect of a yield as great as the ground can bring forth, and mother earth here is not behind in yielding those things that go to support the human family dependent upon her.

The hay crop from the prairie grass will be enormous, and considerable money will be made by some contractors to cut and deliver hay at $5 per ton. I hear of one who contracted for 2,000 tons at that figure; and as a man can mow ten acres a day, averaging two tons to the acre, and turn it all into well-made hay the next, this contract will yield a fat reward. A very erroneous idea having got abroad that timothy does not grow well in this country, I can contradict it on the very best authority, that of the senses—having seen it over five feet high, as thick and rich as that species of grass can anywhere be grown.

The yield of root crops in Manitoba is something, as Dominie Sampson would say, prodigious. Turnips have yielded as many as 1,000 bushels to the acre, 500 to 700 being quite common, and potatoes are produced to perfection; their mealy quality, snowy whiteness, and farinaceous properties being unequalled anywhere. A quarter acre patch has panned out 275 bushels, equalling the great yield of 1,100 bushels to the acre; and this is one of many similar instances of prolific production—the average yield being 460 to 500 bushels. One of the market gardens at St. Johns near Winnipeg is "a sight for sore eyes." It comprises a field of about fifteen acres, and is owned and worked by a Mr. Longbottom.

THE RAILWAY.

A more important subject is the prospect of rail communication, about which there is yet great uncertainty, though the friends of the Government are loud in their assertions that it will be completed to the boundary before the close of the year, some say before the close of October. The main line of the Canada Pacific Railway is now said to be railed fifty-five miles east of Winnipeg, and over one hundred miles west of Thunder Bay—a line which, if completed, would now be earning a million of dollars and upwards a year for the Government. We still retain, however, the original Manitoba railroad—the ox-carts; when these disappear the romance of the country will be gone. Such is alleged to be the opinion held in very high quarters at Ottawa. Scandal-mongers, possibly, say also that some pockets will be made lighter.

NEW CHURCH.

The corner stone for a new Presbyterian church, to be called the Knox Church, was laid here last Thursday afternoon, the members and clergy of nearly every denomination in the city being present. The Rev. Dr. Black, the pastor, was the pioneer Presbyterian missionary in Manitoba, having come here, in such capacity, nearly twenty-seven years ago. The Rev. gentleman's recital of his experiences at the ceremony referred to were full of interest. Says the *Free Press*:

"THE EDIFICE

is to be of the Gothic style of architecture with Tudor feeling. It is to be constructed of stone and brick with a length of 102 feet by 53 feet. There is to be a tower at the north-east angle 16 feet square, surmounted by a broached spire, making a total height of 150 feet. The building will be raised considerably above the street level, and will be terraced all around. The church will consist of a central nave, with side aisles. The walls are to be of cream colored brick, relieved by red brick, disposed in bands, diapers, and arch trimmings. The sills, buttress caps and other trimmings are to be of native stone. Galvanized iron is to be used sparingly in gutters, conductors, gable coopings and finials. There will be shingled roofs, painted with appropriate crestings. The stone basement, twelve feet high, is to be used as a Sunday-school room, vestry and other offices connected with the working of the church. The two furnace rooms with the heating apparatus for the entire building will be placed in the basement, which has three entrances from the street. The auditorium will be 75 feet by 50 feet, and 38 feet in height, with a seating capacity of six hundred on the floor, and three hundred in the galleries, which extend around three sides. The side galleries are placed in the aisles. The choir at the west end will be raised five feet above the principal floor, immediately in rear of the pulpit and communion rails. The edifice will be thoroughly lighted by twenty-four windows in the aisles and clerestory, besides three large lancet windows on the east front. These will be fitted with lead-quarry cathedral tinted glass in the best style. The seats are to be of black ash throughout. The gallery and choir fronts are to be grained in imitation of oak. The nave columns are to be surmounted by handsome carved capitals in strict keeping with the architectural style of the building, and are so arranged that the view will not be in the least obstructed. The ceiling is to be flat, coved, and ribbed and finished in tints. There are four entrances to the building, three of which communicate with the galleries and basement. The stairways are amply wide and handsomely designed, with square landings without winders. The total cost of the building, including spire, will be about $21,200."

The people of Winnipeg are strict church-goers, and there are in all eight churches in the city as follows:

St. Mary's Church, Roman Catholic; Holy Trinity Church, Church of England; Christ Church, Church of England; Knox Church, Presbyterian; Grace Church, Wesleyan Methodist; Zion Church, Wesleyan Methodist; Bethel Church, Episcopal Methodist; Baptist Church.

In the whole Province the total number of churches under their several denominations are as follows:

Church of England, sixteen churches; Roman Catholic, twelve churches; Presbyterians, eight churches; Wesleyan Methodists, seven churches; Episcopal Methodists, two churches; Baptist, two churches.

The collegiate institutions are:—St. John's College, Church of Eng.; St. Boniface do. R.C.; Manitoba College, Wesleyan Institute, a University and Normal Schools for teachers, while there are several religious societies, as the Young Men's Christian Association, St. Jean Baptiste Society, &c., &c. I propose in a future letter to give some further particulars of St. John's College, with the cathedral and Bishop's Court, situated about two miles from the city.

Last month's number of the *New Dominion Monthly* has attracted much notice in the press here from the excellence of its contents. The *Free Press* has a two and a half column article in review of Mr. Whitman's paper on "Imperial Confederation and Colonial Defence," with which though it does not agree, yet to which it accords the praise of a very able treatment of the subject.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

ENGLISH PAPERS report quite an epidemic of crime in Switzerland. Murders, robberies and other outrages are of daily occurrence. This state of things is believed to be largely due to the abolition of capital punishment.

FORMER YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMICS.—The yellow fever plague is bad enough in the South-west at present, but it is not yet so bad as it has been in that quarter in former years. In 1853 the scourge was much worse, and in New Orleans, for example, the maximum of deaths per day reached 254, while at present the greatest number reported is 103. During August, 1853, the smallest daily record of deaths was 110, while most of the time it averaged 180. At that time the resident population was not more than 80,000, and of this number 12,000, or about 1 person in 7 died. Compared with this terrible record the present mortality, distressing as it is, is small. In 1822 the fever raged in New York and caused a great panic, the three lower wards—the only ones infected—being fenced off, and the merchants, bankers and other business and professional men, as well as the municipal Government, moving to the village of Greenwich, now one of the upper wards. As a result of this wholesale exodus barely 200 persons died, though the disease was of a very virulent type. In 1793, when the fever also visited New York, more than 2,500 persons died, the city then containing only 50,000 people—a mortality of one in twenty.

BRINGING A PRIEST TO HIS SENSES.—The clergy of a little parish in the diocese of Tournay have introduced a curious innovation into the marriage service of the Roman Catholic Church. A young man of Liberal tendencies proposed marriage to a girl who had been educated in a rigorously clerical school, and was accepted by her. She only made one condition—that the marriage should be celebrated in church. The bridegroom consented, and called upon the parish priest. The latter, in company with his assistant priest, informed the bridegroom that he could not permit the ecclesiastical celebration of the marriage until the young man had made a general confession, received absolution, and renounced his connection with the "Association Liberale" and the "Jeune Garde." The bridegroom refused, and the two priests sent him away in a disconsolate mood. When he related the story to his bride, however, on whose religious, superstitious feelings the priests reckoned for the success of their strategy, she eagerly declared that her bridegroom was far dearer to her than a priest's benediction. This turn of affairs brought the pastor to his senses. The couple were married in the church; but the priest fired a parting shot by declaring that his matrimonial benediction would only operate sacramentally upon the bride, and not upon the "sinner whom the Church had permitted her to wed."

A RUSSIAN TRIAL has just come to an end at Riazan which has resulted in the condemnation of the accused persons to transportation into Siberia. A band of five people, consisting of an old woman named Tchoubaref and her two daughters, of a retired trumpeter named Viripaief, and of a peasant named Anosof, conspired together to play upon popular credulity. The three women, who belonged to the class known as odnodvortze—something between the lower nobility and the peasant proprietors—took a house, in which they fitted up several rooms for prayer, covering the walls with holy images and other articles, which, as they asserted, had been brought from Jerusalem, Kieff and various places of pilgrimage. The people who flocked to visit these rooms were only admitted upon payment of a good round sum, and the three women earned a great reputation for piety by their devout and even ascetic exterior. They then took Viripaief and Anosof to lodge with them, and the former went about the country celebrating their praises, while Anosof pretended to be endowed with the gift of prophecy. Anosof played his part so well, thanks to the information surreptitiously conveyed to him by the widow of Tchoubaref when any visitors asked to have their fortunes told, that his confederates were able to collect a large sum of money for building a convent and a hospital, one of their first victims being a nun, whom they defrauded of a considerable sum. Their doings at length attracted the attention of the police, and in the course of the trial more than eighty witnesses were called to prove the charges against them. Yet so strong was the general belief in their sanctity, that the evidence, conclusive as it was, failed to convince many people, including a local magistrate, of their fraudulent design, and they are looked upon as martyrs in a good cause.

HOW BARNUM BECAME A TEETOTALER.—A great many stories are going the rounds of the press, giving the reason why Barnum, the showman, became a teetotaler, as though anybody cared a tin fip whether he was or not. However, as it is a necessary to keep up with the literary demand of the times, we will proceed to give our theory of the change in question. It seems that attached to Barnum's travelling show was an elephant, whose distinguishing characteristic was an intense hatred of the smell of liquor. It had been once very brutally used by a keeper, whose cruelty to the poor beast, when in his cups, was simply outrageous, and the intelligent mammoth always associated the smell of whiskey with anticipated ill-treatment. One night while at Shreveport, La., Barnum got very tight after the show, and staggered back to the tent with considerable difficulty. After feeling three times round the entire structure (which was as big as a ten acre lot) for the entrance, he finally got in, and endeavored to steer toward his bunk in the cashier's waggon. The first thing he stumbled against was the elephant, and the next morning he was found in the middle of the ring with a place on his head as though he had been struck by a sand-club. A few nights after, the same thing occurred, except that he was pitched some fifty feet farther, and had one rib broken. It became apparent that the great showman had either to reform or shoot the elephant, and, as a matter of zoological economy, he forthwith quit drinking. He says he doesn't intend to begin again, unless he is elected to Congress next fall, where, he understands, they think nothing of a breath that would kill an elephant at forty yards.

Contemporary Press.

A NEW ROUTE TO AMERICA.

Newfoundland, the oldest of our colonies, is in one respect the most backward of all, not possessing, we believe, a single mile of railway. With an area of 42,000 square miles, containing rich tracts of alluvial soil, magnificent forests, watered by rivers and lakes as yet unpolluted, and containing vast supplies of fish, with minerals of all kinds in abundance, and surrounded by seas teeming with shoals of fish which supply the whole world, Newfoundland, numbering no more than 160,000 souls, or less than four to five square miles, and with the exception of the eastern shores, it may still claim that its title is as appropriate as when it was discovered four hundred years ago. The greater part of its area has hitherto been unexplored, but mining and pastoral enterprise are opening up new tracts, coal fields and iron mines are being worked further and further inland, larger areas are placed under cultivation year after year, and the people are beginning to feel the want of a railway for developing the wealth of their land, and for placing themselves beyond the need of importing from the mainland the bulk of the necessaries of life. Their newly awakened zeal has taken a new stride, and nothing less is to be undertaken than a railway across the island from St. John's on the east to some convenient point on the west. This plan will, when finally accomplished, practically open a new route between Europe and America. Newfoundland stretches out towards England to a distance of nearly a thousand miles nearer than New York or Boston. The coast line between Cape Race on the east and New York on the west is one of the most dangerous in the world, and, frequented as it is by the whole of the shipping between the Old and the New Worlds, it has been the scene of many a fearful disaster. St. John's affords facilities for an excellent harbor, and if a railway were constructed across the island, and adequate steamship accommodation were provided for connecting the island with the mainland, the bulk of the passenger traffic, the mails, and light merchandise would, no doubt, avail themselves of this route, by which a saving in time of some three or four days would be effected, with a corresponding diminution of risk from shipwreck along the rocky shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. According to the *Colonies and India*, a journal which devotes attention to the consideration of matters of colonial and Imperial interest, the Legislative Assembly of Newfoundland has passed a series of resolutions approving the construction of the line, offering a subsidy of £24,000 a year to any company that shall build and maintain it, and granting liberal concessions of Crown lands for the purpose. The estimated cost is £2,000,000 ; a practicable route has been surveyed, and the work only awaits English capital to be actually taken in hand.—*English Paper.*

THE PROSPERITY OF IRELAND.

At the annual banquet of the Royal Agricultural Society held in Dublin recently, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland delivered an eloquent speech on the prosperity of Ireland. After dwelling at length upon various topics, His Lordship touched on the agricultural prospects of Ireland. "Anybody examining the agricultural statistics of the country will be struck with the enormous increase of clover and hay, and the comparative decrease in the growth of cereals in the country. It cannot be denied or overlooked that Ireland has peculiar advantages for this mode of culture. If we consider the systems of farming in England and Scotland, we there find that there are large farms, and it is necessary to have very expensive buildings for the purpose of the protection and storage of cattle during the winter months ; but what have we in Ireland? You have a climate favored by nature, mild, humid, suited for the growth of root crops, and of grasses, and that protection of shedding and large and expensive buildings which are required in both England and Scotland, owing to the rigor of their climates, is not found necessary over a very great portion of Ireland. Nature has given Ireland very great advantages in this respect, and in another particular there is this peculiarity in the future of Irish agriculture, that there is a very large number of small farms in Ireland, and that the proportion of small tenancies in Ireland is greater, far greater, than that in either of the two sister kingdoms. * * * * * * The number of holdings in Ireland may be estimated at about 600,000, and of these about 400,000 are small tenancies of thirteen acres and under. Now, I think it is a great mistake, referring to what I have already adverted to, the peculiar system of agriculture which appears to be developing itself in Ireland as adapted to the wants of the country, referring to this, that Ireland has become more a cattle-feeding and a cattle grazing country than a cereal-growing country—I think it is a great mistake to suppose that the small farmers cannot contribute their quota to the general wealth and prosperity of the country. Nobody can pass through the country without observing these magnificent pastures in which scores of fine beasts are being fed and prepared for the English market—but it must be remembered that the beasts which are fed upon the large farms in Ireland must more or less be bred upon the smaller farms ; and when we look at the uncertainty of the climate of Ireland, the amount of rainfall that there is, how ill adapted it is in many aspects for the growth and the ripening of cereals, I think it appears to me to be almost a self-demonstrated proposition, that a small farmer who can cultivate a certain amount of grass land, and feed his cows, and rear a certain amount of calves, and grow roots for their sustenance during winter, and hay and artificial grass for their sustenance during summer, must be in a better condition to be prosperous and pay his rent than a man who is, at very considerable labor, growing a large portion of his holding under cereals, and depending upon an uncertain climate, which we experience in Ireland, for the maturing and husbanding of these crops.—*Dublin Warder.*

RIOTS IN BELFAST.

Such facts as we have recently reported from Montreal and Toronto are to be repeated concerning Belfast, Ireland. The *Witness* of that city, Aug. 9th, says that a Romish mob, with a band, assembled in the vicinity of St. Mary's Hall. From thence it marched through the streets of the town, making a circuit by Carrick Hill, Antrim Road, Limestone Road, North Queen street and Donegal street, smashing the windows of churches, private houses and one newspaper office, and spreading consternation and tumult all along its path. This mob for over an hour held possession of these streets, kept peaceably disposed citizens in a state of alarm, and destroyed property for which the ratepayers will have to pay smartly by and by in the form of increased taxation, and only when their work was apparently completed to their satisfaction was there any interference with them. Subsequently, a young man was set upon by the mob and killed, and a young woman was shot and afterwards sent to the Hospital. The special object of these outrages is to prevent the Protestant Sunday-school children from going to the boats or railroads in procession, when making their annual excursions. The Mayor issued a proclamation, forbidding the children to march in procession, and this gave the victory to the Romanists. The Belfast Mayor and the Montreal Mayor are of the same calibre with the New York Mayor we had when the Roman Catholics undertook to prevent the Orange procession, a few years ago, in this city. At the funeral of the young man murdered in Belfast, by the Romish mob, the Orangemen turned out in such numbers as to make it dangerous for the rioters to interfere. We record these facts as signs of the times. And it is well to be forewarned.—*N.Y. Observer.*

ATTEMPT TO POISON THE POPE.

"The Pope leads a happy life" says the old song, of which there are so many versions in the different European languages. The Vaticanist and Conservative journals agree in denying that there is any foundation for the charge that his late Secretary of State, Cardinal Franchi, died of poison. The suspicion, however, is widely spread amongst the lower clergy of Rome, and hence amongst the populace, who receive all their Vatican news from this source. The best instructed Roman correspondents of the German and Swiss journals are at one in their reports from the interior of the Vatican. Not only do the Roman poor suspect, but the Pope himself suspects, that Franchi was deliberately poisoned. Leo XII. is constantly weeping, has fits of the profoundest melancholy, and says to those about him that it is a wretched fate that so old a man as he should be doomed to close his life in such a manner. Sometimes he expects to be shot at—like the Kaiser Wilhelm. Sometimes he will have his trunk packed two or three times a day, and declares that he is at last going to Perugia. His brother shares the Pope's terror of poisoning. At his official table, to which he is obliged to sit down in compliance with the demands of traditional papal etiquette, he scarcely touches anything. His brother goes into the city, and brings back a *pastete* or a chicken and jelly, under his coat. This secret nourishment is often the only food which the infallible teacher of faith and morals enjoys during the whole day. He is told that he is the "Vicar of God," the source of all legitimate authority on earth, the rightful lord and father of the human race ; and yet no one on earth is in more distressing doubt and hesitation ; no one has less liberty and self-dependence. The Pope has made it a rule, ever since Cardinal Franchi's death, to prepare his own coffee. He also takes a certain vino santo, made from dried grapes, but this is brought from his own vineyards at Carpineto. Two attempts at poisoning him have already been made, says the trustworthy correspondent of the *Kolnische Zeitung*. One was attempted by a glass of vermuth. Directly after drinking it the Pope was alarmingly ill. His brother fetched a physician—not one of the official doctors of the papal palace, but a personal friend in whom he could confide. He gave the Pope an antidote, and he recovered. Whom, then, does the Pope fear? Not the Liberals, Radicals, Nationalists, or Freemasons, who were cursed by his predecessor, and who are supposed to be the deadly enemies of every Vicar of Christ. No ; but the ultra-clerical, Jesuit, Infalliblist party, the fanatics of Vaticanism, some of whom do not hide their wish that Leo would follow his friend, the humane and genial Franchi, and make room for their present idol and hero, Cardinal Bilio.—*Echo.*

WAGES AND LIVING.

WHAT WORKINGMEN RECEIVE AND WHAT IT COSTS THEM TO SUBSIST.

The question of wages will receive full examination when the committee meets again. This is the real question of interest to the real workingman. Nearly all wages are now wretchedly disproportionate to the cost of living. This has fallen greatly, of course, but the fall of wages has been still greater. Let us say that it costs $12 a week to support a workingman's family as well as it cost $18 a week five years ago. This is a decline of one-third, and I think the proportion is a fair one for illustration. Now, it is unquestionable that in New York, at least, the means to meet an expense of $12 a week are not now equal to the means to meet the greater expense in 1872 or 1876. The wages list shows this. Carpenters, for instance, who used to earn $3 to $4 a day, cannot now get more than from $1.50 to $2. Bricklayers were formerly paid $4 to $5, and they do not now average over $2.25, while many are working below that figure. In good times plasterers could command $5 to $6 a day, and only the best of them can now get over $2.50. The majority are working for $2. Stone-cutters are down from $5 a day to $3, and work is very scarce among them. Plumbers now receive from $2 to $2.50, against $3 to $4.50 before the panic. It is pretty much the same case with artisan labor all through, the present wages are not averaging over 60 per cent. of the wages formerly paid. Of course unskilled labor is even worse off. The army of men employed in the construction of the Elevated railroads were paid about $1.25 a day. Cornell & Co., who had the contracts for all the iron work, paid their molders from $1.10 to $1.20 a day. They have lately discharged fifty men who were paid at this rate. A great many more figures might easily be given to show the fall that has taken place all around.—*New York Letter to Buffalo Courier.*

HOW MEHEMET ALI FELL.

FURY OF THE ALBANIANS—DETERMINED TO RESIST ANY CHRISTIAN POWER.

Later advices from Constantinople give further details of the circumstances attending the death of Mehemet Ali Pasha, who was sent by the Porte to restore order in Albania. It seems that at Gusinje Plava, and Kolasin, even before the arrival of Mehemet Ali, complete anarchy had gained the upper hand, and upon his arrival in Jakova he found the greatest excitement prevailing among the inhabitants. He was violently upbraided with having come to Albania to hand over the land to the Servians. The agitation went on increasing, finding vent especially in vehement abuse of Abdullah Pasha, Mehemet Ali's adjutant. The house selected by Mehemet Ali for his lodging was set on fire by Albanians of Jakova and Ipek. Then a fight began between the incendiaries and Mehemet Ali's escort, in which twenty men of the latter fell. Towards evening, through the intervention of some Ulemas, the conflict was appeased, the insurgents promising to observe a peaceful attitude. About six o'clock in the evening, however, in Jakova, where Mehemet Ali still remained, the struggle broke out afresh, resulting in the death of Abdullah Pasha, with several officers of the escort, and the house in which they took refuge was fired. Mehemet Ali succeeded in escaping from the burning building and in concealing himself in a shed close by, but his hiding-place was soon discovered and he was mercilessly put to death.

The Albanian League is said to number 45,000 well-armed and equipped men, determined to resist the occupation of their territory by any Christian power. There is much talk of Servia's and Montenegro's co-operating with Austria. It is thought possible at Vienna that the anarchy in Albania may compel Austria to occupy that province also. There are 36,000 insurgents, with forty cannons, in Old Bosnia. They have an advance guard, 6,000 strong, between Gracania and Han Karenovac. They have fortified Bellina, Zwornik, Tuzla and Tolny. After the defeat of the Austrians at Bihacs the insurgents invaded Austrian territory at Leskovatz, but were driven back.

RELIGIOUS RIOTS.

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. A stitch in time saves nine. And so on to the end of the chapter. Which is to say that the riots in Canada, growing out of the mad zeal of Roman Catholics, in their determination to prevent Protestant Orangemen from making public parades, should forewarn us, on this side of Her Majesty's dominions, that the same causes will produce the same results. We have seen this city in the hands of Roman Catholic rioters ; we have seen innocent men shot down, others hung at lamp posts, houses burned, and women and children flying from them in terror, and all this and more the doings of infuriated Roman Catholics, insanely seeking to rule the city, and to put down classes and individuals obnoxious to them.

It is impossible to get it into the head of an ignorant, whiskey-drinking foreigner, that in a land of liberty, law is to govern all classes alike. These Roman Catholics came to "Ameriky, swate land o' Liberty," thinking that in Canada or the States they would have their own way, with none to make them afraid. They brought nothing with them but the club, their friend "at the fair." They claim the right to parade as Roman Catholics on St. Patrick's or any other day, and to celebrate their festivals in their own way. Nobody molests them. Oftentimes, for whole hours, in the middle of the day, the streets of this city are made impassable, and business is brought to a standstill, by the processions of Roman Catholics. If the Protestant Irish were thus to usurp the streets, there would be a riot. Probably the police would break up the procession, and so preserve the peace of the city. But the Roman Catholics would not *permit* Protestants to enjoy what they claim for themselves. This is the matter in Ottawa, where riots have been raging for days. This was the trouble in Montreal, when the pusillanimous Mayor sided with the Roman Catholics, and the Protestants yielded as Christian men for the sake of peace.

We must be prepared for the same scenes in this city and in other cities. The conflict is irrepressible. And the result is not doubtful. Equal rights for all is the motto of this land, and we have no fear that the rule of Romanism will ever be established.—*N. Y. Observer.*

THE *Friend of India*, in noticing a report of missionary operations in Mirzapore, remarks that but for English missionaries the natives of India would have a very poor opinion of Englishmen. They exhibit the self-sacrificing and generous side of the English character. "Few of us remember," it says, "how harsh, sordid, and unlovable the English character must appear to the people of this country, in consequence of our peculiar position in it. We all of us live upon the native. The civilian taxes, transports, and hangs him ; the soldier intimidates him ; the merchant makes money out of him. It would be monstrous hypocrisy in most of us to pretend that we have any wish to elevate the native or to sacrifice ourselves in any way for him." The missionary, on the other hand, "does not live upon the native ; does not desire to make money out of him ; neither taxes nor intimidates him ; nay, he comes to proffer him a boon. He alone of all Englishmen is the representative of a disinterested desire to elevate and improve the people. This peculiar position gives to the missionary exceptional facilities for obtaining an insight into the native character—its modes of thought, wishes, aspirations, and judgments."

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

TUESDAY MORNING—SEPT. 10.

REPORTS.

The Rev. G. H. CORNISH read the report of the Committee on Itenerancy, recommending that the Transfer Committee shall be divided into two sections, to be called respectively the "Western" and "Eastern" sections of the Transfer Committee. The Western section to consist of the Presidents of the Toronto, London and Montreal Conferences, with a minister to be elected by each Conference, and the President of the General Conference, who shall be chairman. The Eastern section shall consist of the Presidents of the Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland Conference, and the President of the General Conference, who shall be chairman. The expenses shall be borne by the conferences within their bounds, each conference to meet the expenses of its own representatives. These two sections shall meet at the time and place of the General Conference, when they shall effect such transfers between east and west as may seem in their judgment necessary. Transfers effected at any General Conference shall not be understood to go into force until the succeeding Annual Conference. The annual meetings of the sections to be held in May, according to appointment of the President of the General Conference. All communications from parties concerned shall be sent to the President of the General Conference, not later than April 20th in each year. The President of the General Conference shall notify each Annual Conference of all desired transfers to or from his Conference, not later than May 1st. No minister shall be transferred without his consent. The ultimate financial claims of any brother transferred shall not be affected by such transfer. Each minister or preacher transferred shall be subject to the actions of the Stationing Committee of the Conference to which he is transferred. Any person transferred from one Conference to another, shall be a member of the conference to which he is transferred, but the report of the district meeting to which he has belonged regarding his character shall be sent at once to the President of the Conference to which he removes. The decision of the Transfer Committee shall in all cases be final.

The discussion on this report was referred, to hear the report of the Hymn Book Committee.

REPORT OF THE HYMN BOOK COMMITTEE.

The Committee met in Quebec July 17th, 1878, there being present the Revs. E. Ryerson, D.D., LL.D., E. H. Dewart, N. Burwash, LL.D., A. Sutherland, Wm. Williams, James Caswell, George Douglas, LL.D., Charles Stewart, D.D., J. Lathern, J. McMurray.

As a result of the careful revision to which the present hymn-book has been subjected, the Committee have decided to recommend the omission of about 130 entire hymns, and if verses, amounting in the aggregate to about eighty hymns more, estimating each hymn at five stanzas of four lines each. This will eliminate from the present collection all unsuitable hymns, and leave room for the introduction of all the really valuable hymns that can be gathered from other sources.

The Committee discussed with a good deal of care the method of classification to be adopted in the new hymn-book. It was, resolved that the whole of the hymns finally selected for the new book be carefully classified and arranged under suitable headings, and the number of each hymn made prominent. The classification finally adopted was as follows :—

Part I.—Hymns of Adoration.

Part II.—The Lord Jesus Christ : His person, offices and work. The hymns in this part to be arranged in natural order, but without subdivisions.

Part III.—The Holy Spirit.

Part IV.—Repentance and Conversions—(1.) Exhorting sinners to return to God. (2.) The Provisions of the Gospel. (3.) Penitence and Trust (including hymns for backsliders).

Part V.—The Christian life—(1.) Rejoicing. (2.) Praying. (3.) Watching. (4.) Conflict and suffering. (5.) Working. (6.) Full salvation. (7.) The Hope of Heaven.

Part VI.—Christian Ordinances and Institutions—(1.) The Word of God. (2.) The Lord's Day. (3.) The House of God. (4.) The Christian Ministry. (5.) Baptism. (6.) The Lord's Supper.

Part VII.—The Kingdom of Christ.

Part VIII.—Social and Family Worship—This part to include hymns for Love Feasts, class meetings, prayer-meetings, family worship, &c.

Part IX.—Death and the future state.

Part X.—Hymns for Special Occasions. Such as watch-night, New Year, renewing the covenant, patriotic, harvest home, temperance, charities, &c.

Part XI.—Doxologies. To be numbered separately.

Part XII.—Chants and Anthems.

Some progress was made in the selection of new hymns, and the remainder of the work was remitted to a future meeting, awaiting further instructions from the General Conference.

The Rev. A. SUTHERLAND moved, seconded by the Rev. Mr. LATHERN, that the report be adopted.

THOMAS NIXON, Esq., moved that before this report be discussed in open Conference it be printed with the addition of a supplement, giving the numbers of hymns and the verses to be expunged, and the books which contain the hymns to be introduced, with the numbers of the latter. Mr. NIXON, in moving this resolution, said that his object was that the Conference might know what it was doing. Before leaving for the Conference he had been instructed to vote for the English hymn-book, but before voting on the subject he wanted the fullest information on the matter.

The Rev. JOHN HUNT moved that the report be printed, and that a supplement specifying the hymns, verses and lines to be omitted, be added.

The amendment to the amendment, altered to the effect that a supplement to the report containing the hymns, stanzas and lines to be omitted be printed, was then put and carried. The debate will be resumed on the presentation of this supplementary report.

The Rev. SAMUEL F. UPHAM, D. D., of the M. E. Church of the United States, was introduced to the Conference.

The Conference adjourned till 2.30 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After prayer and the reading of the minutes,

The report of the Committee on the Relation of Children to the Church was read by Rev. Mr. Pitcher, and received.

The Rev. Alfred ANDREWS read the First Quadrennial Report of the Methodist Sabbath-school Board of Canada. The report noted an increased attenation to this department of church work in every section of the Dominion. The total number of schools now in operation was 1770, or an increase of 375 since 1874. Out of this number 1,062 schools were kept open during the whole year, and 318 preaching appointments reported no schools. In 1877 only 880 congregations reported Sabbath-schools. All these schools were conducted by an army of 15,751 officers and teachers, of whom over 13,000 were members of the Methodist Church. The average attendance of teachers was 12,751. The ranks of the scholars had been recruited by an increase of 29,981, and the total number of scholars at present was 122,157. The spiritual results, so far as they could be reported, were a cause of profound rejoicing as, since 1874, 20,986 conversions of scholars were reported, 15,059 of which were now meeting in class. The International Sabbath-school lessons were now largely used in the Canadian schools, 1,090 having adopted them. Rev. Dr. Potts, of Toronto, was associated with the distinguished Christians of various countries who prepared those lessons. Only 20,290 scholars were engaged in studying the catechism. The Committee regret that the number is so small, and ask the Conference to consider the matter. The habit of having scholars commit portions of Scripture to memory was falling into disuse. Weekly teachers' meetings for the study of the lessons were held in connection with 208 schools. The schools seemed to be well supplied with books, as 214,781 volumes of books, 1,483 *Banners* and 14,612 copies of the *Advocate* had been distributed among the schools, together with 32,567 copies of other publications. The collections to the general Sabbath-School Fund taken up in the schools amounted during the four years to $2,050.36. Several Sabbath school conventions had been held, which were of special benefit to the schools and churches. The practice of children's meetings, which had been found so useful in England, had been adopted with success in some parts of Canada. On the subject of literature, the Committee recommended the Board to use the most careful oversight, as it had been found very difficult to keep pernicious reading out of the hands of the young. One way of presenting an antidote to this evil was to flood the country with pure literature so that children could get it for absolutely nothing. Out of the books presented to the Board for the use of schools, 116 volumes had been rejected on account of errors of doctrine, of evil teachings, and immoral tendency.

The report was received and referred to the Standing Committee.

Mr. W. KENNEDY read the financial statement of the Board. During the last three years the receipts by conferences had been as follows :—

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Toronto	$137	$145	$201
London	216	283	330
Montreal	61	39	66
Nova Scotia	22	36	1
New Brunswick	32	26	34
Newfoundland	40	7	60

The total for the four years amounted to $2,086, as the receipts for the General Conference Sabbath-school Fund. The total expenditure was $1,553, leaving a balance on hand of $533.

The report was received and adopted.

The Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS presented another report of the Committee on Discipline, which recommended a change in the constitution relative to the admission of laymen into the District Meetings.

Dr. SANDERSON moved that the discipline be altered so as to include all recording stewards. This motion, he explained, would open the district meetings to over one thousand very excellent laymen. He was willing to allow the laity a preponderance in those meetings.

Dr. RICE asked Dr. Sanderson if he meant that the recording stewards should be allowed a vote in the election of members of the General Conference.

Dr. SANDERSON replied that decidedly he did not mean that.

Judge JONES moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. STRONG, that the first clause of the report be referred back to the Committee, with instructions so to amend the discipline as not to exclude recording stewards and other laymen from the district meetings, except during enquiry into the moral and religious character of the ministers who were members of the district meetings. He believed laymen did not highly prize an election to the district meetings, and in many cases looked upon attendance at them as irksome.

Dr. SANDERSON'S motion was put and lost.

The Rev. Mr. GREENE moved in amendment to the amendment that recording stewards be allowed to assist at all meetings of the district, except at those where ministerial characters are under consideration. He held that a minister, like any other man, should be tried by his peers, and that any other decision would interfere with the mutual understanding entered into at the time of the Union.

Dr. WILLIAMS, Chairman of the Committee, said that in view of the opposition which had been manifested to the recommendation of the Committee, they begged leave to withdraw it from before the Conference. The matter then dropped.

The Conference adjourned at 5.40.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11.—FORENOON.

The Conference met at nine o'clock, and after routine,

The Rev. Dr. C. H. KELLY, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was introduced and received by the Conference standing.

The Conference then took up the consideration of the report on the standing Committee on Itinerancy.

The Rev. Dr. POTTS moved the adoption of the recommendation ; he thought it would save expenses, particularly in the West.

The Hon. Mr. FERRIER moved an amendment, seconded by Rev. Mr. LATHERN, that the first clause of the report be repealed and the following substituted :—"That the President of the General Conference, with the Presidents of any two Annual Conferences which might be affected by the transfer, shall constitute a committee for the transfer, and the decisions of such committee shall be final."

The Rev. Mr. SUTHERLAND, seconded by Rev. Mr. LEACH, moved in amendment to the amendment the following :—

The General President, one of the missionary Secretaries, and the President of the Annual Conferences, shall be a Committee for the transfer of ministers and preachers from one Annual Conference to another, subject to the following regulations : (1) All communications from Presidents of Annual Conferences in relation to transfers to and from the bounds shall be sent to the General President not later than the 20th of April of each year. (2) The Committee may transfer ministers for a definite term of six or nine years, such ministers to have the right of returning at the end of the period to the Conference from which they were transferred. (3) Those transferred at their own request shall pay their moving expenses ; those transferred by the committee shall be paid their moving expenses.

The Rev. Mr. SUTHERLAND after much discussion offered to change his amendment to meet the views that had been expressed, so that it would not be imperative upon every President of an Annual Conference to meet unless his conference was affected by the proposed transfer.

The Rev. Dr. BURNS, Principal of the Hamilton Female College, was introduced to the Conference, and was honored by the members rising. He briefly addressed the Conference.

The President read a letter from Dr. Dawson, Principal of McGill College, welcoming members of Conference to visit the halls of that institution, and inspect the collection of shells, the library and the mechanical apparatus.

The Conference acknowledged the invitation with a vote of thanks, and soon after adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Conference met at half-past two o'clock. After prayer and the reading of the minutes,

The discussion on the report of the Committee on Itinerancy was resumed.

Mr. SUTHERLAND'S amendment to the amendment being put to the vote received 93 votes for to 58 against, and was consequently carried.

The Rev. Mr. DEWART asked whether this was not one of the subjects that must depend upon the ratification of the annual conferences before becoming law.

The PRESIDENT—I know of no subject that must be referred by this Conference to an annual conference.

Dr. SANDERSON moved, seconded by Rev. Mr. DEWART, an appeal from the chair.

The question was put and lost by a very large majority.

The remaining portions of the report were taken up.

The section providing that all communications from parties concerned should be sent to the President of the General Conference, not later than the 20th day of April of each year, was adopted.

Paragraph 10.—No minister shall be transferred without his consent. This paragraph was expunged.

Paragraph 11.—The financial claims of any member transferred shall not be affected by such transfer.—Carried.

Paragraph 12.—Each preacher or minister transferred shall be subject to the action of the Stationing Committee of the Conference to which he is transferred.—Carried.

On the succeeding paragraph a discussion arose which was cut short by the hour of adjournment arriving.

After further applications for leave of absence were granted, and some Committee meetings were called, the Conference adjourned at 5.50.

OPEN SESSION FOR THE RECEPTION OF DELEGATES.

The open session for the reception of delegates was held Wednesday evening in St. James Street Church, and notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather was well attended, both by members of the Conference and the citizens generally. Upon the platform were the Rev. Dr. Douglas, President of the Conference ; Rev. Dr. Rice, Vice-President ; Rev. Alex. Sutherland, Secretary ; Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Rev. Samuel Coley, Rev. Dr. Upham, Rev. Dr. Kelly, Rev. Dr. Sanderson, Rev. Dr. Potts, Revs. E. B. Ryckham, E. B. Harper, James Grey, Dr. Sargent, J. Wakefield, D. Savage, William Williams, J. Hart, J. Taylor, J. D. Milligan, H. Johnston, Hon. J. Ferrier, and Hon. W. L. Shannon.

The Rev. Dr. DOUGLAS occupied the chair, and Rev. Dr. Sanderson, of London, conducted the opening services. Rev. Dr. Douglas introduced the delegates to the General Conference. Rev. A. Sutherland, Secretary of the Conference, then read the address of the British Conference of 1878 to the General Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in the Dominion of Canada. Addresses were given by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Coley, Rev. Dr. Upham and Rev. Dr. Kelly.

Rev. Dr. WILLIAMS read the following notice of motion :—

That it is desirable to add to the judiciary of the Methodist Church of Canada a Supreme Court of Appeal having jurisdiction on questions of law arising in Annual Conferences or other Church Courts, and whose decisions shall be binding on the Annual Conference and Church Courts. The Court shall consist of the President of the General Conference, and twelve members of the General Conferences, one half of whom shall be laymen ; the Secretary of the Conference shall be the Clerk of the Court. This Court of Appeals shall meet at the call of the President of the General Conference, and seven shall be a quorum, a majority of whom shall be competent to decide in any case submitted to them. The Court shall have power to frame such rules and modes of procedure as are necessary to the exercise of its jurisdiction.—Referred to the Committee on Discipline.

Judge JONES presented the report of the Committee on Church Property. According to instructions of last Conference the Committee had prepared and submitted legislation to the several Provincial Legislatures for the purpose of vesting in the Methodist Church of Canada the property formerly held by the several churches now forming the united church. Such legislation had been secured in all the Provinces except Manitoba and the Bermudas. The report recommended special committees to secure the requisite legislation in those districts.

The report was adopted.

The Rev. Mr. SHAW read the report of the Wesleyan Theological College of Montreal. This institution was founded in the year 1873, with the object of training candidates for the ministry, and for the French Missionary work in the Province of Quebec. All the objects had been attained with some success. It was established in a centre of population where they had to contend not only with the gigantic superstitions of Romanism, but, also, with the insidious influences of latitudinarianism. As regards the training of candidates for the French missionary work, the number who have attended our classes in this department is limited to three, but they have been sufficient to illustrate both the need of such an institution and what a high impulse might be given to our French missionary work by the agency of education if the institution were established upon a satisfactory financial basis. The existence in this city of the Presbyterian Theological College with more than twenty French students, and with separate instruction in French in homiletics and Church history, is to our Presbyterian brethren certainly a great credit. That the Methodist Church, with its vast numbers, wealth and influence, is without such an equally efficient institution is to us a matter of deep regret. It is confidently expected that with the increasing effectiveness of the College a growing influence for good will be felt in the French department of our missionary work. The number of students has increased each year during the history of the institution. Last session there was an attendance of 17, being 13 sent by the annual conferences and 4 occasional students. The total number of students who have gone from the institution into ministerial work, in different parts of the Dominion, is 36. The endowment fund is $50,000, of which $30,000 have been collected and invested. The indebtedness of the institution for current expenses is $3,000. A very valuable lot is still held on University street, upon which it is hoped that suitable buildings will be erected. Towards the debt contracted in the purchase of this property a generous donation of $1,000 has lately been made by the Hon. Jas. Ferrier.

The report was adopted.

Mr. W. KENNEDY read the report of the Book Committee, which was a very able and elaborate statement. The Financial Statement of the Toronto Book-room for the years ending 31st March, 1878, and 1874, respectively, was as follows :—

	1878.	1874.
Unavailable Assets, consisting of Real Estate and Buildings	$25,070.71	$22,089.18
Furniture and Machinery	28,525.26	17,923.63
Available Assets	95,612.44	55,405.71
Total Assets	$149,208.41	$95,418.52
Liabilities	$70,142.26	$40,142.30

Taking total liabilities from total assets there is a balance of $79,065.75, an increase as compared with 1874 of $23,789.53.

Sales of goods for the term ending 1878 were $190,032.29, the cash sales being $92,425.85, and credit sales, $97,606.44. For the term ending 1874, the total sales were $155,888.85, the cash sales having been $77,997.24, and credit sales, $77,891 61.

The *Christian Guardian and Evangelical Witness* periodical had reached a weekly circulation of 10,157, the gross profits for that paper for the year 1878 being $18,396 75, a decrease of $1,189.45 from the previous term.

The *Sunday-School Banner* had largely increased its circulation and improved its character. Its present monthly circulation is 4,767. The gross profits of the term were $3,597.

The *Sunday-School Advocate* has a semi-monthly circulation of 13,336. The gross profits for the term were $4,198.

The *Methodist Magazine* had attained a circulation of 2,388, though it was only commenced in 1875.

The gross profits on the whole business for the term ending 1878 show an increase of $9,072 over those of the previous term, while the net profits were less by $15,481. This was accounted for by the increase in the editorial staff, advance in the salaries of employees, interest on the stock of the Montreal Branch, and an increase in the travelling expenses of the Book Committee. On the whole the results have been very gratifying. A very large quantity of sound Christian literature has been circulated. The Book Room has, during the term, contributed $3,000 to the Superannuated Ministers' Fund, while the net capital has been increased by the operations of the term from $55,276 in 1874 to $79,065 in 1878.

The report was received.

The PRESIDENT nominated a committee to draft an address to the Marquis of Lorne, composed of Dr. Ryerson, Toronto Conference ; Judge Jones, London Conference ; Hon. Mr. Ferrier, Montreal Conference ; Hon. S. L. Shannon, Nova Scotia Conference ; Dr. Pickard, New Brunswick Conference, and Rev. Mr. Milligan, Newfoundland Conference.

Dr. RYERSON—I believe, sir, that Newfoundland has nothing to do with the Marquis of Lorne (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

The Rev. Mr. MILLIGAN said the people of Newfoundland appreciated the valuable qualities of the Marquis of Lorne.

The Hymn Book Committee presented the following list of hymns which they recommended for excision :

7	200	452	552	682
19	212	453	555	683
25	215	454	558	684
27	223	459	561	685
32	256	460	571	686
36	264	461	576	687
47	274	463	584	688
48	278	464	589	689
53	293	465	593	695
58	310	466	594	696
60	334	470	609	703
64	349	471	610	704
77	362	475	611	705
90	365	477	612	713
93	366	487	613	718
94	368	489	616	719
98	382	490	621	723
108	392	496	625	724
111	402	513	630	732
124	419	517	632	740
126	432	524	635	752
129	438	525	637	754
149	439	528	638	759
153	442	531	642	760
158	443	533	644	761
160	447	538	657	762
191	448	542	661	768
195	449	550	668	....

The Rev. Dr. BURWASH read the report of the Education Committee. It complained of a lack of funds and recommended some new method of collection, which created considerable discussion.

The Rev. SAMUEL COLEY, the English delegate, remarked that drawing-room meetings in favor of educational work in England had been found in some instances to be better attended and more successful than church meetings.

Several members spoke of the difficulty they had experienced in getting up educational meetings. It had indeed been found impossible to awaken any interest in the matter.

The hour of adjournment having now arrived, the discussion was postponed.

The Rev. SAMUEL COLEY, the English delegate, being about to leave the city, briefly addressed the Conference. He expressed his gratitude for the kindness which had been shown him on every hand, and also congratulated the Conference upon the courtesy the members showed each other in debate, and the skill with which they conducted their business.

The Rev. Dr. RYERSON moved, seconded by Hon. Mr. Ferrier, that this Conference desires to express its profound esteem and ardent love for the Rev. Samuel Coley, the representative of the British Methodist Conference, the great pleasure and the profit we have derived from his able and Scriptural sermons and addresses, and the wise and practical suggestions which he has from time to time offered to this Conference. His kindness and various knowledge have both edified and affected us. We beg to express our cordial and unanimous thanks to our venerated friend for his valuable and instructive labors among us, and we offer our fervent prayers that Mr. and Mrs. Coley may safely return to their native land, and for their happiness and welfare.

The motion was carried, by the Conference unanimously rising.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 13—FORENOON.

The Conference met at nine o'clock. After religious services conducted by Rev. Mr. Peach, the minutes were read and confirmed.

The Conference resumed the discussion of the Education Report.

The Report, somewhat condensed, is as follows :—

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

The Committee recommend :

That Drs. Nelles, Douglas, Burwash, Inch and Stewart be appointed a committee to prepare an address to all our societies on our educational work, and to publish the same in all our connexional papers.—Adopted.

Touching the petition of the graduates of Victoria College, they recommend : (1) That, the Senate be enlarged by the addition of four representatives of the graduates in Arts and one each of the faculties of Law, Medicine and Divinity ; (2) That, in the election, all graduates of three years standing in the faculty to be represented shall be entitled to vote, and shall be eligible for election ; (3) That the representatives so elected shall each hold office for four years. (4) They further recommend that the powers of the Senate be extended to include the determination of courses of study and qualification for degrees, and the appointment of examiners.—Adopted.

The Committee recommend the following amendments to the constitution of the Educational Society :

The management of the Society shall be vested in a secretary and treasurer, together with an advisory committee to be appointed by the General Conference, of whom the President shall be one.—Adopted.

That a branch of the Society shall be organized on each circuit or mission, under whose direction meetings shall be held at which the claims of our educational work shall be placed before our people and collections and subscriptions taken for the funds of the Society.—Adopted.

The Treasurer shall disburse the fund, first for the payment of expenses authorized by the advisory committee ; second, for the extinction of the existing debt in two, three, or four years, as may be deemed most prudent ; *third, to aid* the institutions in which our ministry is educated in the following proportions : Victoria College, Faculty of Arts, one-third of the balance ; do. Faculty of Theology, one-sixth ; to the Montreal Theological College, one-fourth ; to Mount Allison Wesleyan College, one-fourth.—Adopted.

That for the next five years the three Western Conferences, in addition to their half contributed to the general fund, shall make up the moiety of the Newfoundland Conference.—Adopted.

In the matter of the relation of the Wesleyan Theological College of Montreal the Committee recommend :

Whereas, representations having been made by the authorities of said institution that it is desirable to consolidate the educational interests of our Church and to increase their efficiency, it is recommended (1) that the General Conference approve of the affiliation of the said College with Victoria University, and that the pass-work of students at McGill University be accepted *pro tanto* in their Arts Curriculum at Victoria University ; (2) that the Directors of the Wesleyan Theological College, in accordance with their request, be permitted to negotiate for an affiliation of the said institution with McGill University for the purpose of instruction in Arts.—Consideration postponed.

The Committee present the following nominations : General Treasurers of the Education Society, M. E. Sanford, Esq., and Rev. Dr. Rice, to whom all payments from Conference treasurers are to be made ; Secretary, Rev. Dr. Burwash.

BOARD OF VICTORIA COLLEGE.—Rev. E. Wood, D.D., Rev. E. Ryerson, D.D., LL.D., Rev. J. Jones, Rev. A. Green, D.D., Rev. S. D. Rice, D.D., Rev. S. Rose, D.D., Rev. S. S. Nelles, D.D., LL.D., Rev. E. R. Sanderson, D.D., Rev. E. B. Ryckman, M.A., Rev. W. S. Griffin, Rev. E. H. Dewart, Rev. A. Sutherland, Hon. Senator Ferrier, Judge Dean, B.A., W. Kerr, M.A., Q.C., M.P., Judge Dumble, M.A., LL.B., Senator Brouse, M.A., M.D., John Macdonald, M.P., B. M. Britton, M.A., Q.C., M. Lavell, M.D., W. Beatty, M.A., LL.B., J. J. Maclaren, M.A., LL.B., Q.C., W. H. Gibbs, M.P., W. E. Sanford.—Referred back to Committee to add Prof. Burwash's name.

BOARD OF MT. ALLISON WESLEYAN COLLEGE.—Revs. J. MacMurray, J. Hart, H. Pickard, D.D., H. Pope, D.D., C. Stewart, D.D., J. Taylor, A. W. Nicholson, J. Lathern, Josiah Wood, M.A., H. B. Allison, J. Hart, A. A. Stockton, M.A., LL.B., J. Pritchard, J. D. Dixon, D. Allison, LL.D., J. R. Inch, LL.D.—Adopted.

CLERICAL DIRECTORS OF THE WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE.—Rev. E. Wood, D.D., Rev. S. Rose, D.D., Rev. J. A. Williams, D.D., Rev. S. S. Nelles, D.D. LL.D., Rev. S. D. Rice, D.D., Rev. E. R. Sanderson, D.D., Rev. N. Burwash, LL.D.—Postponed.

CLERICAL DIRECTORS OF ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE.—Rev. J. Shaw, Rev. C. Shaw, Rev. Geo. Leach, Rev. D. C. McDonnell, Rev. E. H. Dewart, Rev. W. H. Laird, Rev. J. E. Betts.—Adopted.

Rev. Mr. WAKEFIELD moved an amendment to the recommendation of the Committee to the effect that collections be taken up on two Sabbaths of each year, one for the educational institutions, and one for the education of probationers for the ministry ; and that in addition subscriptions be privately solicited from our friends.

The vote was taken on the amendment, which was rejected, and the Committee's recommendation was adopted.

The Committee recommended the adoption of the resolution presented by Hon. Mr. Shannon deprecating the practice of Protestants sending their children to Roman Catholic schools. The recommendation was adopted with enthusiasm by the Conference.

In the constitution of the Board a discussion arose as to whether Prof. Burwash, the head of the Theological Department of Victoria College, should occupy a position thereon.

Rev. Mr. CAMPBELL moved that the report be recommitted, with instructions to add the name of Prof. Burwash.—Carried by a vote of 78 to 62.

Mr. J. E. CARSON presented the report of the Committee on Finance. They regretted to find so great a diversity in the charges of delegates' expenses attending this Conference when, in many instances, said delegates come from the same locality. In such cases the Committee have decided upon what they deem a sufficient amount, taking as a comparison the expenses of delegates from the same section of the country. The General Conference expenses since 1874, including expenses of fraternal delegates, of transfer committees, of the hymn book committee, incidental expenses, &c., amounted to $2,847.81. Printing expenses of present Conference, $169.75; approximate estimate of delegates' expenses to this Conference, $4,500, making a total of $7,517.56. The amount in hand to meet that sum is only about $2,700, leaving a deficiency of $4,817.56. The Committee recommend that the treasurer of the General Conference be authorized to negotiate a loan to meet this deficiency. The following are the receipts to the General Conference Fund :—Toronto Conference, $699.54 ; London do., $1,024.73 ; Montreal do., $465 66 ; Nova Scotia do., 188.15 ; New Brunswick and P.E. Island do., $159.88 ; Newfoundland do., $72.

The report was received.

Rev. Mr. LATIMER explained that the reason some delegates reported more expenses than others was that the nature of their duties at the Conference involved them in a greater expense.

The hour of noon having now arrived, the Conference adjourned.

The following is the report of the Eastern Section of the Book Committee which was read yesterday :—

Notwithstanding the commercial depression the business had continued to increase during the four years. From $27,000, the amount of sales during the term from 1870 to 1874, the business has gone up to $67,000, an increase in the quadrennial period of nearly 250 per cent. The profits of the concern during the last four years have been nearly $9,000. The one serious difficulty of the concern has been the want of capital. Four years ago it was scarcely solvent, but as a first claim upon the profits, a debt of $5,000, advanced by ministers in previous years to keep the book room in existence, was assumed, and had to be dealt with in the administration of its financial interests. But at the present time, after providing for all liabilities, there was a surplus sufficient nearly to cover all the present stock, the retail value of which is upwards of $10,000. There is now an office fitted up with machinery and all necessary appliances for the printing of the *Wesleyan* paper, and book and pamphlet publications. The plant of the printing establishment is valued at $3,000. The *Wesleyan* has now about 3,000 subscribers, and the number of men employed has increased during the term from four to sixteen.

AFTERNOON.

After prayer and the reading of the minutes, the Conference resumed consideration of the report of the Finance Committee.

Rev. Dr. RICE enquired how it was that the large and wealthy Toronto Conference had contributed only $690. The London Conference, with its contribution of over $1,000, felt a little embarrassment in being always ahead of the Toronto Conference in collections.

A delegate was under the impression that some of the returns had not been properly made, and that some circuits had never taken a General Conference collection.

Rev. Mr. HEUSTIS moved, seconded by Rev. Mr. WILLOUGHBY, that the report be sent back with instructions to the treasurers of the annual conferences to enquire whether collections had been taken up in their respective districts.—The motion was lost.

Several delegates stated that their circuits had taken collections but had not remitted.

Rev. Mr. STARR said he was sure that in the Toronto Conference there were circuits which had not remitted collections.

Rev. Dr. POTTS wished to say a word in defence of the reputation of the Toronto Conference. The London Conference had been trotted out to the great disadvantage of his own. He stated on knowledge that 117 circuits in Toronto had not made returns.

Finally, upon motion of Mr. Sanford, the report was sent back to allow the committee to confer with the Conference treasurers.

Rev. Dr. RICE, from the Education Committee, who had been instructed to put Dr. Burwash's name on the Board of Victoria College, reported that the Committee had met, and were at once confronted with the difficulty of deciding upon whom to displace from the Board in order to make way for Dr. Burwash. Finally Dr. Burwash came to their rescue, and asked that the matter be left in abeyance for the present. The Committee, therefore, recommended that the matter be left in abeyance until a vacancy should occur, when Dr. Burwash would be placed upon the Board.

Rev. D. D. CURRY read the report of the Committee on Publishing Interests, which recommended some changes in the constitution. Among the recommendations was one that the editors of the *Christian Guardian*, the *Methodist Magazine* and *Provincial Wesleyan* respectively, be elected by the Conference by ballot, and that a book steward be chosen for the Eastern section.

The recommendation of the Committee was adopted.

In relation to the *Guardian* and *Wesleyan*, it was decided, upon motion of Rev. Mr. Clarkson, that ministers pay one dollar a year for the papers, and be allowed no commission on subscriptions they may obtain for those papers.

On motion of Rev. Mr. HENDERSON, it was agreed to send either of these papers free to ministers' widows.

The report further recommended the establishment of branch book-rooms in the cities of St. John, N.B., and St. Johns, Nfld.

Rev. Mr. SPRAGUE moved that in view of the state of the finances, it is not advisable at the present time to establish branch book-rooms in either of those cities, but to refer the matter to the eastern section of the Book Committee, with power, to act as soon as they deem it advisable to do so.

Rev. Mr. HARTZ favored this motion, and did not entertain a fear that had been expressed by others, namely, that branches in those cities would injure the establishment in Halifax.

The motion was adopted.

In relation to the publishing of a religious newspaper in the Province of Quebec, as prayed for in the Montreal memorial, the committee recommended that, however desirable it might be to establish such a newspaper in the interests of Methodism, it was not expedient at present to do so, owing to the continued commercial depression ; but, they recommended that the Book Committee of the Western section be empowered to make arrangements for a regular correspondent from the Province of Quebec.

Rev. Dr. DOUGLAS hoped the finding of the Committee would prevail, as it would meet every necessity, at least, for the present.—Adopted.

The Committee disapprove the suggestion of the London memorial to change the form of the *Christian Guardian* from an eight-page to a sixteen-page paper.

Mr. THOMAS NIXON moved that the Book Committee be instructed that for the future, in the preparation of their reports, a distinction be made in the amounts of outstanding debts so as to show respectively the outstanding debts due by ministers and preachers, and those due by merchants and others ; also, that a statement be prepared showing the amounts due by ministers and preachers for —— years, and those due by merchants and others for —— years. He explained that he offered this resolution for the reason that he found in the report that $15,541 were due to the book room, and this over and above the bills receivable, while no account was taken in the statement for bad debts. A reduction of 5 per cent. for depreciation in stock would amount to $2,200 ; a reduction of 20 per cent. for bad debts, not a large percentage in these times, would come to $9,100. The interest on the buildings owned and occupied by the Book room, on the rent thereon, should be worth $7,000. Thus the assumed profits by these items should be reduced some $18,300, according to the usual custom pursued by business men.

Mr. MCROBERTS criticized the financial statement of the Book Committee as not being sufficiently explicit.

Mr. SANDFORD congratulated the Conference upon the very flourishing exhibit made by the Book Committee. He remarked, in relation to the book trade generally, that in the Montreal District there had been fourteen failures, with liabilities amounting to $74,000, and at the present time there were eighty-two men engaged in the business with an aggregate capital of $428,000. In the Toronto District there were about twenty-eight failures with liabilities amounting to $150,000, and there were now invested in the trade in that district nearly $800,000 of capital. In face of these facts and in contrast to the state of trade generally, the Book Room showed a net profit of $27,000. Commencing in 1835 with a capital of only $11,000, it stood to-day with a capital of $151,000, certainly a most encouraging state of affairs for the Conference, and reflecting credit upon the gentlemen at the head of the concern.

The whole report was then adopted.

It being now half-past five o'clock, after several more delegates had applied for leave of absence, the Conference adjourned.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.—FORENOON.

The Conference met at nine o'clock. After prayer and the reading of the minutes,

Rev. Mr. HEUSTIS moved that the editors, book stewards, missionary secretaries, and other departmental officers be elected by open nomination and ballot.—Carried.

FOR BOOK STEWARD—Mr. Nixon nominated Rev. W. Briggs ; Dr. S. D. Rice nominated Dr. S. Rose ; Rev. W. Williams nominated Rev. James Gray ; Mr. Wilson nominated Rev. John N. Lake.

While the ballot was proceeding, Rev. Mr. Willoughby introduced Rev. Dr. Jakes and Rev. Mr. Brown as honored representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada.

The President briefly welcomed them in the name of the Conference, the members all rising. It was agreed to hear those gentlemen on Monday morning next at 11 o'clock.

The first ballot for book-steward resulted as follows :—Whole number of votes cast, 162 ; necessary to a choice, 82 ; for Rev. Mr. Gray, 11 ; for Rev. Mr. Lake, 8 ; for Rev. Mr. Briggs, 73 ; Dr. Rose, 70.

The second ballot resulted as follows :—Whole number of votes cast, 170 ; necessary to a choice, 86 ; Dr. Rose received 76, and Rev. Mr. Briggs, 96. The latter was declared elected.

FOR EDITOR of the *Christian Guardian*—Rev. Mr. Leroy and Judge Jones nominated Rev. Mr. Dewart, and Dr. Sanderson nominated Rev. Mr. Sutherland. Result of the ballot,—for Mr. Dewart 132 votes, for Mr. Sutherland, 33 votes.

Rev. Mr. Dewart thanked the Conference and promised to do his work in the future as he had in the past, faithfully, impartially and earnestly. He asked a continuance of the sympathy and co-operation of the delegates.

FOR EDITOR of the *Methodist Magazine*—Rev. W. H. Withrow, M.A., Rev. Mr. Harper, M.A., and Dr. Sanderson were nominated. The ballot resulted as follows :—Sanderson, 6 ; Harper, 22 ; Withrew, 134.

Rev. Mr. WITHROW returned his thanks and invited the members to subscribe to the Magazine.

FOR BOOK-STEWARD of the Eastern Section—The nominations were Rev. W. H. Heartz, Rev. J. G. Anguin, and Rev. A. W. Nicholson. The first ballot resulted as follows :—Whole number of votes cast, 149 ; necessary to a choice, 75 ; Anguin, 36 ; Nicholson, 42 ; Heartz, 71 ; no election. The second ballot resulted as follows :—Whole number of votes cast, 165 ; necessary to a choice, 83 ; Anguin, 3 ; Nicholson, 23 ; Heartz, 139. The latter was declared elected.

FOR EDITOR of the *Provincial Wesleyan*—The nominations were : Rev. T. Watson Smith, historian of "Methodism in Eastern British America," Rev. D. D. Curry, and Rev. A. W. Nicholson. The first ballot resulted as follows : —Whole number of votes cast, 158 ; necessary to a choice, 80 ; Smith, 30 ; Curry, 50 ; Nicholson, 78.

(*Continued on Fifth Page*).

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The Witness.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1878.

"DAVID, THE PROPHET."

The last sentence of the history of David Lazzaretti came to us by telegraph a few days ago. He was then described as an impostor who was shot at the head of his dupes when about to attack a village in the neighborhood of Monte Amita, with the object of dividing its property amongst his followers. Fuller accounts of his life show that he was one of those with manner "inspired," ardent temperament, ringing accents and rude dress, who centuries ago might have been utilized by the Church to lead thousands to the Holy Sepulchre, or flog their backs into ridges to assuage God's anger on the wane of a great plague. Lazzaretti was born at Arcidosso, in the Province of Grosseto, about 1850. His parents were of the poorest class. He learned to read at a communal school, to which he was sent for a short time, and then was put to earning his bread by driving a cart. His time was chiefly occupied in devouring all the romances he could obtain, in building great castles in the air, and participating in imaginary conflicts and victories in which he was the chief figure. He soon became tired with the life of a carter and enlisted, it is said, to serve with Garibaldi, but not becoming beard of returned home and endeavored to achieve fame by writing tragedies. He was again unsuccessful, and suddenly leaving home, returned after some months, so changed in appearance as to be hardly recognizable. His beard had not been shaven, he walked with his eyes elevated to the skies, spoke in enigmas, pretended to know no one, spoke as one having a mission to fulfil which would render him immortal. Thus he spoke: "To you I say, oh miserable mortals, that God speaks through and for me. Behold the inscrutable decrees of Providence. Woe to those who do not believe in my words, which are the words of God." His story was that he had left Arcidosso to go to Rome, but on the way the spirit of one of his ancestors met him at Magliano Tabina, and told him to spend the night in a cave near by. He went; the darkness in the cave could be felt; he prayed, and at midnight heard a subterraneous noise; the cavern's vault opened; he beheld a brilliant light, in whose midst was the Virgin Mary and St. Peter. The Virgin commanded him, "Go, and prepare a new world worthy of me, of my Son, of the Father, and of the Holy Ghost; we shall always be with you in glory as in martyrdom." St. Peter at the same time applied a red-hot iron to his forehead and said, "To thee I give the power of prophecy. *In hoc signo vinces.*" This story Lazzaretti told to the ignorant peasantry, with the addition that in the morning he awoke with the indelible sign on his forehead. Then raising his voice he cried, "Down upon your knees and adore the hand of God!" at the same time lifting his broad-flapped hat and showing the form of a heart, between two capital C's, branded on his forehead. Then those who had known him all his life fell down before him, kissed the hem of his coat, and became his followers. Next he became a preacher, and his vivid words, just suited to their nature, and his ideas, to them exalted, filled them with fervor, and they were bound still closer to him. He established himself in a hermitage on Monte Sacro, and it immediately became a centre for pilgrimages, made up of curiosity seekers and true followers, who brought him presents, for which he returned his benediction. His followers rapidly increased until they were numerous enough to build him a hermitage, on Monte Sabro, with twelve rooms, for his apostles, and a chapel containing images of the Virgin, St. Peter and himself, with a money box near the door. This was done by a collective effort, each Sunday hundreds of men, women and children carrying blocks of stone and other building material up the mountain, singing the Rosary on the way, until the building had been erected. The Sunday previous to his death it is said that three thousand people had ascended the mountain to hear him preach and prophecy. His was a popular religion for the peasantry. All work, all lands and property was to be divided in common, he to be the distributor, and such was the effect of his words, it is said, that even people of property gave over their possessions to him. Some of them, however, finding their expectations were not realized, attempted to get it back, and the "prophet" was arrested and thrown into prison, to be released, however, on trial, with his influence greatly enhanced from the fact of his having been a "martyr." An order was issued prohibiting his presence in the Province, and he spent some time in rambling around Italy and France, and experienced arrest for vagabondage. He recently returned to Monte Sabro, and speedily assumed his old influence in the eyes of the people. This time he made a great mistake. He previously had received a half protection from the Society for Catholic Interests, but on his return begun to inveigh against the priests, asserting that it was necessary to exterminate them all, and two-thirds of mankind. This strange declaration was made in a publication beginning with the following paragraph:—

"The New Messiah prophesies that within twelve years he will have annihilated all the Empires, Kingdoms, and Republics of the Universe, forming them into one sole Empire, from which will depend thirteen monarchies, including that of the Supreme Pontiff, who only will give laws to all the human races, reduced to a rigorous unity of religion, rites, and politics."

This is in brief a sketch of the life of this remarkable man as gathered from various sources, and which is a severe comment upon the alleged advancement of enlightenment in some portions of the world in this nineteenth century, which is said to be illumined by a flood of light, and but illustrates the fact that there is no shrewd knave who will not find dupes, no pretender but who can obtain followers. We, in Quebec, cannot afford to laugh at such evidences of the effect of superstition as this, but have plenty to do in endeavoring to educate a population who will not be easily led by such influences as those exerted by the "prophet." As we look at many men of influence during election times, the ridiculous, and sometimes barbarous, arguments often used to obtain votes, the possibility of such a result does not seem very near, although there is some light breaking.

THE ELECTIONS.

It is difficult to conceive that even the most sanguine Conservative ever dreamt of the results of yesterday's ballot as far as can be indicated by the returns already received. To the hour of our going to press one hundred and forty-nine constituencies have been heard from, which give the Government forty-nine votes, and the Opposition one hundred. The number of seats wrested by the Opposition from the Government is fifty-three, while the latter have gained but eight. By Provinces the returns are as follows: Ontario, Ministerials eighteen, Opposition, forty-five; Quebec, Ministerial, eighteen, Opposition, thirty-six; Nova Scotia, Ministerial, three, Opposition, ten; New Brunswick, Ministerial, ten, Opposition, three; Prince Edward Island, Ministerial, none, and Opposition six, showing the Government to be at this hour behind in all Provinces, except New Brunswick. From British Columbia the Government will have little to hope, while Manitoba is sure to go with the majority on whatever side it may be. The gains by provinces are as follows: In Ontario the Ministerialists gained four seats and lost twenty-six; in New Brunswick they gained three and lost two; in Prince Edward Island they gained none and lost two, in Quebec gained one and lost thirteen, and in Nova Scotia they gained one and lost eight. This presupposes a clear gain of forty-five seats or ninety on a division. As the Government might be said to have had a majority of forty-two on a division, the figures quoted would place them in a minority of about forty left on a division, provided that the unreported constituencies remained as before the election. The Conservtive victory has not been obtained without some losses which that party will regret. Sir John A. Macdonald has been rejected by that constituency which had for so long returned him, and the Hon. Peter Mitchell in the East had to succumb to Mr. Snowball. There are some returns which are anxiously being awaited. It is supposed that the Hon. Mr. Blake has been defeated in South Bruce. The Premier's return, however, is sure, although the full accounts have not yet been received. The latest returns give a tie to Centre Wellington, and Mr. Thomas White was at last been accepted by that accommodating constituency, Cardwell. Hon. Messrs. Cartwright and Jones have suffered defeat. It is impossible to surmise with any degree of accuracy the final result of the elections. It is possible that the more unaccessible constituencies in Ontario may turn out better for the Government than is indicated by the published figures, but this is hardly likely. It is evident that the hard times which are laid at the door of every government has had its results in this election, and that the promises of the Opposition leader to protect everybody have caused many to follow his call. It is to be hoped that their anticipations will be realized. It is to be also hoped that if it is ascertained that the Opposition will obtain the seats at the Ministerial benches, they will not be led by the present leader of the Opposition, whose offense for which he was previously hurled from office, can never be forgotton by those outside the country, if overlooked by those in it.

ANOTHER LESSON FROM FRANCE.

One of the surest and most reasonable antidotes for intemperance is an abundance of good wine. If self styled temperance men would promote the cause they profess to have at heart let them encourage the manufacture of wine and favor the importation of foreign wines by bringing the duties down to the lowest possible point. If you would see people who know how to use without abusing the good creatures of God, go to France and Switzerland, go to California. Such is the language of the lovers and drinkers of wine in Canada, and such is their remedy for the gigantic evils of intemperance. So Mr. Gladstone thought when some years ago he passed a Wine Bill which threw open the English market to French wines, and the result was that the people, in addition to the wine, drank more spirits than ever before, and drunkenness has ever since gone on increasing. The Rev. Dr. Cuyler, who visited California a short time ago, says the drunkenness in San Francisco exceeds that of any Eastern city. In France, the wine country *par excellence* of the whole world, the results are not such as to commend to us the proposed remedy for intemperance in other countries. During the last forty years the consumption of alcohol has risen from 1 59 litres (a litre is about 2 1-9 wine pints) per head to 2 54 litres. In those districts where the production of wine is most abundant, the consumption is less than the above average, but in the other districts it is much above that average. So formidable has alcoholic intemperance become in France that the people have begun to organize temperance societies. The *Univers Illustré* publishes an account of the sixth annual session of the French Temperance Society, which reads very much like the report of similar meetings in Great Britain or America. At the same time this society has not yet got any further than the moderation theory of temperance; but then we must remember that it took a number of years for the first American and English societies to arrive at the total abstinence doctrine. We are told that this Society includes in its membership the most illustrious names of the Magistracy, of the Institute, of the Academy of Medicine, and of the Administration. Dr. Decaisne, who writes the article in the *Univers*, declares that the "abuse of alcoholic liquors has become for this country a social question and a public danger of the highest importance, and unless a remedy is brought for the evil which is consuming us, France is threatened with incalculable dangers. Spirituous liquors, especially those manufactured with beet root and grain alcohols, are gradually being substituted for natural liquors, such as wine and cider." Such being the case in France, how can it be argued that our experience would be otherwise than here? The fact is that the use of fermented wine naturally begets an appetite for stronger liquors, and the attempt to substitute wine where the appetite for stronger drinks was already confirmed would be perfectly futile, as has been shown by the experience in England. We shall watch with curiosity the progress of the new reform movement in France. Its adherents will, doubtless, hesitate before deciding to give up the use of alcoholic wine in a country where that article is almost as common as bread; but the French are eminently logical, and no people in the world are more ready to follow out a principle to its legitimate conclusions.

SOCIALISM IN GERMANY.

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Reichstag on Monday indicates that there will be a terrible struggle over the socialistic question, and that the strongest measures will be taken to put an end to the agitation. The speech asserted that the Federal Government "thinks now, as formerly, that extraordinary measures are required to prevent the further extension of the already widespread evil, and to pave the way for its extinction, and that such measures should preserve the liberty of the citizens in general, and only prevent the abuse of the liberty by which the pernicious socialistic agitations threatens the foundation of life and all culture." The course the Government would pursue to accomplish this end may be gathered from the law presented to the Federal Council by Prussia. It would prohibit Democratic-Socialist Association meetings and publications, "tending to sap the bases of political and social order." By it any club or association may be prohibited by any State Government on a simple police order, and the persons offending against this order are to be tried by a court at Berlin composed of nine members. The jurisdiction of this court will not allow it to pass upon the character of the organization, but its enquiries are confined to the simple fact whether or not the accused has disobeyed the police, thus giving him no opportunity to explain his views or motives, the disobedience of the police order, whether right or wrong, constituting his whole crime. Any person belonging to a prohibited association, or who collects funds for it, or furnishes it a place of meeting, or distributes its publications will be liable to fine and imprisonment. The police also have the right of expelling from Germany any one engaged in propagating socialistic doctrines, and of closing printing offices devoted to the printing of socialistic publications. The law, as proposed, extends even further still, giving to the State Governments the right, with the approval of the Federal Council, of proclaiming a sort of state of siege in their respective territories by which the carrying of arms, meetings of any kind, and the distribution of any publications, whatever, shall require a police permit. The result of such a law as this would not likely be the most satisfactory. If the people are subdued in this manner they will simply be converted into sullen, discontented, murderous serfs; while, if the evil were permitted to take its course, the probability is that it would not take very long to outgrow itself. It is not probable that such a bill as this will ever pass the Reichstag, even with all the influence of Bismark, and the reaction consequent on the attempted assassination of the Emperor; an there are many minds strongly opposed to the socialistic movement who would rather risk all its results than have such a condition of things as the proposed law would inaugurate—the making of every man either a policeman or a criminal.

FREE-TRADERS, FORWARD!

You may convince a protectionist a thousand times that protection cannot extend our market or build up our manufactures in any permanent way, he is ever back again to the same old story—that the United States shut out our manufactures, and that it is only fair that we should shut out theirs; and, without considering for a moment what the effects would be, he declares himself for those who have promised to shut out the Americans, and so make the country prosperous. Now, we may as well dismiss from our minds the sin of our neighbors in selling us goods too cheap, a process which seems to carry with it its own punishment, and consider the question as it really affects us, namely, whether this country will certainly be benefited by the change proposed if carried, and indeed whether such a change as would avail to exclude American exports is possible at all. If we are to keep out American manufactures, we must impose a prohibitory duty on all classes of goods that are or can be manufactured in the country. A prohibitory duty yields no revenue, so that still other duties would need to be imposed on articles that we cannot manufacture. The tax-payers would pay the one set of duties to the manufacturers and the other set to the Government. The prohibitory duty would exclude not only American goods, but English and foreign goods as well, and the latter much more than the former, seeing that the Americans are protected against European manufacturers by their geographical position, the Europeans having the ocean carriage against them. England, the London *Times* says, will not quarrel with us for even such an unfilial proceeding as shutting out her manufactures. John Bull so much values the constitutional freedom and self-government of his children that he will not even bring pressure to bear when their course touches him in the sensitive nerves of his pocket. But we are given at the same time to understand that England would in such a case have the smallest possible belief in Canadian professions of attachment to the Imperial connection, and her people will in return have the smallest possible practical reason for any extravagant fondness for their present colonial relations. When we have excluded American manufactures then we shall have accomplished two things: We shall have the country taxed to pay a profit on manufactures in the country, and we shall have estranged ourselves from all foreign countries, and reduced to a minimum our foreign commerce. Our shipping trade would then have to be sustained on exports alone, which would have to pay freights both ways, and we have learned from the example of the United States how a shipping trade gets on under such circumstances. These are the results that would follow if the idea which this cry against American imports involves were fully carried out. Of course every protectionist will at once reply that he does not want all that, only a revision of the tariff. Sir John Macdonald said in his Dominion Square, Montreal, speech, that if the Americans would give us free-trade, we would give them free-trade, and if they should impose a heavy tariff against us, we should do the same against them, and then he caught himself and added, "in so far as it may be to our own advantage to do so." This saving clause may mean anything or nothing, but it is quite plain that any changes that may be proposed must be moves greater or less in the direction of prohibitory tariff, and in so far as they are such they would certainly be moves in the direction of the state of things that we have portrayed. It is very easy, as we have over and over again said, to talk generally about protection. The difficulty will come when it comes to putting on individual duties. We sometimes almost wish the many who are talking protection so much just now might get a chance to put their schemes into practice. The squabbling for increased duties would be as pretty to look at as a boy's scramble for marbles. The disappointment of most of the scramblers would be interesting, as it is very probable that but little increase would be made in any direction. If any sensible change were made the people would have a practical experiment in the art of bribing Fortune to be propitious to them. It would be a very expensive experiment, however. There would be the usual experience—an illusory expansion to begin with, and then a reaction in proportion to it. It took the United States a dozen years to run through their era of expansion, as it was supported by a rapid growth and increase of settlement throughout an enormous country, and their internal area of free trade is very large, but they have reached the point at which their supposed wealth has been wiped out, and many of their supposed happy industrial classes scattered as paupers about their cities, and Communism is running rampant. We have had our share, and always will have a share in their hard times, as we have no means of preventing the currents of unemployed labor from flowing our way. It is going, apparently, to take them some years longer to learn that protection has done them nothing but mischief; but they will learn that also. It would take Canada a shorter time to reach the limit of her expansive power, as her market is so much less, and it would probably not be so long before prevalent errors of political economy would be connected in the popular mind, as wiser doctrines are likely to prevail before very long in the country which we have such a fancy for copying from. Still, as we have said, it would be an expensive experiment. Every available vote should, therefore, be cast against it, wherever protection or free trade is the practical issue at the polls. Of course there are local contests where the candidates are not pronounced on this issue, and where they are more divided on other points, but protection and free trade seems to be the general battle-cry of the elections.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF TURKISH GOVERNMENTS.

The manner and reason of the slaying of Mehemet Ali Pasha brings out into strong relief the difficulties which Turkish Governments have to contend with. If Mr. Gladstone's course means anything, it is that if England had supported Russia at the first Conference, what was accomplished afterwards by much bloodshed could have been accomplished without it. Certainly this deplorable murder of Mehemet Ali does not much look like that. The trouble has always been less in the Turkish statesmen, who have to be dealt with in negotiations, than in the people whose destinies they were supposed to sway, but did not, because they could not enforce their will against religious or national passions. Turkish statesmen knew enough to understand that the resistance of the fiat of Europe of two such powers as England and Russia—would be useless. But the Turkish people did not understand this, and it may safely be said that they never would have understood it without the sharp lesson which the Russians administered. Even with all that bloody fighting, peoples of small numbers in Turkey have not yet learned that they must submit to the decrees of great nations. The resistance made to the occupation of Bosnia and the Herzegovina is a sufficient proof of this, but if anything further was needed, no more than what has taken place in regard to Mehemet Ali could be asked. The belief that he was come to enforce the engagements of the Turkish Government was sufficient to ensure for him a brutal death. Turkish statesmen have known what forces they had to deal with, what was possible, and what was not possible. The central authority has not been sufficiently strong to ensure obedience to its will, and so its promises in regard to reforms have been so utterly ineffective that they have been regarded as empty promises, made without any intention of fulfilment. Turkish statesmen, knowing the mine on which they were standing, might well heartily desire the reforms which they promised, and at the same time encounter such tremendous difficulties, on any attempt to enforce them, that they would give up in despair. The difficulties in Turkey have not been, and are not now, such as can be solved by moral force. Only strong military power can solve the problems of Turkish government. The difficulties of the position previous to the recent great war were such that they could only be settled by the sword.

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.

It is not generally known that one of the most stringent laws in our country is intended to repress the evil custom of betting on the elections, and whose effects are likely to be felt not only in regard to public morality but to the freer use of the ballot. This act provides that in case any person uses or knowingly allows any part of his premises to be used for the purpose of recording or registering any bet or wager, or selling any pool; or keeps, exhibits, or employs, or knowingly allows to be kept, exhibited or employed in any part of any premises under his control, any device or apparatus for the purpose of recording or registering any bet or wager, or selling any pool; or becomes the custodian or repository of any money, property or valuable thing staked, waged or pledged, or records or registers any bet or wager, or sells any pools—upon the result of any political or municipal election, such person is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to be imprisoned in any common jail for any term less than one year, with or without hard labor, and to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars. This is the letter of the law, and it must have no little influence in putting an end to the evil practice of betting on the elections, which has often been made one means of bribing voters. The influence of this law may not be very great directly, but indirectly it will be most powerful. When it is illegal to bet it is illegal to pay bets made against the law, and the fear of law-breaking is likely to have a deterrent effect upon the loser, even if the gainer is willing to take the risk. Betting, whether at races or at elections, or on any other pretence, should be abolished in every legitimate manner, and the discredit cast over it by a standing law, even if that law can never be directly enforced, must have a great effect in reducing the evil to the lowest condition.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

SEPTEMBER, 1878.

The intense excitement prevailing in every Province, relating to the political and personal issues before the country, will render any mere business discussion like a voice in the wilderness. We have no desire to cast any reflection upon the most active attention being given to the political questions of the day by any persons, however temporarily inconvenient to their own affairs, and obstructive to the general business of the country. The practical government of the country is at this period thrown upon the whole people, and nothing is more desirable than that the practical knowledge and experienced judgment of those who conduct the mercantile life, on which the weal or woe of the country depends, should be brought to bear in deciding by whom and by what policy the Government is to be conducted for some years to come. "High politics" are happily outside the sphere of Canada. We have very common-place interests only to cherish, those interests being almost wholly the material, the financial well-being of the people at large. If our merchants and farmers would take this to heart and wrest the domination of political power from the hands of mere party hacks and self-seeking professional busy-bodies, it would be difficult for whatever men succeed to power to help reflecting on their policy and administration, the sound common-sense tact, prescience and economy which generally characterize men engaged in active mercantile pursuits. The governing of Canada is as much a matter of business as keeping a store, and, although this view takes some of the romance out of politics, it is the view which, at this crisis especially, must be taken by our future ministers if the existing depression is to be alleviated, so far as it can be, by the public policy of the Government and our progressive development is to be assured. Now, facts are not party issues; and one fact is very serious, the public expenditure for three years has exceeded the income over five million dollars. We do not say who, or if anyone, is to blame for this, but we must express regret that amid the daily outpour of rhetoric from present and expectant ministers not one reference has yet been made as to the wisest way of paying off that debt and preventing such a scandal in the future; for scandal it is for man or nation to spend more than its income for three successive years. Another fact is that although the country is so severely depressed there is no promise made from any quarter that a policy of thoroughly honest retrenchment will be made in administering public affairs. Less recrimination about the past and more calm, honest, statesmanlike discussion of the future, would be heard if our business men would bring their good sense to bear during the present crisis, and our financial prospects would be all the better for receiving some of that attention now being so lavishly paid to utterly dead issues and personal snarls. The unusually wet season has given an enormous yield of grass and roots, cattle will be reared cheaply for some time to come, and an impetus be thereby given to the export trade. But farmers have been holding on largely to wheat, confident of realizing war prices; say we hear of some who, on the strength of this faith, have rebuilt barns and improved their homesteads, only to find now that they have added to their mortgages and crippled themselves and their families for many years. We have every confidence in stating that the folly of holding on to grain, in hope of abnormal prices being realized, has cost some of the farmers in certain districts as much as the value of their whole average year's harvest of such grain, and inflicted upon the stores, and all with whom they have trading relations, most serious inconveniences and losses. The following is the last official return of the banks of Ontario and Quebec compared with previous month:

LIABILITIES.

	July 31, '78.	June 30, '78
Capital authorized	$63,966,666	$63,966,666
Capital paid up	58,050,540	58,041,461
Circulation	$16,528,096	$17,162,611
Government Deposits	5,577,183	5,821,651
Public Deposits on demand	33,320,090	33,149,081
Public Deposits at notice	26,059,050	25,797,494
Due Banks in Canada	1,384,644	1,857,752
Due to other Banks in foreign Countries	1,628,084	1,564,106
Other liabilities	127,821	157,723
	$84,644,898	$85,510,418

ASSETS.

	July 31, '78.	June 30, '78
Specie and Provincial Notes	$12,631,282	$12,644,908
Notes and cheques of other Banks	3,426,325	3,678,208
Due from Banks in Canada	3,411,539	3,875,110
Due from Banks in foreign countries	5,594,830	5,595,210
Available Assets	$25,062,976	$25,793,436
Government stock	1,881,461	2,550,637
Loans to Government	1,152,843	948,158
Loans to Corporations	3,686,438	3,541,908
Discounts current	112,463,723	113,569,240
Notes overdue	6,006,782	5,880,664
Real Estate	1,895,704	1,899,924
Bank premises	3,105,662	3,110,320
Other assets	1,466,719	1,422,529
	$156,723,308	$158,724,816

The contraction of a number of the above tiems all arise from the continuance of the dull times. Discounts were lessened $1,105,000 in July, yet the current credit balances increased $300,000; the mutual indebtedness of the banks to each other fell $470,000; the amount of notes and cheques held also fell $260,000; the sum due from the banks to each other shrank $450,000, and circulation dropped off to the extent of $630-000, all these large items telling the same story of contracted business operations. We regret, though not surprised, to see a further sum of $126,000 added to overdue notes, three-fourths of which, however, is set down as "secured," whatever that may mean. A large operation is noticeable in Government stock. In June the Bank of British North America held $1,427,683 of Government debentures; in July they reduced this holding down to $342,339. A portion of these securities appear to have gone to the Bank of Commerce, as in July they added to this stock $416,168. As we cannot approve of the practice of a bank locking up its funds in such securities, we are glad to see this item largely reduced. Banks do not hold their charters to become stockholders in either governments or any other organization which has to raise money on debentures or shares, and the less the capital and deposits of a bank are put into such mere cupboards the better for the stockholders, depositors and public.

KEARNEY, the blatant Communist, has been denounced by a large number of workingmen in the employ of a Newark, N. J., firm which the unscrupulous fellow had maligned. The majority of sagacious workingmen throughout the Middle States and the East are said to see pretty clearly through the demagogue and feel indisposed to allow him to make any raids upon their pockets—evidently his chief object in life being to procure as fat a living at as small an amount of physical exertion as is compatible with success, and all of course in the interest of the workingman!

FREE SPEECH seems to be at a discount in some parts of the Southern States at present. A few days since the Republicans privately called a meeting near Sumpter, in South Carolina. After the speaking had begun one Colonel Earle appeared with about one hundred white men and demanded a division of the time in order to reply to the speeches of the colored men. The Republican speakers declined on the ground that it was a Republican meeting, and would not yield. In the course of the controversy Mr. Lee, a lawyer of considerable ability, was knocked down and taken from the meeting to Sumpter Court House in a carriage, where he was finally liberated. According to a correspondent outside of two or three counties on the seaboard, it is impossible for a Republican to make a speech in South Carolina in safety. All this does not look as if Governor Hampton intends keeping the promises so profusely made at the time of his election. It must be confessed that South Carolina is far behind Canada in the science of bulldozing speakers in political meetings. Let a deputation be sent to Montreal, and, doubtless, they will return well provided with receipts for squelching obnoxious speakers without "hurting anybody." They might also invest in a brass band while here, and thus prove a source of profit to one citizen, at least, of the city to which they will be so deeply indebted.

A REMARKABLE STRIKE was suggested at a recent workingmen's meeting in France in favor of International Arbitration, it being nothing less than an international strike against war,—"a refusal by the masses to fight at the command of their rulers." The speaker who recommended this course described the European monarchs as the real Socialists, they having just made a division of what did not belong to them. Amongst those invited to be present on this occasion were Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc, who sent letters. The latter in his letter said that something more than a mere arbitrary tribunal is wanted. One had just finished its work; but the Treaty of Berlin gave nothing to Italy, because it had not made itself sufficiently feared; it gave nothing to France because it was absorbed in the work of restoration, and was "interested in being disinterested;" it took Bessarabia from Roumania, Russia's ally in the war, because it had the fault of not being a great power; it let England take Cyprus, and Austria Bosnia, because they were not reckoned among the weak; and, lastly, it had given a large slice to Russia because it could say, "*Nominer Leo.*" He, however, felt that the principles advocated at the meeting would advance; that "the Utopia of to-day is frequently the "truth of to-morrow." It appears from this meeting that the principles of the "Peace at any Price" party in England are taking root in France as well as in other countries, and when the agitation is encouraged by such men as Louis Blanc and Victor Hugo there is every probability of their becoming an article of faith with the French people, who, by the former, are taught that the reverses under the Third Napoleon are the direct result of the victories of the First; that an excess of misery is all that has been gained by the masses of the Prussian population by their recent great victories, and that the unanimous lesson taught by avenging history is "woe to the victors."

THE MAYOR OF BELFAST, Ireland, has attained an unenviable notoriety by issuing a proclamation prohibiting Sunday-school, trade, and other processions in that city. This action appears to have been taken as a kind of forlorn hope to prevent disturbances, whose excuse is these processions, but which are the result of a weak-minded policy like that of the Mayor of Montreal. A party of Sunday-school children would not be as difficult to disperse as a fanatical mob of rowdies, the Mayor knows, and, to prevent a disturbance, he disperses the little boys and girls and permits the rowdies to go about their business—rowdies who, a few days ago, wrecked three Protestant churches in Belfast, whose inhabitants are chiefly Protestant, and filled the hospital with wounded men. As might have been expected, the Mayor's action has had a result directly opposite to that intended. The ship carpenters have expressed their intention of walking in procession, and men of other trades have determined to assist them in this protest against what is considered an infringement upon the liberty of an entire community. There is much in this for our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens in Montreal to consider. Would not Montreal feel itself humiliated if the Mayor were forced to prohibit Sunday-school processions to prevent them from being attacked by rowdies of a different religion, which was done at Bundoran in July? Yet the principles as enunciated by Mayor Beaudry, Sir Francis Hincks and Mr. Murphy, if acted on, must naturally lead to this. If, in the case of any procession which is threatened, the processionists who are weak must be stopped by the police, and arrested on the proclamation of a Mayor, and the disorderly mob encouraged by success, in Montreal as in Belfast, we may expect to see bands of rowdies arraying themselves against Sunday-school children, and our Mayor exerting himself to prevent processions of children that he may not be troubled to fulfil his duties in protecting citizens against infuriated mobs.

THE ORANGE QUESTION.

THE ENQUETE CLOSED.

Messrs. Andrew McNally and Hugh Blake Scott were examined, and Col. George Smith was re-examined, after which Sergt. Richardson was called. In the meantime all the defendants' bail was surrendered; they were not, however, committed to custody, but were released on their own recognizances.

EVIDENCE OF SERGEANT RICHARDSON.

WATSON RICHARDSON was next sworn and said: I am Sergeant of the City Police of Montreal.

Q. Look at the book "E" produced on behalf of the prosecution, as also the book marked "H", produced by the witness, George Smith, purporting to be the Constitution and Laws of the Loyal Orange Association of British America, and state whether you recognize the said books as containing in reality the Constitution and Laws of the Loyal Orange Association of British America? A. I decline to answer.

Q. For what reason? A. That it might criminate myself.

Q. Look at the cross-examination of Dunbar Browne, examined as a witness in this case, and state whether, in answer to the question as to what were the aim and objects of the Orange Association, you agree with him in the answer he has given? A. I decline to answer.

Q. Compare Mr. Browne's statement with the general declaration on the first and second page on the books "E" and "H," and state whether you find that the aim and objects of the Orange Association are therein set forth in almost the same words? A. I decline to answer for the same reason.

Mr. CARTER (to His Honor)—I don't want to enter into an argument, but I think the witness should answer.

WITNESS on second consideration replied: Yes—it corresponds with the statements made by Mr. Browne. (That statement referred to is quoted in the testimony of a previous witness.)

Q. Where is the Orange Lodge? A. Over the Prince of Wales Reading-room; I cannot say on which flat it is, but I know it is not on the ground flat.

Q. Did you see any of the defendants when they were arrested on the 12th July last? I saw some of them. There were Thomas Ingram and Fred Hamilton. I saw them on horseback in front of the Orange Hall on St. James street, where we were stationed on the 12th July. I was on duty with the armed party of police. The armed party consisted of fifty-eight men and four sergeants. We marched from the City Hall at eight o'clock a.m., and remained under arms until half-past five.

Q. How long did the two defendants remain in front of the hall? A. About twenty minutes, when they were arrested.

Q. State for what purpose you think the two defendants were on horseback? A. For the purpose of leading those in the Orange Hall to church.

Q. They generally call persons on horseback on such occasions, "Marshal's"? A. Yes. I did not see that they had any regalia, nor did I notice anything on the hat that one of them wore.

Q. Did you see any other there? A. I saw David Grant, a defendant, and Alderman Mercer, in company with the Mayor, coming out of the building. I did not speak to any of them.

Q. Had you any conversation with any of them previous to the 12th July? A. No.

Q. Are you aware that the Orangemen intended to walk on that day? A. So I saw by the papers.

Q. Were you present when the Orangemen were removed from the hall in cabs? A. Yes. I was in charge of the party, under instructions from the Mayor, to send the Orangemen home. I sent two policemen home with each cab.

Q. How many were there so removed? A. Cannot say exactly. Some cabs contained three, some four, and some six. There were forty cabs engaged. I cannot say there were a hundred removed, more or less.

Q. From the number of cabs so employed, could you not state whether more than fifty were removed from the Orange Hall? A. Yes. There must have been over fifty.

Cross-examined by Mr. DOUTRE:

Q. Did you hear the Mayor or anybody connected with the Corporation or police force, or any one else, expressing any apprehension that any riot or breach of the peace might originate from the Orangemen on the 12th July last? A. I did not.

From whom was a breach of the peace apprehended? A. From the party opposed to the Orangemen.

REV. C. A. DOUDIET'S TESTIMONY

was then proceeded with by Mr. E. Carter, Q.C.

Q. Can you state whether on the 12th July last it was the intention of the Orangemen to walk in procession from their Lodge? A. By the newspapers I had information that that was the intention of the Orangemen on that day, but I had no official information on the subject. I derived my information from the proclamation that appeared in the newspapers, signed "David Grant," I think, County Master. (The proclamation was produced and handed to witness.) Yes, this is the one. I also saw the advertisement in paper "B," headed "Orange Programme," over the signature "John Hamilton, Secretary."

Q. Do you know David Grant? A. Yes. I have known him for some time. I recognize him here. I cannot say that I know the signature on the "Proclamation" referred to him, but I presume it does.

Q. Do you know Frederick Hamilton, one of the defendants? A. I know one of them. (Pointing to defendant) I know him by sight, but I don't know whether his name is Frederick or John. I don't know Ingram, that I am aware of, nor Gibson. I may have seen both of them, but I cannot say.

WITNESS deposed he did not remember having seen David Grant sign his name, nor had he seen his signature, to the best of his recollection.

Q. By Mr. BARNARD—Please look at exhibit "E," and state if, to your knowledge, it really contains the laws and Constitution of the Orange Order? A. It appears to do so; but, as to my knowledge, I decline to answer.

Q. On what grounds? A. Because as the prosecution makes it a crime to be an Orangeman, I decline to criminate myself and others, as I could not answer the question unless I were an Orangeman.

Q. Is it not the case that the exhibit shows you is an authorized publication of the Order; that several editions of the book have been openly printed and distributed to a very large number of copies—this to your personal knowledge? A. I suppose I may answer this question by another. I want to know if the prosecution considers this an authorized edition? If the prosecution holds exhibit "E" to be the authorized Constitution of the Orange Order, on what grounds is the action based against the defendants?

Mr. BARNARD—Please answer my former question and dispense with asking questions.

WITNESS—I could not say to my personal knowledge that several editions have been distributed. I express my hope that it may be shown it is an authorized edition. I cannot say so, however, to my personal knowledge. Beyond what I see on the cover I have no personal knowledge of the fact. That is an edition I have never seen.

Q. Without expressing any opinion as to the character of the book, is it one with which you are personally acquainted? A. I have never seen this edition, and cannot, therefore, tell what is in it.

Q. Please look at "E." A. Do you mean that I should read it from beginning to end?

Mr. BARNARD—Don't evade my question. Please look at it, and take the proper time to give an answer.

WITNESS—It would take twenty-four hours at least to compare it with an Edition I have seen.

Mr. BARNARD—Then let us adjourn. I will give you twenty-four hours.

WITNESS—I appeal to Mr. Desnoyers, P.M. It is

AN INSULT TO THE PROTESTANT CHURCH,

to which belong. I will not be trifled with in this way. We meet as gentlemen and are not used to this thing.

Mr. BERNARD—I will give you 48 hours if you like.

Mr. DOUTRE—But we object to this. We want to close this thing. The witness must be examined here.

Mr. BARNARD (to Mr. DOUTRE)—If the witness wants to read the book through he can do so.

Mr. DOUDIET—I cannot examine the book by this time to-morrow. My duties as a clergyman are pressing at this time of the week. I see you only want to gain time.

Mr. BARNARD—I have no intention of seeming wanting in respect to you, and I cannot give you my reasons.

Mr. DOUDIET—I know that. I only speak in a "Pickwickian" sense. If you are satisfied with me answering as to the general declaration it contains I will answer you. It seems to me at a cursory glance to be similar to an edition I have seen. But the edition which I have seen may not be authorized for any personal knowledge that I have in the matter.

Mr. BARNARD—Have you the edition to which you refer in your possession? A. I have.

Q. Have you any objection to produce it? A. I decline to answer.

Q. On what grounds? A. On the grounds that the prosecution should be satisfied with the one they have, and the means they have taken to get it.

Q. Please explain yourself? A. I refer you to the evidence of other witnesses published on this point.

Q. When you allude to the means taken by the prosecution to get the exhibit produced, or any of them, please avoid insinuations and state what you mean? A. I mean no more than the sworn evidence as shown in this matter, and not having any personal knowledge further in this matter, I cannot state more.

Q. Do you refuse to produce a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Loyal Orange Association in your possession? A. That question assumes that the copy in my possession is really the constitution and laws of the Loyal Orange Association, whilst I stated before that I have no personal knowledge of its being what is here assumed—an authorized edition. And I refuse to produce it.

Mr. BARNARD—The question assumes no such thing as you suppose. Do you refuse to produce the copy you have, such as it is? A. I do.

Mr. BARNARD—Then we shall have to see, when the Magistrate comes, whether you are bound. We will proceed in the meantime.

Q. Is it not a fact that sermons of yours have been reported at length in the newspapers, as delivered by you in your capacity as chaplain of the Loyal Orange Association? A. I have been so reported.

Q. Have you been so reported repeatedly? A. I may have been.

Q. Were you reported in particular as having in that capacity preached a sermon on the Twelfth of July last, in which you alluded with great force to the right of the Orangemen to walk on that day, irrespective of any consequences that might ensue? A. The report of the sermon I preached will speak for itself; if at any time, I should be on my trial, for what I said, I will defend it.

WITNESS—I refer to the reports of the *Witness* and *Star*.

Q. And you acknowledge, do you not, the exactness of these reports? A. They are correct upon the whole.

Q. Furnished by yourself, probably? A. Partly.

Q. And you never protested against their being incorrect? A. No. I did not.

Q. Are you a duly ordained minister of the Gospel? A. I am a minister of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, in good standing.

Q. Are you aware that an offer has been made to drop all criminal proceedings against the defendants, provided they would co-operate in obtaining an authoritative and final decision as to the legality of the Order, and the right of Orangemen to walk in procession on the streets

of the city, with or without regalia? A. Your question makes me aware of it for the first time in a definite form.

Q. You had seen it in the newspapers before? A. I saw something of it, but did not pay much attention to it.

Q. Are you aware that the arrest of the defendants was made merely for the purpose of making it a test case, upon the recommendation of a number of Protestant magistrates and the unanimous recommendation of the Press of the city, for the purpose of avoiding the risk of riots and bloodshed in the future? A. I am not aware of it, having been until now under the impression that the defendants were arrested upon the deposition of a certain Lawrence Patrick Murphy, an expressman, himself one of the class most opposed to Orangemen.

Q. You alluded just now to the sworn evidence in this case, that you were well acquainted with it when you spoke of the means adopted by the prosecution to obtain their exhibits, did you not? A. I noticed particularly the part alluded to in the question, but having been several times absent from town, I do not profess to be familiar with every part of the published evidence.

Q. Have you read the evidence of Mr. Mercer? A. I don't recollect it just now.

Q. And do you say you never heard strong efforts were made by the friends of peace on the 11th July last to induce the Orangemen to abandon their intention to walk in procession, on the understanding that proceedings would be taken to test, for the future, in a final and constitutional manner, the questions of law involved? A. I have not. I was very busy at the time. I have no other recollection than threats. There may have been.

Q. Then I understand you to say that you have never heard of conferences during the night preceding the 12th between the leaders of the Orangemen and various Protestant magistrates, who were anxious that the Orangemen should not walk, and the legal question should be quietly tested? A. Reading the evening papers I must have seen anything that was made public, published on or after the 12th.

Q. Do you say you must have seen in the newspapers the reports of the meeting to which the previous question refers? A. I think I must have, but I have no distinct recollection of that meeting.

Q. But you have no doubt, have you, that such meetings took place? A. No more doubt than is to be attached to the majority of newspaper reports; I have no personal knowledge.

Q. Have you read the reports of the evidence of Mr. A. McNally? A. I have.

Q. Consequently you know that he swears that he was given to understand by Mr. Doutre, counsel for the defendant, by Mr. D. Grant, one of the defendants, and Col. George Smith, now present, that it was the intention of the defence, at some future stage of the proceedings, to admit one of the material facts upon which the present prosecution rests? A. I would prefer to have that part of Mr. McNally's deposition read to me before I answered. (This part of Mr. McNally's evidence, published yesterday, was then read to the witness.)

Mr. Barnard—Now will you answer my question?

Witness—It strikes me that it was Mr. McNally's own opinion, rather than that of Mr. Doutre, Col. Smith or David Grant. I think that is the meaning Mr. McNally would convey; it is not very clear.

Q. Is it not true that Mr. McNally swears that he was given to understand the facts would be admitted at some future stage of the proceedings?

Witness—The deposition read to me does not bear that out. Mr. McNally makes use of the term "it was hinted," which does not necessarily mean that he was told.

Q. Please state under your oath whether you sincerely believe that you are exposed to any criminal prosecution if you answer the questions which you have declined to answer, and whether your fear of the prosecution is your real reason for refusing? A. To the first part of the question I answer I don't know. Not being a lawyer I do not know what twists the prosecution may assume to an extinct statute. To the second part I say my past record has proved that fear cannot influence my action.

Q. Therefore your fear of a prosecution does not influence your refusal to answer, is that it? A. Fear of any kind does not influence me at all, being and having been for thirty-five years in Montreal a law-abiding citizen.

Q. Therefore, why do you decline to answer? A. Because, in my opinion, the present

PROSECUTION IS UNJUST AND LAWLESS.

Q. Why is it lawless and unjust? A. Because it expresses the assumption of a lawless mob to trample down civil rights.

Q. The civil rights of the Orangemen? A. The civil rights of British subjects of a Protestant Queen, including Orangemen, Irish Catholics and any other law-abiding subjects.

Q. Considering the legal right of Orangemen to walk in procession with regalia is questionable and doubtful, and their walking in the present state of things is taken by the majority of the population of Montreal to be a provocation and insult, are you willing by admitting the undoubted fact in connection with the existence of the order of which you are the Chaplain, to aid in having the legal question judicially and quietly tested, or do you prefer, on the ground that you are afraid of a criminal prosecution, which you say you are not, to expose the City of Montreal and its inhabitants of all denominations to riot and bloodshed? A. There are four assumptions in this question which I repudiate before giving any answer to it at all.

Q. What are these assumptions? A. The first is that walking in procession to church with regalia is taken as an insult to the majority of the population of Montreal. I deny the assumption. The second assumption is that I am the Chaplain of the Order, which the prosecution have to prove but have not proved. Thirdly, the question assumes that I am afraid to expose myself to a criminal prosecution, which I am not. Lastly, it ascribes to the Orangemen the supposed danger to citizens of riot and bloodshed—facts, until now, having shown the rioting, murder and incendiaries to come from their opponents.

Q. You are asked instead of repudiating the assumption, to answer the question. Will you now answer? A. I cannot answer the question in this shape. It will have to be cleared of these assumptions before I can answer.

Q. If there is no danger for you of a criminal prosecution, why do you decline admitting the facts within your knowledge which will aid in having the question legally tested? A. Because I will not aid in any way a party who employed men as special constables last Twelfth, one of whom,

THREATENED ME WITH ASSASSINATION

at the church door.

Q. That is your sermon (produced), published in the Witness of the Twelfth of July, marked K? A. I delivered it.

Witness—I decline to answer whether the minister who preached to the Orangemen is called a chaplain or not. The name chaplain is a common one applied to the ministry.

Cross-examined by Mr. Doutre.

Q. On the 12th day of July last did the fact of the Orangemen not walking to church in regalia, protect persons known to favor the Orangemen from insults and threats? A. It did not; as a proof, my wife and myself wearing no party colors whatever, were followed from a door by three ruffians armed with clubs, but the accidental fact of turning into Bagg's lane instead of going down St. Lawrence Main street made them lose our track. As before stated, at the church door a special constable said in our hearing "You Orange sons, &c., you will not come out of this church alive." I was not then wearing any party colors whatever.

Q. In one of your answers you have spoken of incendiaries. What did you mean when you made use of the word? A. I simply referred to the well known fact that some six weeks ago the house adjoining mine was fired during the night a proceeding with which I had been threatened since the 12th of July. The house so set on fire was not occupied, and it was the only means of reaching me, as I keep an armed watch.

This closed the case.

At noon Saturday, Mr. M. C. Desnoyers P.M., heard the arguments of the counsel in the case in the Grand Jury room. The room was filled to its utmost capacity.

In opening, Mr. Barnard, one of the counsel for the prosecution, said the grounds on which he claimed a committal are two: 1st, That it has been proved that defendants belong to an illegal order, as shown by chap. 10 Cons. Statutes of Lower Canada, sec. 6, as amended by 29th Victoria, section 46. In the second place he claimed under the common law that defendants had no right to march in procession in the streets in a manner calculated to provoke a breach of the public peace. The learned counsel then cited the law which has reference to alleged illegal societies, under which he claims the Orange Order comes. The amended Act, he contended, was even plainer, and only excepted the order of Freemasons—no mention being made of any other society. It was quite out of question to talk of this statute being out of force. It was plain that its provisions go to punish members of associations whose proceedings are secret. It only remained, therefore, as to the quality of the evidence. The learned counsel then cited By-law 38, sec. 13, of the alleged rules and constitution of the Orange Order produced in evidence and which refers to the "obligation" enforced upon members of the Order to keep secret the proceedings of the Order. The evidence itself went to show that the Order was not only a secret, but a very secret association. The learned counsel then proceeded to animadvert upon the character of the evidence, which he termed "a part of the conspiracy to prevent the evidence coming out." It also tended to show that the Order had determined to walk in procession in Montreal. He believed that had the witnesses conscientiously believed in the principles of the Order to which they belonged, he (Mr. Barnard) would have been the first to protect them, so long as they showed they believed they were right. But the witnesses had resorted to a system of

PETTY SNEAKING EQUIVOCATION;

to practices and means of which they ought to be ashamed. Where was the magistrate who would have permitted such a continuation of weak, insipid evidence? Had the Orangemen believed the order to to have been worthy of their sacrificing themselves, they would at once have admitted their connection with it, and have willingly acquiesced to any reasonable method of testing their right. Then he (the learned counsel) would have respected their convictions and have met them in a fair and liberal spirit.

Mr. Barnard then proceeded to review the evidence of Mr. Dunbar Browne (already published), who was willing to go to any length to

PLAY PARTY PRANKS,

and who had shown himself as much a partisan as any one. The learned counsel next touched upon the evidence of Alderman Mercer and Colonel Geo. Smith, the latter of whom, he said, was an official high in the Orange Order.

Colonel Smith—Don't you say that again, please. You have said it very often—too often.

Mr. Desnoyers, P.M.—You must not interrupt the counsel. Go on, Mr. Barnard.

Mr. Barnard then reviewed the evidence of the other witnesses, dwelling particularly upon that of Mr. Andrew McNally, who had strangely and mysteriously come under the influence of Messrs. Grant, Smith and Doutre—in what way he could not say. That evidence, however, was perfectly clear, as proved by the fact that witness said it was his impression that it was the intention of the defence to admit the fact of the existence of the order at some later stage of the proceedings. It would have been better for them to have acknowledged at first that the book containing the laws and constitution of the Orange Order was an authorized edition. But it had been proved beyond any doubt that there would have been a riot had the Orange procession taken place. There was and could be no doubt on this point.

The evidence of Sir Francis Hincks was next referred to, particularly that portion of it having reference to societies whose processions were calculated to produce a breach of the peace. He (Mr. Barnard) held

THERE WAS NO SUCH RIGHT

on the statutes for any use of the street beyond individual locomotion, unless the permission of the municipal authorities was first obtained.

Mr. Doutre—Cite your authority.

Mr. Carter—I will get it.

Mr. Barnard then continued his argument bearing upon the restriction under oath of members of the order to intermarry with Roman Catholics, which was neither required by law nor recognized. Other oaths were also cited as alleged Orange oaths which were not required by the law of morality or any other law.

Mr. Carter by this time returned with his authority, and cited p. 388, 1st Russell on Crimes. This reads:

"And it has been well laid down by a very "learned judge, that 'any meeting assembled "'under such circumstances, as according to the "'opinion of rational and firm men are likely to "'produce danger to the tranquillity and peace of "'the neighborhood, is an unlawful assembly.'"

This closed Mr. Barnard's speech.

Mr. J. Doutre followed by remarking he did not intend to speak at any length. There was not a magistrate

WHO WOULD DARE COMMIT

the defendants upon the evidence produced. He then proceeded to speak of the reasons which led to the section upon which the charge was founded. These reasons were that that statute was framed to punish a society organized in 1837 called the "Sons of Liberty." The prosecution had made that section very expansive. The learned counsel held that the preamble of an act was made a part of the law, in proof of which he cited Consolidated Statutes of Canada, Chap. 5, Sec. 6, p. 31, 28th clause, and the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada, c. 1, sec 13. He would also show that the preamble and law already cited had been amalgamated in the Revised Statutes of Canada, p. 41, Class C, and relating to penal law. The learned counsel cited a number of statutes bearing on acts partly consolidated and repealed, with the object of showing that the statute on which the charge against the defendants is founded had been dropped from the present statutes and detailing the manner in which the statute had become extinct. He could not imagine how it could be possible to apply a statute aimed at an illegal and seditious society to the Orange Order, and held that the Orange oath was an oath over which

THE LAW HAD NO CONTROL.

If this was not the case, then every member of any temperance society could be brought before His Honor for a similar offence, and no society, outside the Order of Freemasons, would be safe from its operations. Again, suppose a person were to go to the organizers of

THE FETE DIEU PROCESSION

and say that there were to be twenty persons take part in that procession who were bent on making a disturbance, would it necessarily follow that the law would be compelled to stop that procession because of the alleged intention of a few persons to make a disturbance? But not a single witness had proved that it was the intention of the Orangemen to make a disturbance. Even Murphy himself had not sworn to this intention. It was not in keeping with the character which the Irish people had gained for wit to

GET MAD LIKE BULLS

because a color had been placed before their eyes. He could not but hope the day would come when all classes of Irishmen would join together and meet in fraternity and good-will. That could only be when the bull ceased to get mad at a scarlet color. When that took place there would be no more bull-fights in Spain. There was not the slightest foundation for this prosecution, but a

PERSECUTION BY THE MAJORITY

against the minority, and it would long be remembered in other cities than Montreal. But it had not even been proved that the defendants were Orangemen. Granted that there was a presumption that Mr. David Grant was an Orangeman, it had not been proved that the oath he had taken—if he had taken one—was illegal. The

PROSECUTION WAS NOT EVEN SINCERE

in its object, as shown by their treatment of the Rev. Mr. Doudiet during his evidence, which evidence he (Mr. Doutre) considered to be straightforward in every respect. Mr Doudiet was perfectly justified in the course he had taken in replying to Mr. Barnard's questions. Mr. Barnard had also called this a conspiracy—a most natural conspiracy he (Mr. Doutre) must admit—a conspiracy of a perfectly legal and natural character. He (Mr. Doutre) said there were very few organizations that could afford to publish to the world their rules and regulations, provided those rules and by-laws as contained in the book so often spoken of emanated from the order; and even supposing it did—which had not been proved—was there a word in that book that could prove that the society to which it referred was

A TREASONABLE ORGANIZATION?

If not, could it be made an offence to have a meeting, notwithstanding that there was a secret obligation involved? The idea of applying the common law to a party of persons who had made up their minds to go to church, and

TO EXERCISE THE RIGHT OF CITIZENS,

simply savored of barbarism. If citizens only had the right to walk in the streets by the mere permission of municipal authorities, then, in that case, citizens were merely tolerated. He held that the citizens themselves were actually the municipality. True, the municipal authorities had the right to the control of the streets, but only to keep them clean (laughter), and to carry out the wish of the citizens who had sent them to the Council to represent them. Common sense was in his (Mr. Doutre's) favor, and if he was to be blamed for coming to any other conclusion, then his education had been sadly neglected. Mr. Barnard had also found fault because the Orangemen had objected to intermarry with Roman Catholics. Did not the Roman Catholics themselves apply the same principle in their own case? Then again, if it was lawful for one side to nurse secret societies, as in the case of the Order of the Jesuits—of which nothing had been said by the prosecution—then it was equally lawful for a society of Orangemen to meet together for the purpose of going to church. He admitted this had really nothing to do with the argument, but had been drawn into it by the remarks of Mr. Barnard. The learned counsel then closed his argument.

Mr. Edward Carter, Q.C., followed Mr. J. Doutre, and enlarged upon the object for which the revised statutes were made, in relation to secret societies in particular, and the circumstances under which the provisions made in the case of secret societies arose, and have been continued in the statute books of the Dominion of Canada. Mr. Carter's speech was purely of a legal character. His desire, he said, was simply to do what is right in the matter without fear or favor. He had shown every disposition to bring this case in an honorable way before the civil courts, in order that the issue could be determined in a fair manner. He had no desire to injure any one's feelings, but in the opinion he had given, he did so conscientiously, although he had given offence to many friends by so doing. While admitting that there was nothing treasonable in the objects of the Orange Society, yet it was proved by the evidence of Mr. Dunbar Browne that it was an illegal society. Strange to say, Mr. Dunbar Browne, in his evidence relating to the Orange Society, had quoted exactly the words contained in book "E" relating to the objects of the Society, which book "E" was identical with the book lent by Major Bond to Mr. Mercer, which has been referred to in the evidence already published in the Witness. The circumstances in connection with the

PROCESSION OF THE FETE DIEU

were not identical as history had proved. But he (Mr. Carter) was willing to admit that the Orangemen did not intend to commit a breach of the peace; but that had nothing to do with the fact that the Society was illegal and its intended procession was well known to its members as being calculated to create a breach of the peace. That such intention was manifest, was apparent from the Mayor's proclamation and the counter-proclamation of Mr. David Grant, County Master. With these facts before him His Honor was bound to commit the defendants.

The case was taken *en délibéré*, and the Magistrate's decision is looked for this week.

METHODIST CONFERENCE

(*Continued from Third Page*).

A second ballot was taken with this result:—Whole number of votes cast, 155; necessary to a choice; 78; Smith, 10; Curry, 50; Nicholson, 95. The latter was declared elected.

Rev. Mr. Ryckman, from the Nominating Committee, reported the following names as a committee for the consideration of the question of a Pan-Methodist Conference:—Rev. Drs. Green, Jeffers, Nelles, Evans, Pope, Allison, Inch, Rev. Messrs. Ryckman, W. Scott, J. Taylor, G. S. Milligan, and Messrs. Coatsworth, Paul and Plewes.—The report was adopted.

Rev. A. Andrews read the report of

THE COMMITTEE ON SABBATH-SCHOOLS.

1. That in regard to the memorial requesting that one Sabbath in the month shall be devoted to the study of Catechism; your Committee cannot recommend its adoption, but instead would recommend that Art. III of the constitution, page 96 of the discipline, be amended to read that the Catechism be regularly taught in each session of the school.—Adopted.

2. Your Committee cannot recommend that the prayer of the memorial for the establishment of two separate Sabbath-school boards be granted.—Adopted.

3. We recommend that Art. II, page 96, be so amended as to read after the words "quarterly official meeting," "from among its members."—Adopted.

4. In order to secure greater harmony of action in the schools we propose that there should be a union of the Committee of Management and the teachers' meetings, to accomplish which it will be necessary to expunge section 2 of Article II, and Article V shall read: The Committee shall annually elect all the officers and teachers at the regular meeting of the Committee next preceding the anniversary of the school, the Superintendent of the Circuit nominating the Superintendent of the school, who shall after his election nominate the rest of the officers and teachers; and in the same manner from time to time bill such vacancies as may, or appoint any new teachers or assistants that may be necessary; the Article VI to be amended by striking out the word "quarter" and inserting "month;" and under the heading "Teachers' Meetings" strike out all but the last two lines.

Mr. Bishop moved in amendment the introduction of the words: "Shall hold weekly meetings for the study of the lessons if at all praticable."—Carried, as was also the paragraph thus amended.

5. We recommend the adoption of the paragraph of the report of the Sabbath-school Board, which provides for the appointment of District Secretaries, the said regulation to take effect at the next Annual Conference.

The paragraph was rejected.

6. We would recommend the adoption of the paragraph having reference to the election of the secretary of the Sabbath school Board by the General Conference, and his employment in the Sabbath-school work as indicated in the said report, which is as follows: "His duties shall consist in superintending the examination of library books and approved appliances for Sabbath schools; advertising lists of the same, and, when deemed advisable, furnish to all Sabbath-school authorities all necessary requisites for their work in such manner as may be deemed best by the Board. He shall be a member of any committee appointed to appropriate grants to schools. He shall render such assistance to the editor of the Sabbath-school periodicals as he may be able. He shall with the consent of superintendents of circuits conduct normal classes, institutes and conventions at convenient centres, address public meetings in the interest of our Sabbath-school work generally, and take up collections for the General Sabbath-school Fund when he may have opportunity; his movements to be under the direction of the Sabbath-school Board, to whom he shall be responsible."

Mr. Bishop asked if this Secretary was to be a paid officer?

The President—Yes, sir.

Mr. Kennedy moved, seconded by Rev. Mr. Willoughby, That the matter of appointing a Sunday-school agent be referred to the Sunday-school Board which shall be authorized to take what action in the matter they may deem expedient.

Rev. Mr. Robinson believed the appointment of an agent for this work was unnecessary, and would do harm instead of good. It would initiate a system of meddling with work which ministers were qualified to do better than anybody else. Besides, if this agent were needed they would need half a score to go over the 1,732 schools of the Church. He would not admit that our Sabbath-school work was in such a disorganized condition as to require agencies of this sort to put it all right. He affirmed that the greatest interest was everywhere taken in the work, and that the greatest prosperity existed in the schools.

Rev. Mr. Willoughby said he supposed that when a few years ago the Rev. Dr. Vincent was brought forward in the United States there was a large number who complained of the extra expense. Yet experience had shown that Mr. Vincent had produced marvellous results. Though admitting that the schools were fairly prosperous, yet if they could find the right man, he would become a great blessing to the Sabbath-school agency.

Mr. J. K. Griffin said it was true that ministers took a good deal of interest in the Sabbath-schools, yet an agent of this kind was the proper person to look after the organization. The young people could be educated to support the Sabbath-school work as well as missions. If there was a proper agent appointed there would be no difficulty in raising money enough to support a dozen agents.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.—AFTERNOON.

The Conference met at half-past two, and after prayer by Rev. Mr. Gray, the minutes were read and approved.

Rev. Dr. Ryerson gave notice he would move that the President of the General Conference shall devote his time as far as possible in visiting every part of the work; he shall be considered a member of each of the Annual Conferences, and when present at their sessions shall preside over their proceedings.

Then the consideration of the Sabbath-school Committee's report was resumed:—

7. That in view of the urgent necessity of increasing our Missionary Fund we request the Conference to recommend that juvenile missionary societies be formed in connection with all our Sabbath-schools so far as practicable.

Mr. Sutherland's amendment was adopted.

8. That officers of the Sabbath-school be elected in the November quarterly missionary meeting, and take office at the next meeting of said Committee.—Adopted.

9. The Committee recommend that an annual collection in aid of the General Sabbath-school Fund be taken up in the month of October or November.—Adopted.

10. That the report of the Sabbath-school Board on the subject of publications be submitted to the Conference—that is, that there shall be a representative of the Book Committee on the Sabbath-school Board, and a representative of the Board on the Sabbath-school Committee.

Dr. Rice having shown that this proposition would involve action that was not constitutional, it was withdrawn.

The whole report, as amended, was adopted.

Rev. Dr. Williams presented report No. 4 of the Committee on Discipline.

The Committee recommended that in case a President or Vice-President of a Conference, or both, become disabled from holding the office, or die, then the Executive Committee shall fill the vacancy.—Adopted.

That the next General Conference shall consist of one member for every ten in the Annual Conferences.—Adopted.

On the question of lay delegation to the Annual Conferences, Mr. Dawson, of P. E. Island, moved, in amendment to the finding of the Committee, that provision be made for the admission of lay delegates into the Annual Conferences. The question caused considerable discussion, but as the laymen generally opposed the amendment, it was withdrawn, and the finding of the Committee approved, which indefinitely postponed the matter.

The Conference adjourned until Monday morning.

MONDAY SEPT. 16—FORENOON.

The Conference met at nine o'clock. After prayer and the reading of the minutes,

Dr. Williams read the fifth report of the Committee on Discipline.

In regard to the time of holding the Annual Conferences the Committee recommended that each Annual Conference shall assemble not earlier than the third Wednesday in May, nor later than the fourth Wednesday in June of each year.

Rev. Mr. Campbell thought it better to leave the Conferences to fix their own time of meeting. They would see that the Annual Conferences should not interfere with each other. He especially objected to those meetings taking place in the hot summer months.

Prof. Burwash looked at the matter as it would affect the colleges. The examinations of all the young men should be over in time to report to the District Meetings. These would take place about the beginning of May, and the time of the students would necessarily be shortened; either this, or throwing back the college year into the hot months of summer.

Dr. Sanderson said that if all the Conferences met at the same time some of the departmental officers would necessarily be excluded from one or other of the Conferences. If they held their Conference meetings in May the District Meetings would, of necessity, be held in April and the quarterly meetings in March. He hoped there would be no change.

Rev. Mr. Sutherland said if the special plea was to avoid moving in the hot weather, then every Conference would want to meet in May, which would cause a great deal of confusion.

Rev. Mr. Keogh said the inconvenience of some two hundred persons in the colleges could not be put over against the inconveniences that some thousands of persons, the ministers and their families, would experience in being obliged to move in the hot weather. The Western Conferences might be allowed to meet in May, and the Eastern Conferences later on.

Rev. Mr. Spague said some of the Eastern Conferences had talked of meeting in September. By being obliged to move early in the summer the ministers lost a good part of the season in settling in their new quarters. He thought none of them should be required to move in the hottest part of the year.

Rev. Mr. Russ moved that the law be so altered that the Annual Conferences meet in the month of September. This arrangement would best meet all the circumstances of ministers, colleges and district meetings.

Rev. Mr. Latimer said their Methodist Episcopal brethren held their Conferences in April; and might not this Church do the same thing? The ministers would then have time to get to their new circuits, and get their gardens ready for the summer.

The President remarked that this was a very important question, as the interests and conveniences of a thousand ministers and their families were contingent on the action here taken.

Rev. Dr. Stewart was opposed to the September arrangement being sprung upon them in the East. They were not prepared to enter upon that without consideration. He was sure he was speaking the minds of his brethren in the East in saying they were not prepared to be relegated to September.

The vote being taken the amendment was lost, and the finding of the Committee sustained.

On the composition of District Meetings, some debate took place about admitting laymen. The Committee recommended that laymen be not admitted to the meetings during the discussion of ministerial character and affairs.

Rev. Mr. Campbell moved, in amendment, that laymen be excluded simply during the discussion of ministerial affairs.

Judge Jones spoke in favor of the amendment. He was willing that laymen should be excluded from examinations of ministerial character, though not admitting that they were not competent to pronounce upon such a matter. In the examinations of probationers, however, the laymen should be present.

Rev. Dr. Potts had come to the conclusion that the sooner the laymen came into the district meetings after the examination of ministerial character, the better it would be for the Church and for the ministers themselves. There were intelligent and godly laymen whom it would be well to have in those meetings. They were far more capable of giving an intelligent view upon the qualification of probationers whom they heard preach Sunday after Sunday, than were ministers who rarely or never heard them preach. The order of business in the meetings might be so arranged as to attend to the purely ministerial matter in the beginning of the day, and the laymen admitted immediately afterward.

RECEPTION OF DELEGATES.

Rev. Dr. Stewart introduced to the Conference the Rev. G. R. Jacques, D.D., and the Rev. Wm. Brown as delegates from the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada. The Secretary read the credentials borne by those gentlemen from the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church to this Conference.

The Secretary then read the following address from the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada to the Methodist Church of Canada in Conference assembled:

"Dear Brethren,—Grace to you, and peace from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ."

"With the close of another quadrennial period we greet you again in the bonds of Christian brotherhood. We take great pleasure in acknowleding your Christian courtesy, in sending to our late General Conference an address so cordial, and a deputation of brethren so distinguished and so eminently fitted to represent your great and growing Church. With equal pleasure we bear testimony to the able and felicitous manner in which they performed their duties as fraternal messengers of the Church. Be assured, dear brethren, that nothing was wanting to render the occasion most pleasing, profitable and memorable.

"We cordially reciprocate the wish and prayer expressed in your address, that we may be more and more closely united in the bonds of Christian fraternity, convinced as we are that Christian fraternization, while not resulting in ecclesiastical union, must at least precede it. While the two fraternizing churches are fully satisfied with their respective policies, we must leave the solution of the problem of organic union to the future developments of Divine Providence, which is favoring both churches with such wonderful "showers of blessing." In harmony with these views, we are looking with prayerful interest to the contemplated Œcumenical Council of Methodism, the possibility of which is a gratifying evidence of the growing spirit of fraternization among the churches.

"We rejoice in your great success in carrying on the work of Methodism, and especially your eminent success in the great work of missions, in which your example is an inspiration to us and to all Christendom. We are sure that we all bid you God-speed in this work, so dear to Christ and to all Christians.

"With thanksgiving and humility we rejoice to be able to say that the quadrennial just closed has been one of prosperity unprecedented in the history of our Church, in the conversion, the building up of churches, and in the enlargement of all our resources. To God be all the glory.

"Our fraternal delegates, the Rev. J. R. Jacques, D.D., Ph. D. and the Rev. Wm. Brown, brethren beloved among us, will explain more fully our prosperity and prospects, and bear to you our cordial Christian salutation.

"And now, dear brethren, where shall we look for more bountiful fields than those which invite our united labors, and which are already white for the harvest. In the broad fields of our fair Dominion of Canada, sheltered by the majesty of the British Empire, we, as Methodists, in the words of England's great captain, may fittingly "Thank God for this great opportunity to do our duty," and contribute our part toward making our country in the future, as it has been in the past, the land of the Sabbath and the land of the Bible.

"In the unity of our common Methodist doctrines of free, full and present salvation, and in the unity of our common experience of Christian love, we with you go forth to our common work of saving souls from death, praying that the God of peace may make you and us 'perfect in every good work to do His will, working in us that which is well pleasing in His sight, through Jesus Christ to whom be the glory forever and ever Amen.'

"Signed by order and in behalf of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada.

"A. Carman, President.
"F. B. Stratton, Secretary.

"*Belleville, Ont*, Sept. 7, 1878."

The President then called on the Rev. Dr. Jacques to address the Conference, who, on coming forward, was greeted with hearty applause.

Rev. Dr. Jacques said he came to bring the brethren of this Conference the sincere, fraternal greetings of his own Church. He wished to congratulate them on their successful labors for the work of the common Master. The Methodist Episcopal Church could not behold the glorious triumphs of their brethren of this Church without thanksgiving and praise. The work of his own Church was confined almost exclusively to Ontario, and they could not well compare it with the widely extended organization represented by this Conference. The Methodist Episcopal Church had now gathered three Annual Conferences, with nearly 300 itinerant ministers, and about 28,000 members. Their Church property was valued at about $1,250,000. As evidence that this prosperity promised to be permanent he might mention their Sunday-schools, which now contained about 20,000 scholars, and their well-established College and University, with its property of nearly $100,000. Nor should he fail to mention their Ladies' College, with its magnificent proportions, now being built in St. Thomas, which would cost nearly $40,000, of which one-half was already provided. Their publishing house and denominational paper were also in a flourishing condition. His own church looked upon the Methodist Church with feelings of the utmost fraternity. There was a common platform upon which they might meet, and sympathize, and rejoice in each other's prosperity. Not merely on grounds of humanity or philanthropy could they unite, not alone as patriots and citizens of a common country, but they could meet and fraternize in a still stronger bond of union, that of Christian charity. They might differ in their heads, but in their hearts they were united. They might differ in some of their means and methods of doing the common work, but Christian charity forbade all mutual condemnation on that ground. The Methodist Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church were one in their doctrine, their usages and their experience. The speaker went on to compare the different denominations to precious stones which Christ would take to make up his jewels, and to the planets of the solar system, which all revolved around a common centre. The illustrations were very ingeniously drawn and eloquently stated, and at the close of his address the reverend gentleman was again warmly applauded.

Rev. Mr. Brown, the co-delegate, said he felt quite at home among these Methodist friends. His attendance upon the meetings of this Conference had had a very salutary impression upon himself. His own Church prized fraternal relations with the Conference, but they asked for nothing more. The delegates did not come here to negotiate for anything further. But while they represented the feelings and sentiments of their own Conference they represented themselves quite as much, and while Dr. Jacques had specially represented the Conference he, the speaker, would represent himself, and say that he hoped time, which was bringing so many changes, would bring them all still nearer to each other. (Hear, hear.) Methodism was certainly moving forward, and it contemplated in the not far off future to take this world in trust. (Hear, hear.) They all wished to bear a part in this great work. The people of his own Church rejoiced in the success that had attended the Methodists, and were especially pleased to recognize the thorough missionary character of all the work of the Methodist Conference. He could congratulate them on a great many things,—on their paper, the *Christian Guardian*, for instance, and he was very glad to see Brother Dewart's efforts in behalf of prohibition, a cause that should be dear to every Methodist heart. (Applause.) Everywhere there was a tendency towards union, and his own people were hoping the time would come when all differences between them would be removed. They were looking for great things from the Œcumenical Council, and he hoped it would enable Methodism, if not to form one organization, yet to present one united front against the Man of Sin and every evil. "Holiness to the Lord" was the motto of every genuine Methodist. This was peculiarly the work of the Methodist preacher, and in the name of the Lord he believed the work would be done. He thanked his brethren for this reception so pleasing, and hoped it would not be the last. (Applause.)

The President responded on behalf of the Conference. On behalf of the Methodist Church of Canada he could assure them that there was a great disposition to say, "Grace be with all them that love the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity." But there was a special tenderness enkindled in Methodist hearts when they met Methodist brethren. When the delegates returned to their Conference and to their Board of Bishops, he assured them that they were authorized to carry back the sincere love of all Methodist hearts. Their mission was one to regenerate this Dominion of Canada. They placed ecclesiastical organizations as secondary, and if in the evolutions of the future there should be more enlightenment and greater progress towards organic union they would all rejoice. But in the meantime he trusted their fraternal union would be always more sweet, and that on each side they might reap the benefits of an interchange of sympathy and fraternization.

Rev. Dr. Kelly, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, addressed the Conference. He hoped to see delegates from the Conference at the ensuing Conference of the Church South, which was to meet in Nashville, Tennessee. If they would come he assured them of the warmest welcome. Southern people were always glad to have guests in their houses. From the rude old settlers' state until now their latch strings had always been out and their hearts wide open. They were accustomed to say to a friend: Come to our home, and however poor we are, our latch strings yet are out and our hearts are open. (Hear, hear.) Canadian homes sheltered many of the Southern people in times when sorrow and distress were upon them, and they did not forget that. A strange influence had come over him in the few days he had been here. He had been for some months from home and in the Northern States, where he had certainly met with a good deal of kindness, but here he had found that there was a relation between people of the South and Canadians that he little expected. They were Methodists, and in their tones of voice, dispensing with some of these nasal organs specially remarked in the people between them—(laughter)—there was a sameness, and he felt as if he were looking in the face of people whom he had known for years. There was a oneness and a kinship, whose very tingling he had felt in their fingers, and whose very glancing he had traced in their eyes. With respect to lay representation he believed the Methodist Church South was the first to have this element brought into their Conferences. The laymen did not ask it, but the ministers happened to be in distress, and asked them to come in, and they had found them exceedingly helpful, and a great blessing to the Church. He thanked them for the kindness they had shown him individually. Their genuine kindness and their Christian hospitality had been to him a charm. His observation of their sessions had been a great pleasure to him. Most of their Methodist action had been so nearly like his own that his heart had thrilled. And now as he came to bid them farewell he would say this, that if in this fair Dominion there should ever be a wedding between the two Methodist bodies, they down South hoped to have at least an invitation to be present at the nuptials. (Laughter and applause.) In conclusion he predicted a great future for the Methodist body in Canada.

The President, in responding, felt sure he was expressing the feelings of this Conference in asking that the blessing of God might go with him to his home in the fair land of the South. He hoped there might be increased intercourse between the Methodist Episcopal Church South and the Methodist Church of Canada. He trusted that in the future their common Methodism on this American continent might acquire a grander influence for good to lift humanity to the skies. (Applause.)

Rev. Dr. Green moved, seconded by Judge Jones, that while we much regret that the distinguished representatives appointed by the Methodist Episcopal Church South were not able to visit this General Conference to favor us with their wise counsels, still we are under great obligations to the venerable bishops of the said Church for having sent us an able substitute in the person of our beloved brother, the Rev. Dr. Kelly. We have received him as a brother beloved, and have been much edified and benefited by his able observations. We shall cherish and prize the recollection of his visit to us, and earnestly pray for his future happiness and for the success and continued triumphs of the powerful Church to which he belongs.

The resolution was adopted by the whole Conference rising.

Rev. Dr. Williams moved, seconded by the Rev. James Gray, that this Conference delights to welcome the fraternal delegates of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, and cordially concurs with the sentiments expressed in the address which has been presented, and heartily reciprocates the utterances of the delegates, and recognizes with the utmost pleasure the many points on which we are one, and rejoices to labor side by side with them. We trust that in the future all divergences of sentiment may disappear and the Methodism of our country ultimately become one.

Carried by the whole Conference rising.

The Conference then adjourned.

AFTERNOON.

The Conference met at half-past two o'clock, and Rev. Dr. Carroll conducted religious services.

The discussion on the composition of District Meeting was resumed.

The Rev. Mr. Bland moved, seconded by Rev. Mr. Hansford, that lay representatives may be members of the District Meetings, except when ministerial character is under discussion, and shall have the right of voting upon all questions, except those touching the recommendation of ministerial candidates and probationers.

The report of the Committee contained merely a re-statement in a clearer form of the existing discipline in regard to the composition of District Meetings, so as to avoid all doubt, while it left the provision practically unaltered.

Rev. Dr. Pickard said the practice now prevailing was that followed by the Church in Great Britain, and he deprecated any change. The proposal reached down to fundamental principles, and would therefore be revolutionary. In any case, it would require a three-fourths vote of the Conference, and, moreover, would interfere with the reserved rights of the annual conferences. In the parent Conference all questions affecting ministerial character and examination, and all subjects of like nature, were considered by the exclusively ministerial element of the meetings. But in all business matters the laymen were asked to be present, as being better qualified to consider such matters than ministers.

Dr. Rice raised the question of order that the change proposed was unconstitutional.

The President overruled the point, and held the Committee's report and recommendation were within the domain of this Conference.

Mr. Kennedy would rather see matters remain as they were. The laymen did not desire a change, and would bring no pressure to secure it. He was not in favor of introducing laymen into the District Meetings during the examination of ministerial character, nor even during the examination of probationers. But cases had happened of young men who, having failed to be sent out from one circuit, have gone off into other circuits and there have been accepted. If this could be guarded against he would not care to have any voice in the District Meetings at all.

Dr. Aylsworth was in favor of allowing laymen in the District Meetings as being a step in advance. It had been said that laymen in the District Meetings were not qualified to judge of doctrine, and would allow heterodoxy to creep into the Church, but he begged to remind them that history showed that heterodoxy had always entered the Church through the ministers, and not through the laymen. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. A. Rowley said laymen were not so devoid of Christian feeling as that they were disqualified to judge in matters of ministerial character. A celebrated divine had said that he would rather be tried by a jury of lawyers than by a jury of ministers. It had been stated that there was a possibility of candidates for the ministry being examined by those who were not sound in the doctrine. He thought just as sound Methodism could be found among laymen as in the ministry, but the laymen did not desire to be present except during the discussion of purely business matters.

Mr. Kenny, speaking from an experience of fifty years in the Methodist Church, was decidedly opposed to going so far as the amendments proposed. He was opposed to this levelling system. When ministers in their generosity had taken the laymen into their confidence and into their friendship, and given them the privilege of legislating on equal terms with themselves in this General Conference, he did not think it would be fair to interfere in their private affairs. It would be as if a man took a stranger into his house, and after treating him hospitably and generously, the latter should turn round and begin to dictate in his host's family affairs. (Laughter.) That would not show very good breeding, but it was just what some persons wanted the laymen to do in the District meetings. He was glad to see that this discussion had been carried on chiefly by ministers, and he would shun anything that could raise an antagonism between the laymen and the ministers.

Rev. Dr. Stewart rose to speak, but many members were anxious for a vote, and called "vote, vote."

A Delegate—We shall not get home till Christmas.

Rev. Dr. Stewart—If we don't get home before Christmas it will not be because the men from the East have taken up the time. He went on to say, in speaking to the amendments, that this was an age of responsibility, especially in religious matters. At the present time a great deal of responsibility rested upon God's ministers who were called to be experts in theology, who were entrusted with the belief of the church. A great responsibility rested upon them, not to seek to dominate over minds and consciences. Some of those who had ostensibly spoken in favor of the change showed by their language that they were instinctively opposed to it. It had been said that the laymen did not wish to sit upon ministerial character, but when young men were examined as probationers that was equally a point of ministerial character. "How has he conducted himself as a probationer for the ministry?" "Has he been living to God?" "Does he believe and does he teach our doctrines?" And, who was competent to decide upon those questions except those who had given their lives to the study of them? Therefore, as a result of these wholesome instincts, he had mentioned those very brethren who had spoken for the amendments ought to abandon them and vote for the resolution as it came from the Committee. He thought he might assume that they, as a body of Christians, held that the New Testament makes a distinction between ministers and the laymen of the Church of Christ. As Methodists, they believed there was a certain amount of responsibility resting upon the ministers that did not rest upon the laymen. This was held by the Methodists, as a people, everywhere, and was held by them from the beginning. Those were the principles recognized in the basis of the church formed six years ago, and in the subsequent discussions on that subject in the several Conferences it was laid down that this responsibility still rested upon ministers, and that there should be no change of any fundamental principle in the church. This matter had all along been admitted as fundamental, and now to break down this distinction between ministers and laymen, and to admit the latter into a coordinate authority with ministers in the admission of members into the Church of Christ, would be to come in conflict with those principles already accepted as fundamental.

Rev. Mr. Milligan said the course recommended in these amendments was radical in itself. Adopt either of them and you enter the thin end of the wedge, which, if driven home, would tend to the subversion of Methodism. He held this conclusion, first, on scriptural grounds. The head of the Church had put upon the pastorate the responsibility of ruling as well as of teaching the Church. This was the doctrine of Methodism ever since he had become acquainted with it. John Wesley himself and the fathers at home had held these views. They were also held by those known as Congregationalists. If a change took place it would interfere with the proper functions of the ministry of the Lord Jesus. The course of practice hitherto had worked remarkably well. When he reflected whether it would be well to give further power to laymen in district meetings, he had considered that this was an age in which there was a wondrous tendency towards heterodoxy, towards latitudinarianism, a wondrous tendency to cry up Christianity merely as a life irrespective of all creeds, to proclaim it as a life irrespective of all doctrine. It appeared to him to be a matter of nearly as great consequence what was to be preached as to determine the character of the preacher. If laymen had the power to say who were to be the preachers it would be giving them the power to say what was to be preached. Hence doctrines to any extent might be introduced. Change the mode of determining who were to preach—in other words, what was to be preached—and the unity of Methodism could no longer be assured. He would rejoice to see laymen introduced into the annual conferences, but in their proper sphere. But in this great matter of principle he trusted the brethren would pause and make haste slowly.

Hon. Mr. Ferrier spoke strongly against the amendments, and much in the same sense as Dr. Stewart.

The vote being taken upon Rev. Mr. Bland's amendment, it received 65 votes to 62 against. The President decided this proposed change was of a nature to require a three-fourths vote, according to the Discipline, and the amendment was consequently declared lost.

The amendment of Rev. Mr. Campbell was also lost, as well as the verbal changes recommended by the Committee. Hence, the matter remains precisely as it was before.

Rev. Mr. Beaudry moved to amend the Discipline, so that candidates for the French mission work shall pursue a course of study to be designated hereafter.—Adopted.

Rev. Dr. Jacques, delegate from the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canada, now took leave of the Conference in a few well-chosen remarks.

Rev. John Wilson and Messrs. Austin, Bissell, Beatty, and Plewes asked and obtained leave to return home.

The Conference adjourned.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of Canada convened at Shaftsbury Hall on the 11th inst. A large number of delegates from all parts of Canada, besides members of the fraternity from the United States, are present, to whom a cordial reception was extended by the city lodges. Grand Master Bro. Weller read his annual report, recording the principal events occurring since last meeting. It was shown that dispensations were issued for the formation of the following new lodges:—Frontenac Lodge at Cataraqui, Dufferin Lodge at Melbourne, North Star Lodge at Roseneath, Euclid Lodge at Strathroy, St. George Lodge at Toronto, Salem Lodge at Brockville, Mimico Lodge at Islington, Harmony Lodge at Delta. The financial statement shows a balance of $60,094 12 to the credit of the Grand Lodge, of which $58,050 33 is invested in Government stocks, and $5,045 79 at their credit in the Canadian Bank of Commerce. On motion, $1,000 was subscribed towards the relief of members of the fraternity suffering from yellow fever. On the 12th inst. W. H. Weller, of Cobourg, was selected Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Canada, A.F. and A.M.—The following are the officers of the Grand Lodge of Canada, A.F. and A.M., for the current year: W. H. Miller, Cobourg, re-elected G.M.; J. A. Henderson, Kingston, re-elected D.G.M.; Bernard Saunders, Toronto, G.S.W.; J. H. Tracey, London, G.J.W.; Rev. E. W. Patterson, Aurora, G.C.; A. Mitchell, Hamilton, G.T. Deputy District Grand Masters were elected for the following districts:—St. Clair, E. Alworth, Kingsville; London, J. Cascaden, Iona; Wilson, J. B. Bain, Tilsonburg; Huron, C. E. Robertson, Goderich; Welland, J. McDonald, Elora; Hamilton, H. Murray, Hamilton; Niagara, E. Goodman, St. Catharines; Toronto, Robert McIntosh, Meaford; Ontario, E. Replaw, Port Hope; Prince Edward, James Smith, Belleville; St. Lawrence, Chas. J. H. Forbes, Farran's Point; Ottawa, J. W. Pickup, Pakenham.

Swindler.—The Ottawa *Free Press* says:—"A short time ago an American commission agent, named Taylor, received $4,000 worth of lumber from Mr. J. R. Booth, of this city. He sold it, but made no returns, and enquiries elicited the fact that he also sold his own property at Whitehall and decamped. The swindler is now in Nebraska."

—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.

CARDEN.—In this city, 16th inst., Mrs. John Carden, of a daughter.

CARNEGIE.—On the 12th inst., at 26 McGill College Avenue, the wife of Jas. H. Carnegie, of a daughter.

CURRIE.—At 97 University st., on the 14th inst., the wife of R. D. Currie, of a daughter.

DOIG.—At 48 Parthenais street, city, on the 8th instant, Mrs. Peter Doig, of a son.

DUNCAN.—On the 9th inst., at 20 Lincoln Avenue, the wife of James W. Duncan, of a son.

GAHAN.—On the 9th inst., at 172 Canning street, Mrs. M. Gahan, of a daughter.

HUGHES.—On the 10th inst., at Hochston, the wife of H. Hughes, of a son.

LYALL.—On the 15th inst., at 484 Seigneurs street, the wife of P. Lyall, of a son.

McFARLANE.—On the 11th inst., at 41 Mackay street, the wife of J. F. McFarlane, of a son.

McKENZIE.—On the 10th inst., at 115 Wellington street, the wife of David McKenzie, of a daughter.

PATTERSON.—On September 16th, Mrs. John M. Patterson, of a son.

PENNEY.—At 306 Aqueduct street, on 10th inst., the wife of E. W. Penney, of a daughter.

ROFFEY.—On the 13th inst., at 136 Chatham street, the wife of T. C. Roffey, of a son.

SEYBOLD.—At Meredale Park, Dorchester street, West, on the morning of 12th inst., Mrs. John P. Seybold, of a son.

STEWART.—At Kingston, Ont., on the 13th inst., the wife of Wm Stewart, Esq., of a daughter.

TYRRELL.—In this city, at 214 St. George street, on Sunday, the 15th instant, the wife of S. Tyrrell, of a daughter.

WEAVER.—On the 13th inst., at 300 Guy street, the wife of Geo. W. Weaver, jr., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

BROWN—BURNHAM.—On 26th Aug., by the Rev. J. S. Green, at the residence of the bride's father, Geo. G. Brown, of Elizabethtown, New Mexico, to Alma J., eldest daughter of Henry Burnham, Monroe City.

BOUDREAU—WARD.—On the 16th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, Rev. M. F. Boudreau, Presbyterian minister, Danville, P.Q., to Miss Annie, second daughter of the Rev. E. A. Ward, Methodist minister, Point St. Charles, Montreal. No cards.

D'ETCHEGOYEN—DOAK.—At St. James' Church, Compton, Sept. 10th, by the Rev. A. W. King, M. A., Valentine d'Etchegoyen, Esq., eldest son of Viscount Charles d'Etchegoyen, of England, to Sarah Bryant, eldest daughter of Oliver A. Doak, Esq., of Compton, Province of Quebec.

HIBBARD—MANNING.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on the morning of Sept 4th 1878, by Rev. W. A. Allen, John O. Hibbard, merchant, of Hemmingford P.Q., to Sarah H., eldest daughter of the late James A. Manning, Franklin Centre, P.Q.

LINDSAY—LOWNDES.—On the 2nd inst., at St. Paul's Church, Gaspé, by the Rev. J. P. Richmond, Robert Lindsay, Esq., of Douglastown, to Eliza Annie, second daughter of James J. Lowndes, Esq.

MACKINNON—GARVEN.—On the 12th inst., at 30 Richmond Square, by the Rev. J. S. Black, Mr. Jas. Mackinnon, to Annie, daughter of Mr. Jas. Garven, all of this city.

McINTOSH—MACDONALD.—At the residence of the bride's father, 9th Concession Kenyon, on 10th inst., by Rev. F. McLennan, Dunvegan, D. McIntosh, Esq., to Mary, second daughter of D. Macdonald, Esq., Kenyon, Ont.

McMILLAN—McCOY.—At No. 14 Brunswick street, on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Joseph Elliott, Walter M. McMillan, of Montreal, to Flora A., second daughter of Hugh McCoy, Esq., of Kenyon, Glengarry, Ont.

PARKINS—ADAMS.—On the 10th instant, at Christ Church Cathedral, by the Rev. Canon Anderson assisted by the Rev. Mr. Webster of Bedford, Frank Fairleigh Parkins, son of Thos. Parkins, Esq., late of London, England, to Florence Matilda, daughter of James D. Adams, Esq., of this city. No cards.

SALSBURY—OUTHET.—On the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. A. Scrimger, M.A., Chas. Salsbury, to Sarah Frances, eldest daughter of John Outhet, both of this city.
Upper Canada papers please copy.

THOMAS—SHEPHERD.—On the 11th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Mr. Wright, Richard Thain Thomas, Esq., to Mary, youngest daughter of the late George Shepherd, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

HARRIS.—On the 15th inst., John Henry, only son of W. J. Harris, aged 1 year and 10 days.

HITCHCOCK.—At Terrell, Texas, on the 20th of Aug., 1878, Paulina Hitchcock, wife of J. P. Devoud, in the 71st year of her age.

MACKAY.—At Cape Elizabeth, Africa, Alexander Mackay, fourth son of the late James Mackay, of Mains of Forest, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and twin brother of Andrew Mackay, of this city.

MACMARTIN.—At Riviere Rouge, near St. Andrews, Que., on the 12th of September, Marcus MacMartin, in his 59th year.

MANSON.—In California, on the 28th August, Angus H. Manson, youngest son of W. Manson, late of [illegible] P.Q., and brother of Mrs. Andrew Mackay and Mrs. J. Whinton, of this city.

MURGATROYD.—At King's Cross, London, England, on the 18th August, 1878, Sarah, the beloved wife of Benjamin Murgatroyd aged 63 years, late of this city.

PARKER.—Robert William Parker, aged 22 years.

ROBERTSON.—At his father's residence, Front Lancaster, on 10th inst., of typhoid fever, John Robertson, aged 28 years.

SEARLE.—In this city, on 10th inst., Arthur B. Searle, of London, England, aged 24.

SHARPE.—At Dorchester Avenue on Sunday morning, 15th inst., Edith, infant daughter of John Sharpe.

SMALL.—At Cote St. Laurent, Mabel Lilian, infant daughter of William Small.

STEELE.—At Minden, Ont., on 9th inst., Samuel Steele, aged 23 years and 10 months, leaving a wife and two children.

WEAVER.—In this city on the 13th inst., Jeannette McCracken, the wife of Geo. W. Weaver, jr.

Family Reading.

[For the WITNESS.

NATURE.

If thou would'st see her in her loftiest moods,
Come forth from the pent-up city's breast,
And seek her silent solitudes
In rocky glen, on mountain's crest.
Go, watch the slanting sunbeams fall
Along the gorge's battered wall
In quivering pencillings of light;
And gaze far up the heady height
Till thy soul shrinks and thy trembling heart
Stands still or beats with fitful start,
In fear lest from th' uncertain ridge
The boulders thunder o'er the ledge,
And crushing in their fearful sweep
Thy body in a mangled heap.
There watch the tangled ivy dight
Like banners from some storied fight
(All rent and seamed with steel and ball),
Upon some old cathedral wall.
Now, hark! the waters' tinkling tide
Adown the gorge's rocky side,
In unison with every sound
That fills the air and sweeps the ground—
Like harp-strings touched by unseen hands—
Sweet Nature's mighty symphonies—
The chorus of the seas and lands—
The great Love-Song that never dies.
Ascend the mountain at the dawn,
Ere yet the golden sun has drawn
Aside the curtains of the Night
With his rich flood of glory; bright
Are the silver mists beneath
Thy feet, trailing along the purple heath
In tatter'd masses; now they seem
Like glories in a poet's dream.
Each mist-cloud seems an angel-throne:
And if thou standest there alone,
Thy fancy needs no eagle-flight
To bring down from a heavenly height
The spirit-dwellers there to be
Worshippers along with thee;
Now brightening the horizon gleams
With quivering light in golden streams
Till over all the glory lies
And fills the earth and gilds the skies.
Now let thy kindling spirit glance
To where earth meets the sky,
And take at once the broad expanse
Beneath thine eager eye.
And mark the littleness of man
Upon our Father's wond'rous plan,—
The hamlet 'mid the sombre pines,
The mansion where the river twines.
Dwarfed seems the busy factory now,
From off the mountain's lofty brow;
Man's mightiest efforts and his pride
Sink in the dust when they are tried
By Nature's standards; soul alone
Exalteth man to Nature's throne.
Now if thy soul be yet alive,
Heavenborn to aught of good,
Now will thy better spirit strive
In that vast solitude.
Great thoughts within thy breast will rise,
Regenerating thee,
And from the earth-gaze raise thine eyes
Unto the Deity.
For rocky glen, hill-top and daisied sod—
All of sweet Nature, speak of Nature's God.

JAMES WINTHROPE.

—*Carleton Place.*

"ALONE WITH GOD."

(*To the Editor of the Witness*).

SIR,—I send you the following lines of poetry I clipped from a newspaper about twenty years ago. I never saw it in print but once. I wish you would reprint it for the benefit of your readers. I am very sorry I have lost some four or five of the verses, and cannot send them all; but these are beautiful and full of meaning.

A READER OF THE WITNESS.

Chatham, Ont., August 20th, 1878.

Alone with God! no jealous glare
Now stings me with its torturing stare;
No human malice says, Beware!

Alone with God! from earth's rude crowd,
With jostling steps, with laughter loud,
My better soul I need not shroud.

Alone with God! He only knows
If sorrow's ocean overflows
The silent spring from whence it rose.

Alone with God! He mercy lends;
Life's fainting hope, life's meagre ends,
Life's dwarfing pains, He comprehends.

Alone with God! He feeleth well
The soul's pent life that will o'erwell,
The life-long want no words can tell!

Alone with God! still nearer bend;
O, tender Father, condescend,
In this my need, to be my friend.

Alone with God! with suppliant mien
Upon thy pitying breast I lean
Not less because thou art not seen.

Alone with God! safe in thine arms,
Oh shield me from life's wild alarms,
Oh save me from life's fearful harms.

Alone with God! my Father, bless,
With thy celestial promises,
The soul that needs thy tenderness.

Alone with God! Oh, sweet to me
This covert to whose shade I flee,
To breathe repose in thee, in thee.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BENEVOLENCE.

BY INEZ FORD.

"And she works exquisitely too, so much better than that impudent Mrs. Hale, who if you will believe it, Louise, never put on that extra fold, even after my express directions, and didn't notice the omission until I put on the dress to wear to the party."

"But how did you hear of this woman, Clara, who works so well and so cheap? She must be destitute, to do it for such a trifle."

"Oh yes, she is, and has a family of children,—a widow, I believe. One of our servants told me about her, and thought she would be glad to sew for me; so I sent for her, and bargained her down until she was willing to do it for almost anything, rather than not at all. Perhaps she will sew for you, when she is not engaged for me; it is something of an object to save half what we give Mrs. Hale."

"I am delighted to think you have met with such a prize, for I am convinced that these fashionable dressmakers are terribly expensive, and most of the work this woman can do just as well, I daresay."

"She works beautifully, although Abby says one would not think to see her poverty that she could have the heart to do anything; that is what makes her willing to work so cheap. Are you going to the Benevolent Society this afternoon, Louise?"

"Certainly; Mr. Carlton is to read that new book, and besides the object is so good. But do you know, Clara, why it is that Cora Bliss has never joined the society? She must have been invited."

"Yes, I invited her myself, and her reply was that she would inform me, if she concluded to become a member."

"She is peculiar, but it is whispered that she does good to the poor, and I thought she would be among the first to aid in an enterprise like this. But isn't it time to go?"

"Yes, I think it is, and I wish to hear Mr. Carlton read."

Shall we follow the young ladies to the scene of their charity? Bright faces might be seen grouped here and there, and fair fingers employed in every variety of fanciful devices, for they were preparing for a fair. Gentlemen too, were there, who although not privileged to help the work along, sustained their part admirably in the conversation. Books, though sometimes listened to with good attention, were usually soon thrown aside. Dress, manners, characters, parties and flirtations were all fully discussed. Clara and Louise were among the most energetic, Clara being one of the officers of the society.

"How handsome Clara Copeland is!" said Merle Sprague to his friend Everett, "and so benevolent, too! Did you hear how enthusiastically she spoke of the approaching fair? I must become better acquainted with her," and crossing the room, he began an animated conversation with her, and she failed not to convince him that she was truly interested.

"I had no idea," said Merle to his sister on their way home, "that your 'Society' was so pleasant. I think I shall accompany you more frequently in future."

"It is very pleasant," replied Sadie, "but I sometimes doubt its usefulness. Perhaps the time, exertion and money thus spent in the society might be employed in a more simple and private way by individuals, and really do more good to the needy."

"I think you must be prejudiced, Sadie; surely united effort must do more than individual, and sociability and friendly feeling are thus promoted, and as Miss Copeland says, others are benefited."

"I hope it may be so, but I do really think others might be benefited still more, if these young ladies were each of them to visit those scenes of poverty and distress, and give their counsel, sympathy and assistance. It is very pleasant for us to meet together, when we have no other engagements, and talk in general terms of charity, but few know what it is to practice self-denial, and persevere against obstacles, in order to do good."

"I cannot judge them so harshly; it seems to me that ladies like Miss Copeland, for instance, are more to be admired for the sincere benevolence of heart which they display, than for all the charms of person, or even of mind."

"I know nothing of Miss Copeland which would contradict that appearance of kindness, of which you speak. With you, I have often admired the interest she manifests in everything relating to our society, and I only hope, my dear brother, that public and private charity may accompany each other. But I have been surprised not to see Cora Bliss at any of our meetings; she always seems social and friendly, and I have expected to meet her there."

Weeks passed by, bringing the wished-for fair near at hand, and report said that Merle Sprague was becoming daily more and more pleased with the pretty, interesting and benevolent Miss Copeland. No one could approve of this state of affairs more ardently than the lady herself; for Mr. Sprague, with wealth and talents, together with accomplished manners and firm integrity, was considered a desirable acquisition by the young ladies. As yet, however, he had never met any one quite to his mind, for, like most people, he had an ideal in his own mind, of the lady whom he should desire to call his wife.

And Miss Copeland, attractive as she was in person, would probably have excited in him no peculiar interest, had not her apparent benevolence of heart won his attention; one who could talk so eloquently of relieving suffering, must, he thought, be very amiable; she could not be one of those frivolous, heartless beings, wholly absorbed in selfish gratification.

It was one cold and dreary night when Merle Sprague and his sister sat by a cheerful fire, conversing on the merits of a book, from which he had just been reading, that Sadie was informed that a poor woman lived near there, who was, or had been very sick.

After thinking a few moments, Sadie said: "You were going out for a short time, were you not, Merle? I will go with you as far as this woman's house, where you can call for me on your return."

"Do not venture out on such an evening as this, Sadie. You can send some one to enquire into the circumstances and give her aid."

"But I shall feel better satisfied to see how she is myself. Do not object, Merle," she added, smiling, "do you think the cold can penetrate through all these wraps? I know the exercise will benefit me." So taking with her a few dainties suitable to tempt the palate of a sick person, they started. "I believe this is the house," said she, as they arrived at a dwelling where a light faintly glimmered. "Now you call for me on your return; I do not care to remain but a few moments to-night."

She then tapped on the door; it was opened by a little girl and she entered the room, but she was not, as she afterward said, prepared for the scene that met her view. In a miserable room, insufficient to protect its inmates from the inclemency of the weather, on a low couch, lay the sick woman, supported by Cora Bliss, who was administering a cordial. The room, although indicating such deep poverty, bore an air of neatness, and little comforts were strewn here and there, as if some kind hand had lent its aid.

"I am glad you are here before me, Cora," said Sadie, advancing towards the bed.

"I have been here some time. Mrs. Wheeler has been very sick, but seems more comfortable now."

"I had never heard of her until to-day, or I should have visited her before," said Sadie.

"I have brought a few trifles, which I hope may benefit her until we can do something more."

The sick woman moaned, "Oh! if I could only have the pay that is due me for my work, I would not need to trouble others so much. I have worked hard—sometimes through the long, long nights I have never closed my eyes to sleep,—striving to earn something for myself and my poor children. She told me unless I did the work cheap, I could not have it, and I did it for almost nothing, rather than not do it at all, but I have never been paid even that."

"Who employed you, Mrs. Wheeler?" asked Sadie.

"Miss Copeland sent for me and gave me her sewing to do, and last night she sent me word that unless I completed some work which I have had out for a week, she could give me no more, and now I cannot work."

"Do not agitate yourself about it, Mrs. Wheeler; your wants shall be supplied until you are able to work without injuring yourself," said Cora, gently.

"But, my dear young lady, I cannot help thinking of it; I would not mind it so much for myself, but my little children—"

Mr. Sprague at this moment stepped in at the door, but not being perceived did not interrupt the conversation.

"I have seen them cry for food, and I told Miss Copeland that, destitute as I was, I would sew for anything so that I could procure them bread, and the last time I carried home some work, when I asked her for some money, she said she never paid these little sums until they amounted to something, and added, she could not stop either, for she was going to some society, and was in haste. I came home, but I could work no longer, I could not even go out to beg food, and my dear little children must have perished had not this kind lady come to our rescue." Here sobs choked her utterance, and she sank back exhausted by speaking so long.

"She shall not be alone in the future, on her errands of mercy," said Sadie, hardly able to speak, and turning, she perceived her brother, and exclaimed:

"Oh! Merle, I have learned a lesson not soon to be forgotten."

A bond of union sprang up between these young ladies, from this time, and they became almost inseparable.

The scene at that humble home often recurs to the memory of Merle Sprague, and since that evening he has many times seen Cora Bliss, the centre of attraction at large assemblies, but never has she looked more lovely in his eyes than when in that poor dwelling dispensing comfort to the afflicted, and affording such a striking contrast to fashionable benevolence.

To those who feel interested in the fate of Mrs. Wheeler, I will add that she recovered, and through the efforts of her friends, was enabled to maintain herself and family comfortably, with more generous employers, however, than Miss Copeland, who continues her enthusiasm for public charity.—*Household.*

THE CHRISTIAN ZULUS.

Mr. Taylor, of the Zulu mission, writes to the *Missionary Herald*:—

"One of the native men on this station having lately died, an enquiry into the cause of his death reveals the existence of a practice in our Christian villages which we hoped was confined to the heathen kraals,—one calculated, unless opposed, to retard our work. I refer to smoking wild hemp, which is exceedingly deleterious to the system, producing at times an excitement not unlike that of *delirium tremens*. We have to warn our church members frequently against the custom; but, like that of drinking ardent spirits, it is hard to get rid of when once begun. The death above referred to was attributed directly to the use of some strong hemp, and so obvious was it to all the people on the station that no one denied it. This gave me an opportunity to discourse very plainly on the importance of glorifying God with the body as well as the soul, and I am glad to say that smoking hemp is checked, if not banished.

"While I am writing, a cool breeze from the Indian Ocean refreshes our warm bodies (the thermometer stands at 90° in the shade), but it brings with it sounds which grate painfully on our hearts. Zulu wailing for the dead is doleful at all times, but the uproarious and angry shouting of thirty or more men and women assembled under a tree in front of our house, is more so. A 'witch' case has been tried, and having fallen through for want of evidence, the effervescence of wrath displayed by the disappointed accusers, culminated in the loudest and most fearful imprecations.

"Had the accused party been pronounced guilty, the native judge would have inflicted no other penalty than a fine, for the Natal authorities now visit with severe punishment those who resort to clubs and spears in the settlement of such cases. It was not so twenty-five years ago. Well do I remember a man rushing into my house one stormy night, all covered with bloody wounds, and thankful that he had a 'city of refuge' to which he could flee. The gospel and the strong hand of British law have put a stop to such scenes in this colony; but in Zulu land proper, on our northern border, witchcraft, and murders in consequence, were never more common than at present. A man happens to have a large herd of cattle. His neighbor, not so fortunate, is envious, and with Satanic cunning plots his destruction. A death occurs, and the wicked and avaricious plotter accuses the rich man as the cause. Having obtained the connivance of the king in the matter, who is ready to sacrifice his people for the sake of gain, the plot is successful—the executioners are dispatched at night to slay the innocent and take his property, which his royal personage shares with the accuser."

THE FATAL TIGER YEAR.

Mr. De Forest writes from Osaka, Japan, to the *Missionary Herald* under date June 3.

"I do not know when I can get another opportunity, if I neglect the present one, to tell you a little story of unusual interest to our Christians here in Osaka.

"Twenty-five years ago, several dozens of miles from here, in a large place called Tango, a death occurred in an important family of ability and wealth. Not much was thought of it, since people must die, and the loss was banished from the minds of the friends by the usual empty Buddhist ceremony and plenty of sake-drinking. You may know that the Japanese divides the years into cycles of twelve, each one called after an animal, 'Rat, Bull, Tiger, Hare,' etc., and it was written over the dead, that he was separated from this world in the tiger year. Well nothing more was thought of it until the tiger year came round again, and then the husband and father sickened and died. Superstitious as the Japanese are, the family and friends could not fail to be deeply impressed with this second death; and though the loss was gotten over in the same way as before, two tombstones belonging to one family, with the tiger year inscribed on both, were enough to make that year a fated one in that household. Nothing further of interest occurred during that cycle. The widow, a woman of energy and directing power, carried on the silk business, and prosperity followed her plans until the dreaded and fatal tiger year again came along, with January, 1878. At New Year's, all through Japan, business is suspended, and the people give themselves over to unrestrained merry-making and indulgence. But among the outwardly merry there was always some with heavy hearts, concealing a sorrow or dread, and, by concealing it, trying to deceive themselves into believing that it is gone forever.

"This Tango household also had the sake to treat their friends and callers; but within the three days set apart here for New Year's celebration, they met to talk together about the dread that they could not shake off. 'Whose turn is it to die this year?' was the question opened. What the talk was I do not know; but it resulted in this: The old lady, with the hopeless resignation that Buddhism often gives its followers, volunteered to consecrate herself to death, that the younger ones of the family might live on, as was fitting.

"When this was agreed to, though no doubt with earnest protestations of horror from all the rest, she determined to make a pilgrimage to the centre of idolatry, the province of Ise, visiting celebrated temples by the way, and scattering generous gifts to the gods, that thereby, with a clean heart, she might meet her fate. Attended by a single servant she stopped in Osaka about three months, and put up at the house of old friends, who, in the leadings of God, happened to be the lately baptized old man and his wife whose gilt god-picture I sent you not long ago. That night, for the first time, she heard about the Christian religion from a believer. She tarried another night to hear, in amazement, her old friends talk about this way. That they had torn down their idol shelves and discarded the old religions, that they dared openly to profess a way that she had been taught to dread, and that they seemed to be so full of delight in their new religion, these things led the old lady to say on the third day: 'The weather is raw, the roads are bad. If the servant wants to pilgrimage it through to Ise, all right; I will stay till his return and learn this way.'

"She heard for a week, and gave a dollar to the church; two weeks, and she must buy dozens of parts of the Bible and other religious books to take back home as presents; another week, and I heard she had given a dollar to the girl's school, and another to the church; and, I think, she gave still another towards supporting a Coolie whom the Christians had found dying some twenty miles from here and had put in their hospital. Another week, and it was arranged that, since she hardly dared go home and face all the questions that would multiply upon her, the old couple with whom she was staying would return with her, and help her tell the new, *old* story.

"They have been, and after five or six weeks have returned. They say that their story made a great commotion, but the *altered life* of the old lady seemed to make the deepest impression. From being an exacting, quick-tempered person, she is careful not to speak biting words; and, besides the books, she has given away dollars upon dollars to the poor around her. More than that, she has arranged that one of the students from Kioto shall be her guest during a part of the summer vacation, to teach her and others more of the way of life; and, when the fall comes, she will lead others who may believe to Osaka to request baptism.

"This is a poorly told story for one that has given us so much satisfaction. We trust this woman, self-condemned to die, has been elected to eternal life."

SERVING ACCORDING TO GOD'S WILL.

It is not enough that we try to serve one another, to serve our own generation; we must also try to serve it according to the will of God. Many eminent critics, indeed, bring out this warning very emphatically by reading the passage before us thus:—"So David served the will of God in, or for, his own generation."

Now there are many who can be very good and kind in their own way, while they serve their own will; and even for this let us honor them; but their way is not always God's way; nor do they always so much as try to take God's way of doing good. In our endeavors to serve God in serving men we are constantly misled both by our self-will and by our love of ease. Sometimes we do not take the pains to think what God's way would be, *i. e.* what is the best way of serving men; or will not rouse ourselves to the effort and self-denial requisite to doing it in the best possible way. If a neighbor ask for bread we should never dream of giving him a stone; and yet we may so give him bread as to make it a very millstone round his neck, sinking him ever deeper into the miry ways of indolence and a pauperized spirit. If he ask a fish of us we should never dream of giving him a serpent; but, nevertheless, we may contrive to sting him even as we help him, and to wound his self-respect. We are too lazy to think how his needs may be most wisely and most graciously met, and yet we are too tenderhearted to send him away empty; and so the tender heart and the lazy intellect prompt us to give him what he asks, although that may be precisely the unkindest thing, the least really useful thing, that we can do for him. Archbishop Whateley is said to have thanked God that he had never once given a single penny to a beggar in the streets and men sneer at him for that quaint thanksgiving to this day: but would it not be wiser and more just of them if, before sneering, they enquired what he meant, and whether he was really as illiberal as they supposed? They would easily discover that he had thought his way to the conviction that indiscriminate almsgiving is a curse both to him that gives and to him that takes; and that, after due thought and enquiry, he gave away a large part of his income every year. And, assuredly, it would be well for us to think before we give, to reflect before we attempt to serve. Does God always give us exactly what we ask of Him, and serve us in precisely the way that we desire? Does not He think for us, and what will be best for us, and how He may most effectually help us? If we would serve our generation according to the will of God we must neither be too lazy to think nor too soft to say No!—"No, not as you wish, but in a better way." We must rather make God's will our own standard of service, and take any pains which will bring that wise almighty Will to the aid of our feeble endeavors. For the great comfort of serving men according to the will of God is, that we then serve them effectively, however poor or weak we may be; since His will must be done—must take effect.

But if our service is sometimes marred by an indolence and love of ease which will not be at the pains of thought, at other times it is marred by an exacting self-will. We all know people who do what they mean to be a kindness in so authoritative and dictatorial a way, and found such heavy claims on what they have done for us, that it is changed into its very opposite, and fetters and degrades us rather than assists and comforts us. And, unless we are on our guard, we may only too easily be infected by their spirit. The peace of many churches and houses, as well as the success of many a charitable enterprise, has been wrecked on this rock. The self-conceit and self-will of a few thwart the good end for which, but for them, many would be willing to labor. Nothing is done rightly unless every detail of it is done according to their minds. That any one but themselves should have a will, or even a wish, they take as an offence. The merest trifle that does not please them turns them into critics, censors, obstructives.

Such an extravagance of self-will is, of course, very exceptional, though probably we most of us know of at least one instance of it, and may reckon ourselves happy if we know no more than one. But are we not all of us conscious of a bent, a too strong bent, in that direction? Do we not all like to play the patron, the superior, if not also the critic and the censor? Are we not all too set on having our own way, and too apt to carp, and hinder, and forbode evil when we cannot get it? or to stand aside and refuse to help on a good work unless our claim to consideration is acknowledged? Alas! the world might have been won to righteousness and peace before now had all good men been bent on serving their generation according to the will of God, instead of seeking to get their own will, until they have rent the sacred unity of the Church with a thousand schisms.—*Rev. S. Cox, in Sunday Magazine.*

A THING TO BE PROUD OF.

"How does it taste, I wonder?" said Jamie, as he saw Patrick Flynn take a glass of steaming punch from the bar of a restaurant.

"Did you ever taste strong drink, James?" said a handsome old man standing by.

"Never," said Jamie. "I wonder if it's good." "I cannot tell how it tastes," said Mr. Landers. "I am sixty years old and never tasted it in my life, and I am proud to say it. I see what it does. It has cheated poor Flynn out of his snug little home. It has clothed his poor wife and children in rags, and made him cross and quarrelsome. It is liquid fire, and theft, and poison. I don't want to know how it tastes."

"Neither do I," said Jamie. "Thank you, Mr. Landers, for what you have said. When I am a man of sixty years old, too, will have it to say, 'I never tasted strong drink in my life.'" *By Mrs. E. J. Richmond. Youths' Temperance Banner.*

LIGHT ON THE DAILY PATH.

Emmanuel, ... God with us.

Will God in very deed dwell with men on the earth? Behold, heaven and the heaven of heavens cannot contain thee.—The Word was made flesh, and dwelt among us and we beheld his glory, (the glory as of the only begotten of the Father), full of grace and truth.—Great is the mystery of godliness: God was manifest in the flesh.

God hath in these last days spoken unto us by his Son, whom he hath appointed heir of all things, by whom also he made the worlds.

The first day of the week, when the doors were shut where the disciples were assembled, ... came Jesus and stood in the midst. Then were the disciples glad, when they saw the Lord. After eight days again his disciples were within, and Thomas with them. Then saith he [Jesus] to Thomas, Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and reach hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side: and be not faithless, but believing. Thomas ... said, ... My Lord and my God.—Unto us a Son is given: ... the mighty God.

Mat. 1. 23. 2 Ch. 6. 18.—Jno. 1. 14.—1 Ti 3. 16
He. 1. 2. Jno. 20. 19. 20. 26-28.—Is. 9. 6

— A judge of the Court of Session, well known for speaking his mother-tongue in its broadest accent, as well on the bench as in common discourse, on a particular occasion was addressed by a barrister, equally noted for elegance and purity of style, as his lordship was the reverse, who opened the case of his client in the following words:—"My lord, the pursuer, my client, is an itinerant violin player." "What's that?" said his lordship; "is that what ye ca' a blin' fiddler?" "Vulgarly so called," replied the lawyer.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

THE TEACHINGS OF THE QUARTER.

(*By Isaac H. Hall, Ph. D., in S. S. Times.*)

The side of the Gospel history that has been presented to us in the studies of the last three months, is chiefly, the Saviour Jesus as the Son of man. When the Holy Spirit moved holy men of old to write the Word of God, it does not appear that it annihilated the human characteristics of the man, any more than that the paper and ink of the Word of God cease to be paper and ink because they form a Bible. The publican Matthew, Christ's witness to the Jews, was not inspired by the Holy Spirit to write theoretic developments of Gospel Science, like Paul the educated theologian, any more than the one was inspired to write a handwriting identical with the other's. So in the present lessons, we have before us not so much Christ the Messiah, King of the Jews, of Matthew; nor Christ the Son of God, as Mark sets Him forth to the Romans, disciplined under authority; nor Christ the elder brother and friend of those already Christians, as shown by John; but Jesus the Son of man, the Man of all men pre-eminent. Luke, himself no mean scholar of his times, sets forth in a connected, systematic order, the matters fully believed among the Christians; and this he does as if having in view the literary class of the cultured Greeks, who would weigh and judge for themselves. The perfect Man is set forth to reasonable men by a careful, frank, investigating man; yet no uninspired man could draw such a picture. The Romish tradition of the painting of our Lord by St. Luke, like the Syriac tradition that Luke uttered his Gospel in Greek at Alexandria, embodies, under the veil of fiction, the fact that Luke has presented in his Gospel the human lineaments of Jesus' character in a manner nowhere paralleled.

The first lesson opens with the first gospel sermon preached under the new dispensation. The angel—which means messenger—says, as we may translate in the technical language of to-day: "Fear not; for behold, I preach to you the gospel of great joy." Good news to all is the burden of his sermon. It is preached to a lowly audience, but by a heavenly messenger, attested by the miraculous "glory of the Lord," by a sign of certainty on earth, and the chorus of the heavenly host. This chorus was taken up by the early Christians as the first line of their "Morning Hymn," and is still sung in all languages. Literally, for centuries it has not ceased on earth. Though no longer the Morning Hymn, sung to meet the sun in the whole circle of its rising path, yet there is no instant when, from some church-edifice or some body of believers, its strains are not ascending. Leading critics, we know, adopt as the reading of the latter portion of the verse, "and on earth peace to men of his good pleasure;" yet the song as sung by the Church, so far as we can trace it, has always been as our English Version has it. The oldest known copy, in the Alexandrine Manuscript in the British Museum, so has it; though in the gospel text of the same manuscript, the reading is that of the critics above referred to.

The second lesson gives us the only authentic glimpse of Jesus as a boy; and wonderful is the contrast between this brief account and the nonsense of the apocryphal gospels that is still perpetuated in miracle plays and the art devoted to mariolatry. Instead of the peevish child of the fairy story, as Jesus is represented in the apocryphal accounts, we have the child that grew, was strong, filled with wisdom, and having the grace of God upon him. The pictures of the good boys of the Old Testament, who, by the way, all grew up to unusual honor and usefulness, seem to fall short of this outline sketch of the boy Jesus. The whole picture is attractive; but Luke does not neglect to mention particularly that Jesus faithfully obeyed the fifth commandment, the one specially directed to children. Even when His mother seems troubled at having to search for her lost boy, He gently hints that she knew Him well enough to know where to find Him without searching. So He grew up; a pattern to show to all coming children that worship, study, obedience, and wise behavior secure the increasing favor of God and man. The commandment to children is "the first commandment with promise."

Next in the course of the lessons comes the forerunner of Jesus: he than whom no greater was born of woman, yet less than the least of those who had the light of the new dispensation. He came in the spirit and power of Elijah, to turn or restore the sundered hearts that should be at one, and show the people the preparation for the receiving of Christ. His was the baptism of repentance, of changing the course of their thoughts, of ceasing to think and do evil, and learning to do well. The one to come, mightier than he, should further teach, command, discern and reveal. John was the morning star, the bringer of dawn; but Jesus was the Sun of Righteousness, in whose day all should walk in the light; and hidden things, of both good and evil, be visibly disclosed.

The first month of the quarter closes with Jesus' appearance at the synagogue at Nazareth, His own city, in the commencement of His public ministry. His appearance is that of a man who claims the messiahship. He is a man whom they have known from his youth up, and regarded with favor, as well as regarded Him as favored of God. They have been accustomed to hear Him read from the Scriptures in the synagogue, and even now they all bear witness to the gracious words which proceed from His mouth. Yet they cannot bear unwelcome truths; and mob-like, they try to thrust over the brow of a precipice the man whom all His life long they have known and respected for His excellence. But herein is only one, yet the chief, example of the reception they meet with who declare a new boon to the world. Jesus stands fairly disclosed as the prince of benefactors to the race; but hardly in His own generation will it appear, even in this narrower sense, that "Jesus Christ is Lord."

The lessons of the next month show Jesus as a worker of miracles and possessor of divine power. The "Draught of Fishes" has no parallel in the other Gospels, though a portion of the accompanying narrative is found in Matthew and Mark, since it is an essential part of the apostolic history. In Luke's narrative the display of divine power is coupled with a forcible lesson to the intended apostles, of the way and the necessity of following Christ wholly. Directions are given which seem contrary to experience and judgment, and which can only be tested by active faith. Reproved and frightened by the result of such testing, the fishermen receive encouragement for their new calling. They became apostles, and forsake all to follow Jesus.

Immediately after the lesson of Following Christ Wholly comes that of Trusting Christ Fully. The Gentile centurion has won already among the Jews the reputation of loving his neighbor: now he appears as a shining example—a reproving example, too—of faith in Jesus. The faith that was wanting in Israel was exhibited by the Gentile and honored by the Messiah. Gentile and Jew alike see that He is Lord of the invisible world, whose servants are at His beck and call to chase away diseases from the afflicted body, even though He send them to a distance on that errand.

There is a manifest reason why this narrative should have a parallel in Matthew, who announces the kingdom of heaven; yet also a manifest reason for the different selection of details presented by Luke, the delineator of the Son of man. Matthew gives the wonder, with a warning; Luke shows the courteous behavior and manly intercourse of true men.

In the next lesson the Messiah appears as the Lord, followed by disciples and much people: The Lord of life and death. Yet scarcely anywhere is the sympathy of the Lord for suffering humanity more vividly disclosed than in his mercy to the widow of Nain. His pity is human, but his manifestation of it is divine. Not alone as Lord of life, but as Father of mercies, "God hath visited his people." "A father of the fatherless, and a judge of widows, is God in his holy habitation;" and surely none other than one of that unique character is now among the people. No wonder that a fear comes on all; nor that his fame goes abroad throughout the whole country.

The second month's lessons thus far have shown that "mighty works are wrought by his hands." The last lesson of the month shows it still, but in a different way. It shows a work of parallel might, even the forgiving of sins by the Messiah; though coupled with supernatural knowledge as well. Whether it be easier to heal the sick, or to raise the dead, than to forgive sins, is a question that humanity rarely raises. Mankind will not believe that he who works no miracle has power to forgive sins. Yet the lesson shows that forgiveness can bring its own witness to the sinner, without any external miracle. The woman that was a sinner knew that she had been forgiven; and her offices of honor, esteem, and love, strongly contrast with the complacent neglect of the Pharisee who saw no need of forgiveness, and with the wonder of the guests who wondered who it could be that was forgiving sins. Love is the witness and the measure of pardon; and the miracle-working Friend of Sinners is ever present and forgiving to those that love him.

As the first month of the quarter has shown us the Messiah disclosed, the second the Messiah working, so now the third month shows us the Messiah teaching. In all but the first lesson of the month moreover, he opens his mouth in parables; wherein "never man spake like this man." In this first lesson, the seventy return with joyful evidence that the power of Satan is broken. Jesus corroborates that evidence, and rejoices with his disciples in the revelation of the Son of God to the world, with mysteries that prophets and kings desired to see. He teaches them also the true ground of rejoicing, namely, not in temporal victory over the powers of evil, but in the pledge of redemption: "In the hope of the glory of God."

Then follows the inimitable parable of the Good Samaritan, wherein love to one's neighbor is shown to be a precept not limited by near-dwelling or nationality, but to extend to all mankind, even to enemies. Spirit and practice are shown also to be superior to all holiness of rank or office.

But the inculcating of love to man is supplemented in the very next lesson by that of confidence in prayer to God. The importunity sometimes needed in the case of petitions to man is contrasted with the readiness of God to hear and give; while, moreover, the latter is further illustrated by the readiness of earthly parents to give good gifts to his children; and believers are encouraged by the added reflection that though they are evil, God is good.

The last lesson of the month, and of the quarter as well, presents a lesson that forcibly sets off and supplements the two just preceding. The parable of the rich man warns us against covetousness. This is a most impure sin of the soul, always classed by the Bible among the filthiest practices. In its place here, it is appropriately set over against the lesson of love to one's neighbor; for its root is in selfishness; and over against confident prayer to God: For it evinces distrust in the giver of daily bread. It turns men away, moreover from "that bread which came down from heaven," which men must eat if they would live forever; the eating which is the coming unto Him who, to "as many as received Him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on His name." A man whom the Lord loves must have covetousness. That sin blinds the eyes of the wise: It perverts the intellect and heart; and it opens the way for heartless cruelties, and wide-spread wrong-doing. It is the spring of wars and fighting, of conquest and blood, corruption in places high and low; and its spirit stirs in almost all the crying public sins. It is no wonder that this one sin is selected, as one of the chief breaches of the law of love, for a special prohibition in the decalogue.

Although there is a sequence plainly apparent in the teachings of the fragmentary selections that form the lessons of this quarter, yet we should not forget that the whole Gospel of Luke has a connected—we might almost say an organic—character that is much richer and completer than any selection can be. The progressive character of the teachings of Jesus, as shown in Luke, is one of the marked qualities of his Gospel: And one who wishes to receive the benefit of the Life of Christ in measure at all full, needs, as one of his chief works in that respect, to study the Gospel of Luke by itself as a whole, independently of the gospel harmonies. Then, may he see, perhaps, "one like unto the Son of man" in a manner prophets never dreamed of.—*S. S. Times.*

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

HOW DOT FELL OVERBOARD.

BY WALLACE E. MATHER.

Dot's real name was Dorothea; but nobody called her by it. Dot was five years old, and her kitten, a funny little gray thing, named Puff, was about as many months old as she was years. Dot's father was Captain Dana, of the ship "Saladin," and at the time that I tell you about he had sailed from Batavia and was coming across the Indian Ocean and away around the Cape of Good Hope, to get home again, which was Boston.

Dot liked to be at sea, and she wasn't a bit afraid; not so much as her mother wished she was sometimes, who never let her go out of her sight, unless she knew that her father or some one else was looking out for her.

One day she got out of the cabin alone, and was making her way along the main deck toward the forecastle, and taking hold of the belaying pins and the rigging as she went along, for it was a rough day, when she met Jack Armstrong. Said he, telling me about it: "I stopped her, and said: 'Hullo! Dot. Are you cruising all alone, and in this rough weather, too? I guess I'd better take you back to the cabin.' And she didn't say a word, but she looked funny, and commenced tugging at something in her pocket, and got out a big orange; and then she spoke, and said 'That's for you,' and was going right past me on for'ard. For I expect the little rogue brought the orange just to pay toll, if anybody stopped her. But I knew it wouldn't do. So I said: 'Oh! no, Dot. Your mother'll want to see you.' And I took her hand and led her back. Her mother was just coming out of the cabin to look for her, and 'Oh! Mr. Armstrong,' said she, 'I am so glad you've brought her back. Thank you.' For you see, when she speaks to any of us, she says Mr., and a sailor don't get a handle to his name very often, and we like to have a word from the cap'n's wife now and then."

Not many days after that Dot and Puff were playing together on the quarter deck. It was a bright, pleasant day, and the ship was going only about five or six knots, with all sails set. I was down in the cabin, so I did not see all that happened to Dot and Kitty and Jack Armstrong. So I will tell it to you as Jack told it to me, afterward. Said he: "I was at work on the mizzen-rigging, on the port side. The cap'n was on the main deck just then, and Dot was playing 'round the skylight, talking to herself and to her kitten, when the kitten made a run and got up on top of the wheel-house. And half a minute after, when I looked up, there was Dot standing on the rail, trying to reach up and catch her; and before I could do a thing she had lost her balance and fell splash overboard. I jumped toward the stern and sung out 'Man overboard!' for that was what came to my lips most natural. And before the cap'n saw who it really was I had got the life-buoy loose and thrown it as far as I could, and jumped after it. The cap'n came on the quarter-deck and looked toward us; but he had sense enough to know that the best thing he could do was not to jump overboard too, but to get the main-yards swung around and a boat out as quick as possible. I wasn't half a minute later than Dot in reaching the water and only a little way from her; and I tell you I didn't take it easy in going that distance. Wasn't I glad, though, right there and then, to get hold of the little wet hand, that she reached out to me, and just in time! I almost forgot that we were both overboard in a thousand fathoms of blue water, and the ship sailing away from us. So I held her up with one hand and swam with the other, till I got back to the buoy. I managed to get it over my head and shoulders, and, by resting her on it in front of me and treading water a little, I found we could float as nice as you please. And only one thing more troubled me. The day before I had fished for a shark, and I didn't feel quite comfortable, as I thought of the great brown, cruel-looking fellow that had followed the ship; and I almost stopped treading the water, as though he would be more likely to see us if we stirred, and I reached down and felt for my knife. But, of course, there wasn't anything to do about it, only to hope that Johnny Shark was a hundred miles away. Dot hadn't cried or said a word till I got the buoy fixed. Then she looked up, and said: 'Where's Puff?' 'Why,' said I, 'she is on the ship, waiting for you to come back and play with her.' 'No,' said she. 'I caughted her by her tail, and then I tumbled.' And, do you think, there just coming over the swell of a wave toward us, like a China junk with two eyes in her bows, was that kitten. So she came alongside, and got a rest on the buoy too. 'Poor Puff!' said Dot. 'She's got all wetted.' And she didn't seem to think of herself being wet or anything; but all right anyway. And so we three floated there, as fine as if we were doing it a-purpose, till the boat came. And Dot was wrapped up in a big coat, and I took an oar to keep warm, and the kitten and the life-buoy wer'n't left in the water either. When we got on the ship again, the cap'n's wife—well, you saw and heard what she said. That took me aback more than the being overboard did. That wasn't anything."—*N. Y. Independent.*

CHILDREN'S LETTERS.

GREEN VALLEY, September 7th, 1878.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I am a little girl of about nine years of age. I go to school regular, and I am very fond of it. The nasty potato bugs are very bad on our farm, but all the other crops are splendid. I tried to find out where the word *girl* is spoken of in the Bible, but I did not find it. Pa or ma would not help me; they told me to search the Scripture for myself. I have found out a question which I hope you will publish in the DAILY WITNESS. The question is—"Who was Noah the daughter of?" I am very fond of the "Children's Corner," and I try to make out all the puzzles.

I remain yours tru'y,
KATE LOGIE.

CULROSS, September 2nd, 1878.

DEAR MR. EDITOR,—I am a boy eleven years of age, and I have a brother and two sisters. We have taken your WITNESS for thirteen years. I have a little black pup which I call "Rover," and a white rooster, and a small black hen, which I call "Polly." We have a cat which has a hook on the end of its tail. We take the NEW DOMINION MONTHLY, and the NORTHERN MESSENGER besides the DAILY WITNESS. I like to read the "Children's Corner" and the "Children's Letters" very well. I found Isaiah to be the answer of the enigma on the 10th of August. Here is an enigma which I send comprising my name.

I am composed of six letters:
My first is in run, but not in walk;
My second is in tobacco, but not in chalk;
My third is in bread, but not in dough;
My fourth is in leader, but not in slow;
My fifth is in river, but not in lake;
My sixth is in tinker, but not in shake.

Yours truly,
—— BRODEN.

P.S.—Would you please send the name of the place and the name of the person who publishes a paper called *Punch*?

[*Punch* is a comic paper, published in London, England.]

MONTREAL, September 9th, 1878.

DEAR MR. EDITOR—In answer to the enigma by Peter C. Marsh, I would say "Limerick." I wonder can any of your readers answer the following enigma, which I composed myself. The word is composed of ten letters.

My first is in man, but not in boy;
My second is in plaything, but not in toy;
My third is in send, but not in go;
My fourth is in pick, but not in hoe;
My fifth is in hand, but not in foot;
My sixth is in barrel, but not in butt;
My seventh is in sheet, but not in roll;
My eighth is in teacup, but not in bowl;
My ninth is in rise, but not in fall;
My tenth is in round, but not in ball;
And my whole is the name of a celebrated English city.

Yours truly,
A boy from Grace Church, Point St. Charles, Sunday-school.

MILDMAY, CO. BRUCE, September 11th, 1878.

DEAR MR. DOUGALL,—I am a little girl, ten years of age. I like to read the WITNESS paper. Papa has taken it as long as I can mind. I like to read the "Children's Corner," and find the questions. Tell little Willie Chantler, in last week's WITNESS, that the verse in which areall the letters of the alphabet, is 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra. His second question I don't understand. Tell also Minnie McKay that the middle verse in the Bible is the 8th verse of the 118th Psalm. I would now ask my little friends to tell me the longest verse in the Bible, and a verse that has fifty-two Ts in it?

Your little friend,
CLARA E. CREIGHTON.

BLAIR ATHOL, September 7th, 1878.

MR. EDITOR, DEAR SIR,—In answer to the enigma in your paper on the 29th August by J. E. M. N., I would give "Pomegranate." To the one by Agnes J. Cross, I would give "Abimelech," and to the one by X. Y. Z., I would give "Shallum."

I made this enigma, hoping you may insert it.

I am composed of eight letters:
My first is in morning, but not in night;
My second is in power, but not in might;
My third is in winter, but not in fall;
My fourth is in dance, but not in ball;
My fifth is in cheese, but not in milk;
My sixth is in cotton, but not in silk;
My seventh is in goat, but not in sheep;
My eighth is in high, but not in deep;
My whole is an individual mentioned in the Bible.

PETER MCALLISTER.

P. E. ISLAND, September 5th, 1878.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WITNESS,—Please insert the following: 1st. The answer to J. E. M.N.'s enigma is, "Pomegranate." 2nd. To Gavin Allan's, "Uncle Tom." 3rd. To Agnes J. Cross's, "Abimelech."

Will some of your readers tell me where, and how often the word "Clerk" is mentioned in the Bible?

AN ENIGMA.

I am composed of five letters.
My first is in woman, but not in man;
My second is in gone, but not in ran;
My third is in ream, but not in quire;
My fourth is in heat, but not in fire;
My fifth is in forlorn, but not in forsake;
My whole is the name of a living being.

I remain by wishing you success.
A LOVER OF YOUR NICE PAPER.

SELECTIONS.

—What is that which never asks any questions, but requires many answers?—The street door.

"There is no town, however watched and tended,
But one dead bank is there;
There is no safe, however well defended,
But needs still greater care."

TO BEE, OR NOT TO BEE?—Mrs. A.: "Now, Mrs B. will you come and see our apiary?" Mrs. B. (who has been putting it off all this afternoon): 'Well Mrs. A. the thing is, you know, I'm rather afraid of monkeys."

—He was carving at dinner, and thought he must talk to the æsthetic-looking angel on his right. "How do you like Beethoven?" asked he, on a venture 'Well done," said she, promptly, interested in the business on hand.

—To know whether a garden has been planted or not, a paper gives the following rule: "If one forgets whether beds are planted or not, a good way to tell is to turn a stray cat into the garden. If the beds are planted, the cat will proceed to race round and dig into them, and act as if it had relatives in China whom it was anxious to get at; while, if they are not, it will sit down calmly in the path and seem to be meditating on the progress of missionary work in Africa. A cat's instinct seldom deceives in this matter."

—The matrons of society are complaining of the gross want of politeness exhibited by the young men of the day, who, it seems, as a rule, ignore the R. S. V. P. of invitation cards, and leave the hostess in doubt as to the number of guests she may expect. One of these insolent youths received a neat rebuff when, on drawing forth as the excuse for not having written, "Oh, you know, now men don't answer," he was met by the remark:

"No, men do not answer, but gentlemen do."

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer's* "Essay on Man" is in one canto, as follows:

"Man's a vapor,
Full of woes,
Starts a paper,
Up he goes."

Who is it with funereal tread
Comes slowly home and goes to bed,
And utters what is best unsaid?

'Tis he who's fished since rose the sun,
Subsisting on a single bun,
And after all's caught nary one.

AGRICULTURE.

ENGLAND'S FOOD SUPPLY.

Where and how England is to obtain her food supply in years to come is a question which now causes anxiety to some thinkers. So little of her food is raised at home that, should any of her foreign supplies fail, or her export trade become materially lessened, there is, it would appear, reason even for fear that the people would stand in danger of starvation. At least, so thinks Mr. A. J. Wilson in an article on this subject which appears in a recent English magazine. He points out that free trade and a superabundant foreign supply of all kinds of cereals are completely changing the position of the British farmer, making it more advantageous for him to raise beef, mutton and pork than grain. But, he asks, what is the farmer going to do when foreign cattle come in, as foreign grain has done, and compel him to lower his prices? To the argument that England is a manufacturing nation and that it is not her business to grow grain, he answers: This is true as far as it goes, but it is also true that if she puts herself in the position of having to pay more for her food than other countries, she is playing a dangerous, and ultimately a losing game. The imports of articles of consumption have increased to an enormous extent during the last twenty years. In 1857 the net value of the imports was 58,400,000 pounds, but last year their total value was over 160,000,000 pounds. This is far in advance of the growth of the population. During the last twenty years the latter has grown some seventeen per cent., while the former has increased one hundred and seventy-seven per cent. One cause of this increased importation is doubtless the greater extravagance of the people, but at the same the greatest purchases have not been in exotic articles as tea, coffee, tobacco and spirits, but in the common staple food which could be produced in the country. The importation of butter, for example, has multiplied four-fold during the past twenty years. Mr. Wilson gives a table showing the average consumption per head of different articles in the different years. The increase of this consumption during the last twenty years is enormous, and it is not confined to articles consumed by the people. The increase in the import of food for domestic animals shows, that either there are a great many more animals to feed than there were a few years ago, or else that the home production is at least at a standstill. Now, if the imports of necessary articles of food are increasing more rapidly than those of luxuries, we are, he says, warranted in concluding that it is due to the growing poverty of the resources of the country. However we account for it, the fact remains that England is much more dependent upon foreign countries for its supply of food than it was a few years ago, and as the population grows this dependence increases. Knowing this, two important questions arise; can England rely upon always having her wants supplied from abroad, and can she afford to continue paying for food, at the rate she does now, without impoverishment? The first, says Mr. Wilson, may be unhesitatingly answered in the affirmative. The large number of places from which the supplies come, render it impossible for the country to be affected by the failure of any one of them. Up to 1869 England obtained her wheat principally from Russia, but now she is supplied from the United States, Canada, South Australia, India and Chili. Were the harvest of the United States to fail for a season—which is not at all likely to happen—bread would probably be very dear, but that would be all. In the same way war will have nothing like the disturbing influence it formerly possessed. Short of the destruction of the mercantile navy and the free trade of the ports, he maintains, it would be impossible to put bread up to famine prices. The case is different, however, when we consider the next question, Will she always be able to pay for this food? Last year the bill for articles of consumption amounted to considerably more than one-third of the value of the entire imports, and was within less than 40,000,000 pounds of the total declared value of the exports. There is, says Mr. Wilson, clearly but one way of meeting this bill, and that is by doing an enormous selling business abroad at all times. If this is not done, England will in time be unable to pay for her own food. It has been said that there has, as yet, been no evidence of this necessity; that England has been doing of late a much smaller and more unprofitable export trade than formerly, and yet there has been no decrease in her food imports. But this is only because there has been a great deal of money saved by the foreign trade in former years, and that is what is now being paid out. For instance, Britain held many millions worth of bonds of the United States debt, but, during the past year she has been exchanging some of these for corn. The amount thus paid back has been variously estimated, but is probably not less than from 50,000,000 pounds to 60,000,000 pounds. And what is the effect of all this? If Britain has to spend her invested capital on food will she not soon be the poorer for it. If she sells her French, Russian, Egyptian, and United States bonds to pay her food bill, she eats up not only the capital, but the interest on that capital, and is left by the amount of this interest less able to buy abroad than she was while she had it. If, continues Mr. Wilson, England is but half tilled, if hurtful social laws both hinder its higher tillage and overburden its tiller with unbearable charges, so that he is unable to compete with other countries, no matter what her manufactures may be, nothing can save her from ultimate impoverishment. If the development of the soil be neglected for the fleeting gains of a kind of trade which has flitted from point to point since the world began, never settling long anywhere, assuredly the day must come when England must face poverty, and be, so to say, driven to beg for bread.

SHOULD HORSES WEAR SHOES?

Speaking of the horse, what do our readers think of the alleged new discovery that horses get on better in all ordinary circumstances without shoes than with them? New discovery do we call it? Where do we find horseshoes among the ancients who made great use of the horse in their wars and games? If they used any artificial protection it was a slight rim of iron that did not supersede or interfere with the frog of the foot, which is the elastic pad or cushion provided by nature to save the foot and leg from the jar of striking the ground when going at speed. The paring down of this frog and leaving the horse to bear his weight on the shoe which encircles it, is like making men and women walk on pattens. The horse's hoof is most admirably adapted by nature for all purposes of drawing loads or swift running. The elastic pad breaks, as we have said, the heavy blow of its hoof striking the ground in galloping or trotting, and it takes hold of the ground in drawing. To substitute an iron shoe round the toes of the horse for this pad is to substitute a material that slips or slides upon stones and still more grievously on ice for one that takes hold of them. It is just as if a boy were to put on boots to climb the smooth trunk of a tree, instead of clinging to it with his bare feet. New discovery do we call it? It is, we presume, no discovery with our Indians, the hardest and perhaps the best riders in the world, and yet there are no more serviceable or hardy horses than their mustangs. It is probable that half of all the diseases of horses are the consequence of shoeing and hoof-paring, and the remedy for them is to take off the shoes and let the animal go in its natural way.

It may be said that this is all very well for horses in their natural state, where they have no burdens on their backs or loaded carriages to draw, and no paved or macadamized streets to break their hoofs. But what if these last conditions are just those which most imperatively demand the natural hoof? What if far fewer diseases and troubles would arise from the use of the natural foot on paved streets than from the use of shoes? These are important questions brought into notice now in a variety of ways, all of which seem to prove the advantage in nearly all circumstances of using the natural foot instead of the shod one, or at all events of substituting something that will leave the foot in its natural state, for the present style of shoes.

One thing, we think, is made perfectly clear by the publication of recent experiences in this line, namely, that farmers' horses should never be shod for farm work or for teaming on earth roads, such as are common in most parts of the country. The whole immense prairie region could, therefore, most advantageously dispense with horse-shoeing, and that would be a saving of money as well as horses.

Will such of our readers as have had or may yet have the courage to break through the red tape of custom, which in this case is iron fetters on the horse's hoof, let us know the result of their experience on this important subject?

It may be said if a horse loses a shoe it soon gets lame, but that is probably because the natural foot has been so sliced and pared as to require artificial protection; and the only way the experiment of using horses without shoes could be fairly tried would be with horses that never had been shod.

Of course all this will be pooh-poohed by most of those who have been accustomed from their youth up to shoe their horses, and it may be that they are right. All we desire is to awaken interest in and obtain information on a subject of great importance, in which some persons who have made the matter a study, and some who say they have had practical experience of shoeless horses, hold the above opinions.—*N. Y. Witness.*

CROSS-BRED JERSEY-AYRSHIRE COWS FOR THE DAIRY.

Which is the best cow for farm and for family use? Where the farmer uses his cows for butter-making, experience would go to show that the grade Jersey is essentially the farmer's cow, a fact widely appreciated. The mark of the Jersey is now noticed on every hand in the beautiful and picturesque colors and graceful forms of the cows seen grazing in the meadows, and dotting the pastures. No other cow is so easily kept, or more docile, or gives a richer return in butter for the food consumed, than the grade Jersey. But something depends upon the cow from which the grade is raised. Unless the dam of the cow is a copious milker, and is able to transmit this quality to her progeny, the principal end sought in the crossing is missed. The Ayrshire is the most prolific milk cow. For large yields, and for easy keeping, she is unsurpassed. To cross an Ayrshire cow with a well selected Jersey bull ought to give the best dairy cow that can be readily produced. The large milk yield of the Ayrshire, is united with the large cream yield of the Jersey, and we have all we can procure in one way from the Jersey, multiplied by the excess of the yield by the Ayrshire. Herewith we give a portrait, the first ever published, we believe, of a cross-bred Jersey-Ayrshire cow. This is a young animal, a few days over two years old, but has been milking for five months, and has produced over one pound of butter per day from a little more than eight quarts of milk. She was bred by Mr. Thomas Fitch, of New London, Connecticut, a gentleman who has been experimenting in crossing the Jersey upon every known breed of cow, including the "Sacred cow of India," for over 30 years, and who long ago settled upon the Jersey-Ayrshire as the best cross possible for large yield and rich quality of milk. The cow in question is a white and brindle in color, with a golden yellow skin which shows through the fine short silky hair at every place where the white prevails. As a proof of the easy keeping of this class of cows, the original of the illustration has been kept in excellent condition from the mowings of less than half an acre of lawn with two quarts of middlings daily; and upon this feed has been, and is, producing a little more than one pound of butter per day. For so young a cow this performance is worthy of being recorded among those of the many good cows whose portraits have from time to time been exhibited in the *American Agriculturist*. It is evident that this is one of the best cows for the farm and for family use.—*American Agriculturist.*

CULTIVATING POND LILIES.—The Hartford *Post* says:—Last summer, while Chief of Police Chamberlain was on a visit to Block Island, he discovered a lot of white pond lilies, and believing that he could transplant and domesticate them in his yard he secured a number of the plants, carefully noticing as they were pulled from the earth what depth of soil the roots took. It was found that they struck down about one foot, branching out in various directions for nourishment. On bringing them home he had them transplanted in tubs, the same depth of earth being provided as that had by the plants when growing naturally. The tubs were then filled with water, and kept full until the cold weather set in. When frozen sufficiently they were taken to the cellar, where they remained all winter. On the opening of spring, Chief Chamberlain had them replaced in his yard, and after a short time the roots showed signs of life. From that they have grown into perfect plants, the leaves covering the surface of the water and buds and flowers developing naturally. The flowers are among the most exquisite specimens of pond lilies to be found anywhere, and the fragrance from them can be detected for a long distance from the spot where they are growing. The thought of transplanting proved a happy one on the part of the Chief, and his success in raising such admirable specimens will encourage others to follow his example. The sight of the lilies in his yard has repaid him a hundred fold for the care and attention which he has given them.—*N. Y. Observer.*

BREAD FROM STANDING WHEAT IN 4 M. 37 S.—The last sensation occurred last Thursday, when about fifty men were present by invitation to see Jim Lawton beat his own time of two years ago, when his wife had bread baked in eight and a quarter minutes after the wheat was standing in the field. At 4:6.10 o'clock the Buckeye Reaper, drawn by Cy. Burnett's dun mules, stood at the corner of the growing wheat, machine in gear ready for a start. Men were stationed every few feet along the line of grain ready to seize an armful as it fell from the reaper, and rush with it to the thresher close by, which, under the direction of veteran drivers, was getting under way for business. At the mill, just sixteen rods away, Lawton stood at the window watching the moment when McCaw, on the swiftest horse in the county, should start from the thresher with the grain, while Mrs. Lawton and her niece, Miss Alice, had all the preparations made to make griddle cakes and biscuits in the shortest possible time. At the drop of the hat the dun mules sprang to the work, and in 1m. 15s. the threshed wheat, about a peck, was in the sack and on the horse, and the race commenced for the mill. There were two bridges to cross, and the excited spectators could only see a column of dust, hear a couple of taps on the plank bridges as the horse flew over them at lightning speed, and the wheat was delivered to Lawton in the mill. In 1m. 17s. the flour was delivered to Mrs. Lawton, and in 3m. 55s. from the starting of the reaper the first griddle cake came from the hands of Miss Alice, was gobbled by a dozen eager hands and—that was the last of it. In 4m. 37s. from the starting of the reaper, according to the best double timer stop-watch in the county, a pan of biscuits was delivered to the hungry crowd by Mrs. Lawton, and that was the last seen of them.—*Carrollton (Mo.) Democrat.*

CHEAP BREAD.—A writer in the Chicago *Tribune* estimates that the wheat crop will aggregate 407,000,000 bushels the present year. The *Pioneer-Press*, while it questions the figures representing the product of different States coincides with the opinion that the crop will be in the vicinity of 400,000,000, bushels against 325,000,000 last year. Of the crop of last year 100,000,000 bushels were exported, leaving 225,000,000 for home consumption and seed. After making all due allowances, the *Tribune* writer concludes that there will be something over 187,000,000 bushels for export—double the average export of the last dozen years, and in excess of the largest export by 80,000 bushels. In view of these figures the *Pioneer-Press* asks what is to be done with this enormous surplus? Great Britain has hitherto been our chief market, but hitherto, except in rare cases, she has only required 75,000,000 bushels to meet her wants. The last reports from Great Britain indicate a better crop than for the last three years, so that at most 60,000,000 bushels will cover the British demand. For this quantity, that country will draw upon the East as well as the United States. France and Germany will take a small part of our surplus, but it is scarcely possible that the prospective foreign demand will exhaust our surplus, so that the natural conclusion is that low prices will rule and that bread will be cheaper than for many years.

SUMMER PRUNING.—It is very useful to give a little attention, at the proper season, to the summer pruning of fruit trees and bushes. The too rampant growth should be pinched back, and the too crowded branches thinned, which will give increased strength to what is allowed to remain. Raspberry bushes have been sending up their sprouts, which are to bear the fruit of next year; only as many should be allowed to grow as are wanted for next year's crop, and these should be pinched back at the ends to ensure ripening of the wood. Pear trees can also be pruned in summer, and apple trees, and will suffer much less than if the limbs are allowed to grow large and then sawed off, leaving a large wound to be healed. Stone fruit will not bear the saw so well as the apple and pear, and will be especially benefited by judicious pinching of the green wood.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

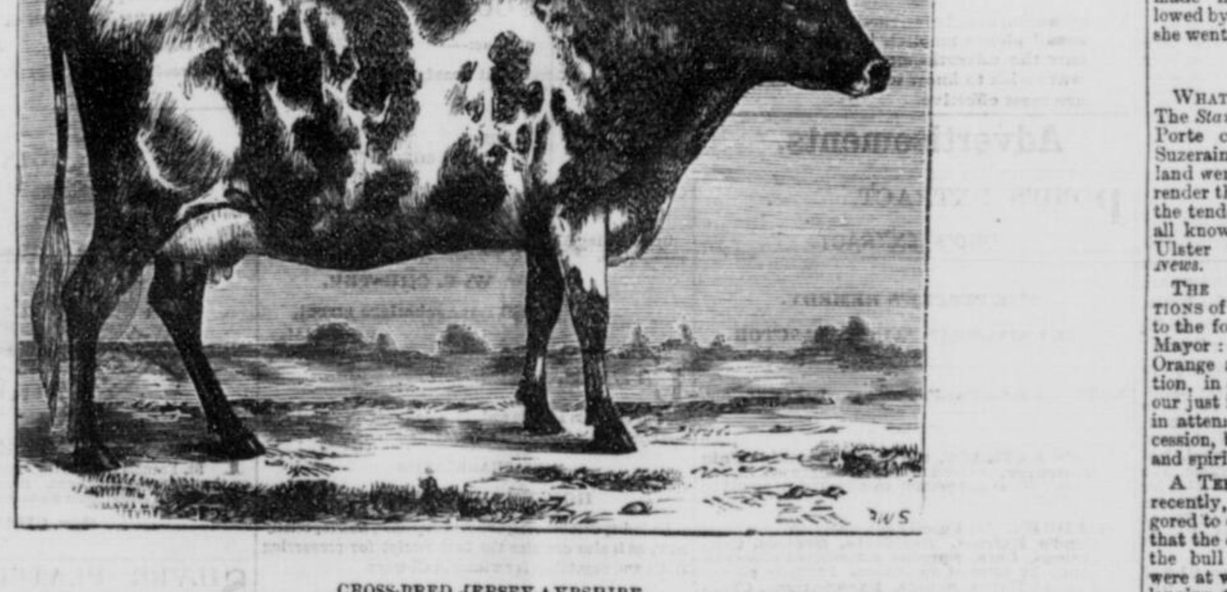
DOMESTIC.

CREAM.

It is not given to every one to know what cream really is. People who have lived in towns all their lives, and formed their ideas of country life and country joys from the experiences gained during their yearly holiday, taken it may be in the heat of summer, are as ignorant of cream, its sweetness and richness, and delicate, delicious flavor, as they are of the beauty of the lanes in spring, or the loveliness of the woods in autumn. If they could just for once have a dish of real cream put before them, say with a few freshly gathered strawberries, or a tart made of early gooseberries, what would their sensations be, I wonder? It would be like a revelation to them.

But town cream is not so bad in its way. Putting all ideas of comparison aside, it is good enough. It is exceedingly expensive, that is the worst of it, so that in using it one has the uncomfortable feeling that Cleopatra must have experienced when she drank the pearl dissolved in acid. Very likely the reason that it is so inferior to true country cream is that the milk from which it is taken is inferior too.

But how even town cream makes its presence felt! Blancmanges and custards are very different articles made with cream and with milk, and certain soups into the composition of which cream has entered are not to be compared for a moment with the same soups when cream is absent. If good milk can be obtained at all, it is worth while to let it stand a little and see if it will not yield some of the precious liquid, which is sure to be appreciated by some favored member of the household, or which will prove valuable for making cakes and



CROSS-BRED JERSEY-AYRSHIRE.

pastry. A little water stirred into new milk makes cream rise more quickly than it otherwise would, although it does not affect the They were always early "off to market on a market day," making the old women bring out the mugs, and jars, and cups that contained the delicacy, and entreating their mother to lay in a goodly store of the same. Then they ate the cream instead of butter at breakfast, and had the cream with jam and bread for pudding at dinner, and cream at tea, and cream whenever they could get it between meals; and when they returned to town, healthy and strong, after their summer's trip was over, they declared that they owed their rosy cheeks and bright eyes quite as much to the Devonshire cream they had indulged in, as to the fresh sea breezes, and rest, and change.

These children had a great desire to see how Devonshire cream was made, so one day we made an expedition to a farm-house a few miles out, which was kept by a friend of our landlady, and there they saw how their favorite delicacy was produced. The beautiful milk—yesterday's—was put into polished shallow tin pans over a low clear fire, quite free from smoke, and was to remain there gradually heating, but never being allowed to boil or to get any way near boiling, for about twelve hours, till the cream was ready to take off. We were fortunate enough to see it just as it was being lifted from the fire. It lay in a kind of thick ring on the top of the fluid, and looked most delicious; but we did not taste it, for we were told it was to remain untouched until the next day, when it would be skimmed off and put into jars ready for sale.

It would appear from this as if any one who had a shallow pan, and could keep a low bright fire, could have this kind of cream. So they could if they could get equally good milk. A friend of mine in Natal has supplied her family for many years with clotted cream of her own manufacture, and may be doing so now for anything I know. But to have real Devonshire cream there must be real Devonshire milk, and this can only be obtained from cows that have been fed on the rich pastures of humid Devonshire. Everything has its price, and it is more than probable that the Devonshire people owe their rich milk to the continual rainy weather which they endure.

Corstorphine cream, sometimes called Ruglen cream or Lappered milk, is almost as great a favorite with the people in whose neighborhood it is made as Devonshire cream is with the Devonians. It is made by pouring new unskimmed milk into a jar, and the next day pouring in some more milk and stirring the milks together, and in this way mixing the milks of three or four consecutive days, and letting them remain until sour and coagulated. The whey is then drawn off, and the thick milk is mixed with fresh cream and sugar. The cream is particularly refreshing and cooling, and is delicious when eaten with fresh fruit. There has been quite a dispute amongst learned men whether the honor of having invented this cream belongs to Corstorphine, near Edinburgh, or to the burgh of Rutherglen, in the neighborhood of Glasgow.

Scotch sour cream is another delicacy very much esteemed by many people. It, however, is a sort of imposture. It looks very nice and tastes very nice, though not like real cream, and it sells for double the price of fresh milk, quantity yielded. And it is an undeniable proof of the goodness of milk when cream can be obtained from it. When it is wished to keep cream for a short time, it is a good plan to boil it and sweeten it slightly with sugar. At all times the cream should be kept in a cool place, and the jug which contains it may with advantage be put into a basin of cold water.

Then cream is such a wholesome dish. Is it not Miss Nightingale who says that "in many long chronic diseases cream is quite irreplaceable by any other article whatever. It seems to act in the same manner as beef-tea, and to most it is much easier of digestion than milk. In fact, it seldom disagrees." Many doctors are of opinion that Devonshire cream is a valuable substitute for cod-liver oil, in cases where the latter disagrees with the stomach. Strange to say, too, that when it is taken continually for a long time, it inspires the same distaste that oil does. A little while ago I brought out a dish of Devonshire cream to a young friend of mine, quite expecting that it would be considered a great treat, but to my astonishment she involuntarily turned away from it. I might as well have offered her a black draught. "Is it possible that you do not like Devonshire cream?" I enquired. 'Indeed, I do not like it," was the reply. "I have never cared for it since I was obliged to take it as a child, instead of cod-liver oil." This is all the more singular because we know that cod-liver oil, though it may be disliked at first, frequently comes to be very much enjoyed by those who take it.

As a rule, however, Devonshire cream is valued and appreciated very highly, and those who are fortunate enough to be able to obtain it think themselves highly privileged. Some young folks of my acquaintance spent the summer at Ilfracombe a year or two ago, and they were so enthusiastic about the cream! but is really made from skimmed milk. The milk is put overnight into a small tub with a spigot at the bottom, and this is placed in another filled with hot water. In the morning the smaller tub is taken up, and the thin part of the milk, called the "wig," is drawn off, leaving the thick sour cream behind it.

Economical housekeepers, who do not like the idea of paying a fancy price for cream, occasionally make a mock cream with eggs and milk, and endeavor to persuade themselves that the imitation is as good as the reality. But, like Dick Swiveller's machioness, they are compelled to "make believe very much." Perhaps the most successful of these sham creams is that prepared from the following recipe:—"Beat the yolk of an egg, and mix it with a quarter of a pint of milk. Strain the mixture into a jug, and set this in a saucepan of cold water over the fire, and stir the mixture until it thickens; but it must not boil. Sweeten the preparation slightly, and when cold it is ready for use. This cream may be used either for tea or tarts." A still more inexpensive substitute for cream is made by mixing a dessert-spoonful of flour to a smooth paste with a little milk, and adding gradually more milk to make up the quantity to one pint, and simmering the preparation for a few minutes to take off the rawness from the flour. The well-beaten yolk of an egg should be added when the cream is partially cooled. Milk and the yolk of an egg are frequently put into soups, too, to save the expense of cream. When this is done, the milk should be boiled separately, and poured through a strainer into the soup just before it is to be served. The egg-yolk should be thrown into the tureen (which has been already made hot, ready to be sent to table), and beaten up with a spoonful of the soup out of the saucepan. Afterwards a few more spoonfuls may be thrown in one at a time, and when the yolk is well mixed with these the remainder of the soup can be added.

Besides being taken in tea and coffee, and served with fruits and compôtes, cream is subjected to the skill of the confectioner, and constitutes the foundation of various delicacies.

Whipped cream is made by sweetening and flavoring good cream, then whisking it with an egg-whisk or wire spoon till a froth rises tothe surface. This should be taken off as soon as it forms, and laid upon a lawn-sieve, and the cream should be whisked again until it is used. This is best when made some hours before it is used, as by that means it will become more solid. When it is not needed to be very solid it can be used at once. The whip will be more easily made if the cream is whisked over ice. When very good cream cannot be obtained, white of egg is generally added to the cream before it is whisked. This preparation is seldom satisfactorily managed by the amateur.

French creams are simply custards flavored with various ingredients, and stiffened with isinglass. There are a great many of these creams, such as lemon, orange, ratafia, vanilla, and maraschino, and each is named after the flavoring ingredient. Custards were for a long time known on the Continent as English creams. They are very favorite delicacies, and may be made with cream and eggs, or with boiling milk and eggs. The secret of making them well lies in stirring them sufficiently. The custard made of yolks of eggs upon which boiling milk has been poured ought to be put into a saucepan and stirred briskly over a slow fire for a quarter of an hour or more, till it begins to thicken. It ought then to be drawn back and put on a cool part of the range, where it cannot even simmer, and here it should remain, being stirred occasionally, for another quarter of an hour. A custard thus made with a pint of milk and three eggs will be very little inferior to one made with cream and eggs. The flavoring essence should be added very sparingly after the custard is poured out. If the flavor of lemon is desired, the thin rind of half a lemon finely shredded should be boiled in the milk, and left in the custard till it is cold.—*Cassells' Magazine.*

MONTREAL FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

Once more the crimson and gold tints of autumn are slowly beginning to lend the fascination of decay to the foliage on our beautiful mountain slopes. Although summer lingers in almost all its full magnificence, yet the chills of evening and the bracing morning air proclaims its near departure, and the speedy approach of autumn and winter. Rapidly as seasons pass, and swiftly as time flies, those who make and lead the fashion are ever attempting to steal a march on nature and be first in the field. The Paris Exposition has given an unusual stimulus to all those whose business it is to cater for the public in matters of dress. It is worthy of note that Parisian *modistes* have been both ready and willing to borrow many ideas from British and American sources in regard to ladies' dress. It is well known that the late Emperor Napoleon had his clothes made in London, and now we have Worth, the emperor of fashion, making the most distinguished short walking dresses for ladies of

SCOTCH CLAN TARTANS.

The clans most in favor amongst the Parisiennes are the Forty-second, the Argyle, the Mackenzie, the Forbes, the Macdonald, and others, all historic in their associations, and made strictly to rule, as they have been for many generations. It would be invidious to comment on these great family colors, but only loyal to remark that no doubt ladies here in Canada who wear tartans will give the preference to the noble house of Argyle. Of course, many fancy plaids will be worn, also plain blue, dark grey, dark red, dark garnet, myrtle green, bronze and dark brown in cloths made of suitable weight and texture for dresses. They can be had in a variety of prices, many of them being very moderate indeed; velvet, satin, self-pleating and wool fringes will be used to trim these materials. Buttons will be very largely used, some the color of the dress, and some in gilt. It is well that the styles adopted and the materials recommended are so serviceable, and so much in keeping with our climate, also the means of the majority of our people.

MANTLES

are made a little shorter than last year, but can still be described as long. Many are trimmed with black fur, others with folds of satin or gros grains, and some with buttons only. The materials are beaver cloth, fancy diagonals, and nap cloths. In addition to these there are rich and elegant goods made of Sicilienne, and trimmed with jet beads, jet ornaments, and jet fringe. For travelling cloaks, ulsters with three capes, double-breasted fronts, and a belt that crosses the back, but not the front, will be worn; they are made of naps and homespun cloths.

MILLINERY.

Bonnets will be made principally of velvet, and trimmed with ribbons and feathers; fewer flowers will be used than in previous seasons, and on some bonnets the wealth of feathers is positively alarming to those who have to pay for them. Ornaments for both hats and bonnets are mostly gilt and black, and so much gold braid, gold beads and gold cord is used, that we seem to have reached the "Golden Age." In shape most of the bonnets turn down in front and come close to the forehead, while others, and they certainly are more becoming, have a band of velvet inside, which raises the front of the bonnet, and adds much to its appearance. Alsatian bows are much used both on hats and bonnets; in colors, garnet, grenat, cardinal and a variety of rich, dark reds are in favor still, rich dark shades of brown, myrtle, prune and bronze will be used. After all black will be, as a rule, the color of the bonnet, and the above shades will be used as trimmings in plush or satin.

IN HATS

the material will be principally felt, and they are made in all the leading shapes at very moderate prices. They are serviceable and can be cheaply and effectively trimmed. The leading shapes have a curious combination of names, such as the "Mizpah" and the "Saratoga," the "Duchess," "Geneva," "Mayfair," "Conquest" and "Beefeater." The latter with the unpoetical name has had quite a run in Paris and London. It resembles the hat worn in London by the Yeomen of the guard, and is made in satin and in felt. The trimmings for hats are plush, both plain and fancy, velvet, ribbons, feathers and sometimes flowers. Velvet will be largely used, both black and colored, for trimmings, generally relieved by a little plush or satin. Ornaments also play an important part and the variety is great. Perhaps the greatest novelty is the unlovely lizard in various sizes and colors; unlovely as it may be, it is a fashion and that is enough. Many of these ornaments are used not only for hats and bonnets, but worn as brooches on ties and collars.

RIBBONS

are principally satin, two-faced, viz., one color on one side and a different color on the other, while others are self colored, but satin on one side and gros grain on the other. Fancy ribbons with fringed edges are much in vogue for ties and bows, and they are sold by the yard, so that any quantity can be bought.

Our dry goods houses inform us that economy is the order of the day; it would therefore be useless and unwise to recommend the many extreme and extravagant productions with which Paris and New York abound. An outline of the fashions is desirable, but it is certain that neatness, good taste and economy can be safely left to the ladies of Montreal to practice.

ANOTHER VIEW OF MANITOBA.

The following extract from a letter addressed to Mr. J. Ritchie, from a gentleman who went to look for land in Manitoba about the first of June last, will prove interesting:

I did not find the North-West altogether what it is represented to be by those that have written about it. In the first place there is far more waste land than I expected to see. I should judge from what I saw of it there is close on two-thirds of it unfit for agricultural purposes, being low and wet marshy ground, else sandy light soil mixed with gravel; but I only speak of what I saw of it. I did not travel around half as much as I intended, my time being limited. I went to the Little Saskatchewan, about two hundred miles west of Winnipeg. Another great drawback is the scarcity of building timber. What is represented as timber in the books and pamphlets that are distributed through the country is nothing more than second growth poplar from a sapling up to a foot in diameter. There is some good oak on the banks of the rivers, no doubt, but that will be a mere nothing to what will be required for building purposes when the country is all settled. I was told that there is plenty of timber on the Riding Mountains, but was not there to see into the truth of the report, for what is called timber out there falls very far short of what timber really is. There is no doubt but that there is a great quantity of good land, only allowing one-third to be good, for the country is so large. There is a great deficiency of running streams of water, but plenty of stagnant lakes or pools of water, some of them alkaline, and not fit for use; but there is often good water got by sinking wells. Now, a little about how an emigrant feels when he lands in Winnipeg: The first thing is an earnest enquiry of every one, Where is the best place to go and look after Dominion land? This is where the puzzle comes in. Hardly two will give the same advice, and you are driven at last to your own resources, wander up and down, get foot-sore and tired out, and begin to think you have made a great mistake in going to the North-West. This is the experience of hundreds that go to that country. The consequence is they start for home never to return to Manitoba again. I will throw out a suggestion here, that is, if the Government would place a good reliable farmer who is a judge of land in Winnipeg, let him post himself thoroughly where the best land is situated for farmers, and have him send emigrants straight to those places. By this means the North-West will be settled a great deal faster than it is settling at present. Emigrants would be saved so much extra hardships and expense, and not leave without taking up land. You will, doubtless, want to know if I took up land. I have 320 acres reserved for myself if I return within twelve months. It is on the Steamship Company's reserve on the Little Saskatchewan River. Of course every one knows about the want of railroad communication for an outlet for all kinds of produce, but when a railroad will run through no one can tell. These are a few facts I have written. As for the climate, I say nothing until I have lived there at least one year; but I must now close, as I have no intention of writing a book.

J. B.

ENGLISH NEWS.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.—The *Whitehall Review* says it has authority for stating that there is no truth whatever in the rumored marriage of Prince Louis Napoleon with the Princess Thyra.

SUDDEN DEATH AT THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.—At the sitting of the Conference recently, Edward Allen, of Sleaforth, one of the conference representatives, fell forward in his pew. He was carried into the lobby of the chapel, when Dr. Ingle pronounced him to be dead, the cause being apoplexy. This sudden death has very deeply affected the conference.

TRADE WITH CYPRUS.—Regular steam communication has been established between Liverpool and Cyprus, the vessels sailing fortnightly. Two ships have already sailed for Larnaca, carrying miscellaneous cargoes, such as hardware, building materials, and manufactured goods. The very first shipment, it may be mentioned, was one of fifty barrels of beer.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—Mr. William Edwards, Registrar of the Sub-district of the Spitalfields, writes that he has just registered the death of an old resident in that neighborhood, who completed his 103rd birthday in January last, and had dwelt for nearly 70 years in the same house, where he was never known to be confined to his room by a single day's illness.

STRANGE CONFESSION OF MURDER.—An old man named Goodall, who is 80 years old, and quite blind, and who has been for some time an inmate of the Andover Union workhouse, has just confessed that, years ago, he and a brother waylaid and murdered a gentleman on the Salisbury road, and said that if search were made in a certain spot the remains of their victim would be found. Search was made in a garden named by him, and human bones were discovered. He has been taken before the magistrates and remanded.

"LYNCHING" BY WOMEN.—A few weeks ago, a miller, living near Coleford, in Gloucestershire, who had beaten his wife and threatened his children because he had been summoned for not sending the latter to school, was lynched by about forty women, who flogged, and then dragged him to the parish pond, where his protested penitence and importunities alone saved him from a ducking. While supplicating for forgiveness on his bended knees, one of the crowd drenched him with water from a bucket.

ENGLAND'S FIGHTING POWER.—The Sheffield (England) *Telegraph* says that an American gentleman, who recently obtained a ticket and paid a lengthened visit to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, said to a friend on his return: "I have seen the arsenals on the Continent of Europe and those in my own country, but I have been astonished—indeed, I may say appalled—at what I have seen at Woolwich. You ought to make no difficulty about showing it to foreigners. You have only to admit them freely; let them see your preparations, and no country in the world would think of fighting you."

A WIFE'S REVENGE.—Recently an exciting scene took place in Birkenhead. A woman was seen going through the streets covered with flour and treacle. It seems she had been too intimate with her sister's husband, and a letter from her addressed to him, making an appointment, fell into the wife's hands. Instead of the husband meeting his sister-in-law the wife made arrangements with about forty or fifty of her friends, and money was freely spent in flour and treacle, which, having been applied to the person of the sister, rendered her a pitiful object as she made her way to the Woodside Ferry, followed by a crowd of women, who jeered her as she went along.

IRISH NEWS.

WHAT THE MEN OF ULSTER WOULD DO.—The *Standard* says it is evident that the Sublime Porte clings with passionate fondness to the Suzerainty over Bosnia. It is as though England were asked to part with Ulster and to surrender the burning loyalty of the Orangemen to the tender mercies of Catholic Connaught. We all know what would happen. The men of Ulster would look after themselves.—*Belfast News.*

THE VARIOUS WORKINGMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS of Belfast are passing resolutions similar to the following, condemning the action of the Mayor: "We, the members of the Belfast Orange and Protestant Workingmen's Association, in connection with Cromac Ward, express our just indignation at the conduct of the Mayor in attempting to interfere with the right of procession, believing it to be contrary to the laws and spirit of the British Constitution."

A TERRIBLE DEATH.—At Castle Blakeney, recently, a woman named Anne Dignan was gored to death by a bull on her farm. It appears that the deceased had men cutting hay, and that the bull got into the field where the mowers were at work, and commenced to tear a coat belonging to one of the men. The unfortunate woman, who happened to be near the animal, went to take the coat from him, and succeeded in doing so, but the bull got infuriated and attacked her, casting her high into the air with his horns. She died soon afterwards from the injuries received.

THE EMPRESS OF AUSTRIA.—The Naas correspondent of the *Irish Times* says:—"I am informed, upon most reliable authority, that arrangements have been concluded by the agents of the Empress of Austria to procure hunting quarters in Ireland. The residence of Lord Longford at Summerhill, County Meath, has been taken for the season, at a sum hitherto unknown in this country. Meath has been most fortunate in the ultimatum of her Imperial Highness, and it will add much to the welfare of the farmers of the district. The rumor in the *World* as to Blackcastle being taken is incorrect.

BREVITY AND VERBOSITY.—If there were a parliamentary reward for brevity of speech, it would this year have been awarded to Mr Shiel, the member for Athlone, and son of the famous orator of that name. He has spoken twice during the session. On the first occasion he said, "Mr. Speaker, sir, if I am in order, I beg to move the adjournment of the debate." On the second, he observed, "Mr. Speaker, sir, I beg to withdraw my amendment for the adjournment of the debate." These are verbatim reports of the two memorable deliveries as they will be found in "Hansard." Truly oratory is not an hereditary talent. We must play Shiel off against Mr. Parnell, who has said more than enough for any two men during the session.

LEGALITY OF THE ORANGE ORDER.—The Belfast weekly *News* in taking the Ulster *Examiner* to task, for its "cruel, malevolent, intolerant and reckless attack" on Justice Keogh, whose ability as a lawyer and impartiality as a Judge was well known, also comments upon the assertions of the same paper in speaking of the "disloyal tendency of the Orange Confederation," of the "illegal and disloyal Orange lodges," of the "disloyalty and rowdyism in the Orange ranks," and of the "dictation of arrogant and disloyal Orange lodges." The *News* says: "As to the legality of Orangeism, the *Examiner* is not in a position to pronounce on it. Whatever pretensions it may have to theology it cannot have any as to law; for the soundest lawyers in the kingdom have declared the organization perfectly legal. The Queen has received and replied to addresses from the Orangemen. Would Her Majesty have done so if the organization were illegal? The Premier is constantly in communication with the Orangemen, even with Orangemen assembled in County, District and private lodges, receiving addresses from these assemblies, and replying to them in their organized capacity. Would Lord Beaconsfield have done so if the Orange lodges were illegal and disloyal? The *Examiner* knows well that Orangemen have always been loyal to the Crown; that, as the late Sir Robert Peel said, the only charge that could be brought against them was that they were too loyal. They were loyal in '98, loyal in '48, and must ever remain loyal according to their written and published Constitution, which everyone may read. But the violence of the *Examiner* is dictated by an evil spirit, as cruel as it is malevolent, sparing neither judges nor Orangemen, although making itself ludicrous by its clamor and its impotence."

THE ELCHO SHIELD.—The Lord Mayor of Dublin, in addressing Major Leech, captain of the Irish team, which won the Elcho Shield, on the latter delivering up the trophy to the Corporation of Dublin for safekeeping, said: "On behalf of the Corporation of Dublin, they were highly pleased and gratified with the honors won by the gentlemen of the Irish team, at Wimbledon. Nothing could give them greater pleasure than to know of such achievements of Irish prowess. Not alone was that sentiment shared in by that ancient Corporation, but the people of Ireland felt proud of the great victory won by their countrymen." The Hon. Mr. Verekermoved the following resolution:—"That we accept the custody of the Elcho Shield as a testimony of the skill and prowess of our countrymen, who have done credit to our native land in winning the Elcho Shield four times out of six, showing that in the exercise of arms as in arts they not only equal, but excel, their competitors." He remarked that the Elcho Shield was an object of ambition to the three nations. Looking at the Shield they could see by its very manufacture that it was intended for English and Scotch competition—they would see that it bore no Irish emblem on its face—and, yet, for four years out of six it had sojourned in this their native land. He did not then mean to say that any insult or offence had been intended for Ireland, but, on the contrary, that England and Scotland looked upon the disability under which Ireland labored—that which was the birthright of every free man in England or Scotland, namely, to carry a rifle and become master of its use, which no Irishman could do without a license—as an insurmountable barrier against their participating in the contest. * * * For, as the shamrock flourished not only in the sheltered valley, but forced its way to the peak of the mountain and bloomed on the summit of the beetling rock that rose from the rude imperious surge, so also Irish industry, perseverance, and genius would rise superior to every obstacle and gain strength and vigor by the opposition it met with till our country filled the place she was destined by Providence to fill, and bursting through every impediment, would show that legislation could not chill, nor discourage, nor paralyze the energies of a country resolved to be honored, respected, and second to none." Sir John Barrington seconded the resolution, and said that he regarded the winning of the Elcho Shield as an indication of the persistent determination of the Irish people to obtain equal justice with England and Scotland. If that determination were persevered in, he believed they would win from the present Government before this time twelve months an act of Parliament authorizing them to carry arms as *loyal citizens*, the same as their English and Scotch neighbors. (Applause.) He believed that in Ireland they were true and loyal from their heart's core, and when that was proclaimed from the Giant's Causeway to Cape Clear, the Government would give them equal privileges, such as were enjoyed in England and Scotland.

SCOTCH NEWS.

— One of England's greatest literary celebrities received a visit from the Princess Louise when she was in Edinburgh lately. Judge of her amusement when the first word he said to her, as he beamed over his spectacles, was, "And how's your mother?" He could afford to be blunt, but history preserves the yet blunter speech of a Leith bailie, who, when presented before one of the Georges, affably exclaimed to His Majesty, during a lull of conversation, "An' hoo's a' the family?"

A FOSSILIZED FISH has been found in the roof of the splint coal steam at Bog Colliery, a depth of about 100 fathoms. The fossil, which is the most perfect ever seen in the district, measures 14 inches in length, and about 4½ inches in circumference, and is almost entirely covered with raised parallel lines, which commence at the ridge of the back and terminate at the bottom of the side.

THE PRACTICE of treating at elections has caused considerable stir at Dumfries. When examined as a witness before the Select Committee of the House of Lords upon intemperance, Dr. M'Culloch, Dumfries, in support of an assertion that "treating" was largely resorted to at municipal elections, stated that he had heard a publican "boast that he got eighty votes for eighty glasses of whisky." The official report having lately been issued, it has caused considerable indignation among the trade; and at a meeting of the Local Wine, Spirit and Beer Trade Association, held the other night, it was agreed to ask Dr. M'Culloch to furnish the Association with the name of the person referred to, and, in the event of his refusal, to call a public meeting and request the doctor to attend. Dr. M'Culloch has replied to the secretary in the following terms:—"Dear Sir,—I decline to accede to your request, especially as the case is well known to many who heard the same statement; and if you don't know, you can easily find it out; and I may remark that treating at municipal elections is but too common with candidates, whether publicans or not, and I suppose you will allow that it is both unfair and illegal. With regard to my attendance at the public meeting, I decline that also, for very obvious reasons."

AN UNPUBLISHED LETTER OF JAMES WATT—David, sixth Earl of Buchan, is remembered for his eccentricity and amusing personal vanity. There are many racy anecdotes of him in Lockhart's "Life of Scott," and also in Dr. Charles Rogers' several works on Scottish humor. In reference to his lordship, a Russian nobleman (who is one of the greatest living collectors of British and other autographs) communicates to a friend the following extract from a letter in his possession, addressed by the famous James Watt to Sir Francis Chantrey: "I shall be obliged to you to send a cast of my bust to my very good friend James Russel, Esq., St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, by the *first Leith smack*, and in a fortnight, or three weeks after, to send another cast to the Right Hon. the Earl Buchan, George street, Edinburgh; and charge both to my account, with advice to me when you send off each cast. I should not have thought it right to send the latter, but he badgered Mrs. Watt out of a promise, and I wish Mr. Russel, who is my very ancient friend, to be served before His Lordship has been able to blazon through the whole town how very intimate he is with the illustrious original!" Lord Buchan encouraged Sir David Brewster in his early studies; and, in after life, the latter used to relate that as he was becoming known by his contributions to the scientific journals, the Earl remarked to a friend, "David writes good papers; he closely expresses the ideas which I gave him from time to time!" This, and other kindred anecdotes, enables us to understand the motive of James Watt's amusing letter to the sculptor. —*Scotch Paper.*

DOMINION ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS.

BAPTIST.—The new tabernacle at Ottawa will be opened for divine service on Sunday, September 25th.——Rev. L. M. Randall has resigned his charge of Southwold and Dutton, O., churches.——On Sunday, Sept. 8th, two persons were baptized in the church at Winnipeg.——Since last April, thirteen persons have been added to the church at Moore, O.——Eight persons have recently been baptized in the church at Bayside, N.B.——The foundation for the new Meeting House in Charlottetown, P. E. I., is now being laid.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Mr. A. H. Scott, M.A., a graduate of Queen's College, Kingston, is now pastor of the church at Owen Sound, O., the Rev. D. Morrison having resigned.——On Thursday, the 8th ult., the corner-stone of the new Knox Church at Winnipeg was laid.——The new church at Arkona, O., is now completed. ——A Sabbath-school Convention of the Presbytery of Chatham, O., will be held in Thamesville on Wednesday, the 18th ult.——The corner-stone of the new church at Orangeville, O., was laid on 19th of August.——On the 3rd ult., the church at Summerstown, O., gave a unanimous call to the Rev. James A. R. Hay.

EPISCOPAL.—The Cathedral at Halifax, N.S., is being repaired and painted.——Rev. D. F. Moore has taken charge of the parish of Albion Mines, N.S.——Rev. J. Skinner, late of Newfoundland Diocese, has taken charge of Falkland, N.S., Mission.——Rev. J. R. Jones has resigned the incumbency of the parish of Belleville.——Rev. G. Ledigham, of Whitfield, O., has been appointed to the mission of Haliburton, O.——The corner-stone of a Sunday school-house, in connection with St. Thomas' Church, Millbrook, O., was laid on the 12th ult.——In the church at Fergus, O., the pew rents have been abolished, and the envelope system of free-will offering adopted.

CONGREGATIONAL.—Rev. J. F. Malcolm, of Whitby, Ont., has resigned his charge, and leaves his present sphere of labor at the end of November.——Rev. H. D. Powis, who has for nearly twenty-two years been pastor of the Palace street Church, Quebec, has resigned his charge, and entered upon his new field of labor in Zion Church, Toronto.——Rev. E. D. Silcox, of Stouffville, Ont., has received a call from Watford and Zion churches, Warwick, Ont.——The congregation at Sarnia, Ont., have purchased a site for their new building.——Rev. Mr. Ireland takes charge of the church at Pine Grove, Ont., for one year.——Rev. W. W. Smith, Secretary of the Canada Congregational Indian Missionary Society, has resigned his office, having accepted a call to the pastorate of the church at Eaton, Que.

DONATIONS.—Mr. A. D. Stewart, Superintendent of the Central Prison Sunday-school (Epis.), Toronto, a marble clock by the teachers of the school.——Rev. J. Campbell, B.A. (Pres.), of Cannington, O., on leaving for his new charge in Harristown, O., a purse and address.——Rev. R. McDonald (Pres.), Williamstown O., a purse of $90 by his Bible class.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Montreal, Sept. 18.

—Greenbacks bought at 1 @ 00 dis.; sold at — @ 00 Silver, 6 to 8.

P. D. BROWNE & CO., Brokers, 124 St. James st.

—There was no meeting of the Regular Stock Exchange on election day, September 17th.

—C. R. Thompson, of Halifax, N.S., dealer in boots and shoes, has gone into insolvency with $14,000 liabilities.

—The Grand Trunk receipts for the week ending Sept. 7th were $200,202, as against $189,239 during the corresponding period last year—a decrease of $10,963.

—The telegraph wires between here and Chicago are interrupted to-day by storms prevailing in the West. Despatches are coming in slowly in consequence.

FINANCIAL.

There is a better demand reported from the country bank agencies, but rates of discount continue steady at from 7 to 8 per cent. for good commercial paper. There has been scarcely any business done in stocks during the week, there having been no session of the Stock Board on election day, while the election excitement previous to that had the effect of withdrawing the attention of the business community from stocks. Bank of Montreal has declined about 1 p.c. during the week; Ontario Bank has been steady; Consolidated declined 2 p.c.; Jacques Cartier declined 1 p.c., and Bank of Commerce advanced a small fraction. The general tendency of the market, it will be seen, is towards a decline.

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

MONTREAL, Sept. 18.

Bank Stocks.	*Par value of shares.*	*Amount paid up.*	*Last div'd half year.*	*Sellers p.c.*	*Buyers p.c.*	*Last sale per share.*
Bank of Montreal	200	all	6 p.c.	170½	170	340.50
Ontario Bank	40	all	4 p.c.	83½	83	33.30
Consolidated B'k	100	all	3 p.c.	74½	74¼	74.40
Banque du Peuple	50	all	3 p.c.	72	70	......
Molsons Bank	50	all	4 p.c.	95	93	47.00
Bank of Toronto	100	al	4 p.c.	140	139	139.50
Banq. Jac. Cartier	50	all	....	39	38½	9 70
Merchants Bank	100	all	....	95¾	95½	95.65
East. Townships	50	all	4 p.c.	......	106	......
Quebec Bank	100	all	3½ p.c.	106	......	......
Union Bank	100	all	3 p.c.	......	52½	52.00
B'k of Commerce	50	all	4 p.c.	113¾	113	56.65
Metropolitan B'k	100	all		10	5	......
Exchange Bank	100	all	3 p.c.	80	75	78.50
Miscellaneous.						
Mont. Tel. Co	40	all	3½ p.c.	114¾	114½	45.70
Dom. Tel. Co	50	all	3 p.c.	85	81	......
Rich & Ont. N.Co.	100	all	4 p.c.	61¾	61½	61.50
City Pass. RR.Co.	50	all		96	92	47.00
City Gas Co	40	all	5 p.c.	142½	141½	56.75
Royal Can. Ins.	100	15 p.c.		82	81	1.50
Loan & Mort Co.	50	all	....	118	113	57.75
Corp. Bonds			....	......	102	102.25

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

MONTREAL, Sept. 18.

Bank Stocks.	*Par value of shares.*	*Amount paid up.*	*Sellers p.c.*	*Buyers p.c.*	*Cash Value per share.*
Montreal	200	all	170½	170	340 50
Ontario	40	all	83½	83	33 20
Consolidated	100	all	74½	74¼	74 25
Du Peuple	50	all	72½	70	35 25
Molsons	50	all	95	93	47 00
Toronto	100	all	140	137	138 00
Jacques Cartier	25	all	39	38½	9 50
Merchants'	100	all	95¾	95½	95 50
East. Townships	50	all			
Commerce	50	all	112¾	113	56 75
Hamilton	100	all			
Exchange	100	all	82	77	80 00
Miscellaneous.					
Montreal Telegraph	40	all	114¾	114¼	45 80
Dominion Telegraph	50	all			
Rich. & Ontario Navigat'n	100	all	61¾	61½	61 75
City Passenger Railway	50	all	96	92	47 00
City Gas	40	all	142	141¼	56 80
Loan & Mortgage Co	50	all	115	108	56 00
Royal Canad'n Insurance	100	20 p.c.	82½	82	2 25
National Insurance	100	30 p.c.			
Stadacona Insurance	100				

LARGE INCREASE IN GRAIN SHIPMENTS

The increase in grain shipments by the St. Lawrence route, as indicated by the Corn Exchange returns to date of receipts at this port, is very gratifying. The total receipts of Wheat from January 1st to September 11th amount to 4,556,477 bush., against 2,059,023 bushels up to the corresponding date in 1877, being more than double, or an increase of 2,497,424 bushels. The shipments via the St. Lawrence and other channels from January 1st to September 11th amount to 4,102,803 bushels against 1,274,691 up to the corresponding period last year—an increase of 2,828,112 bushels. Coarse Grains, as well as Flour, also show a greater movement by this route.

REVIEW OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

CHEESE.

The attempt a few weeks ago to force prices up is now re-acting, and the dulness, some of the dealers say, is almost unprecedented. The more natural course of the United States markets seems to be giving the Americans some advantage on their late makes. The reports from Utica, Little Falls and New York are all of a healthy nature, 8¾c being freely paid there with 9c. exceptional. Sales are so few either in Montreal or the Canada country markets, that it is difficult to give a correct quotation. We think 8c to 8¾c will cover the very extremes for August, while the earlier makes run from 8c downwards so fast that we cannot discover the bottom price.

BUTTER.

A hearty trade continues for the fresh made, well-selected parcels, while all other kinds are either neglected or bought at very low prices. A few lots of Western have been taken, which, after very rigid selection, cost about 12c to 13c here, but buyers say there is no outlet, and if they repeat their purchases, must do so at much lower rates. Some of our creamery men seem to be learning a lesson,—at least we should judge so by their want of success in selling their early makes. Townships continues to have the preference, as the farmers there seem willing to sell their butter while fresh. Reports from the English market and conversations with some of our exporters lately returned from there, do not give us hopes for much, if any, higher prices this season.

ANNUAL SALE OF BUFFALO ROBES.

Over a hundred wholesale dealers and manufacturers attended the Hudson Bay Company's annual sale here, including dealers from all parts of the Dominion and manufacturers from St. John, N.B., and Sarnia. The competition was keen and close. The prices obtained were as follows: For about 450 calf robes, an average of $3.25 each was obtained; 250 No. 2 summer robes realized an average of $3.50 and upwards; 2,000 No. 1 summer skins brought about $4.50 each; 250 No. 3, imperfect, brought $3.75 each; 250 No. 3, sewed, fetched $4.12½ each; 1,150 No. 3, whole robes, obtained an average of $5; about 2,100 No. 2, prime, imperfect, brought an average of $4.50 each; 450 No. 2 sewed brought an average of $5.25 each; 2,700 prime, whole skins realized an average of nearly $6; 250 No. 1 imperfect, brought about $6.25; 150 No. 1 whole, obtained an average of $7.75 each, and the balance were job lots, realizing prices varying from $1.50 to $5.50. The skins were much darker and richer than for several years past. The summer skins brought an advance of 50c to 75c each on last year's prices, while the prime skins fell off about the same amount. Evidently "buffalo" prices have now reached bottom, and those coming in later will probably be sold at some advance. The Hudson Bay Company's sales recently closed in London, show an advance in nearly all kinds, varying from five to thirty per cent. The bulk of the skins were sold outside the city. Messrs. Gillespie & Christie, and other large dealers of Ontario, and Mr. C. A. Everrett, of New Brunswick, were the largest purchasers. Messrs. Coristine, Gnaedinger, and Silverman were among the Montreal purchasers.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN CIRCULAR.

A Liverpool grain circular issued Saturday evening says: "With the continuance of splendid weather the grain trade is completely in abeyance. The wheat trade for on the spot, off coast and arrivals shows a slowly declining tendency, though the weekly imports do not equal the acknowledged average of the necessities of the Kingdom at present. The condition of the home crop leaves very much to be desired. The market was firmer this morning and millers were disposed to purchase wheat more freely. There was a steady consumptive demand at full prices, in some cases with a turn in favor of sellers. In flour there were moderate transactions at previous rates. In corn there was the average sale at last quotations, closing firmer."

LITTLE FALLS CHEESE MARKET.

At the Little Falls cheese market yesterday one hundred factories were represented. Eleven thousand boxes were offered, but buyers are not anxious. The sellers are inclined to hold at a range of from 7¾c to 8½c. Some sales were made at 8¾c; market range, 8c to 8¼c. Most offerings were sold. It is claimed that the market is overstocked. State factory, fine to fancy, 8¾c to 9c; good to prime, 7c to 8c. Farm cheese—508 boxes sold from 7c to 8¼c, the bulk from 7½c to 8c. Butter market moderate. Offerings range from 17c to 20c; creamery, 18c to 24c; fancy dairy, 20c to 22c; fine dairy, 17c to 19c; fair to good, 13c to 15c.

WHOLESALE TRADE.

The wholesale business has been more active this week—a state of affairs brought about to some extent by the cheap excursion trip to this city during the early part of the week, a number of buyers being still here. It has been stated by members of the iron and hardware trade that this excursion was a little too early in the season for their business, and no doubt the excursion which will be arranged for by the Grand Trunk about October 1st will bring in more buyers in this, as well as in other trades. The dry goods men report a good business, but unsatisfactory remittances. Iron and hardware dealers also record some improvement. Boot and shoe manufacturers are busy, and the leather trade is moderatively active. A quiet business is being done in groceries. The provision trade is dull, owing to the fact that the views of Western holders are above those of this market. A number were in the city the early part of the week, some of whom were butter and cheese men from Brockville and Belleville, and as far as can be learned they effected but few sales. The tone of the butter and cheese market is a shade easier than at this time last week.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Business in boots and shoes continues fairly active at lately quoted prices. A number of retail dealers having arrived in the city during the week, inspected our stocks and were induced to purchase at the present low prices.

DRY GOODS.—A satisfactory business is being done for this period of the year in dry goods, millinery, &c., the sales of fall goods up to the present amounting even in value in nearly every case to more than those of last year to the same date. Many Ontario dealers arrived in the city by Tuesday's cheap trip, and their purchases increased the volume of business being done considerably. Our merchants strongly favor these cheap trips as being of great advantage to Montreal trade, as the prospect of a personal inspection of our unrivalled stocks by paying a merely nominal railway fare will more and more induce Western buyers to visit this market. A buyer by a personal inspection of the latest wholesale stocks will be enabled to keep fully up to the times, and the knowledge thus obtained will prove valuable. It is not unlikely that the cheap trip during the Hanlan-Courtney boat race on October 2nd will attract many buyers to the city.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Even in this line of business some increased activity is reported this week through the arrival of buyers, although the trade, in sympathy with that of England and the United States, is very slow in fully righting itself. There is still a disposition to cut prices, and to do business at too little profit, and while our price list as last published still rules nominally, it will be readily found by a visit to this market that concessions are being made on it in many cases. Of course, this state of things will continue as long as the iron and hardware markets of England and the United States continue as they are. In the face of unsatisfactory reports from these outside markets, retailers feel inclined to keep their stocks down, but any positive advance in the great iron centres would no doubt be followed by increased activity here. There is no improvement in the pig iron market, although arrivals here this season and stocks on hand are comparatively small.

LEATHER.—A good steady business is being done; Spanish Sole is firm, best makes being extremely scarce; Slaughter is quiet at former quotations, as are also Waxed and Grained Upper and Splits; Calf and sheep are dull; Harness leather sells slowly; Buff and Pebble are in moderate demand; Rough is unchanged.

Hemlock Spanish Sole, No. 1 B. A.	.23	@	24
do do No. 2 B. A.	.19	@	21
No. 1 Ordinary	.21	@	23
No. 2 do	.19	@	20
Zanzibar do No. 1	.20	@	21
do do No. 2	.17	@	19
Buffalo Sole No. 1	.19	@	20
do No. 2	.18	@	19
Hemlock Slaughter No. 1	.24	@	26
Waxed Upper, light and medium	.30	@	36
do do heavy	.28	@	34
Grained	.32	@	36
Splits large	.22	@	29
do small	.20	@	25
Calf-skin (27 to 36 lbs) ℔	50	@	65
do (18 to 26 lbs)	.45	@	62½
Sheep-skin Linings	.20	@	32½
Harness	.20	@	30
Buffed Cow ℔ foot	12	@	16
Enamelled Cow "	15	@	18
Patent Cow "	16	@	17
Pebbled Cow "	12	@	15
Rough "	21	@	24

WHOLESALE PRICES.

There is little business being done in flour, the only transactions reported this forenoon, being 600 Medium Bakers', $4.90; 100 do., $4.90; 100 Strong Bakers' $5.10. Receipts, 911 bbls. Quotations are unchanged. Superior Extra, $4.70 to $4.75; Extra, $4.55 to $4.60; Fancy, $4.55; Spring Extra, $4.55 to $4.60; Superfine, $4.30 to $4.40; Strong Bakers', $5 to $5.25; Fine, $3.25 to $3.35; Middlings, $3 to $3.10; Pollards, $2.75 to $2.90; Ontario Bags, $2.25 to $2.30; City Bags (delivered), $2.35 to $2.40. There is no business being done in wheat. The latest business reported in No. 2 Red Winter was at $1.05. Oatmeal, $4 to $4.15; Cornmeal, kiln dried, yellow, $2.35. Corn 48½c; Peas, 82½c. The Provision market is steady; Cheese, 8c to 8½c for August; Lard, 10c for pails; Butter, 14c to 15c for Townships; 16c for selected. Pork, $12.75 to $13.25 for Mess. Ashes. Pots about $3.99; Pearls, $4.90 to $5. Freights unchanged.

RECEIPTS.—Wheat, 75,731 bushels; Corn, 21,337 bush; Peas, 57 bush.; Oats, 700 bush.; Flour, 911 barrels; Ashes, 1 barrel; Butter, 625 packages; Cheese, 2,046 pkgs.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES—SEPT. 17.

FARMERS' MARKET.

This being election day caused even the markets to be neglected, and some kinds of produce were scarce and higher priced. Grain of all kinds were in poor supply, and higher prices were asked. Potatoes were exceedingly scarce, and prices have advanced about fifty per cent. since last week. This is chiefly caused by the cooler weather, retarding, if not stopping entirely the potato rot which threatened a short time ago to destroy the greater portion of the crop in this vicinity. Other roots and vegetables were in fair supply at former prices. The only kinds of produce which could be considered abundant to-day were tomatoes and musk melons, both of which were a drug on the market, and were sold at very low rates.

The supply of butter was small and there was an improved demand for print butter, and higher prices were paid for it, and it is probable that better prices would have been paid for good tub butter had there been any of it on the market; inferior butter still continues to be sold at inferior prices. The most remarkable feature to-day was the absence of eggs on the market. A few small lots were brought in the morning, but were quickly sold out at whatever prices their owners chose to ask, and by nine o'clock there were none left. The hens appear to have gone on a strike, as the very low prices at which eggs were sold during the whole season was not encouraging to either the hens or their owners. As many persons, who ought to have more sense than the hens blame the prevalence of low prices on the Mackenzie government, it need not be wondered at that the feathered bipeds should inaugurate a successful strike on the eve of a general election. There is a slight decline in the prices of flour and feed. The following are the prices to-day:—Oats, 70c to 85c per bag; peas, 80c to 90c per bushel; buckwheat, 55c do. Potatoes, 75c per bag; Swedish turnips, 60c do.; cabbages, 10c to 25c per dozen; celery, 15c to 30c do; cauliflowers, 30c to $1.25 do.; American apples, $2 to $2.50 per barrel; apples that are slightly damaged sell for less. Bartlett pears are scarce, and sell at $14 per barrel for choice fruit. Blueberries, 45c to 50c per box; tomatoes, 12c to 20c per bushel; turkeys $1 to $1.30 per pair; ducks, 50c to 60c do.; fowls, 50c to 55c do.; spring chickens, 30 to 55c do.; partridges, 50c to 60c do; woodcock, 75c do.; black ducks, 50c to 60c do.; teal ducks, 30c do; plovers, $2 per doz.; pigeons, $2.50 do.; tub butter, 9c to 14c per lb; print butter, 18c to 30c do; packed eggs, 12c to 15c per dozen; eggs in baskets, 15c to 20c do. Flour, $2.50 per 100 lbs; oatmeal, $2.10 do.; Graham flour and cracked wheat, $2.75 do.; Indian meal, $1.20 do.; moulie, $1.10 do.; grue, 80c do.; bran, 75c do.; pot barley, $3 do.; pearl barley, $5 do.

HORSE MARKET—SEPT. 18.

The past week has been one of the dullest of the season in the horse trade, nor does the coming week give much promise of improvement in this line. There were no shipments of horses from this city to the United States yesterday, being the first Tuesday for several months in which there were no horses sent across the lines. The following are the shipments of horses made during the past week:—Sept. 11th—Two horses valued at $155, eighteen horses averaging $78.88, and nine horses averaging $79.77. Sept. 12th—One horse worth $115, and eleven horses averaging $89.90. Sept. 16th—Nine horses averaging $74.16. There is not much doing in the local market. Last Friday eleven horses were sold by auction at Maguire's Horse Bazaar, No. 679 Craig street, at from $33 to $70 each.

HAY AND STRAW MARKET—SEPT. 18.

There were only about a dozen loads of hay brought to the market yesterday, but there was no advance in prices, as this small supply seemed to be anticipated by buyers, consequently the demand was about as small as the supply. Prices of hay are from $7.50 to $9.50 per 100 bundles of fifteen lbs. Straw is from $4.50 to $7, per 100 bundles of twelve lbs.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

(*Special to the Witness.*)

OTTAWA, Sept. 17.—Butter per lb, 12c to 16c; Eggs, per dozen, 9c to 11c; Lard, per lb, 10c to 15c; Cheese per lb, 12c to 13c. Chickens, per pair, 25c to 40c; Ducks, per pair, 40c to 60c; Turkeys, each 60c to $1.25; Geese, each 35c to 55c; Mutton, per lb, by the quarter, 6c to 8c; Lambs, 6c to 7c; Veal, 5c; Potatoes, per bag, 45c to 50c; Onions, per bag, $1; Hides per hundred $6 to $6.55; Sheep pelts 50c to 75c; Wool per lb, 20c to 30c; Hay, per ton, $8 to $13; Straw per ton, $5.50 to $6.05; Feathers, Geese, 50c to 55c; Feathers, Fowl, 20c to 25c. Apples per barrel, $1.25 to $2.50; No. 1 Flour $5 to $5.25; Extra Flour, $5.25 to $5.50; Double Extra flour $5.50 to $6; Oatmeal per barrel, $4 to $4.25; Cornmeal, $4 to $4.25; Buckwheat flour per barrel, $4.25 to $4.50; Cracked Corn per hundred $1.30 to $1.40; Bran per ton $16 to $18; Canaille per ton $20 to $22; Oats per bushel, 35c to 37c; Peas per bush., 60 to 70c; Barley per bush., 50c to 60c; Corn per bush., 60c to 70c; Bran per bush., $1.20 to $1.25; Buckwheat per bush., 45c to 50c; Spring Wheat per bush., $1 to $1.10; Fall Wheat per bush., $1 to $1.10; Provender, 16c to 18c.

TORONTO MARKETS.

(*Special to the Witness.*)

TORONTO, Sept. 16.—Market shows no improvement; people generally absorbed in electioneering. Flour inactive; Extra offered at equal to $4.30 without buyers. Wheat, nominal; old No. 2 Fall offered at $1.05 but not taken. Oats sold on Saturday at 27½c for light American on track. Barley nothing to-day, but sales of round lots made on Friday at 83c for old No. 2, and 75c for uninspected new f.o.c. Peas, nominal.

LONDON MARKETS.

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

LONDON, Sept. 17.—White Fall Wheat, per cental, $1.50 to $1.60; Red Fall, $1.40 to $1.48; Spring Wheat, $1.20 to $1.60; Barley, $1 to $1.40; Corn, 90c; Peas, 90c to 95c; Oats, 90c to 95c; Rye, 90c; Buckwheat, $1; Butter, per lb., 12c to 20c; Eggs, 12c; Lard, 9c; Tallow, 7c; Bacon, 6½c; Hams, 12c. The deliveries during the week were good, and the demand very good.

PORT HOPE MARKETS.

(*Special to the Witness.*)

PORT HOPE, Sept. 16.—The receipts of grain have increased somewhat the past week, though not by any means large. Wheat remains dull, with a declining tendency. Barley has advanced to $1 for best samples, while the lower grades remain stationary. Other grains are nominal. The flour market continues very dull, limited entirely to local demand, and prices may be considered purely nominal. Wheat street prices: Fall, $1.00; Spring, 80c to $1.00; Barley, 65c to $1.00; Oats, 25c to 30c; Peas, 60c; Rye, 50c; Bran, $9. Flour—Superior Extra, $4.55 to $4.60; Extra, $4.40 to $4.45; Fancy, $4.35 to $4.40; Spring Extra, $4.30; Strong Bakers', $4.50 to $4.55; bags, Spring Extra, $2.05 to $2.10; Strong Bakers', $2.15 to $2.20. None of the lower grades of flour offering.

GUELPH MARKETS.

(*Special to the Witness.*)

GUELPH, Sept. 17.—White Wheat, 95c to 98c; Treadwell, 90c to 95c; Spring, 85c to 92c; Peas, 58c to 62c; Barley, 60c to 75c; Oats, 30c to 32c; Apples, 40c to 60c per bag; Potatoes, 40c to 50c; Hay, per ton, $7 to $9; Straw, $3 to $4; Butter, 12c to 13c; Eggs, 11c to 12c; Dressed Hogs, $7; Hides, per lb. $4.50 to $5; Sheepskins, each, 30c to 60c; Geese, 35c to 50c; Ducks, 35c to 50c; Turkeys, 6c to 7c per lb; Cord wood, $3 to $4.

STRATFORD MARKETS.

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

STRATFORD, Sept 16.—White Wheat, 88c to 93c; Treadwell, 85c to 93c; Red Winter, 88c to 90c; Spring, 88c to 95c; Peas, 58c to 60c; Barley, 55c to 75c; Oats, 30c to 32c; Apples, 50c to 70c; Potatoes, 50c to 60c; Hay, per ton, $8.00 to $9.00; Butter, per lb., 10c to 12c; Eggs, per doz., 9c.

CHATHAM MARKETS.

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

CHATHAM, Sept. 16.—Fall Wheat, White, 90c to 95c; Red do., 85c to 90c; Spring do., 75c to 85c; Oats, 25c; Barley, $1.20 to $1.70.

TESTIMONIAL.—The testimonial to Lord Dufferin from the Caledonia Curling Club, of Toronto will take the shape of a toddy catto, made in the form of a curling stone. It is made from native silver obtained from Silver Islet, and bears an appropriate inscription. It will be presented on the 17th inst., at the Adelaide Street Curling Rink.

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.

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POND'S EXTRACT.

THE PEOPLE'S REMEDY.

THE UNIVERSAL PAIN EXTRACTOR.

NOTE:—Ask for Pond's Extract. Take no other.

POND'S EXTRACT, the great Vegetable Pain Destroyer, has been in use over thirty years, and for cleanliness and prompt curative virtues cannot be excelled.

CHILDREN.—No Family can afford to be without Pond's Extract. Accidents, Bruises, Contusions, Cuts, Sprains are relieved almost instantly by external application. Promptly relieves pains of Burns, Scalds, Excoriations, Chafings, Old Sores, Boils, Felons, Corns, etc. Arrests inflammation, reduces swellings, stops bleeding, removes discoloration and heals rapidly.

LADIES find it their best friend. It assuages the pains to which they are peculiarly subject—notably fullness and pressure in the head, nausea, vertigo, etc. It promptly ameliorates and permanently heals all kinds of inflammations and ulcerations.

Hemorrhoids or Piles find in this the only immediate relief and ultimate cure. No case, however chronic or obstinate, can long resist its regular use.

Varicose Veins—It is the only sure cure.

Kidney Diseases—It has no equal for permanent cure.

Bleeding from any cause—For this it is a specific. It has saved hundreds of lives when all other remedies failed to arrest bleeding from nose, stomach, lungs and elsewhere.

Toothache, Earache Neuralgia and Rheumatism are all alike relieved and often permanently cured.

Physicians of all schools who are acquainted with Pond's Extract of Witch Hazel recommend it in their practice. We have letters of commendation from hundreds of Physicians, many of whom order it for use in their own practice. In addition to the foregoing they order its use for Swellings of all kinds, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Inflamed Tonsils, Simple and Chronic Diarrhoea, Catarrh (for which it is a specific), Chilblains, Frosted Feet, Stings of Insects, Mosquitoes, etc., Chapped Hands, Face, and indeed all manner of skin diseases.

Toilet Use—Removes Soreness, Roughness and Smarting; Heals Cuts, Eruptions and Pimples. It revives, invigorates and refreshes, while wonderfully improving the Complexion.

TO FARMERS—POND'S EXTRACT.—No Stock Breeder, no Livery Man can afford to be without it. It is used by all the leading Livery Stables, Street Railroads and first Horsemen in New York City. It has no equal for Sprains, Harness or Saddle Chafings, Stiffness, Scratches, Swellings, Cuts, Lacerations, Bleedings, Pneumonia, Colic, Diarrhoea, Chills, Colds, &c. Its range of action is wide, and the relief it affords is so prompt that it is invaluable in every farmyard as well as in every farm-house. Let it be tried once and you will never be without it.

CAUTION!—Pond's Extract has been imitated. The genuine article has the words Pond's Extract blown in each bottle. It is prepared by the only persons living who ever knew how to prepare it properly. Refuse all other preparations of Witch Hazel. This is the only article used by physicians, and in the hospitals of this country and Europe.

HISTORY AND USES OF POND'S EXTRACT,

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POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY,

98 Maiden Lane, New York.

LORD DUFFERIN TELESCOPE, Extraordinarily cheap and powerful glass; no Rifleman or Farmer should be without one. Price, $3, sent free to any part of Canada. ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF OPTICAL GOODS. Send for a catalogue. H. SAUNDERS, Optician, 120 St. James st.

CASH.—We will assign the right of any one county in Ontario for the next five years, from the date of our patent, if an agent can't make $7 in one day's time selling our goods. Signed, U. S. Mop Wringer Co., of Ottawa, Ont. Enclose stamp for circular containing agents' conversation from entering a house till making sale, or 75c for sample, &c., and go to work at once.

PIGS. Large Illustrated Breeder's Manual mailed free to all. Contains much useful information, many practical hints; full description of different breeds of Cattle, Sheep and Poultry. BENSON, MAULE & CO., 223 Church street, Phila., Pa.

WANTED, a Protestant Male Teacher, for Municipality of Cox, County of Bonaventure, P. Q., holding a Model or Elementary Diploma. Term of engagement to commence about the 23rd of October next. For particulars apply to the undersigned. W. S. WIEMPFFER, Sec.-Treas., New Carlisle, Q.

BIG PAY.—With Stencil Outfits. What costs 4c, sell rapidly for 50c. Catalogue free. S. M. SPENCER, 112 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

30 MIXED CARDS or 10 Chromo Cards with name, 10c. SPENCER & CO., Nassau, N.Y.

Advertisements.

POLITICAL.

What a parcel of nonsense most political aspirants talk when addressing Canadian voters. They promise to do something "when they are elected" to make times better, which means that they will help to arrange things so that men will find it easier to make money. This is entirely out of their power, even if they had any intention of doing so. Times are not bad for want of trade. Ninety-nine business men out of every hundred who have failed of late years, have not failed for want of trade. We believe there have been more goods sold per annum in Canada during the last eight years than ever before, and the chances of making money have been quite equal to previous times. For any would-be M. P. to say that Government is responsible for the bad times in Canada, means to say that Parliament is responsible for the conducting or misconducting of all the establishments in the country. Why do so many of our wholesale firms fail? Just because they appear to prefer to do the bulk of their business with either incompetent or dishonest traders. Why do not all the banks become immensely rich, as they ought to be, by discounting at from seven to ten per cent. per annum? Just because they prefer to do a large part of their business with either incompetent or dishonest men. These great Canadian statesmen of the future should promise something they may be able to perform, such as making laws as will enable a man to get his day's pay after earning it. We know of a case where a man and his family had to be relieved by the Out-door Board of Relief, whilst a contractor was owing him three weeks' wages. The remarks in the *Witness* of emigrants having to work on farms in Canada during the summer sixteen or eighteen hours per day, and then having to wait until Mr. Farmer chooses to sell his grain for their pay, or clear off without it, is not saying much for the Dominion, but much worse could be said of the way workingmen are treated in Montreal, and workingwomen are treated even worse. We could give the names of some Montreal manufacturers who pay their workwomen in due bills, and keep them out of their money for months. We have been offered these due bills in the store at almost any price, as the money was wanted to buy food and clothing. The manufacturers that treat girls and women in this manner live in fine houses in Montreal. Several of them have failed of late years, and paid from twenty-five to fifty cents on the dollar, and are now *going on again*. Let our politics candidates promise to help to pass laws to stop this going on again by unprincipled men—laws that will make labor a prompt cash article in Canada. A man who employs men at low wages, and then refuses to pay them at least once a week, should, in our opinion, have the bailiff in his house before breakfast on Monday morning; and those who refuse to pay workwomen should be sold out on Saturday night.

OUR TRADE.

We have no hesitation in saying that the reason why the Dry Goods business has been in such a bad state is because of the deceit, and, too often, downright dishonesty that has been practised in it.

We challenge any respectable firm to contradict this statement. It is all very well for importers to give it out that things are mending. Our conviction is that in Montreal the Dry Goods business is getting worse every season, and will continue to get still worse, just as long as business is conducted upon such rotten principles.

Real estate or "land" pedlars have done their share to injure Montreal. But what can be expected from a community of business men, when numbers of them will blandly give to the mission cause one day, and the next day cunningly fee a Mercantile Agency man to assist them to obtain goods under false pretences, which always ends in swindling creditors, or rate their insolvent supply account customers up to large capitals, in order to get their notes discounted, and where such conduct is winked at, if not actually encouraged, by some clergyman.

S. CARSLEY,

393 AND 395 NOTRE DAME STREET.

CHESTER'S CURE.

The most wonderful remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, &c.

For Sale by all Druggists.

By remitting $1 the Cure will be sent to any address free by post.

W. E. CHESTER,

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LADIES,

Send 50 cents at once and get a copy of the best and most profitable Book of the Season.

MRS. SHANKLAND'S

HOUSEHOLD MANUAL.

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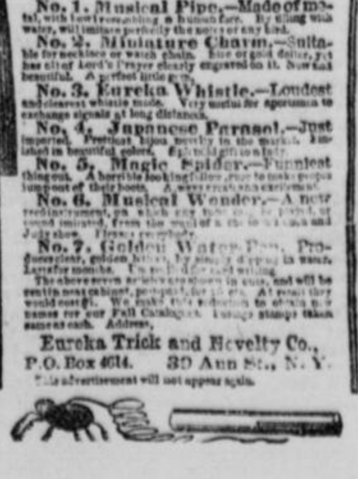
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MANITOBA.—Mr. Prittie will leave Toronto on THURSDAY MORNING, 26th September, with another party of Settlers for Manitoba, by the all-rail route. Arrangements have been made to forward them with still greater despatch than any previous party, and an official of each road will accompany them to see that they are properly cared for. This party will probably be the last of the season.

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Advertisements.

DESCRIPTION OF SHAW'S GREAT FURNITURE AND PIANO ESTABLISHMENT,

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Basement Floor of Main Building comprises common Chairs and Tables, Kitchen Furniture, plain Bedroom Suites, Stoves, Iron Bedsteads, Mattrasses, Gasaliers, Crockery, Oilcloth, Carpets (new and second-hand), second-hand Pianos and Organs, and cheap Mirrors and Pictures.

Principal Flat (Main Entrance) comprises a magnificent display of Bedroom Furniture, including the new Elizabethan, Queen Anne, and Eastlake styles, in great variety, and beauty of style and workmanship; also, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Desks, Library and Centre Tables, Sideboards, Music Stands, Bedroom Chairs and Couches (in hair cloth, reps and morocco leather), Ladies' Writing Desks and Work Tables in great variety.

Second Flat (approached by large Staircase and Steam Elevator).—This Flat comprises the Drawing room and Parlor Suits (in hair cloth, terry, reps, satine, and brocatelle) in great variety of style, in Carved Walnut wood, and upholstered in soft and luxurious styles, very rich and comfortable; the large Mantle Mirrors, and elegant Morocco Leather-covered Dining Chairs and Couches will also be found here. The Piano Room is also situated on this Flat; also, the Storeroom for Silks, Morocco, Cretonnes, and Curtain Stuffs.

The Third Flat is the large Storeroom where the finished goods are arranged and prepared for shipping and delivery, the great steam elevator being kept almost constantly going for this purpose.

Pianos and Organs.—This is one of the largest branches of the business, Mr Shaw being the Wholesale Agent of several of the leading manufacturers in the United States, sells to the trade, schools, convents, and private parties probably more than all the other dealers in the city. In this way music teachers and others are able to procure a good instrument at about one-half the usual selling price. Mr. Shaw has now for sale the celebrated "Albert Weber" and "Chickering & Sons" Pianos, as well as the "Hale" and "Vose" Pianos, which he sells at the wholesale price, and guarantees every instrument for five years.

Two Hundred Dollars, in this way, will purchase a first-class Rosewood Piano, 7 octaves, with all the late Agraffe and other improvements, and at this price is boxed and delivered free on board cars or boat. All Pianos shipped are carefully regulated and tuned before packing, so that the purchaser will be sure to have a first-class instrument ready for use on landing. The same may be said of the Organs, large numbers of which are sold and shipped from this House. In this way many families in moderate circumstances are enjoying the pleasures of the Piano or Organ, who otherwise could not purchase it, and recently some of the well-to-do families, induced by the general money stringency, prefer sending to Mr. Shaw direct for their Pianos rather than pay nearly twice the price for the same class of instruments to travelling agents and tuners, whose commissions are always added to the price of the instrument.

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It is the most perfect food I have ever examined. WM. HARKNESS, F. C. S., &c., Food Analyst to the British Government, London, Eng.

I can strongly recommend its use to the public as supplying, in the most easily digested form, all the materials necessary for renewing the tissues wasted by disease. G. P. GIRDWOOD, Prof. of Practical Chemistry, McGill University, Montreal.

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CANADA, Province of Quebec.—District of Montreal. Superior Court. Ildtrude Leblanc, of the city and District of Montreal, wife of Louis Viau, gentleman, of the same place and duly authorized to sue, Plaintiff, vs. the said Louis Viau, her said husband, Defendant. An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this cause.

PREVOST & PREFONTAINE, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Montreal Aug. 7th, 1878.

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