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THE SHARKSHEAD LIGHT.

A SEA STORY.

(By Julia McNair Wright.)

CHAPTER VII—DAYS OF DESPAIR.

"The fair breeze blew, the white foam flew,
The furrow followed free;
We were the first that ever burst
Into that silent sea."

"Water, water everywhere,
And all the boards did shrink;
Water, water everywhere,
And not one drop to drink."

The fact that five days had passed without seeing land was ominous. The Admiral began to fear that the storm of the third night had driven them farther to the east than they had imagined, and out of the longitude of the Bahamas. The third day out they had eaten biscuits and canned meat, of which latter their supply was but small. The fourth day's rations had been the same; the fifth day fare the same; all but about four ounces of the meat gone after the second meal, which was served at four o'clock; this remnant of the meat the drunken cook had forcibly seized from Mr. Carl, and devoured, his comrades fearing to strive with him for it, lest the boat might be overset. The company had now two scanty meals a day, at ten and four o'clock. Horrible as was the death of the cook, it relieved them of their chief burden and great danger.

Shocked by the loss of their drinking comrade, Guy and Bellows had put their strength to the oars, and rowed most of the night, as had Mr. Bower. Before daybreak, Carl, the Admiral, and Hal, took their turn, and Mrs. Wingate, bidding poor Nathan lie down on her blanket with Earle, took the tiller.

The more desperate had grown their situation, the more had this woman's courage risen to meet it. For the first day or two, thoughts of her husband had overpowered all other feelings; but when the faces of her companions grew wan with watching and famine; when she saw her only child slowly starving; when her own life was hourly threatened by a drunken monster; when no sails appeared, and their only prospect was to perish of want and exposure, pinched with hunger, and blackened with thirst, in an open boat at sea, Mrs. Wingate put by the sorrow of her irreparable loss, and gave herself to watching for the comfort of her fellow-sufferers. Her gracious voice led their thoughts to "the rest that remaineth;" her bravery shamed them out of complaining; her readiness to share with others her scanty ration, compelled the men to endure hunger in silence; she taught them to allay the fever of thirst by constantly wetting their clothing, and she cheered them with accounts of many whose peril and privation had been greater than their own, but who had been saved at last. She had hitherto feared to leave her place in the bow, where her companions could protect her from the cook, but now that her enemy had gone like Judas to his own place, she resolved to take her share of the labor of steering, in turn with Nathan. These changes having been made, the ruddy morning looked for the sixth time on the boat of shipwrecked souls. Guy, Bellows, Nathan and Mr. Bower, were lying unconscious, in a half-sleep, half-stupor; they looked rather like corpses than living men, with their ghastly faces turned up to the sky, their shrivelled hands clutching their clothing, and their bloodless lips drawn back from the teeth.

When Mrs. Wingate sat down by the tiller, that fatal jug which had already wrought such disaster was at her feet. It was a very large jug, and bitter had been the Admiral's disappointment that it had contained—not water, but whiskey. She shook it, and found from the sound that it must contain at least a quart of liquor. Guy and Bellows were evidently too sound asleep to hear her. "Friend," she said, "now is our time to throw out this jug, which has made so much trouble. Let us do so while these men are asleep."

"Yes, by all means," cried Hal.

"No, no!" exclaimed Mr. Carl; "it is not so dangerous, now the cook has gone."

"Why, there's Guy and Bellows; it may play the mischief with them as much as with him," said the Admiral; "and I'll tell you, mates, the sharks themselves a'n't so bad as a drunken man in an open boat. It was only God's mercy that we weren't all upset among the sharks yesterday; and I don't know as we can count on his workin' such miracles for us again, if we run risks by keepin' whiskey aboard."

"I'd call it sheer waste and recklessness, throwing away anything that we could drink," said Mr. Carl, angrily. "We have but three quarts of water to serve nine of us for nobody can tell how long, and when that's gone, a few drops of that whiskey will take its place."

"Whiskey cannot take the place of water, Mr. Carl," said Hal.

"One's as much food as the other," said the engineer.

"We can call neither of them food," interposed Mrs. Wingate, "but water is the medium by which food is conveyed into every part of our bodies; by means of water food is made to nourish us, and supply our wants; it carries sustenance through all our frame, and drains away from every vein and fibre useless and decayed matter. This whiskey, on the contrary, destroys the stomach, maddens the brain, disturbs the circulation, and leaves us suddenly exhausted and shorn of the strength we previously possessed. If you want to realize that whiskey is not food, and has not the blessed mission of water to our bodies, Mr. Carl, look at those sleeping men. Who has died first in this boat-load? Not the puny child, not the woman unused to hardships, not the slender boy, not the Admiral, who has watched the most, rowed the most, and eaten the least—because he divided his shares with Nathan—but that burly cook, who did nothing but drink whiskey. See these men. Guy and Bellows are framed like giants; look at their bones, remember how strong they seemed; but last night could they row any better, or hold out any longer than Mr. Bower, who has never been used to labor? Do these two men hold out as well as Hal, a mere boy; as well as you do, Mr. Carl, as well as our good Admiral? Are they not thinner, and weaker, and half-crazy? Have not our water-drinkers shown the most courage, the most stamina?"

Mrs. Wingate reasoned thus, because she knew the engineer was a man capable of listening to reason, and she greatly desired to have the whiskey destroyed before the two topers should wake for their morning dram. She feared nothing so much as the antics of drunken men. As she spoke, she looked out into the water near her. The boat was sailing west and south, and the red sunrise lay a broad bright track on the sea behind them; gliding on in this rich stream of color, was the grim death of the sea, a huge solitary white shark, gleaming out of the blood-hued waves.

"Look, look, Mr. Carl!" she implored; "can we risk having these men become furious, and overturn us in the very jaws of that monster? Must we feed him to-day?" The engineer shuddered.

"But," he said, "I have often heard of cases where a drink of liquor was the last thing left, and gave men strength and courage for a last row, when else they must have perished in the very sight of land."

"If there were no men among us likely to be drunken, I would not press the point," said Mrs. Wingate. "But mark my words, if such a last emergency comes to us, the men who do not drink, will be the ablest at the oar."

"It is of little consequence either way," said Mr. Carl, "we are lost. The question is between some of us holding out a bit longer in our sufferings, or your having quiet in your last hours. You're a dying woman, Mrs. Wingate; and I, a dying man, won't add to the misery of your last minutes on earth. Chuck that jug out, Admiral."

The rejoicing sailor hastily drew the jug's cork, and quietly dropped the jug into the sea.

It was nine o'clock before the sleepers opened their eyes, then hunger roused them. Mr. Carl, anxious to pass over the loss of their jug quietly, began to distribute rations immediately. Mr Bower had been in the habit of uttering a short prayer before the morning meal; after he had done so, Mr Carl distributed ship biscuit and butter. They had had no butter, except on the second day, with the bread.

"Hold on," said Bellows. "I want a swig."

He looked for the big jug, but failed to find it.

"Eat your breakfast," said Mr. Carl, "and I'll serve water."

"No, no, old man, I say I'll have my jug."

"I, too—where's our dram? That's our strength," said Guy.

A little search convinced them that it was gone. The disposition of Bellows led him to vent his rage in curses, in vowing that he would never more lift a hand to help row and steer; and then devouring his biscuit, he demanded water. He struck the can as Mr. Carl held it, so that he obtained full three times his share. After this he flung himself on his face, dragged Mrs. Wingate's blanket over his head, and returned to his sleep.

(To be Continued.)

Cotemporary Press and News

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH ON EDUCATION

A large meeting was held, on Jan. 21, in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, which had been convened by advertisement, "to support the bill of Mr. George Dixon, M. P., for the establishment of School Boards and the enforcement of compulsion everywhere." The proceedings were somewhat interfered with by a number of opponents, who mingled their hootings with the cheers which greeted Mr. Dixon himself when he came upon the platform with the other promoters of the meeting. The interruption was persevered in during his speech, so that at one time he was obliged to pause while "Rule Britannia" was being sung and the Police were dealing with some of the disturbers. Besides Mr. Dixon, there were present Mr. Goldwin Smith and some influential local supporters of undenominational education, Mr. Henry Lee presiding. After Mr. Dixon had spoken, Mr. Goldwin Smith, who was received with loud cheers and some hisses, said At this late hour and after the combative interludes that we have had, the meeting must be more than weary, and I will not detain them with more than a few words. Having been long absent from England, I am not well posted in the details of this measure or in the particulars of this struggle, but with the general object of the meeting, as I always sympathized, so I cordially sympathize now, and my sympathies are strengthened by convictions derived from experience abroad. That the nation must be educated all are agreed. Leave the people uneducated, and with political power in their hands, and they will wreck themselves and England. National education there must be, and, for reasons well stated already, that education must be unsectarian. Sectarian education would deprive you of the excellent influence the common school education would have in promoting the unity and, therefore, the greatness of the nation. Sectarian education is condemned by its fruits. What are its fruits in England? Masses of dangerous ignorance. It is condemned on another ground; while you have an established Church, sectarian education, aided by the nation, must throw immense and unfair power into the hands of the clergy of the Church, and observe I impeach no man's convictions. Let a man be a Catholic; let a man be a Ritualist, if he pleases: I have not a word to say; but observe the position, and what the tendencies now are of the Church into which recent legislation has thrown such immense additional power. It is a church nominally under the control of the nation and of the law. It is a church receiving, on that understanding, vast sums of national money and an immense amount of national influence; nominally, it is under the control of the law, but really, it has shown you in its struggles with the Ecclesiastical Courts that the law is a dead letter, and that a church nominally Protestant, contrary to the wishes of the nation, in defiance of the spirit of the law, is now changing the national religion from Protestant to Roman Catholic. A Protestant nation put the enormous power of national education into the hands of a church, which undoubtedly, whether it be, religiously speaking, right or wrong, is leading the people with all its influence from Protestantism to Rome. It has been truly said that secular does not mean irreligious. A secular school here is different from a religious school, but not opposed to it. What branch of education in the common schools has any tendency to corrupt children's moral sense? I am not a blind worshipper of the Americans or their institutions, but I tell you that the influence of their common schools is good, morally as well as intellectually. Though there are bad things and bad men in America, the influence of these schools is good, and they tend in the main to produce not "clever devils," but a law-loving and God-fearing nation, and if you ask about manners, I tell you I have been in the United States in the midst of exciting political contests, when the struggle has been going on between North and South, and that I saw meetings of both parties and torchlight processions on both sides in the streets, and not on the one side or the other did I observe the slightest discourteous interruption to the proceedings of their opponents. We have the same system, or, perhaps, rather a better system in Canada, and there the effects are the same. I say those schools will not do everything then, for I know very well that a moral and religious teacher must exert his influence in order to train the character of the child; but the effect of the schools, upon the whole, is to produce a moral as well as an intelligent population, and if the morality and intelligence of the nation are promoted by their common school system so is their wealth. Depend upon it that we attribute a great deal too much to formal enactments about religion and morality. Take away the formal mode of religion, and the religious influences and the moral influences of society will still remain. I was once connected as Professor with Oxford, a university deemed eminently religious; we had tests upon tests, compulsory chapels, lectures, and a whole apparatus of theology. At Cornell we have a secular system and are pointed at by the enemies of the system as a secular university. Nevertheless, though I love Oxford as well as any of her sons, let me say I fully believe that Cornell is just as religious as Oxford. The British nation is a great nation, but is liable to protracted delusions. It holds on to things which are really of no consequence as if they were absolutely vital. It fancies that if it gives up some enactment or another, it will lapse into chaos and confusion. There is a story which has more than once occurred to me as illustrating the conduct of the British nation in this respect. There was in the Isle of Wight, I believe, a man who had incurred the hatred of smugglers by informing against them. He was seized by the smugglers and he was blindfolded and hung over a precipice by a rope to which he was left to cling. Imagining that he was at a great height from a safe footing, he clung on till his sinews cracked, when, resigning himself to his fate, he let go and found he had been hanging six inches from the solid ground.

LITTLE HYACINTHE'S BAPTISM.

Little Paul Emmanuel Hyacinthe Loyson was baptized last Sunday, at the church of St. Germain, by the hands of his father, in the presence of a great assembly. There was nothing unusual in the order of services, except that after the mass, when he had laid off the embroidered vestments, and stood in the pulpit in a plain white robe, he said: "*Mes freres*, at the close of the sermon I shall baptize a little child, in behalf of whom I invite your especial prayers." And then after the baptism, when the little child had not only been baptized, but anointed on forehead and breast, and signed with the sign of the cross, and touched with saliva on the ears and nostrils, and had received salt in the mouth, and a white robe, and a lighted candle, the soul of the father overflowed in a prayer that was not in the liturgy, and which sounded like the song of Zacharias in the gospel of Luke. Then, as the baptismal party moved away to the sacristy, and the great throng slowly dispersed, we looked back from the church door and saw the priest and father lingering on his knees upon the steps of the altar rapt in prayer. Perhaps this rite, administered to a little child of eight weeks old, may seem to you an event of small public interest. I assure you that the two parties in this great controversy do not find it so. There is no subject on which the Ultramontanes, in their spiteful little newspaper, so vent their rage as on the subject of the *monk's son*. The common style of their abuse is such as to forbid quotation. But their feelings on the subject of the baptism of the little innocent are expressed in such remarks as this: that "the apostate is expecting to baptize the child of which he supposes himself to be the father; but he will not be able to, for he will be tripped up with the hiccups." Under these annoyances Father Hyacinthe has borne himself with admirable dignity—ordinarily, of course, paying not the slightest attention to them, but on one occasion, some three months ago, making a frank public allusion to the subject. He was speaking of the ancient honor of the monastic orders, and exclaimed suddenly: "If it shall please God in his goodness to grant me the gift of a son, I shall teach him from his early years to glory that he is sprung of the noble stock of the Monks of the West. He shall be consecrated to their life of holy self-denial and the service of his generation in prayer and solitude, and in bold labor for the reforming of Christ's Church." And this was the burden of the prayer that flowed from the lips of the white-robed priest bending over his own little son: "May he live to grow up to be a priest of God. May he take his part in the work of the Catholic Reformation. For the service of the purified Church may he live, and in that service may he die!" I wish I could recall more of the words that thrilled us so at that strange scene in the old church.

We live here every day in the consciousness that great events are moving on about us at a great pace. The public news in the daily papers pertains almost exclusively to religious subjects. Hardly a week passes without one's reading in the *Journal de Geneve*, the leading newspaper of French Switzerland, a letter from some French ecclesiastic to his bishop, resigning his benefice and announcing his adhesion to "the Catholic Church of Geneva;" and the number of those actually coming out is small in proportion to the multitude who by correspondence signify their sympathy with the Catholic Reform, "but privately, for fear of the Jews."—*Cor. Christian Union, Dec.* 23.

A MONASTIC TRAGEDY.

A remarkable trial has been concluded at Alessandria, Italy. It was upon a charge against Amalia Menghini and her brother, Guido Menghini, of the murder of Father Gaetano Blebani, of the Order of the Barefooted Carmelite Friars in Rome. The following facts, taken chiefly from the confession of the female prisoner, are given in the *Opinione* of Rome. Some months before the commission of the crime, an elderly man, who stated that his name was Francisco Garbarino, arrived in Alessandria. He lived alone, but, after some time, said he expected the arrival of a niece. He went to the railway station to meet her; she was accompanied by her brother. He conducted both brother and sister to his lodgings, and there the three lived together until the morning of the 13th of October. As that day advanced no signs appeared of any of the party. Suspicion was excited, and the rooms were entered, and Francisco Garbarino was found with his brains dashed out and a knife stuck in his throat. It was evident that he had only been murdered after a most desperate struggle. The room was strewed with pieces of torn clothes, and all stained with blood; a life-preserver was broken in two; the furniture was upset. The alleged nephew and niece had disappeared. They had carried away with them all the money of the murdered man, as well as a photograph of the niece, which had been hanging on the wall of the room. But among the objects left behind and hidden away along with several books and photographs, all of the most obscene character, was another photograph of the niece in the dress of a nun. A telegram sent by the woman to a certain Faverio Nobili in Rome, dated from Voghera, put the police on the right scent, and both man and woman were arrested there while living in the lodgings of Carolina Nascinbene. The result of the search was the discovery of 102,500 francs, chiefly in Turkish bonds, which were found stowed away in a cradle, and on the roof of the house were lying the blood-stained clothes worn at the time of the murder. The woman made a full confession. She stated that the murdered man was not really called Garbarino. He was Gaetano Blebani, of Amandola, a place situated above Ascoli, and that he had been a Bare-footed Carmelite monk of the Victoria Convent in Rome. She herself had been a sister of the Order of the Maestre Pie, in Rome, and for the last seven years the mistress of the monk Blebani. She had been, she said, led astray by him in 1866. The monk had abused the opportunities of the confessional. Amalia Menghini became attached to Faverio Nobili, and she wished to marry him. The young lover was poor, but the old lover, Father Gaetano, was rich. The question naturally suggests itself, how a Bare-footed friar, bound by vows of poverty, could find the means to lead the life of a debauchee, and leave behind him the value of 102,500 francs in Turkish bonds. The answer is furnished by the depositions of the head of the order. He thinks that Father Gaetano, who was also steward of the order, had turned to good account many opportunities of jobbing, and he also thinks that he probably made away with the precious stones which were round a certain image of St. Filomena. Wherever Father Gaetano got his money, he had no wish to give it up to his younger rival Faverio Nobili. Recriminations ensued between him and the nun. At last he thought it better to leave Rome. A constant correspondence, however, was still carried on, in which professions of love alternated with demands for and promises of money. But the screws could not be put on vigorously from a distance. So Amalia Menghini, who had followed Father Gaetano to Ancona, and being disappointed by not finding him there, hunted him up in the company of her brother at Alessandria. There she again asked for money. He seems to have given her some, but not enough, and was making preparations to start secretly for America. The Menghinis discovered the preparations. Amalia said to her brother, "Let him go to bed, and I will come and tell you when he is sound asleep." She did so. The brother tried to brain the sleeping man with a life preserver, but the blow was not decisive. The victim sprang up and made a desperate resistance. The neighbors heard cries, followed by a sudden and total silence. Next morning's spectacle furnished the explanation. Of course, Amalia swept off all the father's money, intending with it to make the fortune of Faverio Nobili.

After the confession and discoveries above referred to it is remarkable that the jury, as reported, brought in a verdict of not guilty in regard to Amalia Menghini, and returned a verdict implying as slight a degree of crime against her brother that the Court could only condemn him to a year's imprisonment.

LOWER PROVINCE ITEMS.

—An old squaw 99 years of age, was left by her degenerate papooses of the third or fourth generation to die in the snow near Halifax Railway station.

—The Riviere du Loup RR. Company, at a meeting held in St. John lately, resolved to issue bonds to the extent of two and a half millios dollars, binding all their property. Bonds of a previous issue are to be cancelled.

—The Spring Hill and Parrsboro Railroad and Coal Mining Company are proceeding vigorously with the work of the road and the development of their mines, which prove to be very rich.

—During the late cold weather two men were frozen to death in New Brunswick. One was found dead at the mouth of Belleisle Bay; the other was found near Newcastle, Miramichi. In both cases alcohol prepared the victims for the frost.

—Wm. McGilvery, of Antigonish, was found dead near Newcastle, N. B., on the Intercolonial line, on the 4th inst. He had evidently died from exposure, and a bottle of rum was found in his pocket, revealing the cause.

—A milkman, named Graham, while crossing the railway near Shediac, in a snowstorm, a few days ago, was struck by a passing train and so severly injured that he is not expected to recover. His horse was killed.

—A man named Daniel O'Rourke was found by a Halifax policeman on Tuesday evening, the 3rd inst., lying on the ground helplessly drunk. The policeman procured assistance and took him to his boarding-house. While they were preparing a hot drink to give him, he fell dead.

—The St. John N. B. *News*, Conservative, says: "It would seem that Bishop McIntyre, of Charlottetown, has arranged the matter of the Island representation in Parliament on this occasion. He found himself master of the situation; and decreed that Mr. James Pope and friends, not having answered expectations on the school question, should not serve in the Parliament of 1874."

—The St. John *Tribune* (Opposition) does not seem very well pleased with the result of the elections in Ontario and Quebec, and states the case as follows:—"The Government will have a majority in the new Parliament quite independent of the Maritime Provinces. The days of our holding the balance of power are, therefore, over, and it was for this that the House was disolved. The 'parish politicians' will not require to be consulted in future. Ontario has the whip hand, and will rule according to her own ideas."

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

—A life of Sir Roderick Murchison, by Professor Geikie, wil be published in the spring.

—Prince Leopold and the Princess Beatrice were confirmed recently at Whippingham Church, Isle of Wight, by the Bishop of Winchester.

INTEMPERANCE IN IRELAND.—According to the Dublin correspondent of the New York *Tablet*, intemperance is on a rapid increase in that city. One of the county judges in addressing a jury aid that he had seen gentlemen—or men who called themselves gentlemen—so drunk in the jury box that he had been obliged to turn them out. He had often seen witnesses ying drunk on the tables, and in one case he had seen a jury in the jury box trying a question of life and death so drunk that they had to be discharged and the prisoner put back for trial.

[For the WITNESS.

A TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

There never was a time in the history of the temperance movement in Canada so favorable as the present for pressing the subject of Prohibition on the attention of the people in all parts of the Dominion; the Executive of the Ontario Prohibitory League has therefore acted wisely and well, in publishing the four-page tract "Cloud of Witnesses," showing the success of prohibition in Maine; and also the four-page tract "Report of Special Committee of the Senate, and the House of Commons, respecting Prohibition." A thousand copies of either of these invaluable temperance documents may be obtained by remitting four dollars to the Rev. Jacob Spence, General Secretary of the League, 32 King street, East Toronto.

The temperance men in Guelph are so impressed with the conviction of the sterling value of these tracts, that, having obtained a sufficient number for the purpose, they are now enclosing one of each of the above mentioned tracts in an envelope, and leaving one such envelope at every house in the town.

Brothers and sisters, fellow-workers in the noble cause, take similar action *at once*, in this matter; resolve that each house in your locality shall be supplied with these important publications. By so doing the subject of prohibition will be brought under the consideration of hundreds of thousands in so effective a manner as has never been done before. It cannot be denied that there are multitudes, both of men and women, who never attend any temperance meeting, or feel any interest in the matter; it is of vital importance to have these parties on our side; they can be reached and influenced by adopting the plan above-mentioned. By so doing we shall also more easily obtain signatures to the petitions to Parliament in favor of Prohibition. Let us make use of the press in the future more than we have in the past. Let the living voice in the pulpit, and on the platform, "cry aloud and spare not;" and the ultimate triumph of prohibition is sure; for truth is mighty and will prevail.

SEED SOWER.

The following is the first of the tracts alluded to above:—

Testimonies as to the workings and results of the Maine Law have recently been procured by Hon. Neal Dow, from the Governor of the State, Senators and Representatives in Congress, Mayors, ex-mayors, judges, ministers, sheriffs, internal-revenue officers and others.

Extracts of these procured with a view to use in England, during the discussion in Parliament on Sir Wilfred Lawson's temperance bill are valuable in this country as information.

FROM HIS EXCELLENCY, SIDNEY PERHAM, GOVERNOR OF MAINE.

Executive Department, Augusta, Maine,
June 3, 1872.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your enquiry in regard to the effect of the Maine Law upon the liquor trade in this State,—probably not one-tenth—in some places liquor is sold secretly in violation of law, as many other offences; but in large districts of the State, the traffic is nearly or quite unknown, where formerly it was carried on like any other trade.

Very respectfully yours,
SIDNEY PERHAM, Governor of Maine.
To General Neal Dow.

FROM THE SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF MAINE.

Forty-second Congress, U. S. House of Representatives.
Washington, D. C., May 29th, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 26th instant, containing an enquiry, is before me; and in reply, while I am unable to state any exact per centage of decrease in the business, I can and do, from my own personal observation, unhesitatingly affirm that the consumption of intoxicating liquors in Maine is not to-day one-fourth as great as it was twenty years ago; that, in the country portions of the state, the sale and use have almost entirely ceased; that the law under a vigorous enforcement has created a temperance sentiment which is marvellous.

WM. P. FRYE, M.C. of Maine,
And ex-Attorney-General of same state.
Hon. Neal Dow.

[Concurred in by Senators Lot M. Morrill and H. Hamlin; also by Members of Congress J. G. Blaine, John Lynch, John A. Peters and Eugene Hale.]

FROM A MAYOR, EX-MAYORS, ETC., PORTLAND, MAINE.

PORTLAND, May 28, 1872.

As to the diminution of the liquor traffic in the State of Maine, and particularly in this city, as the result of the adoption of the policy of prohibition, many persons, with the best means of judging, believe that the liquor trade is not now one-tenth as large as it was formerly. We do not know but such an opinion is correct, but content ourselves with saying that the diminution of the trade is very great, and the favorable effects of the policy of prohibition are manifest to the most casual observer.

BENJ. KINGSBURY, Jr., Mayor.

[Concurred in by four ex-mayors.]

FROM COUNTY AND CITY OFFICERS AND A JUDGE.

PORTLAND, May 28, 1872.

We are of the decided opinion that the liquor trade is not one-tenth of what it was prior to the adoption of the Maine law.

EBEN LEACH,
Registrar, Cumberland County, and others

PASTORS OF VARIOUS CHURCHES IN PORTLAND.

Portland, May 31, 1872.

As to the effect of the Maine Law upon the traffic in strong drinks in this city, the quantity sold now is but a small fraction of what we remember the sales to have been. If the trade exists at all here, it is carried on with secrecy and caution, as other unlawful practises are. All our people must agree that the benefits of this state of things are obvious and very great.

[Signed by 12 pastors of churches in Portland.]

FROM A DEMOCRATIC MAYOR.

Portland, Maine, May 29, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR,—I have had good opportunities of observing the condition of the state compared with other states where there are no prohibitory laws, and I am certain that the rural portions of Maine are, and have been, in an infinitely better condition with reference to the sale and use of such liquors than similar portions of other states referred to; and are, and have been, comparatively free from both the sale and use, and this must fairly be considered the result of prohibitory legislation. At the present time, the law is probably enforced in large towns and cities as thoroughly, at least, as any other penal statute. WM. S. PUTNAM.

[Mr. Putnam was Democratic mayor four years ago. His party has always opposed prohibition. Hence the special value of his testimony.]

FROM THE MAYOR OF BANGOR.

Mayor's Office, city of Bangor, Me.,
May 30, 1872.

The law is being enforced throughout the state as never before, and with wonderful success. It is safe to say that in our city not one-tenth part as much is sold now as in years past, when the law was not enforced.

J. S. WHEELWRIGHT, Mayor.

[Concurred in by aldermen, city officers and others.]

THE SUPERVISOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, DISTRICT MAINE.

Dover, N. H., May 31, 1872.

In the course of my duty I have become thoroughly acquainted with the state and extent of the liquor traffic in Maine, and I have no hesitation in saying that the beer trade is not more than one per cent. of what I remember it to have been, and the trade in distilled liquors is not more than ten per cent. of what it was formerly. Where liquor is sold at all it is done secretly, through fear of the law. Yours truly,

WOLCOTT HAMLIN,
Supervisor of In. Rev., Dist. of Maine, N. H. and Vt.
To Gen. Neal Dow.]

FROM COL. ELLIOTT.

BRUNSWICK, Maine, June 3, 1872.

The Maine law is not a failure; but on the contrary, almost a complete success. We are doing finely here. Scarce the least evidence of strong drink in town.

DANIEL ELLIOTT.

[Brunswick is a manufacturing town with a great water power—the seat of Bowdoin College—a railway centre—a most flourishing and beautiful place. N. D.]

FROM GEN. CHAMBERLAINE, EX-GOVERNOR OF MAINE.

Brunswick, Maine, May 30, 1872.

The declaration made by many persons that the Maine law is inoperative, and that liquor is sold freely and in large quantities in this State is not true. The liquor traffic has been greatly repressed and diminished here and throughout the State, and in many places has been entirely swept away. The law is as well executed generally in the State as other criminal laws. We say without reserve that if liquors are sold at all, it is in very small quantities compared with the old times, and in a secret way, as other unlawful things are done.

JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAINE,
GEO. C. CRAWFORD, Postmaster.

[General Chamberlaine was Governor of the State for four years preceding the term of the present Governor. He is now President of the Bowdoin College.]

CONVENTION OF PASTORS OF FREE BAPTIST CHURCHES IN MAINE.

Portland, May 31st, 1872.

To whom it may concern:—It is often said by persons—unfriendly to the temperance cause, and to the policy of prohibition of the liquor traffic—that the Maine Law has failed to accomplish its purpose. Now we, the undersigned, pastors of Free Baptist Churches, in various parts of Maine, assembled at a denominational convention in Portland, state that the liquor traffic is very greatly diminished under the repressive power of the Maine Law. It cannot be one tithe of what it was formerly, and if it is carried on it is with secrecy and caution, as other unlawful practices are. The grog-shops are put by the law in the same category with gambling houses and brothels, and prohibited as at war with the interests of the state and people.

Approved by vote of conference. [Signed also unanimously.]

CONVENTION OF GOOD TEMPLARS, MAINE.

CAPE ELIZABETH, May 29, 1872.

It was unanimously resolved,—That the Chairman certify, in the name of the Convention: That by the operation of the Maine Law, in this State, the happy effects of this change are every where apparent. That in this town, where formerly the people were great sufferers from strong drinks, and generally throughout the State where the traffic yet lingers it is covertly, as other offences against the law are, and that the quantity of liquors now sold in this State cannot be one-tenth as much as it was formerly.

Signed on behalf of the Convention.
DANIEL R. DRESSER, Chairman.

This Convention was held in the Wesleyan Church, which was packed full, and many were standing for want of seats.

FROM THE RECTOR ST. STEPHEN'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Portland, Maine, June 4, 1872.

My dear General,—To make this law a still greater blessing all that is needed is to enforce it as faithfully in the future as at the present time. Truly yours, A. DA[illegible].
Hon. Neal Dow.

HON. E. G. HARLOW, MAINE.

DIXFIELD, Oxford Co., Maine, June 4[illegible]72.

I have been travelling over the State [illegible]nsiderably this spring. I am now thoroughly acquainted with my own county (Oxford), and do not hesitate to say there is not now a gallon of liquor sold where there was a barrel before the Maine law of 1851. At our last terms of Supreme Judicial Court, in March, not a single indictment for any crime was found. Our (county) jail is empty; our workhouse greatly reduced; and the improvement wonderful. Truly your friend,

E. G. HARLOW,
Member of Executive Council in Maine.

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE, MAINE,

Augusta, June, 1872.

As to the present extent of the liquor traffic in Maine as compared with its condition in former times, there cannot be any difference of opinion among intelligent citizens of the State to the fact that the traffic is greatly less than we remember it to have been. If we were to say that the quantity of liquors sold here is not one-tenth so large as it was it would not be above the truth, and the favorable effects of the change upon all the interests of the State are plainly seen elsewhere.

O. G. STACY,
Secretary of State, and other State officers.

CITY MARSHAL, EX-MAYORS, &C.

Saco, Maine, June 10, 1872.

As to whether there has been or not a diminution of the liquor trade under the operation of the Maine Law, we reply, that the decrease of that traffic has been great. In many parts of the State it has been entirely suppressed; and so far as we know and believe, it does not exist anywhere in the State, except covertly, as a thing under the ban of the law.

OBADIAH DURGIN, Marshal, and other city officers.

FROM THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR OF PORTLAND.

Office of the Overseers of the Poor, Portland,
June 4, 1872.

If liquor shops exist in this city at all, it is with secrecy and great caution. The favorable effect is very evident, particularly in the department of pauperism and crime. While the population of the city increases, pauperism and crime diminish, and in the Department of Police the number of arrests and commitments are very much less than formerly.

JOHN BRADFORD,
Chairman, and the rest of the Board.
To General Neal Dow.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MONASTIC INSTITUTIONS.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—Goldwin Smith has informed us that "whatever graces may be found in the writings of Froude the grace of truth need not be looked for in them." Miss Strickland has also accused this writer of "audacious falsehood," and Mr. Milne, of New York, has stamped his charges against Mary Queen of Scots with infamy ineffaceable.

I have yet seen no reply to his most wicked attack on Monastic institutions, a long extract from which appeared in a recent number of the *Witness*, but feel confident that in due time he will be fully and effectively answered, that his mendacity will be again exposed. Meantime, may I request that you will oblige many of your readers by inserting the following from the preface of a work of high repute, "On the State of Religion and Literature in the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Centuries," by the Rev. S. R. Maitland, F. R. S. & F. S. A., "Librarian to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and keeper of the MSS., at Lambeth." This book, published in 1845, has acquired a world-wide celebrity, as one of learning and research, and has largely aided the conversions to the Catholic Church from the higher circles in England, the writer still, however, remaining Protestant.

"It is impossible to get even a superficial knowledge of the mediæval history of Europe without seeing how greatly the world of that period was indebted to the Monastic orders; and feeling that, whether they were good or bad in other matters, monasteries were beyond all price in those days of misrule and turbulence, as places where God was worshipped, as a quiet and religious refuge for helpless infancy and old age, a shelter of respectful sympathy for the orphan maiden and the desolate widow,—as central points, whence agriculture was to spread over bleak hills and barren downs, and marshy plains, and deal its bread to millions perishing with hunger, and its pestilential train,—as repositories of the learning which then was, and well-springs for the learning which was to be,—as nurseries of art and science, giving the stimulus, the means, and the reward to invention, and aggregating around them every head that could devise, and every hand that could execute,—as the nucleus of the city which in after days of pride, should crown its palaces and bulwarks with the towering cross of its Cathedral.

"This I think, no man can deny. I believe it is true, and I love to think of it. I hope that I see the good hand of God in it, and the visible trace of His mercy that is over all His works. But if it is only a dream, however grateful, I shall be glad to be awakened from it; not, indeed, by the *yelling of illiterate agitators*, but by a quiet and sober proof that I have misunderstood the matter. In the meantime, let me thankfully believe that thousands of the persons at whom Robertson and Fortin and other such *very miserable second-hand writers* have sneered, were men of enlarged minds, purified affections, and holy lives; that they were justly reverenced by men, and, above all, favorably accepted by God, and distinguished by the highest honor which He vouchsafes to those whom He has called into existence, that of being the channels of His love and mercy to their fellow-creatures." (Page 4.)

Again (p. 11) he says: "That there ever was truth in the coarse and filthy abuse heaped upon the Monastic order, as a body, by some who were forward in the business of the Reformation, is what I suppose never was believed by any one who had a moderate knowledge of facts."

You will observe the force with which Mr. Maitland speaks of certain writers—the most prominent indeed—against the Church and her institutions. He no doubt discovered, from day to day, as he advanced in his enquiries, how much he had been misled by these men, and hence his indignation in denouncing them. Doctor Newman's experience was similar. In page 331 of his *Apologia pro Vita Sua*, he speaks of "considerable miscalculations" he had made in his Protestant days, and, "unpleasant as it was to avow," gives as the explanation, "I had leaned too much upon the assertions of Ussher, Jeremy Taylor or Barrow, *and had been deceived by them.*" It is no wonder that Leckie observes (Rationalism in Europe, vol. 1, p. 179),

"In the time of the Reformers the study of evidence, and indeed all searching investigation into the facts of the past, were unknown." The Tractarians were pre-eminently scholars, and when they arose the laws of historical criticism were developed to great perfection." M. R.

19th January, 1874.

THE PROGRAMME AND THE THREE RIVERS' ELECTION.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—To answer "A. B. D.," your Three Rivers' correspondent of the 2nd inst, to your issue of the 6th, I would thank you for a little space in your paper, for there is another side to the case, as you very justly supposed there might be.

In 1868, when I first came out as a candidate here for the House of Commons, I issued an address, in which, alluding to religious matters, I said:

"En matieres de religion je devrai me considerer et me conduire comme le representant d'une division dont la grande majorité des habitants est Catholique Romaine, sans cependant negliger les interets de la minorite."

Which translated into English will read as follows:—

"In matters of religion I shall consider and conduct myself as the representative of an electoral division the great majority of the inhabitants whereof are Roman Catholics, without, however, neglecting the interests of the minority."

I never promised anything more, but I kept my promise faithfully; and the consequence has been that in two elections since, in 1872 and 1874, I have been elected in the one by acclamation, and in the other the next thing to it.

I did not boast on the hustings, as stated by "A. B. D.," "That in all religious matters, &c., I consulted the Bishop and acted and voted according to his dictation."

What I did do and say on the hustings is simply this: Having been informed that, during the canvass, some of Mr. Bureau's over zealous friends had accused me of having betrayed the interests of the Catholics on the New Brunswick School question, I stated that I could easily prove the reverse, because I had written on that question to the Rev. Mr. Baillargeon, the parish priest, telling him how I intended voting, and asking through him the Bishop's opinion. To show how little dictation there was in the matter, I give you a translation of Mr. Baillargeon's answer:

Three Rivers, 31 May, 1872.

SIR—An absence of some days from town has prevented me from answering the letter which you did me the honor to write me last week. Your views are just, and it is your duty as a good representative to protect the rights of the Catholic minority in New Brunswick, just as the Catholics of Lower Canada respect the rights of the minority. You have but to vote in the way you write me and your vote shall be conformable to your engagements and unimpeachable. I have, etc.,

C. F. BAILLARGEON, Ptre.

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Montreal.

Montreal Witness

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1874.

NEWS SUMMARY.

JULES MICHELET, the French author, is dead.

MR. G. B. FELLOWS has been appointed Solicitor for the County of Carleton, in place of the late J. B. Lewis.

M. STEWART, CONSERVATIVE, has been elected to Parliament from the Wigton Burghs (Scotland), defeating the Liberal candidate.

REV. CHARLES KINGSLEY, the well-known English *litterateur*, has arrived in the United States, on a visit to this continent.

THE ONTARIO PUBLIC ACCOUNTS show receipts for the past year were $4,672,091; Expenditure, $2,940,803, leaving a balance of $1,731,288, which is invested and in banks; increased expenditure, $612,256.

DISRAELI in a speech at Buckingham congratulated his constituents on the result of the election, which, he declared, justified the Conservative party in introducing and carrying the reform law when it last held power.

THE PARIS PAPER *La Patrie* says that sharply worded notes have recently been exchanged between the Governments of Germany and the United States. The subject of correspondence is not stated.

THE SS. "ROTHESAY CASTLE," that formerly plied between Toronto and Hamilton, was burned at Point du Chene, N. B., on the 10th inst. She was a fine vessel, and was originally built as a blockade runner.

ADVICES FROM THE GOLD COAST say Sir Garnet Wolseley insists on entering Coommassie before concluding peace with the Ashantees. The King opposes this course very determinedly, and the war is therefore likely to be renewed.

THE GRANGERS have fought their first battle in the United States House of Representatives, and it was a decided victory, in passing a resolution asserting in positive language the constitutional power of Congress to regulate railroads running from one State to another.

THE WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT is at fever heat in Ohio. In Ripley 16 out of 23 saloon keepers have signed the pledge and abandoned the business. The movement is taking a decidedly religious turn, and spreading through all the southern counties and into Indiana.

A HEAVY GALE in the Baltic Sea has caused it to overflow along the entire eastern coast of Schleswig-Holstein, bursting the dykes built to protect the lowlands, and flooding great tracts of country. The damage to property is reported as immense, and serious loss of life is feared.

THE NEW YORKERS are discussing the propriety of having a crusade against whiskey in the style of Ohio. The decision whether the effort is to be made will depend upon the result of the Temperance conference now held at Albany, attended by most of the Temperance leaders in the State.

BRITISH ELECTION returns thus far show 41 Home Rulers, 23 Conservatives, and 9 Liberals elected in Ireland. The Home Rulers are confident of electing over sixty members to the new Parliament. Petitions will be presented against members returned from Ennis, Dublin, Wicklow and Waterford.

THE CHEAP TRANSPORTATION Association, a society in the United States, whose object is explained by its title, has intimated that a people's freight road would soon be built across the continent, which would be managed in the interests of the people. After the work is fairly begun, it would be completed in three years.

REVOLUTIONARY NEWS FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

If the news of trouble in British Columbia really refer to an attempt by the Government to carry an alteration of the terms of union with Canada through the Legislature, and a consequent uprising of the people in consequence, the matter is undoubtedly serious. The people, it is stated, claim that they ought to be consulted first, and enforced their views by stopping the proceedings of the Assembly. It is reported that they were next to proceed in a body and demand its dissolution. Secession is threatened, and altogether the province seems on the brink of revolution. Such a critical state of affairs is well calculated to test the ability of the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie as a ruler, and on his conduct in the emergency may depend the future fortunes of his Government. At present it is impossible to say what particular alterations are the main cause of the trouble. There was some agitation recently in consequence of certain changes in regard to the commutation of the Dominion guarantee for a loan for the Esquimalt graving dock into a cash payment; but it did not look as if this could have grown into such a burning question as to lead to revolution. The postponement of the term for completion of the railway connection with Canada seems more likely to be the cause of the ebullition, as no doubt the people must feel disappointed thereby, as it is stated those in Manitoba also are. In this case it may be expected that the railway question will become urgent, and a practical commencement of the line be made without delay. It must be remembered that these provinces are kept back for want of communication, and no efforts should be spared to accommodate them as soon as possible. At the same time it must not be forgotten that the late Government is held responsible so far for any delay in the commencement of the road, having been more intent upon using the scheme as a means of acquiring political capital and resources for corruption, while it is doubtful whether in the route adopted by it the line could have been built in twice the stipulated time.

We see a report going the rounds, started by a Toronto evening paper, and said to be confirmed by the London *Standard*, that three British regiments are shortly to be sent to Canada. Since the British Columbians have begun to talk "Secesh," perhaps the redcoats are meant for them!

THE ELECTION OF THE NEXT POPE.

A Bull is said to have been promulgated by the Pope on the 28th May last, containing new regulations for the election of his successor. The powers of the world, which are "hostile to the Catholic faith," are, perhaps, already meditating, as the bull says, "how to prevent the election of a Pope, or how to secure the election of one who they think will tolerate their evil designs." Therefore, the Pope releases the Cardinals for the next Papal election from most of the precepts of former Papal electoral constitutions, and from the oaths taken with regard to them. The old strict formalities regarding such election are said to be consiberably mitigated. The Cardinals will be allowed during the lifetime of the present Pope to talk about the probable choice for the next—a thing previously forbidden;] but they will not be allowed to hold any meetings or deliberations as to the election. As it has always been feared since it got possession of Rome that the Italian Government might, especially with Germany at its back, interfere with the election so as to procure the choice of some one more disposed to harmony with modern civilization and acceptance of accomplished facts as regards the temporal power, the former law, requiring the election to be held in the place where the Pope dies, has been set aside, and the conclave of Cardinals is empowered to meet elsewhere—Monaco, some city of France, or Malta being suggested. It seems this bull was never meant for the enlightenment of any but those immediately concerned in the Pope's election, or having the regulation thereof; and it is said to have been made known to the public at large through the German Legation at Rome, which succeeded in procuring a copy; whence it is inferred that there must be a traitor in the Papal camp who is in the habit of giving the German Government important information. In its concluding sentences, where the Pope exhorts the Conclave to sacrifice all personal considerations for the sake of the Church, the bull seems to contain another bull when it says: "Should circumstances prevent the appointment of a helmsman to direct the course of the ship, this would expose the Catholic flock to the attacks of wolves."

From all this it seems evident that the Jesuits, having made such changes in the status of the Pope, not only as regards the Church over which he rules, but also in his relations with other powers, feel themselves compelled to introduce further innovations into the Papal constitution in order to preserve what they have already achieved. In this way the whole fabric of the Papacy may have to be changed. The question, however, comes up as to what the temporal powers may do in the circumstances. Before the Vatican decrees of Infallibility, &c., a certain amount of harmony was possible between the Roman Catholic Bishops and the civil governments of the countries in which they were placed, owing to the possession by the former of an independent jurisdiction in their own dioceses. This has now been taken from them, and the power of the Pope substituted completely for theirs; so that now the bishops are the mere tools of the Papacy. The Pope has, in fact, been made an absolute ruler. While the course of secular affairs has been towards constitutional government, that of the Church of Rome has been in the contrary direction. The Pope claims recognition in his capacity as a temporal as well as a spiritual ruler. In his election certain of the European States had the right of veto. A Jesuitical Italian organ, the *Voce della Verita*, recently contended that the powers did not now possess those rights, because the right of veto formerly possessed by the Catholic powers had been abolished by the "revolutions of their internal state-right," by which they had lost their character as specifically Catholic states and "defenders of the Church." The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, in reply, expressed itself decidedly opposed to this view of the Romish Jesuitical organ. It relied on the great and long recognized interest which each government having Catholic subjects has in the personality of the Pope, and then it pointed out how this interest had been increased in consequence of the change effected in the constitution of the Roman Catholic Church by the Vatican Council. This change had especially swept away all securities which, till July, 1870, were given by the independence of a national episcopacy. May not, therefore, Germany, Italy, and perhaps others of the temporal powers, refuse to recognize any Pope elected under different regulations and auspices from what has heretofore been usual in such a proceeding? This is an eventuality that does not look improbable, and its effect must be to plunge the Papacy into deeper trouble;] for with a Pope whose right to his chair is questioned or repudiated its influence must be greatly weakened. It is thought in some quarters that the action of the French Government against the Ultramontanes is being brought about by Bismarck with the view, if possible, to prevent the Papal election being held in that country, and thereby deriving any apparent sanction from its Government.

As the law stands, after the Pope's death, nine days are allowed to elapse before proceeding to the election of his successor. The conclave of Cardinals being then met, are locked up till they have completed the election. The voting is done by papers, and in case there be more than two candidates proposed, those having the smallest number of votes are thrown out till that number is reached, when the final vote is taken.

THE SINS OF THE CITY.

We hope this community was pained when it read in the *Herald*, and in an article quoted by us therefrom, the cold statement that so long as a certain public man stopped short of seduction he need not fear to plead guilty to any lesser moral delinquencies, as the average member of our community could cast no stone at him. This accusation is very similar to that of Him whose words it quotes with regard to the community of His day. If it be a true one, quite right to uncover it. A sham morality is pharisaic and contemptible. Hypocrisy is the tribute that vice pays to virtue, according to a dangerous proverb. No greater wrong can be done to virtue than that done by hypocrisy. If the charge be true then it should be uncovered, but then with burning blushes, and that painful feeling which made the Saviour of men stoop down with His face to the ground when uttering it. It would then be clearly understood that the social evil exists not because it cannot be put down, but because there are so few who wish to or dare meddle with it. The pulpit would then know what to deal with in the pews, for the average member of the community goes to church. Maidens would know what they embrace in the ball-rooms, for the average man is there. Must we believe it, however? Did men know that they could thus calculate on their fellow-men there would surely be less horror of exposure than there is. The evil that exists nothing but the power of Christianity can conquer, but much might be done by making the offence a ground of social ostracism. Society must recoil from it or be itself impure. The admission into Lord Palmerston's Cabinet of Lord Clanricarde, whose moral character was notorious, caused that Ministry to be driven from office, showing apparently a higher moral sense in the British community than in ours.

THE ONLY TRUE CHURCH IN DANGER.

What is termed the Gesu, or Jesuits' Church, in this city, is usually attended on Sabbath evenings by a large English speaking audience. Many Protestants after leaving their own places of worship, either from curiosity or to hear choice music, go to this church, where the Rev. Father Langcake, in a very polite manner, addresses them as "his non-Catholic friends," and tries to impress upon them that the Roman Catholic Church is "the only true church."

In his discourse last Sabbath evening, he said that, notwithstanding that the Roman Catholic Church was the oldest church, as well as that of Jesus Christ, the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, and other powers all over the world, were at present opposed to the Catholic Church. The newspaper, cable, and other telegraphic reports bore evidence of this daily, and the chief cause of it was the determination of "the only true church" to put down secret societies. It had been proclaimed, and the order had gone forth from the lodge, that the Roman Catholic Church must be annihilated. The trowel of the Freemasons had been pointed at it, and they in particular, with other secret societies, were exerting all their power against "the only true church." At the close the Rev. gentleman, in his usual suave manner, specially addressed "his non-Catholic friends" and read from a Bible portions of Scripture to show that, now, as of old, the Roman Catholic Church would withstand all the powers that were brought to bear against it, and that it was "the only true Church."

This is the Father Langcake who advanced some strong statements in Alexandria over a year ago, and when he was invited by a resident Protestant clergyman of that place to enter into a discussion upon his assertions before a Protestant and Roman Catholic audience, declined, and left the place rather hastily. The Protestant clergyman, in company with one of another denomination, being informed that, according to appointment, Father Langcake had to leave Alexandria for Williamstown, followed him thither, but, to their astonishment, and that of his Roman Catholic followers, he immediately left there also, and this time for parts unknown.

THE PEMBINA BRANCH.—The Manitoba *Free Press* is disappointed with the Pacific Railway scheme of the present Government in general and the delay in constructing the Pembina Branch in particular. As regards this latter it says the delay is intolerable:

"The late Government promised that this should be working by the first of January, 1875, and surely this was not an extravagant promise! To build a seventy-mile railway over an unvarying stretch of prairie is not such a herculean task, that the Canadian Government need shrink from its performance in a whole twelve-month! We know that De Graff & Co., the St. Paul railway builders, are prepared to guarantee its completion within three months from the date of the contract. So in the matter of the Pembina Branch at any rate, we have the demonstration that it is not because the Government can not, but because it will not, that the pledge is not to be redeemed. We really wonder whether the Government has any correct idea of our situation! Is it known at Ottawa that until this railway is completed we shall be ground down by a heartless steamboat monopoly—enjoying special Government favors—to such an extent that the freight on many of the necessaries of life and civilization, increases the cost from one to three hundred per cent?"

It certainly seems hard for the Province of Manitoba to be kept in such a state of isolation for want of a connecting link with the railway systems of the continent. If the route is as easy as above indicated, there appears no good reason why its construction should be delayed.

— The Fredericton, N.B., *Express*, says that when the Local Legislature of the province meets, only the Railway Subsidy Bill and a few other necessary acts will be passed, and the Government will then dissolve the Assembly and appeal to the people, the most important points in their policy being Free Non-Sectarian schools and the School Law as it is. The St. John *Freeman*, which bitterly opposes the School Law, says that unless the "No Popery" cry saves them, the overthrow of the Government is inevitable, and that with them will go down the "Godless School" system, and a system of political corruption the most hideous ever known in the province.

— The very flattering call received by the Rev. J. M. Gibson, of this city, adds one to the long list of able ministers who have been tempted to leave Canada for other lands, especially the United States. Hamilton has sent to leading positions in the latter country no less than three of her Presbyterian ministers. Chicago already boasts a Montreal minister in Rev. Dr. Sullivan, and now would take another. Canada has sent so many of her most enterprising sons to that city, that in one way it might seem fitting that she should send after them trusty spiritual guides; nevertheless this community would be glad to be assured that no such sacrifice is to be required of it in the present instance.

— So far 579 elections are reported over in Britain, leaving 79 yet to come off, the total number of members being 658. The Conservatives have carried 310 seats, and the Liberals and Home Rulers 269, giving the former a clear majority of 41 so far. On Wednesday 18 Conservatives and 9 Liberals were returned. The Home Rulers thus far have carried 41 seats, and expect to increase the figures to 60 before the elections are over. They will no doubt form an influential minority in the new Parliament, and may gain important concessions from political parties anxious to secure their support; but if the Conservative majority keeps at its present dimensions that party can defy both Home Rulers and Liberals combined.

— David Frederick Strauss, whose death is reported by cable, is widely known as the author of the *Leben Jesu* (Life of Jesus), a work that has greatly tended to promote what is called "Rationalism," in opposition to the Christian faith. He was born January 27th, 1808, at Ludwigsburg, in Wurtemberg, and at first followed the life of a simple country pastor. He afterwards became connected with the University at Tubingen, where he became saturated in the Hegelian Philosophy, which led to his writing the above work, and becoming widely known as one of the most dangerous enemies of orthodox Christianity. The book, it is said, was written only for the learned; it was an attempt to prove the Gospel history to be only a series of myths formed in early Christian times, and pretended to separate historical truth from what it called supernaturalism. Strauss wrote many subsequent works of a kindred character, and his latest, not long ago, was criticised by Mr. Gladstone in one of his speeches to a public school assemblage. The poison of his doctrines was wrapped up in a very attractive style; and it is to be regretted that so great an intellect should have been devoted to writing books so perilous to religion.

— The St. John, N. B., *Daily News* devotes a column to demonstrating that the Pacific Scandal had no influence in bringing about the wiping out of the Opposition at the recent elections, even in Ontario or Quebec. It is not probable that its arguments, however much they may apply to New Brunswick—and we do not think they are correct even with regard to that province—will convince any of its readers who have even the most cursory knowledge of the contest in Ontario and Quebec of the truth of its statements. In these provinces Conservative journals and Conservative orators tried to the utmost of their ability to demonstrate that the Scandal was a dead issue, and that the elections should turn on the merits of the Mackenzie Ministry, thus clearly showing that they felt and knew only too well for their peace of mind that the Scandal business was what was going to sink them in the contest. The boldest Opposition organ in Ontario or Quebec would hardly dare to make such a statement as that of the *News*, as it would only cover itself with ridicule, and the Quebec *Chronicle* frankly confesses that it was the "infernal Pacific Scandal which over-weighted the Conservative party in its efforts to carry its friends.' The *News* might as well display a little common honesty, admit the cause of the present tremendous Liberal reaction, and set itself diligently to work to reorganize its party under untainted leaders, for until this is done, the party will be very weak numerically in Parliament, and still more insignificant in moral power, in fact quite unable to discharge the regular duties of an Opposition. It is, we think, on the whole, well that the country has had an opportunity of expressing itself on the question of public dishonesty, pure and simple, and almost free from all questions of policy. The first requisite of a good government is honest administration, and after that wise measures.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO, Feb. 10.

Hon. Mr. Crooks presented the public accounts for 1873.

Mr. Lauder asked if the Government had any official information respecting the disturbance stated in this morning's *Globe* to have occurred in British Columbia.

The Attorney-General said he had no official information.

The Attorney-General moved the second reading of the Inspection of Railways Act. It provides that the notice hereto required to be given to the Board of Railway Commissioners shall be given to the Commissioner of Public Works. In reply to Mr. Lauder, he said it was not the intention to appoint a permanent Inspector. He thought one might at times be temporarily employed.

Mr. Lauder thought that the Dominion Government ought to appoint an Inspector under the General Railway Act.—Carried.

The Attorney-General said that he had received some valuable suggestions from the members, respecting the incorporation of benevolent and other societies, and therefore he would delay bringing down the bill for a few days.

TORONTO, Feb. 11.

PROHIBITION.

Mr. Clark, of Norfolk, moved an address to the Governor-General, asking him to lay before the Dominion Parliament the desire of the House that legislation might take place, authorizing Provincial Legislatures to pass Acts for restricting or prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. He traced the history of the prohibitory movement at some length, and expressed his opinion that the license system, though good for raising revenue, failed in repressing drunkenness. He denied that prohibitory legislation had failed, and quoted from several official reports in support of his statement.

The motion was carried without remark from either side of the House.

Mr. Cameron moved that Mr. Merrick's name be added to the Public Accounts Committee; he said there were seven Government supporters on that Committee to three Opposition and one Independent. While he admitted the right of the Government to have a majority on the committees, he thought this too large.

Hon. Mr. Mowat opposed the motion on the ground that the Opposition was fairly represented on the Committee.

The House divided, and the motion was lost by 31 yeas to 36 nays.

Mr. Ardagh moved for correspondence in reference to the removal of the bar from the River Wye, County Simcoe. During the late election for the Dominion, Mr. Cook had represented that it was his influence which had secured the carrying out of the wishes of Simcoe County Council, in reference to this matter, after his (Ardagh's) representations had failed. He wished for the correspondence in order to put this matter in a proper light.

Hon. Mr. McKellar said the Government always located institutions according to public interests, but of course all governments listened to the representations of friends before those of opponents. The Sandfield McDonald Government had openly avowed the policy of supporting their supporters.

Mr. Lauder said Mr. Cook was not the only Reform candidate who had made a similar representation. Mr. McKim had been armed with a document signed by the Treasurer to aid him in his canvass in Centre Wellington.

Mr. Boultbee said the Provincial Secretary and the Commissioner of Public Works had told the people of East Peterboro' it would be better for them to return a Reformer than a Conservative.

Mr. Cameron denied that the late Government made support of its supporters a chief principle.

Hon. Mr. Mowat said the members of the late Government had publicly proclaimed the policy of "axe grinding."

Mr. Paxton said the Government was not responsible for the statement of candidates.

Hon. Mr. Fraser denied Mr. Boultbee's statement as far as he was concerned.

Mr. Richards alleged that the Sandfield McDonald Government had regarded public interests first, but all Governments, other things being equal, gave their friends the preference.

The House went into Committee on the bill to provide for the Inspection of Railways.

Mr. M. C. Cameron thought this Act placed too much power in the hands of the Government. He thought if a Railway Commission were necessary at all it should be perfectly independent of Government.

Hon. Mr. Fraser defended the measure as being essentially the same as the Railway Act of 1868.

The bill then passed through committee.

Mr. Rykert said that during his absence he had been charged with altering the report of the Proton Committee. He wished that statement substantiated or withdrawn. He emphatically denied that he had altered or falsified the report.

Mr. Farewell then gave a resumé of the Proton Committee.

Mr. Rykert asked if Mr. Farewell had stated to the Commissioner of Public Works that he, Mr. Rykert, had falsified the report—Yes or no.

Mr. Farewell said it was not always fair to give a yes or no answer. He may have said that there was a disposition on Mr. Rykert's part to falsify the report.

Mr. Prince said that he had never stated, hinted or thought that Mr. Rykert had tampered with the report.

Mr. M. C. Cameron asked if Hon. Mr. McKellar was prepared to withdraw his charge, that two members of the committee had told him that Mr. Rykert had falsified the report.

Hon. Mr. McKellar said that after hearing the remarks made to-night he did not charge that the chairman had falsified the report after it was drawn up.

Mr. M. C. Cameron expected that after the explanations that had been made, Hon. Mr. McKellar would have made a full reparation, by withdrawing the charge completely.

Hon. Mr. McKellar was under the impression that he had withdrawn the charge; if he had not been understood, he withdrew the charge now.

The House then adjourned at 9:10.

EXTRADITION CASE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

MONTREAL, Feb. 10.

In re ISAAC ROSENBAUM.—Ramsay, J.—On demand for extradition by the Government of the United States of America.—The evidence for prosecution being closed, application is made on the part of the prisoner to have a further day fixed to produce evidence generally on his behalf. At argument it was stated by prisoner's counsel that the evidence produced would go to establish an *alibi*. This application was resisted on the part of the prosecution, on the ground that the judge or magistrate acting in extradition has no authority to hear the prisoner's defence, and that his sole duty is to commit, if a *prima facie* case is made out. With the general doctrine laid down by the counsel for the United States I concurred; but as a different practice has prevailed to some extent, I desired to have the advantage of conferring with my learned colleagues, before laying down a rule which appeared, by comparison at all events, to be a hardship to the prisoner. I therefore ordered a re-hearing in presence of Mr. Justice Badgley and Mr. Justice Monk, and the opinion I have now to express, in giving judgment, meets with their full concurrence.

The words of the Act authorizing the proceedings for extradition, are these:—"It shall be lawful for such judge, commissioner, or other officer, to examine upon oath any person or persons, touching the truth of such charge, and upon such evidence as, according to the laws of the province in which he has been apprehended, would justify the apprehension and committal for trial of such person so accused, if the crime of which he is so accused had been committed therein, it shall be lawful for such Judge, &c., to issue his warrant for the commitment of the person so charged," &c.

The wording of Section 10 of the English Act does not in any essential vary this rule. Under the former Act I have always been of opinion that the duty of a judge or other officer, was similar to that of a committing Magistrate for a like offence committed in England. I cannot take the extreme view that it was more restricted. He is to enquire into the truth of such a charge, and in his discretion he may examine under oath any person who can give evidence as to the crime, no matter by whom suggested. In the exercise of his discretion, he could not refuse to hear witnesses whose names were suggested by prisoner to show that the crime was a political one, or was not an extradition crime, and, therefore, the Commissioner at New York was perfectly justified in refusing to hear the evidence of an *alibi* offered by Franz Muller; but I do not think he was without authority to hear such evidence, if he thought the interests of justice would be helped by his doing so.

This view of the case is further confirmed by Section 9 of the Imperial Act of 1870, which enacts that "the Police Magistrate shall hear the case in the same manner, and have the same powers, as near as may be, as if the prisoner were brought before him charged with an indictable offence committed in England." To this, however, there is a *proviso*, he is enjoined to hear any evidence which may be tendered to show that the crime of which the prisoner is accused, or alleged to have been convicted, is an offence of a political character, or is not an extradition crime." To this I may add that I would also receive evidence to show that the accuser was not to be believed upon oath, either by his infamy or because the demand could be clearly shown to be a conspiracy on the part of the witnesses to impute a crime to the accused.

This application for a further day to produce evidence, as sought on the part of the prisoner, is refused.

JUDGMENT.

Feb. 11.

In re ISRAEL ROSENBAUM.—Ramsay, J.—On demand for extradition by the Government of the United States of America.—Before proceeding to adjudicate on the merits of this application, I must dispose of a question raised while the evidence was being taken, the decision of which was reserved till after the final hearing.

The District Attorney for the State of New York, being called as a witness by the prosecution, is asked on cross-examination on part of the prisoner, "Is there any provision in the law of the United States, or in that of the State of New York, prohibiting the trial of the person extradited for any other crime than that for which he is so extradited?"

On the part of the Government of the United States, it is objected that this question is irrelevant. Mr. Kerr, for the prisoner, cites sec. 27 of the Extradition Act passed in 1870, (33 and 34 Vict., cap. 52.)

The section in question reads as follows:—The Acts specified in the third schedule to this Act are hereby repealed as to the whole of Her Majesty's dominions, and this Act (with the exception of anything contained in it which is inconsistent with the treaties referred to in the Acts so repealed) shall apply (as regards crimes committed either before or after the passing of this Act), in the case of the foreign States with which those treaties are made in the same manner as if an Order in Council referring to such treaties had been made in pursuance of this Act, and as if such order had directed that every law and ordinance which is in force in any British possession with respect to such treaties should have effect as part of this Act.

This raises the whole question as to what law governs extraditions in Canada, and whether our statute respecting extraditions on the demand of the Government of the United States of America, is repealed, and if not, to what extent it is in force.

The first enactment of section 27 is perfectly simple. It repeals the Act under the French Treaty, both the Acts under the treaty with the United States, the act giving effect to the extradition convention with the King of Denmark, and act for the amendment of the law relating to treaties of extradition—a general act passed for the amendment of the law relating to Treaties of Extradition, in 1866. (29 and 30 Vic. Cap. CXXI.) The difficulty arises with regard to the construction of the second member of the section. In order fully to understand the scope of the question raised, it is necessary to observe that by the form of expression used in the previous parts of the Act, and notably in Sections 2, 4 and 5, it would seem as though it were not intended to apply the act in any degree until the foreign countries with which treaties existed, had, either by law or by arrangement with Her Majesty, recognized those principles.

If the statute had gone no further than this, the effect of these enactments would have been to sweep away the whole of the Imperial Acts, giving effect to extradition with every foreign country. This could not have been contemplated, and the necessity of avoiding such a result gives us the key of the second part of Section 27, which thus becomes clear. The Act of 1870, except in so far as it is inconsistent with the treaties referred to in the acts enumerated in the 3rd Schedule, that is, with the treaties with France, with the United States and with Denmark, shall apply as if an order in Council referring to such Treaties had been made in pursuance of this Act, and as if such order had directed that every law and ordinance which is in force in any British possession with respect to such treaties should have effect "as part of this Act."

The effect then of these treaties is saved (1) for all Her Majesty's dominions; (2) colonial legislation is saved; but to what extent? Colonial legislation is to be read as *part* of the Act of 1870, and the Act of 1870 is only to apply in so far as it shall not be inconsistent with the treaties with France, with the United States and with Denmark.

I may observe *en passant* that the Act of 1870 seems to affect Sec. 132 of the British North America Act of 1867, by which the Parliament and Government of Canada is granted "all power necessary or proper for performing the obligations of Canada, of any Province thereof as part of the British Empire, towards foreign countries, arising under treaties between the Empire and such foreign countries." At least it has hitherto been supposed that this section gave the Canadian Parliament power to legislate on treaty questions, and it was on this understanding our Extradition Act of 1869 was passed.

I may further observe that if there had been any order of the Queen or Council suspending the operation of the Act in Canada, as provided in section 18, all this difficulty would have been avoided; but I am informed officially that no such order exists. I must therefore at each step decide what part of our Act is not inconsistent with so much of the Act of 1870, as is consistent with the treaties mentioned in the 3rd Schedule, that is the treaties with France, with the United States and with Denmark. This may become a very involved operation; but, as the question is now raised, I see no other mode of dealing with it. I am confirmed too in the view I take, by the case of Foster, so far as it goes. There it was urged, at the last moment, that our legislation was repealed by the Imperial Act of 1870, and this pretension was negatived by the unanimous judgment of the Court, and, I may add, I think, rightly. In the present case, it only requires me to decide whether there is any necessity for the proof of the existence of a special law in the United States to the effect that a prisoner extradited for one offence cannot be tried for another until he has had an opportunity of leaving the jurisdiction. Is this exaction of the Act of 1870 inconsistent with the treaty with the United States?

On the part of the prisoner, Mr. Kerr has urged, with great ingenuity, that the provisions of sub-Sections 1 and 2 of Section 3, are not inconsistent with the old treaties, and that they are therefore in force, and that until there is an order in Council under Section 5, which will of itself settle the fact as to whether sub-Section 2 has been complied with, the existence of the foregn law or arrangement must be proved. He further says in support of the proposition that sub-Section 2, Section 3, is not inconsistent with the old treaties—that the trial of a prisoner remanded for any other crime than that mentioned in the demand, is a violation of International law.

Notwithstanding the plausibility of this reasoning it fails to convince me. In the first place it goes too far, for if it were recognized as a principle of International law that a prisoner extradited could only be tried for the crime for which the extradition took place it would not have been necessary for the Imperial Parliament to make these provisions, and it would not be necessary to ask this question. I am not, however, aware that it has ever been laid down in England that a man once within the jurisdiction of English Courts could set up the form of his arrest or the mode by which he came into custody, as a reason for his discharge when accused of a crime. But even were this otherwise, it is not the International law that it is sought to prove, but the special requirement of a new statute. Now I cannot conceive how a new provision of the Act of 1870 could be consistent with the treaties with France, the United States and Denmark, entered into years before. Being of this opinion I do not think the 1 and 2 subsections of Section 3 can be considered in force until there is an order in Council proclaiming them. I am officially informed that there is no such order.

A case of Bouvier, Law Journal Reports, Volume 42, part 2, new series, has been cited to establish that though there was no order in Council proclaiming that the Act of 1870 applied in its entirety to France, that still it was necessary to show by evidence that by the law of France the French Government would not try the prisoner for any offence other than that for which the demand in extradition had been made. It seems to me that the case cited does not maintain this proposition. The judges in England did not decide the point raised here. They admit its difficulty, and speak of the complicated and obscure language of Section 27, and they discharged the rule on the ground that there was evidence that by the law of France, the prisoner surrendered cannot be tried for any other offence, and consequently, that it was not necessary for the Court in that case to interpret Sec. 27. Mellor, J., said, however, that he was inclined to agree with the argument of the Attorney-General, which seems to me to express the same view of Section 27 which I take. Mr. Kerr insisted strongly that the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Blackburn would not have said that they considered the provision of Sub-Section 2, Section 3, complied with unless they had thought it was in force. But by the context we see clearly that they do not decide whether it was in force or not, but that if in force it was complied with. Whether it was in force or not depends on the interpretation of Section 27, on which they did not enter. The two points raised by the Attorney-General are these: (1) Sub. Section 2 is not in force; (2.) If it is its provisions have been complied with. The Court adjudicated on the last point only.

No more recent case in England has been brought under my notice, and there has not been any modification of Section 27. Under the circumstances I may be permitted to say that the obscurity of the language of the statute appears to me to result from the complication of the system to be introduced, rather than from any defect of phraseology. Whether that complication is desirable or necessary, I am not called upon to determine. It is sufficient for me to interpret the statute as I find it, and about the question before me, I have no doubt or difficulty.

Having got over the preliminary question as to what statute governs us here, I come to the merits of the demand. It is urged for the prisoner that no *prima facie* case has been made out, and that he is entitled to his discharge. For the prosecution the evidence principally relied on is a copy of the bill of indictment found by the Grand Jury for the City and County of New York, the evidence of the Assistant Fire Marshal, Mr. Hill, and of one Lewis, a house agent in New York.

With regard to the copy of the Bill of Indictment, I cannot accept it as evidence. It is not one of the copies mentioned in Section 2 of our Act, and I don't think it is equivalent. It was argued by Mr. Carter for the prosecution that although the Statute only mentioned copies of the depositions, that in one case the originals had been admitted as evidence. I cannot see that the case referred to would justify me in admitting the copy of a Bill of Indictment as evidence. In that case the admission of the original was held to be allowed by the admission of the copy as evidence; in this case it is sought to use a copy which is not one of those mentioned in the Statute.

Although the remaining evidence is perhaps not perfectly conclusive, I do not think that with it before me I could discharge the prisoner. It is perfectly clear that the prisoner's store was purposely set fire to, and that it was carefully prepared, so that it might be consumed. Kerosene was spilled on the floor, the windows were closed up with boards and bagging, and the fire took in a room in which there was neither fire nor gas from which any accidental ignition could arise. It is also proved that the prisoner and his partner were occupied the day before the fire in sending away their property, and that hardly any property remained in the store at the time of the fire. It is also proved that both partners disappeared simultaneously at the time of the fire, and then afterwards they both declared that they had lost $6,000 worth of property by the fire, and that they were only insured for $5,000. The departure of the prisoner and his family for Montreal, and his living here under a false name, are also suspicious circumstances which I ought not to overlook.

It is possible that on the spot where the whole thing happened the prisoner may be able to clear away all these suspicions, and if it is possible for him, it is desperately his interest to do so. If on the other hand he cannot dissipate the cloud which hangs over him, it is fit that a jury should decide whether he is or is not guilty of the felony laid to his charge.

The prisoner will therefore stand committed for extradition.

UNIVERSITY LITERARY SOCIETY.

LECTURE BY DR. HAYES ON "ARCTIC ADVENTURES AND DISCOVERY."

A large audience crowded the Queen's Hall on Monday night to listen to a lecture from this distinguished Arctic traveller. It is not too much to assert that few, if any, went away disappointed.

The lecturer was introduced by the President of the Society, Mr. J. J. McLaren, M. A., and in his opening remarks gave a brief synopsis of the subject, which he intended to divide into three lectures. The subject for last evening was a history of Arctic voyages, at the close of which the audience were treated to a variety of photographic views taken by himself, of icebergs, barren mountains, vessels jammed in by ice, the midnight sun, and native huts. This latter part of the entertainment did not detract from the interest of the former, as evidenced by the attention manifested by the audience. In speaking on his subject the lecturer described the Polar Sea, as shown on a map to which he pointed, as presenting an appearance of a flattened surface of open water surrounded by land or rather ice. To penetrate this barrier and enter this open sea, thus securing a passage from Europe to Asia by the North, had been the object of the numerous expeditions which had been fitted out within the last twenty years. In three of the expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin, he himself had taken part, and had spent six summers and three winters in the Arctic regions. For our knowledge of these regions we are indebted to the Russians and Danes, as well as Englishmen and Americans. The Russians had penetrated far northward and found rich mines of iron on the cost of Asia. The Danes had made known to the world the icy continent of Greenland. As early as 1776 Englishmen had turned their attention to the subject of Arctic discovery, and to such men as McKenzie, Franklin and Rae, we still owe in a great measure what we know of those remote parts of the earth. The Dutch had discovered Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla. The renowned Baffin, as early as A.D. 1616, had penetrated to the Bay that now bears his name. In 1853, Englefield managed to reach a point much farther north, and the lecturer himself in 1854 had reached a latitude of 82 degrees 35 minutes North. He then proceeded to give a minute description of the great belt of barren rocks and mountains of ice which surround the Polar Sea. The shores of this belt are free from ice, a circumstance caused by the lashing of the waves; but the circle thus kept clear is very limited in extent. The Gulf Stream serves the purpose of keeping open the ocean to the east of our own country, and there is also a gulf stream to the east of Greenland, which serves the same purpose further northward, and carries on its surface those huge icebergs which are the terror of the navigator. There is a continuous intercommunication, an arterial circulation going on, and an equilibrium of temperature existing at a certain depth, in all the waters of our globe. The motion caused by these gulf streams or under-currents prevents the formation of ice, as there can be no ice without rest. To break through this ice barrier and secure a North-West passage from Europe to Asia was an idea which has long been entertained and cherished by men in the interest of commerce, not of science. Columbus, whatever his own motives may have been, was sent forth on his eventful voyage to discover a more direct route for the interchange of the products of Europe and Asia. After the discovery of America, the Pope, with that absence of compunction which still characterizes men in lower stations of life, in bestowing upon others what does not belong to themselves, issued a bull, making over to Spain the whole of America, and the whole of Africa to Portugal. Other nations who had thus been left out in the cold determined to find for themselves an independent ocean highway. The kings of France and England were particularly chagrined at being overlooked. As a result we have the expedition of Chabot, who discovered the island of Newfoundland and the eastern coast of Labrador, and also the visit of Cartier to a part of this continent, more familiar to the citizens of Montreal. These expeditions were followed by hundreds of others, and in fact, the idea of securing a North West passage was never abandoned till the fatal result of the expedition of Sir John Franklin. Though the main end has not been attained by these voyages, yet numerous geographical and valuable scientific discoveries have resulted from them. The lecturer paid a well merited tribute to Lady Franklin's matchless and untiring devotion in her endeavors to ascertain the fate of her husband. Reference was also made to later expeditions, that of Sir R. McClure in the ships "Enterprise" and "Investigator." The story of their abandonment, and their crews joining that of another ship, the "Resolute," and the narrow escape of the combined crews, was told in a simple, natural style which greatly delighted the audience. The Doctor then mentioned several other attempts to enter the Polar Sea, and alluded in a very happy manner to the fact that Lord Dufferin had taken part in one of the expeditions sent from England for this purpose, and that His Excellency, "who was expected to grace the lecture to-morrow evening," had actually penetrated, with, perhaps, one exception, as far north as any other man of whom we have record. (This allusion was heartily applauded by the audience). The knowledge of the Arctic regions which we now possess tends to demonstrate that the shortest route to China is by the North. 350 years have been spent in attempting to make a practical use of this knowledge, but in vain.

A minute account of the formation of icebergs was then given, after which Dr. Hayes closed his lecture and proceeded to exhibit a number of photographic views of Arctic scenes, on land and water, in some of which the natives were to be seen in their peculiar attire. The lecturer was frequently applauded during the course of his interesting address.

DR. HAYES' SECOND LECTURE.

Dr. Hayes delivered his second lecture in the Queen's Hall on Tuesday to a large audience, including Lord Dufferin, who no doubt took this opportunity of becoming better acquainted with the northern portion of the territory which he governs. If such had been his motives for being present he must have felt disappointed, for the Doctor showed a slight dread of visiting those interminable straits and islands where Sir John Franklin came to his end, and where there is but little difference between the land and water; and confined his descriptions principally to Greenland, which has not yet been annexed to the Dominion of Canada. He had a large map of the north pole and its surroundings, for a distance of 45 degrees. On this map he pointed out the various places named by him. The Doctor's voice is not very melodious, yet he amused his audience a good deal with his stories, some of which were rather difficult to digest, especially when he told that he saw an Esquimaux eating at one meal five pounds of flesh meat and then finishing his meal by placing himself outside of five pounds more of blubber, and 69 degrees below zero seemed too cold for the summer temperature of any part of the globe; if such is the cold in summer, when the sun does not set for four or five months, what will it be in winter, when the sun is not seen at all? The pictures were good and well worth going to see, it being an easy way of making arctic discoveries, as you obtain a peep into the Polar regions without suffering from the cold.

He commenced by telling his audience that he had left them last night in the midst of everlasting ice, and he was sure they wished to get out of it, for they had come back to-night to be shown the way out of such a place. He next described the Gulf Stream, showing how the hot waters of the tropics found their way into the great Arctic Ocean, an ocean 2,000 miles in diameter. He said the water in the deep sea was of the same temperature in the Arctic Ocean as in the torrid zone; there was considerable difference in the surface water, however. He spoke of the various expeditions which at different times tried to explore the Arctic seas about the pole, but although several of them saw the open Polar Sea, yet none of them had reached the pole yet, owing to the difficulty of getting through the ice barriers which surround it. He thinks the "Polaris" had got through this barrier in Smith's Sound, and had Capt. Buddington but the courage to have tried he might have reached the pole in two or three days. Capt. Perry got the farthest north in the vicinity of Spitzbergen, where most of the Arctic adventurers had tried to reach the open polar sea. Captain McClure had made a circuit of North America, coming in at Behring Straits and going eastward; but he had to leave his ships and travel 300 miles on the ice until picked up by another ship. He spoke of the Dutch so early as 1578 having sailed to Nova Zembla. As all men wished to speak about what they themselves had done or seen, so he would now speak of his own adventures. He had spent six summers and three winters in the Arctic regions. He had fitted out a schooner of 130 tons burthen (he did not fit it all out himself as others had helped him.) He hoped yet to command another expedition to these quarters.

He described the strange effect on the minds of the sailors as the days began to grow to unnatural length. They did not feel inclined to go to sleep while the sun was above the horizon. The chickens had to be covered up before they'd go to roost, and an old rooster, which could not ascertain the proper time for crowing in the morning, got so put out by it that he committed suicide by drowning himself. After trying to force his way through Smith's Sound, against a strong current of floating ice, he was obliged to beat a retreat, but he was too late in doing so and was caught in the ice. He moored his vessel on the lee-side of a huge iceberg, but afterwards had to slip his cable and float off with the ice, in constant danger of getting his ship nipped between the cakes of ice, but a favorable gale of wind turned the vessel on her beam ends upon the ice, and the ice squeezed under her until her keel was five feet above the sea level. It was a gloomy time to himself, but the sailors were enjoying themselves in making bets as to whether the ship was rising higher or sinking back again. He got out of this perilous position and got to a good place for wintering; here the ice froze 18 feet thick, and as his schooner drew but 7 feet of water, her keel was 11 feet from the water; they cut away the ice from around her and had her in one of the best and cheapest dry docks you could imagine, and so they did all necessary repairs to her hull. They were, so far as they knew, 1,000 miles from any human beings; they housed in the vessel with boards and banked snow around, and, with two stoves going they kept the temperature at 60 or 70 degrees above zero, while outside it was nearly as many degrees below zero. As they were but 12 degrees from the North Pole the winter night was 4½ months long, yet they have no more light or darkness at the North Pole than you have, only they have all of one kind at once, while you have it divided into 365 parts. He described very humorously their manner of spending the long winter night. Although there were but fifteen souls of them, they could make themselves quite disagreeable to each other. One man who told stories soon run himself dry, and when he had no more to tell he was voted to be a bore. Another who sang songs, was, after exhausting his supply, several times declared to be no singer; the same fate befell one who played the fiddle. They had great difficulty trying to keep one of their number from snoring, which gave them great disturbance when asleep. There appeared to be no harmony among them. (Had it been a crew of ladies it would have been quite different.) He tried his best (by way of a change) at keeping a school, and when that failed, he started a weekly newspaper, but it got to be too personal, and had to be relinquished, or rather he had to do as they do in France, "muzzle the press." They sometimes by way of change went out hunting reindeer, which were very plentiful near to where they were staying. He shot 7 of them on an afternoon. (Query, how could he tell an afternoon when the sun did not rise for 4½ months?) They used to celebrate the birthday of each of the sailors as it came around, with a roast and a plum pudding, and it so happened that the birthday of each of the whole 15 sailors came during the winter, and some of their birthdays came twice in the same winter. He used to go out several miles from the ship all alone, and when he would stand and listen

the stillness would be quite oppressive. The brightness of the moon was wonderful, and the aurora borealis was magnificent, exhibiting all the colors of the rainbow, but they were in the southern sky in place of the north as it is here, the magnetic needle pointed southward also.

On the 18th of February they went ten miles to see the sun rise. It arose just five minutes before twelve, and as soon as they saw it they took off their caps and cheered, and cheered again for the whole day—which lasted just ten minutes.

As the summer advanced he went several journeys, one into the interior of Greenland. He tried also to draw a boat on sledges northward to the open Polar Sea, but after travelling 30 miles in 17 degrees he had to leave the boat and proceed with two dog sledges. Although it was summer the temperature was never higher than zero. They used to erect snow huts where they stopped to sleep. These huts were 7 feet wide by 5 feet high, and constructed of blocks of snow. On one occasion they got so cold that their noses and toes began to freeze while in bed, so they had to get up and run about to warm themselves. They took their spirit thermometer to the shady side of a rock, when it registered 69 degrees below zero. (Query—If it is so cold in summer time, with the sun shining all the time, what will it be in winter when there is no sunshine?) As they approached the shores of the open Polar Sea the weather moderated, and the thermometer marked about zero.

He described the glaciers of Greenland. Some of them 20 miles wide and thousands of feet in depth, these immense ice rivers descend to the sea in angles of from 6 to 20 degrees, and travel at a speed of about seven inches in twenty-four hours. They push on under the sea until pieces are broken off; these float away with the sea currents and are called icebergs. They are composed of beautiful clear blue ice, but when they come to warmer climates the heat of the sun makes them opaque. He next exhibited a number of photographs taken by himself in the North Seas. These photograph pictures were from 2½ to 3 inches square, but by darkening the hall, he, by means of a strong calcium light, with a large magnifying glass, threw the shadow of them on a screen some 12 or 15 feet square, and they looked wonderfully natural, some of them having been exceedingly well taken. There were some 40 or 50 different pictures shown, the greater part of them being views of glaciers in different stages of their progress. One could almost imagine himself seated at the coast of Greenland, so chilly it appeared; but it appears that they do not frighten the mosquitoes, for, on one occasion, they drove him away from viewing a glacier. He showed several views of icebergs, and also of the mountains and villages of Greenland, and likewise of the inhabitants, including the Governor and his lady. He also showed the likeness of one of the men, and his wife and children, who were afterwards on board the "Polaris," and who were of those who floated on a piece of ice not much larger than this hall, some fifteen or sixteen hundred miles from Smith's Sound to the southern part of Labrador, until rescued by the "Tigress" last spring. He showed pictures of living and dead Polar bears and living and dead walruses, and wound up by showing us the furthest North point of land on the globe, where he left his hearers in the meantime, to get out the best way they could, after having seen more Arctic scenes in one hour than Sir John Franklin ever saw in a month; and best of all they had no toils and scarcely any expense.

THIRD LECTURE BY DR. HAYES.

The topic of the lecture delivered by Dr. Hayes on Wednesday in the Queen's Hall was the human beings inhabiting the Arctic regions of which he had been speaking in his previous lectures. He said there were represented in these regions, the White, and the Tartar or Mongolian races. In his opinion the Esquimaux had crossed from Asia by way of Behring's Straits, and at one time had inhabited the inland country down as far as Labrador. While this migration was going on in that direction, the Norsemen under Odin had crossed from Norway over to the Faroe Islands, thence to Greenland, and on to Nova Scotia and Labrador, and here met the Esquimaux, whom from their diminutive size, they in derision called *schellings*. The Indians, who crossed the Alleghanies in the tenth century, drove back the Esquimaux farther north. Some time after this the Esquimaux crossed over Baffin's Bay in their small boats, and supplanted the descendants of Odin and his followers. From the lecturer's personal experience he knew that nearly all the inhabitants on the west side of Greenland were converts to Christianity. From the Esquimaux on the north of Greenland he had first heard of an open Polar Sea, where there were plenty of seals, where the climate was warmer than farther south, and animal life more vigorous, which he believed to be the case. In his opinion the magnetic pole was the point of the extremest cold. The speaker next gave a detailed description of an uncivilized Esquimaux, whom he described as a human being about four and a half feet high, clothed entirely with furs, his coat being of the blue or Arctic fox, and the boots of the skin of the legs of the Polar bear, which had been stripped off entire with the claws left on, all of which gave the wearer more the appearance of a beast than of a man. His face was round as the rising sun, and very mountainous in appearance, caused by the protuberance of his great fat cheeks. Under his nose was an enormous gap, fenced on either side by a scrubby hedge of bristles, the only apology of the Esquimaux for a beard, while the nose itself was a little round pug embedded between the monstrous cheeks. The color of what could be seen of him was that of an unwashed Indian; the most prominent parts, such as the tip of the nose, cheeks and chin being polished by having come in contact with other objects, while the rest was of a darker color caused by a forty years' accumulation of dirt. Their nearest attempt at a wash is made by taking the skin of a bird and rubbing their faces with the fatty side till the incrustation of dirt is somewhat softened, and then turning the feathery side to it and polishing off; but this trouble is not taken until the dirt has accumulated so as to have become inconvenient. This specimen of humanity was not alone. A number of dogs about the size of a Newfoundland, more like wolves than dogs, and which showed their savage origin by their howls, they not having yet learned the civilized bark, came bounding after him. These were followed by three women, his wives, and seven children. The former were dressed the same as their lord, with the exception of their caps, which were pointed, so as to allow room for their pyramid of hair, which stood up from each of their foreheads. He had had another wife, who, a short time previous, had died, and the remaining three on being asked how they liked their possessing only the fraction of a husband each, replied that they did not like it nearly so well as when the fourth one was living, as now they had too much work to do. It was their duty to build the huts, cut up the meat, and do all sorts of work, the husband only hunting. On the latter being asked if it wasn't laziness on his part to let the women do all the work, he philosophically replied that great men were always lazy; they never worked. One of this philosopher's children, he said, had been born with a club foot, and as he would have been of no use in the world, he had made a bed of snow for him, put him in and covered him over, and he had gone to sleep and had slept soundly ever since. At this the infanticide laughed as though he had said something very clever. This custom is practiced by the Esquimaux if they have more children than they want, or any of them are deformed. Their religion is simple, and is in conformity with their lives, which are great struggles against nature for a sustenance. They believe when they die they will go far away to an island where there is eternal sunshine. In the centre of this island there is a great rock, reaching up to Heaven, and on the top of it is the Great Spirit, who is looking down on the Esquimaux, whom he calls, what in their language is equivalent to "human creatures," whilst he does not look on the white men, whom he calls "peculiar people." The latter, the Esquimaux say, were descended from a white pup, which had been thrown into the sea on account of its color. This island is only reached by the spirits of those whom the Great Spirit sends a boat for, on account of their having been good hunters, &c. Their reward and future fate on that island is to sit by a fire and eat away forever and ever, whilst those not chosen have to go to a different place where there is no fire, and worse than all, nothing to eat. When a certain missionary had come to them, his audience at first had been composed of the idle, who crowded around him. The missionary spoke of the penalty of their non-conversion,—condemnation to an unusually hot climate,—when, to his surprise, the audience clapped their hands for joy, as by their own creed they had already been condemned for their idleness to eternal freezing—a far worse fate, in their estimation. They have no numbers higher than ten, any number higher than that they give a general name to. An Esquimaux cannot count his dogs if he has more than ten. Their marriages are more of convenience than of love, and the engagements are made by the parents. When a youth kills a bear he is old enough to marry, and he starts off in search of a wife. When he comes to the hut of the "ladye faire," the youth stands outside till she emerges to perform some duty, when he seizes hold of her and drags her away to his sledge. She screeches, bites, kicks, and ultimately breaks away from him and runs off, he following her. By this time the whole village is alarmed, and turn out and laugh at the sight. He catches her again, and again she breaks away from him, and he continues to follow her. The old women then come out and beat him till he is knocked down in the snow. He arises again, however, and chases her until she falls down exhausted, when he picks her up and carries her off in triumph to his sleigh, amidst the rejoicings of the crowd, and the marriage knot is tied for life, for they have no divorces there. Their huts are about five feet high by ten in diameter, are generally inhabited by several families, and are heated by pots of soapstone, in which is oil containing a burning wick of moss. Their food consists of parboiled meat, or birds; in fact they are little more than marine animals. Their chief subsistence in winter is the flesh of the Polar bear, which averages 1,000 pounds in weight; although the speaker says he killed one weighing 1,600 pounds. It was a remarkable fact that in that country so cold, there was but little fire used; even the exploring parties in travelling carried no stoves with them, but warmed themselves by active exercise. The Esquimaux sustain the heat of their bodies by eating enormous quantities of fat meat, sometimes as much as ten pounds at a meal. The lecturer concluded his address by giving an interesting account of travelling with dogs, and told several anecdotes illustrating the intelligence and habits of the animals.

At the close of the lecture he showed about 50 pictures of northern scenery, including a good many photographs of the inhabitants and of their habitation; and also of icebergs, some of these were shown on the previous night, but they can afford to be seen again without tiring the on-lookers. He announced that he would give a short resume of all his lectures and exhibit all the pictures on the afternoon of to-day for the benefit of the school children. He thanked the audience for the interest shown by them, he also thanked his employers (the Literary Society), and thus concluded about 10 p. m.

During the exhibition he made two interpolations. An old gentleman arose and bore testimony to the correctness of his views of Arctic scenery, stating that he himself had made two voyages to these seas along with Sir James Ross. The Doctor recognized this gentleman and calling him his name (Mr. Findley), he said he was most happy thus to make his acquaintance, and thanked him for the encomiums passed on his pictures.

The other episode was a dig at the *Witness* reporter for reporting him to have said on the previous night that the thermometer fell in the summer to 69 degrees below zero, and with respect to his saying that the Esquimaux could eat 10 lbs. of meat and blubber at a meal. The first statement, he said, was not true; and he amused his audience a good deal by telling them that the aforesaid reporter had not been present. We would answer this hit at our veracity by saying that although he may know of Arctic explorers and old sailors who draw largely on their imaginations for the scenes they profess to describe, yet the *Witness* reporters are not of this class; and although they are sometimes compelled to reclothe the expressions of popular lecturers (in order to make them fit to appear in print), yet they take care to convey the ideas of the speaker. On this occasion, in the midst of a description of his 60 days over ice journey in early summer to discover the open Polar Sea, he was stating the way they used to lodge in snow houses, from which the outer air was excluded as much as possible, he said: "on one occasion one of their number awoke his fellows by telling them that he had froze his feet, but they answered that it was none of their business, and wished not to be disturbed; but the freezing soon became general, and they were obliged to issue forth from their lodging to accelerate the circulation of their blood by exercise. They took their spirit thermometer, and placing it on the shady side of a rock, it went down, down, until it registered 69½ degrees below zero." We certainly understood him to mean that it was during the aforesaid 60 days' journey that this took place. We were further led to believe that the sun was up, as they would not go on the shady side of a rock in order to allow the thermometer to descend as low as possible, or did he mean to insinuate that the rays of the moon would affect the temperature?

The other statement about the great eating he substantiated by stating that Parry had put the eating capacity of an Esquimaux at 11 pounds, while some English explorers had made their estimate of Esquimaux deglutition as high as 20 or 22 pounds.

The Doctor's lectures and scenes are excellent, and we hope the University Literary Society will bring many more such lecturers to this city, who combine pleasure with useful knowledge.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES.

The meeting held on Tuesday in Perry's Hall, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Home Rule movement in Ireland, was not very largely attended.

The chairman, Mr. Edward Murphy, remarked on the slim attendance, and the absence of several gentlemen who should have been present, and said there could be no reason for this, as the meeting had been well advertised and notices of it distributed at the church doors. During the present election going on in Great Britain, which had been sprung upon the people, out of the 55 members so far elected for Ireland, 31 were pledged Home Rulers (Cheers), 16 were Conservatives and 8 Liberals. If the same proportion were maintained in the balance of the elections there would be 60 Home Rulers out of a representation of 105. He said the present meeting was called to raise funds to assist the promoters of Home Rule in Ireland, as their resources must be exhausted by the present election contest. The question of Home Rule was greatly misunderstood. The principles of the Society were those laid down by the great Home Rule Conference held in Dublin, in November last, in the following resolutions:—

1. That as the basis of the proceedings of this conference we declare our conviction that it is essentially necessary to the peace and prosperity of Ireland that the right of domestic legislation in all Irish affairs should be restored to our country.

2. That, solemnly reasserting the inalienable right of the Irish people to self-government, we declare that the time, in our opinion, has come when a combined and energetic effort should be made to obtain the restoration of that right.

3. That in accordance with the ancient and constitutional right of the Irish nation we claim the privilege of managing our own affairs by a Parliament assembled in Ireland, and composed of the Sovereign, the Lords, and the Commons of Ireland.

4. That in claiming these rights and privileges for our country, we adopt the principles of a federal arrangement, which would secure to the Irish Parliament the right of legislating for and regulating all matters relating to the internal affairs of Ireland, while leaving to the Imperial Parliament the power of dealing with all questions affecting the Imperial Crown and Government; legislation regarding the colonies and other dependencies of the Crown; the relations of the Empire with Foreign States, and all matters appertaining to the defence and stability of the Empire at large, as well as the power of granting and providing the supplies necessary for imperial purposes, subject to the obligation of contributing our just proportion of the imperial expenditure.

5. That such an arrangement does not involve any change in the existing constitution of the Imperial Parliament or any interference with the prerogatives of the Crown, or disturbance of the principles of the constitution.

6. That to secure to the Irish people the advantages of constitutional government, it is essential that there should be in Ireland an administration for Irish affairs, controlled, according to constitutional principles, by the Irish Parliament, and conducted by Ministers constitutionally responsible to that Parliament.

7. That in the opinion of this Conference, a Federal arrangement, based upon these principles, would consolidate the strength and maintain the integrity of the empire, and add to the dignity and power of the Imperial Crown.

8. That while we believe that in an Irish Parliament the rights and liberties of all classes of our countrymen would find their best and surest protection, we are willing that there should be incorporated in the Federal constitution articles supplying the amplest guarantees that no change shall be made by that Parliament, in the present settlement of property in Ireland, and that no legislation shall be adopted to establish any religious ascendency in Ireland, or to subject any person to disabilities on account of his religious opinions.

These resolutions were discussed and carried in a conference of about 800 representatives, both Protestant and Catholic, from all parts of Ireland. The federal union proposed was something like that which we have in Canada. The Irish are as loyal as any other people upon the face of the earth, but they are disaffected, and they have good reason to be so (applause). They do not want to break away from the union, but want their relations to it to be something like the Confederation we have in Canada.

Mr. Myles Murphy said every good Irishman should sympathize with this movement, and should show his sympathy by putting his hands in his pocket and giving money for its assistance. He was glad that the wealthy men in Ireland were more earnest in the matter than the wealthy Irishmen of Montreal. The hard working Irishmen of Ireland nobly deposited their votes for Home Rule, under the penalty of a sudden "notice to quit". If the hard working Irishmen here do their duty, the wealthy will soon follow. It had been suggested that the elections in Ireland would soon be over, and the money would be too late to be of any use. But the bills will not be paid. Shall we let their bills go to protest? The speaker therefore proposed the following resolution:

"*Whereas* the so-called act of union, in consequence of which the Parliament of Ireland ceased to discharge its functions, did not emanate from the people of Ireland, received no warranty from them, and was in its nature not only unconstitutional, but morally vicious, and

"*Whereas* experience has shown that the suspension of said native legislation in Ireland has resulted most injudiciously to all her best interests,

"Be it resolved that this meeting of Irishmen, and their descendants, most heartily sympathizes with the present national movement for the resumption in Ireland of Home Rule, by means of a Federal Parliament holding its sessions in Dublin."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. P. Doran, and was unanimously carried.

Mr. J. J. Curran then said he had never been in Ireland, but had read its history, and about the hardships of Irishmen there. But for those hardships many of those present would not have been "Exiles from Erin." Now that the movement appears to be moving harmoniously, we should not be backward in helping it on. He moved the following resolution:—

"*Resolved*, that in order the more effectually to aid the great and good cause now being so ably contended for in Ireland a subscription be taken up at this meeting, and that the amount so subscribed be forwarded, as early as possible, together with the sum already in the hands of the Treasurer of this society, to the President or other proper officer of the parent association."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. P. Carrol and carried unanimously.

A subscription list was opened and $501 subscribed, including $100 from the St. Patrick's Society.

On motion it was resolved that the following gentlemen be authorized to solicit and receive subscriptions for the Home Rule Association of Ireland, until Friday morning next, when the whole amount will be sent away: Messrs. Edward Murphy, P Carrol, P Doran, F Callahan, Jas. Howley, Miles Murphy, A Brogan, David Lyons, and Robert McCready. After some further remarks on the success the movement had thus far met with, the chairman declared the meeting closed.

The attendance increased considerably during the progress of the meeting.

MUNICIPAL NOMINATIONS.

The nominations of candidates for municipal honors came off simultaneously on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

THE MAYORALTY.

The nominations for Mayor took place at the Bonsecours Market, Ald. Alexander, returning officer. There were six nominees, as follows: Aldis Bernard, proposed by William Workman and nine others, and seconded by Jean Bte Beaudry and eleven others. John L. Cassidy, proposed by Alderic Beauchamp and seconded by Francis Kiernan. Joseph Barsalou, proposed by Patrick McCrory, seconded by Thomas Doherty. O J Devlin, proposed by A C Macdonnell, M D, and six others, and seconded by D Archambault, M D, and thirteen others. G W Stephens, proposed by Patrick McCrory, seconded by Thomas Doherty. William Rodden, proposed by P McCrory, seconded by Thomas Doherty.

ALDERMEN.

For the Centre Ward—D R McCord, proposed by J H Joseph, and seconded by A Cross.—No opposition.

St James Ward—Augustin Robert, proposed by Toussaint Crevier, &c., seconded by Henry Thomas, &c; and Benoit Bastien, proposed by P Jordan, &c., and seconded by Francois Latreille.

St. Ann's Ward—James McShane, proposed by Alexander McCambridge and sixteen others, and seconded by C. S. Rodier and fifteen others; and Michael Farmer, proposed by Patrick Larkin, &c., and seconded by Edward McKeown and ten others.

West Ward—G. W. Stephens, proposed by E. Atwater, &c., and seconded by W. A. Fuller; and Matthew H. Gault, proposed by James Crathern and seconded by E. K. Greene.

St. Antoine Ward—Dominick Rosaire, proposed by D. McClannaghan and seconded by Dr. Bourque. John McLaren, proposed by John G. Mackenzie, seconded by A. Ewan. Frank Bond, proposed by D. Butters, seconded by A. Clerk. Thos. D. Hood, proposed by Hon. Jas. Ferrier, seconded by A. Roy.

St. Mary's Ward.—J. W. Crevier, proposed by M. C. Desmarteau, seconded by J. Brunet. —No opposition.

St. Louis—L O Loranger proposed. No opposition.

East Ward—Thomas Wilson, proposed by A Jodoin and ten others, and seconded by T Tiffin and ten others. G Boivin, proposed by N Valois, and seconded by A Dubord and nine others.

St. Lawrence Ward—J. E. Mullins, proposed by W. A. Smith and seconded by J. C. Watson: and John Coristine, proposed by W. Burnett and seconded by W. King.

IS NEW BRUNSWICK TO BE COERCED?

The Halifax *Witness* states that it has "reliable information" to the following effect:—

Petitions are in preparation for the Dominion Parliament to be signed by the Roman Catholics of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and P. E. Island. On the ground of these petitions, resolutions will be moved in the House of Commons in favor of so amending the B. N. A. Act as to force the Maritime Provinces to grant separate schools to the Roman Catholics. The amendment of the Confederation Act will include provinces to be formed, as well as those already existing. It is expected that the Quebec members, without exception, will favor this movement. The Ontario members are not expected to support it in a body, but after the support according to the Costigan motion, hopes are entertained that a fair majority of Ontarioans will vote with Quebec. The Manitobans and British Columbians will go in unanimously for the Bishops' resolution. A few votes from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and P. E. Island, can be counted upon. Thus, it is hoped, New Brunswick will be forced to succumb, and the conqest of New Brunswick implies victory everywhere else.

The same paper says:—We learn that a despatch has been received at Ottawa from the British Government in reply to the Costigan resolution which the Governor-General forwarded to the Colonial Office. The substance of the despatch is to the effect that the New Brunswick Legislature had full power under the Confederation Act to pass the School Act of 1873, and that therefore even if the Governor-General's Council, in response to the resolution of the House, (Costigan's,) advised the disallowance of the Act, the Governor-General hould disregard such advice.

MONTREAL NEWS.

—The *Nouveau Monde* says the Rev. Mr. Letellier, Roman Catholic missionary, who was in this city some time ago soliciting funds for the repair of his church at St. Anne, Kankakee, while returning home with the fruits of his labor, broke his journey, and staid over the Sunday at Detroit. Next day he arrived at Chicago just in time to witness the recent fire in the Great Central Depot. His baggage, which had preceded him and had lain in the depot over twenty four hours, was consumed. It contained church and altar ornaments and vessels to the value of $300, almost all the fruit of his collections in Canada, besides his own effects.

DEPARTURE OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—His Excellency and the Countess of Dufferin left for Ottawa on Thursday. On their arrival at the station they were received by a guard of honor of the Prince of Wales Rifles, commanded by Captain Armstrong, and composed of Nos. 4 and 5 of the University Company, who were drawn up on the platform within the station. The Governor went around and inspected the Company, and complimented the officers on the fine, soldierly appearance of their men. Col. Bond, Major Bond, and Captain-Adjutant Barnjum were also present. On the departure of the train, exactly on time, the Company gave three rousing cheers.

BAREFACED FRAUD.—On Tuesday the wife of Thadeus Cadieux, living at the corner of St Joseph and Richmond streets, complained to the police that she had a day or two ago bought from a dealer, at the east end of the Bonsecour Market what she supposed was 15 pounds of butter, which had been packed in a tin. She brought it home, but when it was carried into the house, and came in contact with the heat, it almost all disappeared. On examination it was found to have been composed of a mixture of snow and ice, with a little butter on the outside. Her annoyance was increased by the fact that the dealer had cheated her doubly, for after selling it to her for so many sous, he made her pay the same number of cents. This is not the only complaint of the kind which has been received. On Friday last a gentleman complained that he had bought what he supposed was seventeen pounds of butter, but which on being brought home was found to be composed of eleven pounds of ice and six of butter. We understand that action is being taken to discover the offenders. In view of this would it not be advisable to reagitate the question of an inspection of all articles of food?

— On Saturday, the 31st day of January, 1874, a few friends called upon the Rev. K. McDonald of this place, and, on behalf of the inhabitants of various parts of the county of Glengarry, presented him with a valuable horse.—*Alexandria, 6th Feb., 1874.*—*Com.*

THE "AMERICAN CANADIAN."—A weekly of this name is about to be started in Boston in the same spirit as the *Albion*, the *Scottish American*, the *Eco d'Italia*, and many other papers intended to supply the wants of residents in the United States from the various countries. There are no doubt enough of Canadians in the United States to sustain such a paper should they be found to prefer it to the papers they now get from home. Being the only paper continental in its scope, the ambition of its publishers will be to make it *the* North American newspaper. It is to cost $3 a year. Address, Harris H. Lavers, Boston.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—MEDCALF, Feb. 6.—Yesterday afternoon a fatal accident occurred about three miles from here, by which Mr. Douglas, a man of about 80 years of age, was killed. He went to the woods with two others to get out logs, and while looking for timber came in range of a tree they were felling. The top struck him. He did not speak afterwards, and died in a few minutes.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—ST. CATHERINES, Feb. 6.—A young man named Spiers, who is employed as switchman for the Air Line at Allanburg Junction, had his legs taken off this morning. He jumped from the train while in motion, missed his footing, and was caught under the wheels of the train. He was taken to the hospital here. He is a man of about twenty-seven years of age.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, FEB 13, 1874.

—Greenbacks bought at 11¼ @ to 00 dis., and sold at 00 @ to 00 dis. American Silver bought at 8 @ 00 dis.; British do at 8 @ to 00 dis.; Small do at 9 @ 00 dis.; 5-20 Bonds sold at 114 @ 117.

F. D. BROWNE, Banker and Broker, 124 St. James St.

—The exports of Baltimore, U. S., to foreign countries for 1873, includes 360,000 barrels of flour and 7,250,000 bushels of wheat. The Chicago *Tribune* claims that the Baltimore and Ohio railroad can carry freight to the seaboard cheaper than any other, as it has been built on a cash basis, and has to pay no dividends on watered stock.

FINANCIAL.—There is nothing new to note in the money market, which remains quiet and easy. Sterling Exchange was firm this morning, and may be quoted at 109⅛ to 109¼ for bank 60 day bills; transactions in round amounts having taken place at ⅛ and 3-16; the best private bills sold at 109. Gold drafts on New York ⅛ to 3-16 premium. Gold in New York this morning fluctuated between 112⅛ and 112¼. Sterling Exchange was steady at $4.85.

The Stock Market this morning was dull, with the exception of Montreal, which was firm. Sales—6 Montreal at 193¼, 40 at 193½, 10 at 193¾, 25 at 194, and 25 at 193¾; closing 193½ to 194; and 75 Merchants' reported at 111½; closing 111⅛ to 111⅛.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

FLOUR—Rcts 1,200 bbls. Superior Extra $6 45 to $6 60; Extra $6 20 to $6 30; Strong Bakers' $5 90 to $6 20; Spring Extra $5 70 to $5 80; Super $5 25 to $5 50; Fine $4 90 to $5 00; Middlings $4 40 to $4 50; U. C. Oatmeal, rcts 200 bbls., $5 10. Market quiet and unchanged. Sales—100 Superior Extra $6 45; 100 Extra $6 20; 100 Strong Bakers' $6 00; 100 Spring Extra $5.70; 50 Super $5.50; 100 Middlings $4.40; and 500 U. C. Oatmeal $5 10.

WHEAT—Rcts. 2,800 bush, nominal.

COARSE GRAINS—Barley, sale 2,500 bush, Choice 130, others nominal; Oats rcts 500 bush, 36c to 38c. Peas 86c to 90c. Corn 70 to 72.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but firm. Pork Mess, sale 75 bbls at $18 75; Lard 11c to 11½c; Butter rcts. 10 pkgs, sale 300 pkgs Medium at 27c; Cheese, 13c to 14c; Dressed Hogs, sale one car at $7 75, and one do $8.

ASHES.—Rcts 30 bbls: unchanged.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12, 10.55 a.m.—Wheat steadier, ½c to ¼c higher; $1 20¼ asked March; $1 22⅛ bid April; Corn higher, 57¼c bid March; 58⅝c April; 62½c May. Rcts flour, 8,941 brls; shpts 7,796 barrels. Wheat rcts., 110,000 bushels; shipments 41,000 bushels. Corn, rcts., 45,000 bushels; shpts, 3,000 bush. Oats, rcts. 21,000 bushels; shipments 7000 bush. Barley, rcts. 15,000 bushels; shipments 18,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 12, 10 45 a.m.—Wheat weak; No 1 $1 24; No 2 $1 21¾; No 2 $1 22 March; $1 24½ April; rcts 96,000 bushels; shipts 55,000 bush.

VIGER CATTLE MARKET.

(*Reported for the Witness.*)

FEBRUARY 10, 1874.

Cattle, first quality, ℔ 100 lbs, $6 @ $7; 2nd quality, $4 @ $6; Milch Cows, $20 @ $30; Extra Cows, $35 to $60; Calves, first quality, $12 to $15; 2nd quality, $9 @ $11; 3rd quality, $4 @ $8; Sheep, first quaity, $7 @ $9; 2nd quality, $4 @ $6; Lambs, first quality, $4 to $5; 2nd quality, $3 @ $4; Hogs, 1st quality, $0 @ $0; 2nd quality, $0 @ $0.

HAY AND STRAW MARKET.—Hay, first quality ℔ 100 bds., $11 @ $13; 2nd quality, $9 @ $11; Straw, first quality, $7 @ $9; 2nd quality, $5 @ $7.

TORONTO MARKETS.

(*Special to the Witness.*)

TORONTO, Feb. 12.—Flour, Superior Extra $6; Extra, $5 30 to $5 40 Spring, $5 25 to $5 30; Superfine, $5; Barley $1 38 to $1 45; Wheat, Fall, $1 23 to $1 32; Spring, $1 16 to $1 17; Rye, 70c; Corn, 62½c; Oats, 39; Peas, 68c; Oatmeal, 65c; Hops, 40; Hay, $18 to $22; Cheese, 12c to 13c; Butter, Dairy, 22c to 23c; Medium, 13c to 14c; Eggs, 22c to 23c; Lard, 11½; Hogs, $6 75 to $7; Bacon, 8c to 9c; Hams, 12c to 13c.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The half yearly meeting of the G. T. R. Co. was held in London on the 22nd ult.

Mr. Richard Potter, the President of the Company, commenced by explaining the disadvantageous circumstances under which the first change of gauge from Sarnia to Fort Erie had been made, arising from the severity of the weather at the time, which had made the alteration more costly and less efficient and economical at the time, thus deranging their calculations of a net revenue of £75,000 in 1873. The high price of labor for the greater part of the year, and the necessity of having two to three months' stores on hand, which had prevented them reaping any advantage from the fall in the prices of material which took place about the beginning of October, were also alluded to. For 1874 the saving in the diminished price of labor and material would amount to a very large sum. The financial panic was then noticed, and Mr. Potter said that it was so severe that he had had difficulty in getting from a banker in New York the sum of $500 in greenbacks, which he had only been able to procure as a great favor. He had spent nearly the whole of November in Chicago, when there was a second edition of the panic. During the whole of that month there was only one bank in Chicago—a city of 400,000 inhabitants—that was able freely to give accommodation to its customers and the public, and that was a Canadian bank—the Bank of Montreal—worked by Canadian capital and managed by Canadian men, and the movement of the crops in the West for some three or four weeks was indebted to the skill and the enterprise, the credit and the resources, of this bank. He thought this was something to say for Canada; while Americans themselves, in the utmost possible scare, were removing their deposits from their own banks and taking them across the street and lodging them in the Bank of Montreal. The managers of the different Chicago lines had met about the middle of September, and determined on raising the rates on eastern bound traffic on the following Monday nearly twenty per cent. Two days after the meeting the storm broke out, and not only was this resolution incapable of being carried out, but it became impossible to maintain even the existing fares, the low summer rates, which, of course, are fixed with reference to the competition of the lakes and canals, and which are often thirty or fifty per cent. below winter rates, the winter being the season when American and Canadian railways gather in their harvest. From that time until the middle of December the through rates continued at the low summer rates, and they were barely maintained. An attempt was made about the middle of December to raise them, but after a fortnight's trial it failed. Not only did the panic affect the through rates for eastern produce, but it deprived the trains of back freight.

The prospects of the International Bridge at Buffalo were spoken of, and Mr. Potter anticipated that £40,000 to £45,000 a year would be received by it in tolls from the Great Western alone, as the heaviest part of its through traffic went over the Erie road, on account of their having better shipping facilities at New York. The change which had been made in the management, by which Mr. Brydges, instead of being dictator, would rule, assisted by a council of the heads of departments, was alluded to, and also the giving to the heads of the spending departments, not to Mr. Brydges or Mr. Hickson or any one who had had control of accounts, a pecuniary interest in the economical working of the line. A superannuation fund had also been commenced, as it had been found that young men entered the service, and after getting a year or two's experience of the business, left for other employment; and such a fund would make them unwilling to leave after they had been some years in the service. The need of another ferry-boat at Sarnia, new engine sheds over the line, and new stations at Buffalo were next spoken of, but the scheme for obtaining the necessary capital was deferred until some fruit had been reaped from the large amount already lately expended. Some discussion followed, principally about Mr. Brydges, some of the shareholders expressing opinions very hostile to him. The chairman stated he was by no means blind to the faults of Mr. Brydges, and that he would dismiss him without any hesitation if he thought the interests of the line required it, but that Mr. Brydges was a remarkable man, and to his knowledge had received very great temptation, which he had manfully resisted. The chairman having expressed the opinion that owing to climatic and other causes the normal proportion of working expenses to receipts would be 65 per cent, a shareholder appealed to Mr. Slater, as a practical man who had accompanied the President on his recent inspection trip, if a lower rate could not be anticipated, and Mr. Slater expressed his opinion that in five or six years it could.

REPORT OF THE MONTREAL STOCK MARKET

Reported exclusively for the "Witness" by the Board of Brokers.

THURSDAY, Feb. 12.

STOCKS.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Transactions.
Bank of Montreal ex. d..	194	193¾	193¾
Ontario Bank	109½	108½	....
Bank of B.N.A	....	130	....
City Bank	99½	99	
Banque du Peuple	109	108½	....
Molsons' Bank	109½	108¾	....
Bank of Toronto	200	198	....
Banque Jacques Cartier.	106	105	....
Merchants' Bank	111½	111⅛	111½
E. Townships Bank	....	117	....
Quebec Bank	108	105	....
Banque Nationale	110	108	....
Union Bank	103	101	....
Mechanics' Bank	85½	83½	....
Royal Canadian Bank	98¾	98	....
Can. Bank of Commerce.	124½	124	....
Metropolitan	99½	99	....
Dominion Bank		106	....
Bank of Hamilton	95	90	....
Maritime Bank	88	86½	....
Exchange Bank	102	101½	....
Huron Copper Bay	40	30	....
Intercolonial Coal Co.	90	65	....
G T R R 7 p. c. Bonds	98½	97	....
Champ & St. L R'd 8 p. c. Bonds	....	....	....
Do. Sterling 6 p. c.	....	....	....
Mont. Telegraph Co.	178½	178	....
Dominion Telegraph Co..	100½	99½	....
Richelieu Nav. Co.	185		
Canadian Nav. Co.	82	70	....
City Passenger R.R. ex d	210	205	....
City Gas Co. ex d	132	131	....
Merchants' Exchange	....	101	....
Mont Dr Per Bld Soc.	....	....	....
Mont. Building Assn.	105½	100	....
Hamilton P. & L. S.	....	....	....
Can. Rolling Stock Co.	96	93	....
N. American Car Co.	51	49	
Canada Engine and Machine Co.	B C	75½	....
Quebec Fire Insurance	....	....	....
Mont. Investment Asso.	....	....	
Canada R Equipment Co.	101½	100½	
Cornwall Manuf'g Co.	65	45	....
" Cotton Manuf'g Co	80	50½	....
Mont. Warehousing Co.	95	88	....
Colebrook Rolling Mills	....	....	....
Quebec Gulf Ports SS Co.	51	49	....
Graphic Printing Co.	....	....	....
Dominion Stock	....	....	....
Dominion Bonds	....	....	....
Gov't Deb 6 p. c. stg	....	....	....
Gov't Deb 6 p. c. cy	....	....	....
Gov't Deb 5 p. c. stg	....	....	....
Gov't Deb 5 p. c. cy	....	....	....
Montreal Harbor 8 p. c. cy Bonds	....	....	....
Montreal Harbor p. c. Bonds	....	....	....
Do 7½ p. c. Bonds due 88.	....	....	....
Mont. Harbor 6½ p. c.	100	99	
Quebec Corp Stock 7 p. c.		....	....
Quebec Bonds, 6 p. c.	....	....	....
Montreal 7 p. c. Stock	110	109	..
Montreal 6 p. c. Stock	....	98	....
Montreal Corp. Bonds	....	....	....
Montreal W. W. Bond	....	98	....
H. S. & G. C.	....	....	....
Do 6 per cent Do.	100	98	....

EXCHANGE.

Bank 60 days sight or 75 days date	109 @ 109⅛
Merchants' Bills, 60 days	— @ —
Bank on demand on New York	— @ —
Merchants' Bills	— @ —
Bank Gold Drafts on New York	⅛ Prm
Gold rate at noon in New York	112⅛ @ —

FRANK BOND, Secretary.
St. Sacrament street

News by Telegraph.

(*Special to the Witness.*)

DESTITUTION IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—The subject of the want and suffering among the poor of the city, and the appeals to the benevolent to assist in contributing to the relief of the needy, published in all the papers, are giving rise to various measures of relief. The members of the Produce Exchange held a meeting on Thursday to devise means for relieving those in distress and the managers of the Coliseum have decided to open the cycloramic view of Paris by moonlight, with a sacred concert Sunday evenings, the proceeds to be distributed by charitable organizations of the city for the benefit of the poor.

THE CUBAN CAUSE.

A special despatch from Baltimore says Gen. Francisco Auguillero, Vice-President of the Cuban Republic, and his aide-de-camp, Colonel Pacheco, has arrived, and this fact attracts public attention to the Cuban gunboat "Edgar Stuart," which has been thoroughly overhauled at a cost of $10,000, and is now in complete order and ready for sea. Col. Melcherangero, now in command, says she will make a trial trip down the Bay in a day or two. Vice President Auguillero goes to Cuba in a few days, and it is rumored will attempt to go in the "Edgar Stuart."

FROM OTTAWA.

(*Special to the Witness.*)

FUNERAL OF THE LATE BISHOP GUIGUES.

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.—The Archbishop of Quebec, the Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal, and the Bishop of Rimouski have arrived to take part in the funeral obsequies of the late Bishop Guigues, which take place to-morrow with imposing ceremonies. The funeral will be attended by members of the Government, Senate, House of Commons, Militia, staff officers of Garrison Artillery, Government Guards and Cavalry, the Bar, medical profession, national and benevolent societies, city and county councils, fire brigade, &c. Business will be suspended along the route of the procession.

DINNER.

The Premier entertained Mr. Edward Jenkins, M.P., at dinner, at the Rideau Club, last night. There were present Hon. Messrs. Scott, Dorion, D. A. Macdonald, Letellier, Cartwright and Huntington, and Dr. St. Jean and Mayor Featherstone.

The Minister of Customs and family arrived last night.

Mr. McLennan, of Lindsay, Ont., has been appointed Indian Commissioner for British Columbia.

WELLAND CANAL.

It is believed that Mr. Holliwell, of St. Catharines, has been awarded the contract for the Welland Canal improvements to-day, his tender being the lowest and security unexceptionable. Other contracts will be given out during the week. A large number of contractors are in town.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE BISHOP.

OTTAWA, Feb. 12.—The funeral of Bishop Guigues was the great event of to-day. The body was laid in a coffin in full canonicals, and carried by twelve gentlemen. Among those present were Hon. Messrs. Mackenzie, Dorion, Letellier, Huntington and Sir John Macdonald. The procession was half an hour passing Sussex street corner.

THE WELLAND CANAL CONTRACTS.

The contractors at present in the city are interested in the Welland Canal works now about being let. In a few days it will be known who the parties are who will carry off the prizes. The contracts have been awarded, and now only wait the formal acceptance of the parties, and their conformity with the conditions imposed by the Department.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA NEWS.

The Dominion Government know nothing of, and have made no proposition to, British Columbia for alteration of the terms of union, so they are not responsible for the action of the Local Government or an *emeute* of the people.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A meeting in favor of establishing a Reformed Episcopal Church in this city takes place this evening.

GROSS OUTRAGE.

A most outrageous assault was made on a man and his wife on York street yesterday evening. They have only been residing in Canada a few months, and are said to be a quiet and industrious family. Last night, shortly after they retired to bed, several roughs named McMullin, Taylor and four others, who were drunk, drove up opposite the family's residence, burst in the door and attacked the proprietor, beating him severely. They then turned their attention to his wife, tore all the clothes and linen she had on and outraged her. Her cries and those of her husband attracted the police to the house, and they succeeded in capturing two of the villains. The remaining four ran out by the back way and succeeded in getting into the sleigh. McMullin and Taylor were conveyed to the police station, and the police are on the look out for the remaining four.

FROM TORONTO.

(*Special to the Witness.*)

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

TORONTO, Feb. 11.—Nothing more can be learned about the Parliamentary *emeute* in British Columbia. A telegram received from San Francisco says telegraphic communication with British Columbia is intercepted.

NOMINATION.

Mr. McGowan, deputy Reeve of Peel, has received the unanimous nomination of North Wellington Conservatives for the Local House. Fahey has withdrawn from the contest.

FIRE.

The fish market, an old frame building on the Esplanade, was destroyed this morning by an incendiary fire; loss small.

CURLING.

The curling match yesterday between the City and York County, was won by the City by 5 shots.

MINISTERIALIST ELECTED.

Cockburn has been elected for Muskoka by 269 majority.

SS. BURNED.

A special from Sackville, N.B., says the steamer "Rothesay Castle" has been totally destroyed by fire.

THE ONTARIO FINANCES.

The *Mail* attacks the Local Government on the ground of extravagance in public accounts, and has thereby made an increase of $620,000 in the yearly expenditure. The *Globe* says it is worthy of notice that in two years during which the Reform Government has held power in Ontario, the assets of the Province had increased in amount by the magnificent sum of no less than two and a half millions of dollars.

RAID ON A GAMBLING DEN.

TORONTO, Feb. 12.—The police yesterday evening made a raid on Crawford's Faro Bank, Yonge street, and confiscated tables and apparatus. Twenty-five persons were there engaged in gambling, whose names were taken down. Many of them are persons in good positions.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The *Globe* understands that Parliament will meet at Ottawa on or about the 18th March.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND MINISTRY.

A special from St. Johns, N.F., says the majority of the new Government is only one—the Speaker's casting vote. The public accounts have been brought down, which show the past year's revenue to be $801,000.

SUICIDE.

A farmer, named Matthew Grey, London Township, has committed suicide by hanging.

Nothing more from British Columbia.

FROM ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

(*Special to the Witness.*)

BODY SNATCHING.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, Feb. 12.—The vault of this parish was forced open last night. The roof was broken, but the stone vault underneath resisted the efforts of the thieves, who were frightened by the sexton and ran away, leaving behind them one crowbar and a bottle. No dead bodies were taken away.

AMERICAN.

THE INDIANS DISSATISFIED AND DANGEROUS.

OMAHA, Feb. 9.—Official letters from the commanding officer at Sidney Barracks report that Pawnee Hiller and Two Lances, accompanied by 98 lodges of Whistler's band of Sioux and two or three of Brule's band, have left the reservation, and are moving to the hunting grounds south of the Platte, by way of the Lewis canon. They claimed they had the verbal permission of the agent to do so.

Two Lances reported that two other bands near Lewis canon, one of twenty-five lodges of Arrapahoes and another of some fifteen warriors, are after the Utes, who had a few days previous stolen a large number of horses from there. There is no question but that the Indians are highly incensed at their treatment.

On the night of the 4th inst., a party of about 200 Cheyennes, under Little Arrow, attempted to break into houses at Antelope Station, but were driven off by the employees. These Indians are reported on the war path against the Utes.

John S. King, a trapper, while cooking his supper in a camp on Pumpkin Creek, on the night of the 6th inst., was attacked by a band of 30 Sioux and shot in the knee and ankle. He killed an Indian and escaped with the loss of his horses and wagon and $800 worth of furs. This was a war party, finely mounted. King dragged himself to a ranche twelve miles from where the fight occurred, and is now at Sydney.

On the 7th a band of Indians ran off seven horses from the Reddington ranche. General Ord has sent a party in pursuit. Evidence is daily accumulating that the Indians are being ill-treated on their reservations, contemplate an uprising in the spring, and are even now swarming the prairies prepared for war.

THE WAR ON THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Reports from Southern Ohio and Indiana show no abatement in the enthusiasm concerning the temperance crusade, which has enlisted the leading people in the various communities. The saloon-keepers of Shelbyville, Ind., having served a written notice on the ladies that they would hold them accountable for loss of business, an incorporated company with three hundred thousand dollars was organized next day to fight the rum sellers with legal weapons. Two saloons have been closed in Murcia, Ind., and the druggists voluntarily signed a pledge not to sell liquor. The traffic is wholly suppressed in Leesburg, Ohio, and a committee appointed to prevent the opening of any new saloons. Saloons have been closed in Cedarville and Georgetown, and the campaign is about to open in Dayton, Ohio.

MURDERS AND DEPREDATIONS BY INDIANS.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, Feb. 11.—A Fort Laramie despatch says that Lieutenant Robinson and Corporal Coleman, before reported surrounded by hostile Indians, were murdered. Two companies of cavalry under Capt. Egan and Lieutenant Allison have been sent in pursuit of the Indians. The Sioux are reported as raiding in almost every direction, burning ranches, murdering ranchmen, and stealing stock. A company of cavalry under command of Captain Wessels left here to-day for Potter Station on the Union Pacific Railroad, where the Indians have been driving in section men and stealing stock.

A later telegram from Fort Laramie states that the mail carrier from Red Cloud agency just arrived, reports that Frank Appleton, who was acting as Indian agent in the absence of agent Savelle, was shot on Monday night by Sioux, at White Clay agency. The Indians have driven off the beef herders, and taken charge, saying they would do their own issuing. A large fire was seen in the direction of the Red Cloud agency last evening, and it has probably been burned, as there appears to be a general uprising.

The bodies of Robinson and Coleman have just arrived at the post in a mutilated condition.

UNION TEMPERANCE PRAYER MEETING.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The first anniversary of the New York Union Temperance Prayer Meeting was held this evening. There was a large attendance and much interest. Hon. Wm. E. Dodge delivered an address of welcome. He said they were met on a strange mission, but yet not so strange when it was remembered the active part women were taking in this movement throughout the States. There were in this city more than 10,000 shops where alcoholic liquors were sold. More than $700,000 was gathered into the treasury of the city last year for license to sell drink, and we spent twice as much on our police force. One of our foremost police officers had stated to him that if the liquor stores in the city would close at 10 o'clock at night one-half of the police force could be dismissed. Good men and women were now bestirring themselves and doing what they could to stay the progress of this great social evil. A. T. McMullen, who had the society in charge during the past year, made a report of the work. He organized the society first in Buffalo in 1869, but in 1872 had to remove to New York. At the first meeting only 47 persons were present, while the society held 53 meetings during the past year, at which 3,366 persons had attended, and 4,466 signed the pledge.

A MILLIONAIRE SENTENCED.

A New York despatch states that in the U. S. Circuit Court Saturday Judge Benedict denied the motion for a new trial in the case of Benoni Howard, the millionaire, convicted of counterfeiting match stamps. A motion in arrest of judgment was also denied and Howard was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

CANADIAN.

OTTAWA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.—No further news has been received by the Government from British Columbia. The report is believed to be greatly exaggerated, and probably confined to some Americans and their sympathizers.

Hon. Albert Richards, Q. C., who has just returned from British Columbia, arrived in town last evening. It is stated that he does not attach much importance to the reported outbreak in the Pacific province.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. G. B. Fellows was to-day appointed Solicitor for the County of Carleton, in place of the late J. B. Lewis.

PRIVY COUNCIL.

The following members of the Privy Council are now in Ottawa, and were present at a Cabinet meeting held this afternoon: the Hon. Messrs. McKenzie, Dorion, Letellier, de St. Just, Cartwright, Burpee, McDonald, Scott and Huntington.

DOMINION BOARD OF TRADE.

The fourth annual meeting of the Dominion Board of Trade, at Ottawa, takes place on Tuesday next, the 24th inst., at 10 a. m., in the Railway Committee Room of the House of Commons. Arrangements have been made for the double journey by railways, at one and one-third fare.

UNION.

The Bank street congregation of the Canada Presbyterian Church to-night adopted the basis of union with only one dissenting voice.

DEPUTATIONS.

Two deputations have arrived here from Montreal. W. D. Chamberlain, of the Bank of British North America; Scott and Angus, of the Bank of Montreal; and H. McKay, are one deputation; and John Young, Mr. Shorey, W. B. Robinson, and other importers, are the other. They are to have an interview to-morrow at 11 o'clock with the Finance Minister. Their object is said to be to induce a change of tariff.

Merrick, of Toronto, and Leslie, the Toronto Postmaster, are here.

A private despatch was received here to night from Manitoba to the effect that sixty Yankee fillibusters and whiskey traders have established themselves in Manitoba, built a fort, and have announced their intention to hold the place against all comers. The report lacks confirmation.

TORONTO.

THE ASSEMBLY.

TORONTO, Feb. 10.—The public accounts were laid on the table to-day. The receipts for the past year were $4,672,091; Expenditure, $2,940,803, leaving a balance of $1,731,288, which is invested and in banks. The receipts included a cash balance of $352,991; the amount received from the Dominion was $1,207,841; Interest on Excess of debt for Ontario amounted to $291,666, and $100,000 had been set aside for Railway Aid Fund. The balance on hand in the Consolidated Revenue Fund amounts to $585,453; total amount expended for Emigration, $159,178; expenditure for 1872, $1,847,856; expenditure for 1873, $2,460,212; increased expenditure, $612,256.

The Attorney-General to-day asked for a delay before bringing down the amended bills respecting the incorporation of the Benevolent Societies.

The Income franchise bill is not yet distributed. Its provisions are that the owners of personal property will be entitled to vote under the regulations that bind holders of real property, namely, $400 in cities; $300 in towns; and $200 in the country.

FROM QUEBEC.

NORTH SHORE RAILWAY.

QUEBEC, Feb. 11.—Mr. McGreevy is advertising for tenders for fencing and bridging material for the North Shore Railway line. His purchase of the contract is still the topic of discussion.

TOW BOAT CO.

The Tow Boat Company have re-elected the old Board of Directors and declared a ten per cent. dividend.

THE CITY COUNCIL

are to meet the representatives of the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company on Tuesday next to discuss the prospects of that road.

Last night after a long discussion the City Council decided to purchase a Shand & Mason steam fire engine.

The motion to remove Mr. Hunt from the Board of the North Shore Railway then came up, and after a long debate the following amendment was carried at one o'clock this morning by a vote of 12 to 11:

Moved by Ald. Hearn, seconded by Councillor Owen Murphy, "That the striking of Weston Hunt, Esq., from the representation of this council in the North Shore Railway directory would be viewed by the great bulk of the English-speaking property-holders and tax-payers of the city as uncalled for and offensive; that the right of one English-speaking gentleman in this representation, being recognized by the council, the choice of such should be in accordance with the desire of English-speaking members of the council; that Weston Hunt, Esq., having the full confidence of the English-speaking element in this council, his place in that representation be not now disturbed."

QUEBEC, Feb. 12.—The result of the first day's polling in Montmorenci for the Local House is Angers, 533; Larue, 135; majority for Angers 398.

Col. Rhodes delivered the first lecture of the season before the School of Art and Design, last night. Subject—"Winter Gardening."

The North Shore Railway contractors have leased the lower flat of the Exchange Building for offices.

KINGSTON.

LOCAL ITEMS.

KINGSTON, Feb. 10.—The death of Mr. B. C. Davin, barrister, was a public surprise and sorrow to-day. He had been ill but a short time. He was universally known for his genial character. The members of the Bar, to-day, met and passed resolutions of regret and esteem. To-morrow his remains will be taken hence to Bath and buried with Masonic honors.

The anniversary Bible Society meeting was largely attended this evening, there being a revival in that particular.

Last night the City Council business came to a dead-lock, owing to a division on political sides over the appointment of Assessors. The Council stood 11 Reformers and 10 Conservatives, and one Reformer was absent.

KINGSTON AND PEMBROKE RAILWAY.

KINGSTON, Feb. 11.—The annual meeting of the Kingston and Pembroke Railroad Company was held to-day. The annual report showed that over $350,000 had been advanced on the work done. Thirty miles of road will be in running order to the iron mines on September 1st. next. The following gentlemen were chosen: C. F. Gildersleeve, President; John Fraser, Vice-President; Thomas Murray, of Pembroke, 2nd Vice-President; and the following directors—Messrs J. O'Reilly, John Breden, Henry Cunningham, G. A. Kirkpatrick, M. Doran and S. Shibley. All the officers of the company were re-appointed.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The Board of Trade held its annual meeting last night. The Council presented a report for submission to the Dominion Board, for the care of steamers and passengers against such disasters as that of the "Bavarian," which was adopted. Wm. Hardy was elected President; R. M. Ford, Vice-President, and James Shannon, Secretary.

FROM LONDON, ONT.

OUTRAGE AND ROBBERY.

LONDON, ONT., Feb. 12.—Two murderous assaults were committed in this city last night for the purpose of robbery. Mr. Joseph Stalker was way-laid on Victoria Bridge, by three ruffians, beaten, robbed and left in an almost insensible state.

Two men named Tupper and Hoff, passing over Kensington Bridge at about eleven o'clock, were attacked and almost murdered. Tupper's head was laid open eight inches, and he was kicked unmercifully and robbed of a gold watch. His companion was thrown into the river and narrowly escaped drowning. These assaults are common of late.

BLAIRTON.

TRENT VALLEY RAILWAY.

BLAIRTON, Ont. Feb. 11.—The survey and levels of the Trent Valley Railway, commencing at Lake Ontario, via Trenton, have this day been completed to Blairton, in the Township of Belmont. The engineer reports the locality favorable for the road.

BIRTHS.

BENNETT.—At Almonte, Ontario, on the 9th inst., the wife of the Rev. John Bennett, of a son.

McALLEN.—At 447 Upper St. Dominique st., on the 11th Feb., Mrs. A. K. F. McAllen, of a daughter.

WILKES.—At 101 Fulford street, on the 9th inst., the wife of E. T. Wilkes, of a son.

MARRIED.

BROWN—GODWIN.—On the 10th inst., by the Rev. Charles Chapman, M.A., at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, No. 24 St. Urbain st., John, son of Mr. William Brown, to Harriet, third daughter of the late Mr. Richard Godwin, all of this city.

MUNRO—ROBERTSON.—At the Manse, Alexandria, on Thursday, the 5th Feb., by the Rev. K. McDonald, James Munro, M.D., of Dominionville, to Miss Christina Robertson, of Notfield.

PENNELL—HOLLIS.—In this city, on the 12th inst., at Christ Church Cathedral, by the Rev. Canon Baldwin, M. A., Alfred, son of Henry Boulton Pennel, Esq., Dawlish, England, to Georgina Matilda, second daughter of the late Capt. R. Hollis, 1st of King's Dragoon Guards.

WILLARD—PRESTNEY.—By the Rev. Mr. Sutherland, at the residence of the bride's sister, on the 5th Feb., Henry H. Willard, formerly of Granby, to Miss Lydia Prestney, of Montreal.

WHITTON—BRENNAN.—On the 10th Feb'y., at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. P. Dowd, Alfred John Whitton, second son of Cochett Whitton, Esq., of Green's Norton Park, Towcester, England, to Margaret Frances, eldest daughter of Martin Brennan, Esq., of Montreal.

DIED.

CLARKE.—In this city, on the 11th inst., Ellen Clarke, aged 7 months and 19 days.

HIBBARD.—At Montreal, on the 10th inst., Hannah Labaree, relict of the late P. V. Hibbard, aged 85.

HUNT.—In this city, on the 9th inst., while on a visit to her sister, Mrs. Jas. Langlands, 339 St. Antoine street, Charlotte H. Clarke, beloved wife of Wm. Hunt, Esq., of Panama.

IBBOTSON.—On the 10th instant, Isabel Anna, daughter of H. J. Ibbotson, Esq., aged 2 years and 2 months.

KIRKHAM.—In this city, on the 10th inst., William W., aged 18 years and 8 months, eldest son of Mr. P. B. Kirkham, G. T. R. Passenger Agent.

LAW.—At Bishop's College, Lennoxville, on the 7th of February, of congestion of the lungs, William Kennedy, son of Alfred and Lydia Euphemia Law, of Hemmingford, P. Q., and formerly of Newton Abbott, Devonshire, England, aged 18 years and 4 months. "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

O'LEARY.—On the 11th Feb., at his residence, St. Pascal of Kamouraska, Q., at the advanced age of 82, James O'Leary, Esq., M.D., having practiced his profession for 60 years. He had emigrated to Canada in the year 1818, as Surgeon to one of His British Majesty's regiments. Deceased was father to Dr. O'Leary, of this city, and Dr. James O'Leary, Jr., of St. Pascal; also father-in-law to Dr. Rottot of this city, Professor at Victoria University, and to Hon. W. H. Chaffers, Senator for Rougemont.

PAYETTE.—In this city, on the 11th instant, Mary Philomene Delfin Dupuis, aged 37 years, wife of Mr. Edward Payette, Clerk of St. Antoine Market.

SAVAGE.—At Belleville, on 8th Feb., John Greeley Savage, father of Mrs. C. F. Richardson, of this city.

THORNTON.—At Oshawa, on the 9th Feb., Margaret, beloved wife of Rev. Dr. Thornton, and mother of Rev. R. M. Thornton, of Knox Church, of this city.

WAKEHAM.—At Belmont, St. Foy Road, Quebec, on the 9th instant, of consumption, Henry, youngest son of Mr. George Wakeham, and brother of Mrs. Rufus Fairbanks, of this city, aged 19 years.

Family Reading.

THE MODERN CAIN.

BY PROF. E. EVANS EDWARDS.

. . . .
I saw a man
Deal death unto his brother. Drop by drop
The poison was distilled for cursed gold;
And in the wine-cup's ruddy glow sat death,
Invisible to that poor trembling slave.
He raised the cup, he drank the poison down,
Rushed forth into the streets—home had he none—
Staggered, and fell, and miserably died.
They buried him—ah! little recks it where
His bloated form was given to the worms.

Once he had friends;

A happy home was his, and love was his.
His Mary loved him, and around him played
His smiling children. Oh! a dream of joy
Were those unclouded years; and, more than all,
He had an interest in the world above.
The big "Old Bible" lay upon the stand,
And he was wont to read its sacred page,
And then to pray: "Our Father, bless the poor,
And save the tempted from the tempter's art;
Save us from sin, and let us ever be
United in thy love; and may we ever meet,
When life's last scenes are o'er, around thy throne."
Thus prayed he—thus lived he. Years passed,
And o'er the sunshine of that happy home
A cloud came from the pit; the fatal bolt
Fell from that cloud. The towering tree
Was shivered by the lightning's vengeful stroke,
And laid its coronal of glory low.
A happy home was ruined; want and woe
Played with his children, and the joys of youth.
Left their sweet faces, to return no more.
His Mary's face grew pale and paler still,
Her eyes were dimmed with weeping, and her soul
Went out through those blue portals. Mary died—
And yet he wept not. At the demon's call
He drowned his sorrow in the maddening bowl.
And when they buried her from sight, he sank,
In drunken stupor, by her new-made grave!
His friend was gone—he never had another—
And the world shrank from him, all save one;
And he still plied the bowl with deadly drug,
And bade him drink, forget his God, and die

He died!

Cain! Cain! where is thy brother now?
Lives he still? If dead, still where is he?
Where? In heaven? Go read the sacred page:
"No drunkard ever shall inherit there."
Who sent him to the pit? Who dragged him down?
Who bound him hand and foot? Who smiled and smiled
While yet the hellish work went on? Who grasped
His gold, his health, his life, his hope, his all?
Who saw his Mary fade and die? Who saw
His beggared children wandering in the streets?
Speak, coward, if thou hast a tongue!
Tell why, with hellish art, you slew a man.

"Where is my brother?
Am I my brother's keeper?"

Ah! man, a deeper mark is on your brow
Than that of Cain. Accursed was the name
Of him who slew a righteous man, whose soul
Was ripe for heaven; thrice accursed he
Whose art malignant sinks a soul to hell!
—*Advocate.*

THE WHISKEY WAR.

(*From N. Y. Herald.*)

OHIO LADIES PRAYING AND SINGING DOWN RUMSELLERS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 4.

The woman's whiskey war shows no signs of abatement. At Franklin, Warren county, the siege of the saloons is kept up without intermission. On commencing their work for last week the ladies directed nearly all their efforts against one saloon, kept by a Mr. Webber. Nobly and bravely did they stick to their post from early dawn to late at night, watching and praying in front of the saloon—he would not allow them inside—from Monday until Saturday evening. Webber was summoned on Saturday afternoon to appear before a justice to answer the charge of selling to minors. He asked his case to be postponed until Tuesday of this week and started out to get bail, but when he returned and found that another charge had been made against him, and that they were ready to follow that one with still others, he came to time and signed the pledge never to engage in the business again in the place. The committee then presented the pledge to a Mr. Spader, who also signed. After signing the pledge Webber opened his doors and invited the ladies in, and they had a general prayer and praise meeting. None seemed to enjoy it much more than he did, shaking hands with the women who had prayed so fervently for him during the week, and he seemed happy that he had taken the step at last. Only two saloons and one drug store remain which have not complied with the conditions of the pledge. These, of course, will receive all attention possible now.

A INJUNCTION AGAINST PRAYING AND SINGING.

At Hillsboro, Highland county, the eighty-three ladies who occupied the tabernacle in front of Dunn's drug store have removed their shanty and suspended operations, on account of having been served with an injunction from Judge Safford. The following is an extract from the injunction:—

This is to command you and said above named defendants, each and all of you, from using for praying, singing, exhorting or any other purpose a certain plank and canvas structure or shanty erected on High street, in Hillsboro, or in front of the drug store of said W. H. H. Dunn. And it is further ordered that you, said defendants, are ordered to remove the said structure or shanty forthwith, and expand every part of the same, whether plank or canvas, and you are each and all hereby restrained and enjoined from re-erecting or replacing the said structure or any similar structure in said locality, or upon said street, to the annoyance of the said W. H. H. Dunn. And it is further ordered that you, the said defendants, each and all of you, are hereby enjoined and restrained from singing, praying, exhorting or making a noise and disturbance in front of said drug store of said W. H. H. Dunn or on the sidewalk or on the steps thereof, or in the vicinity thereof, to his annoyance, or from trespassing in or upon his said premises, or in any manner interrupting his said business, and this you will in nowise omit, under the penalty of the law.

The injunction will soon be argued before Judge Steele. The service of M. J. Williams, of Washington Court House; Judge Matthews and James H. Mompson, of Hillsboro, have been retained to argue the case for the defendants. Several prominent Cincinnati lawyers have also offered their services to the ladies. Messrs. Sloan, Berson, Collins and Parker are retained by Mr. Dunn. Judge Safford, whose term of office expires next Saturday, will also be retained for the prosecution. The fight promises to be an extremely lively one.

A THOUSAND DOLLARS DAMAGES CLAIMED

In connection with this Mr. Dunn has entered suit against the ladies for trespass and defamation of character, laying his damages at $10,000. When the injunction is dissolved the ladies propose to continue their work of love in prayer and song.

In the meantime immense temperance meetings are being held in the churches. At London, Madison county, the temperance excitement is at fever heat. A petition to stop the liquor traffic in the town has received over 1,000 signatures. Crowded meetings, alternating between the churches, have been held every evening. The ladies have called on the druggists, and, without exception, they have signed the pledge and entered heartily upon the work. The dealers, of whom there are from twenty-five to thirty, have not yielded, though they are visited daily by from 50 to 100 ladies.

BUSINESS SUSPENDED DAILY FOR PRAYER.

The feeling is becoming more intense every hour. Yesterday morning it was resolved to close all the business houses for one hour, from nine a. m. until victory is secured. At the tap of the bell, banks, stores and shops are closed and the people assemble for prayer. The morning meetings are had at the Presbyterian, and the evening meetings at the Methodist Episcopal church.

Strong symptoms of a crusade have broken out in Logan, Hocking county; also at Cedarville, Greene county. At the latter place saloonists have struck their colors in anticipation of the trouble, and will move away The ladies went their rounds yesterday as usual.

At Morrow, Warren county, at Jerold's saloon, they were received kindly by Jerold and his wife, who entertained them and thanked them for the call. Mrs. Jerold joined in urging her husband to sell out. Another saloon keeper called on was courteous, but says though he has banished strong liquors, he will continue to sell wine and beer.

At Waynesville, Warren county, the war for total suppression is actively maintained. Three lawsuits have been begun by wives under the law. One grocery keeper has sold out to a temperance man. The women yesterday had a prayer meeting in Raper's saloon. He received them moodily, but let them proceed without interruption.

WINZEL RESORTING TO HOT EXPEDIENTS.

Hostilities have commenced at Moscow, Clermont county. The first meeting was held last Wednesday, at which sixty ladies were enrolled. The first visit was made next day at eleven a. m. Twenty-six ladies went to Winzel's saloon; he took each name at the door in writing. When the ladies got inside they discovered that red pepper had been put on the stove and scattered on the floor. Those who sang were obliged to go outside; but several remained in and prayed. While the proprietor danced and made irreverent remarks. His wife and daughter ordered the ladies away, but were met with pious expostulation. In the afternoon the praying band went to Arns' saloon. The greeting of the proprietor and his wife was polite, and both were moved to tears by the persuasive talk of the visitors. The saloonist, however, would make no promises.

"REV." VAN PELT STILL BESIEGED.

At New Vienna, Clark county, the only saloonist holding out is Van Pelt; the guard over his house consists of eight or ten ladies, who are relieved every two hours. Van Pelt seems to enjoy their prolonged visits and invites them warmly, and is treating them with every civility. This daily watching does not suit the customers, who object to having their names enrolled as frequenters. Van Pelt says he will not quit the business as long as he can raise money enough to buy a pint of rum, and the women say they will never raise the siege until they pray him out.

OHIO LADIES BATTLING WITH INTOXICATING BEVERAGES.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.

While in two of the counties where the women's temperance crusade orginated the war against whiskey selling is suspended in consequence of legal injunctions the movement continues to spread throughout Southern and Central Ohio. At Ripley, Brown county, 100 women are enrolled under the leadership of the wife of the ex-Colonel and Methodist preacher, Granville Moody. Six of the saloon-keepers there have acquiesced in the pledge, but about twenty others refuse to make any change in their business. Immense mass meetings are held nightly in the Ripley churches.

The crusade has reached Athens. In the county of the same name a league of ladies was formed yesterday. Dio Lewis has offered his services, but the ladies think they can work best without outside aid. The most prominent ladies in the town are active in the movement. The druggists and saloon-keepers anticipate calls from the ladies and announce their intention to receive them courteously. For a long time the liquor traffic of Athens has been confined to wine and beer, and the women now propose to enforce total abstinence. Pursuant to a call 100 women met yesterday to consider the new phase of the temperance question. A Committee on Organization was appointed. The ladies who called the meeting and those who attended occupy high social positions, and the tenor of the addresses made was to the effect that "they were willing to be led by God in whatever paths He may make plain to them." From the spirit of the meeting it may safely be predicted that a movement will be made after the Washington Court House plan, but there will be a decided opposition to it among the politicians who are interested in the result of the coming spring elections. The Republicans of Dayton are afraid of the crusade, and, of course, the Democrats take no stock in it. Dayton has over 500 saloons.

THE LADIES OF OXFORD,

Butler county, have been circulating the total abstinence pledge this week, and have secured the signatues of three-fourths of the male population. The druggists have all signed contracts satisfactory to the ladies. The saloon-keepers are very uneasy and in hourly expectation of finding prayer-meetings in progress in their tap-rooms.

At Lyndon, Ross county, a temperance meeting has been held and the crusade endorsed. The war does not seem to make much headway in towns with more than 5,000 population. The timidity of the politicians has much to do with this fact. There is also some opposition among the aristocratic ladies to kneeling on the dirty floor of a barroom. At Springfield the ladies are banded together, persuading men to sign the pledge, but they have not as yet invaded the "grogeries." The Sunday law is being rigorously enforced there. Seven saloon keepers were heavily fined last Sunday for its violation. The wives of topers are putting in their lawsuits.

At Leesburg, Highland county, two more saloon-keepers have signed an agreement to quit the business, their stock of liquors being emptied into the street, amid songs, prayers and rejoicings. Elwood & Brother are the only dealers left, and they have posted a notice warning trespassers against legal consequences. The crusaders have raised a large fund, and are confident of a complete triumph.

The procession of ladies in London, Madison county, yesterday numbered 140, and was constantly surrounded by at least 500 men and boys, mostly idle spectators. They bombarded the leading saloons in the city with their hymns and pious supplications. Business men there complain that the excitement cuts down their sales fifty per cent. The saloon-keepers of London have formed a mutual protection association and say they will never give up. The saloons in several small towns in Franklin county have been visited by the ladies, but there are no signs of the crusade yet in Columbus.

AT MIDDLEPORT, MEIGS COUNTY,

the ladies have converted the druggists and are unremitting in their attention to the saloon-keepers. At Washington Court House a Mrs. Frasier recovered $148 damages yesterday in her suit against James Sullivan, a saloon-keeper. To-day the same woman commenced suit against Charles Beck, proprietor of the beer garden, the only liquor dealer whom the women have failed to conquer, and who is no longer disturbed, on account of the injunction served against the women and the destruction of their tabernacle.

The women at Chillicothe are reported to be organizing for the system of pious raids. The photograph car that was being fitted up for a tabernacle at New Holland, Pickaway county, has been dismantled, and the women are not marching up and down the streets. The reason is an injunction. Dr. Dio Lewis charges $50 for his assistance, and he is not getting any engagement at this figure.

LANCASTER, Feb. 6.

I visited Logan to-day. The anti-intemperance strife is raging in that usually quiet little burg with a vehemence and determination not surpassed by that of any other city. This morning a large and enthusiastic convention was held in the Presbyterian church, and it was unanimously resolved that the demon intemperance should be exterminated. After drawing up papers to this effect the ladies, numbering seventy-two, and comprising the wives, sisters and mothers of the best and most respected citizens of the town, formed in a procession and to a mournful dirge to whiskey, wended their way through the streets until arriving at the saloon of Joe Craig, where a halt was made. However, they here found the doors bolted against them, and all entreaties, eloquence and exhortation proved unavailing. The "*open sesame*" could not be found. The unworthy Joe was inexorable, and nothing was left for them to do but take out their frustration in fervent prayer and singing. The next place visited was a notorious ranch run by one Mrs. Kenode, in an alleyway; but here, however, contrary to expectation, they were cordially welcomed, and had little difficulty in persuading the erring Amazon to abandon her nefarious traffic. Other places of bibulant dispensation were called upon, but I believe all, with the single exception mentioned, refused to accede to any terms. However, the earnest workers in this glorious cause will convene again this evening at the Methodist church, and measures more effective will be contrived. The whole town is in a state of great excitement and the best results are anticipated from the movement.

Next Wednesday night has been designated in Lancaster for the holding of a temperance meeting, in which city there seems to be a very strong opposition feeling.

The gentleman who solicited the signatures of the citizens to call a meeting has been informed, by anonymous letters, that if he takes further steps in the matter his life must pay the forfeit.

THE FIRST STEP.

I believe there are many persons who have real desires for salvation, but know not what steps to take, or where to begin. Their consciences are awakened. Their understandings are enlightened. They would like to alter and become true Christians. But they do not know what should be their first step.

In every journey there must be a first step. There must be a change from sitting still to moving forward. The journeyings of Israel from Egypt to Canaan were long and wearisome. Forty years passed away before they crossed Jordan. Yet there was some one who moved first when they marched from Rameses to Succoth. When does a man really take his first step in coming out from sin and the world? He does it in the day when he first prays with his heart.

In every building the first stone must be laid, and the first blow must be struck. The ark was one hundred and twenty years in building; yet there was a day when Noah laid his axe to the first tree he cut down to form it. The temple of Solomon was a glorious building; but there was a day when the first huge stone was laid at the foot of Mount Moriah. When does the building of the Spirit really begin to appear in a man's heart? It begins, so far as we can judge, when he first pours out his heart to God in prayer.

If you desire salvation, and want to know what to do, I advise you to go this very day to the Lord Jesus Christ, in the first private place you can find, and entreat him in prayer to save your soul.

Tell him that you have heard that he receives sinners, and has said, "Him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out." Tell him that you are a poor vile sinner, and that you come to him on the faith of his own invitation. Tell him you put yourself wholly and entirely in his hands; that you feel vile and helpless and hopeless in yourself; and that except he saves you, you have no hope to be saved at all. Beseech him to deliver you from the guilt, the power, and the consequences of sin. Beseech him to pardon you and wash you in his own blood. Beseech him to give you a new heart, and plant the Holy Spirit in your soul. Beseech him to give you grace and faith and will and power to be his disciple and servant from this day for ever. Oh, go this very day, and tell these things to the Lord Jesus Christ, if you really are in earnest about your soul.

Doubt not his willingness to save you, because you are a sinner. It is Christ's office to save sinners. He says himself, "I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance." Luke 5:32.

Wait not because you feel unworthy. Wait for nothing. Wait for nobody. Waiting comes from the devil, Just as you are, go to Christ. The worse you are, the more need you have to apply to him. You will never mend yourself by staying away.

Fear not because your prayer is stammering, your words feeble, and your language poor. Jesus can understand you. Just as a mother understands the first babblings of her infant, so does the blessed Saviour understand sinners. He can read a sigh and see a meaning in a groan.

Despair not because you do not get an answer immediately. While you are speaking Jesus is listening. If he delays an answer, it is only for wise reasons, and to try if you are in earnest. Pray on, and the answer will surely come. Though it tarry, wait for it. It will surely come at last.

Oh, if you have any desire to be saved, remember the advice I have given you. Act upon it honestly and heartily, and you shall be saved.

Do not say you know not how to pray. Prayer is the simplest act in all religion. It is simply speaking to God. It needs neither learning, nor wisdom, nor book-knowledge to begin it. It needs nothing but heart and will. The weakest infant can cry when he is hungry. The poorest beggar can hold out his hand for alms, and does not wait to find fine words. The most ignorant man will find something to say to God, if he has only a mind.

Do not say you have no convenient place to pray in. Any man can find a place private enough, if he is disposed. Our Lord prayed on a mountain, Peter on the housetop, Isaac in the field, Nathanael under the fig-tree, Jonah in the whale's belly. Any place may become a Bethel, and be to us the presence of God.

Do not say you have no time. There is plenty of time, if men will only employ it. Time may be short, but time is always long enough for prayer. Daniel had all the affairs of a kingdom on his hands, and yet he prayed three times a day. David was ruler over a mighty nation, and yet he says, "Evening and morning and at noon will I pray." Psa. 55:17. When time is really wanted, time can always be found.

Salvation is very near you. Do not lose heaven for want of asking. Go this day, and take the first step.—*Rev. J. C. Ryle.*

THE TURKEY BUZZARDS OF THE ISTHMUS.

There is no object which strikes the visitor from colder climates more forcibly than the Turkey Buzzard. He meets them in the streets on the day of landing, and wonders at their number and familiarity with the presence of man. The species common in Panama is the Gallinazo, or Turkey Buzzard of the Anglo-Americans. This is somewhat larger than a common fowl and is entirely of a dirty black. In Panama they are found congregated round the slaughter-houses in the outskirts of the city, sitting patiently on the trees near by and waiting until the offal is thrown on the beach, when all descend to partake in the feast. When not thus occupied, they may be seen wheeling about in the air overhead, and doubtless intent on watching the world below, or else drying their wings on the house-ridge, if it had rained. Although there is no law prohibiting the killing of one of these useful scavengers, the general agreement seems to be not to molest them, and the fœtid, musky smell of their flesh is a sufficient protection against their being killed for the pot. Their principal enemies are the boys and the swallows. The latter, when they wish to drive this obscene bird away from the neighborhood of their young, make a dive at the bald head of the Gallinazo, which he dodges or flies off. The Gallinazo, we are informed, makes its nest in the palm-trees, where its eggs and young often fall victims to the boa snakes. The eggs, of which the female lays two or three, are whitish. The young one when it comes forth from the egg is entirely covered with white down, while the cere of the head is black. The white down falls off, to give place to the black plumage of the adult. The Gallinazo is seen everywhere all over the Isthmus, and congregates particularly about cattle-farms, to feed on dead horses and the remains of slaughtered cattle, where they keep up a cautious contest with the dogs of the farm for the possession of a dead carcass. When one sees these scavengers of dead mammalia inserting their long, featherless necks into the cavities of putrid bodies, the want of feathers on the head or neck is a beautiful provision of Nature to preserve cleanliness, which feathers would have rendered difficult. The natives explain the baldness of the Gallinazo another way. It happened that when the species yet had feathers the mother Gallinazo called for her young one to give it a parting advice before it launched forth into the world on its own account. "My son," said the old one, "whenever you see a man not far from you stoop down, fly, because he is picking up a stone to throw at you." "Aye! But, mother, if he comes already with one in his hand?" On this, stroking affectionately the youngster on the head, she said: "Aye! you know more already than I do." And so all Gallinazos were born bald. There is, however, another feature connected with the history of the Gallinazo which has excited the astonishment of all who have seen it, and that is with the relations that seem to exist between these birds and a species of the Condor genus of vultures called the King of the Gallinazos (*Vultur papa*, of Linnæus). This is a large and showy bird, much larger than the Gallinazo. The naked parts of the head and neck are vividly colored, and the caruncles are denticulated like those of the cock. In the plains of the Isthmus this bird may be often met with, conspicuous for its white plumage, red head, and large size, feeding on a dead carcass, with a whole crowd of the black Gallinazos forming a circle round him, none venturing to approach, much less to share the repast, till he has finished and flown off into some tree near by. The said "King, or *Rey de los Gallinazos*," seems truly possessed of a divine right, recognized by the vulgar denizens of an inferior rank. He requires to use no force to assert his prerogative; it is universally and evidently willingly conceded. Wrapped in regal loneliness, he comes, dines, and departs alone. He is a somewhat rare bird and not often seen. He belongs to the Great Condor genus that inhabits the most elevated regions of the Andes, and which flies higher than any other bird.—*Panama Star and Herald.*

A TAMIL CONVERT.

"An interesting fact in connection with our female education in Batticaloa," writes Mr. Pearson, "came under my notice two days ago. Whilst sitting at breakfast in the Mission-house, I heard a great noise in the road outside. Tomtoms were being beaten, guns were fired, and there was a confused noise. On going out to ascertain the cause, I saw a Tamil funeral procession slowly passing along. There were more than the usual ceremonies, as the deceased girl was of 'high caste.' Men bearing torches, headed the procession; then came tomtom-beaters, etc., etc.; then men bearing firearms, which were discharged at short intervals. After that came the corpse, lying in a gaily decorated bed, covered with colored silk, borne along on the heads of several men. Cloths were spread in the way, and on these the chief mourners walked; it seemed more like a gay wedding scene than a funeral march. On enquiry, I found that the deceased girl was the daughter of high caste parents, who had carefully striven to make her live and die in the faith of her fathers. Her brief history is as follows: When a child she was sent to our Pulianteevo girls' school, which has been carried on for upwards of thirty years by Mrs. Joshua, the wife of one of our local preachers, and there remained till she was ten years of age. The seed of the Kingdom was carefully sown in her young heart, and Gospel truth began to show itself in her Christian conduct. As soon, however, as the parents heard that she wished to be baptized, they took her away from school, shut her up at home, and banished all Chistian influence. She was soon afterwards married to a heathen man, and they rejoiced in their supposed success. For ten long years she was excluded from Christian society, and made to observe heathen customs; but the truth had been received, light shone in her heart; she knew that gods of wood and stone could not hear or save, and her trust was in the Saviour Jesus Christ. But, after ten years of wedded life,—oh, what years, if we could have a chronicle of their struggles!—disease showed itself; she took to her bed, and it soon became evident that she was to die. Her father came to her bedside. and said, 'Now, this is your last hour; call on Candaswamy and Kathuavale (Tamil gods) for help.' But to his astonishment she answered, 'No, I won't; I've Jesus with me, the Lord Jesus;' adding to the bystanders, 'I see the old big devil coming to me;' and then to this (supposed or real) visitant she said, 'You rascal, go to my father; he wants you, I don't. I've Jesus with me.' After this she sank into insensibility, and as the heathen relatives began to perform their rites, she sank into the arms of death. She was buried, as I said, in heathen fashion, in a little rude spot by the side of the great Batticaloa lake. A little mound, decorated with yellow cocoa-nuts and shreds of silk, marks her last resting-place, but her happy spirit, we doubt not, hymns the praises of God and the Lamb before the throne. Praise God for this soul garnered—to Him be all the glory; while we will take encouragement, and trust to see the glorious promise again fulfilled, 'Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days.'"—*Evangelical Christendom.*

GLAD TIDINGS.

Mr. Nott, a missionary to the South Sea Islands, on one occasion was reading a part of the gospel of John to a number of the natives. When he had read the sixteenth verse of the third chapter, a native, who had listened with great attention to the words, stopped him, and said, "What words were those you read? What sounds were those I heard? Let me hear them again." Mr. Nott read the verse again: "God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." The native now rose from his seat, and said, "Can that be true? God love the world when the world did not love him? God so loved the world as to give his Son to die, that man might not die! Is that true?" The verse was once more read, and the missionary told him that it was a great and glorious truth, that whosoever believed in Christ should obtain mercy, and be happy after death. The native was strangely affected: he burst into tears, and then stepped aside to think upon what he had just heard. There was reason to believe that from that day he enjoyed the peace that flows from the love of God shed abroad in the heart.

Can we not enter into the feelings of the South Sea Islander as he heard these words for the first time? For what sounds like these ever reached the ears of men? They are "glad tidings of great joy to all people." What news so good, so true, so important—news of mercy, of freedom, of heavenly rest? You may have often heard the great truth; it has perhaps been familiar to you from early childhood. But do you feel its power on the heart? Do you believe on the Son of God? If not, how awful your state, how alarming your danger. Blessed words: "Whosoever believeth in him shall not perish, but shall have eternal life."

NONE OTHER NAME.

BY REV. NEWMAN HALL.

I know of a case of a merchant in London, who was deeply impressed with his sinfulness, and his need of salvation; and he was laboring earnestly to be saved. He altered his outward conduct; he began to read religious service, and regularly went to his church; but he could not find peace. He tried to put himself through certain mental and spiritual exercises; still it was all in vain. The burden on his conscience seemed to become heavier, his sorrow and grief deeper and yet more deep. While he was in this state of distress, he was walking one day along one of the thoroughfares of the city of London, which I know very well, across a bridge over a canal, at the end of which, in a spot where traffic could not be interrupted, a blind man was accustomed to sit and read from a raised Bible,—that wonderful invention by which the blind can read. He was sitting there reading out loud, receiving pence from the passengers who chose "to help the poor blind man." As this gentleman passed, he saw a crowd; he went up to the edge of the crowd to see what was going on, and as he stood upon that spot, the blind man was reading this verse: "Neither is there salvation in any other, for there is none other name." He came to the bottom of the page, and as he was turning over, he repeated it (as one does when he cannot find the place): "None other name—none other name!" This gentleman walked on about his business, but he could not forget the words that he heard: "None other name,—none other name!" On he went, and still the words were sounding in his mind: "None other name,—none other name!" Through the bustle of the day, the still small voice kept repeating: "None other name,—none other name!" He went to his home at night, and as he went, the words were still in his mind: "None other name." He reached his home, and still the words were ringing, now like evening chimes with plaintive voice, "None other name! none other name! none other name!" And now like matin-bells rejoicing from some village spire: "None other name—none other name!" Oh!" thought he, "I have found it. I have been making a mistake. I have been thinking I should be saved and find comfort and peace by prayer and strivings and efforts, but it is only Jesus who can save. I must cast myself upon Him." So, with the simplicity of faith, as a little child he sought Jesus and cast himself on Him alone, and then rejoiced with joy unspeakable and full of glory.

STEAM AS A FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

The *American Exchange and Review*, in an article under the above title, cites an instance where a burning building was saved from entire destruction by the employment of steam. After the fire had raged a considerable time, and the engineer of the fire department had ordered the demolition of the whole building, as the only means of preventing the spread of the conflagration, a carpenter ventured into the midst of the flames and with an axe broke one of the steam pipes. He had previously started a fire under the boiler, situated in an adjoining building. The effect is stated to have been almost instantly perceptible. The whole space was rapidly filled with steam, which issued from the shattered pipe under strong pressure, and the raging fire was almost instantly checked, and soon entirely extinguished. The recognition of the value of steam as a fire-extinguisher, says the *Exchange*, though not new, is still by no means general. Here and there only, in large establishments, where additional safeguards besides the aid relied upon from the fire department are deemed necessary, can you find a system of steam pipes ramifying through the various parts of a building. One of the largest establishments in Philadelphia is furnished with a complete system of this kind. Here a series of independent steam pipes lead from the boiler room to each of the many departments, while one of the most open and readily accessible positions upon the ground floor is chosen as the place from which their service may be commanded. Should a fire break out in any particular part of the establishment, steam can be turned into it instantaneously by the turning of a valve, with which each pipe leading to each department is here furnished. Such an elaborate arrangement as this is to be commended in all large establishments, since it affords, in the present state of our acquaintance with the means of extinguishing fires, the most perfect protective system ever devised.

Nor need this system be restricted to the protection of factories and workshops. For churches, theatres, and public buildings of all descriptions, such an arrangement might prove of incalculable value; and since in many large buildings of this class steam generators are used for heating or other purposes, the introduction of the system of safety pipes could be managed without objection.—*Galaxy.*

THE TRUE SOURCE OF HAPPINESS.

Towards the close of a life of devotedness to God, that eminent minister, Dr. Payson, observed that Christians might avoid much trouble and inconvenience if they would only believe what they profess—that God is able to make them supremely happy in himself, independently of all circumstances.

"They imagine," he writes, "that if such a dear friend were to die, or such and such blessings were removed, they should be miserable; whereas God can make them a thousand times happier without them.

"To mention my own case. God has been depriving me of one mercy after another; but as one was removed, he has come in and filled up its place.

"Now when I am a cripple, and not able to move, I am happier than ever I was in my life before, or ever expected to be; and if I had believed this twenty years ago, I might have been spared much anxiety.

"If God had told me some time ago, that he was about to make me as happy as I could be in this world, and then had told me that he should begin by crippling me in all my limbs, and removing me from my usual sources of enjoyment, I should have thought it a very strange mode of accomplishing this purpose. And yet how is his wisdom manifest even in this!"

LITTLE SINS.—There are two ways of coming down from the top of a church steeple. One is to jump down, and the other is to come down by the steps; but both will lead you to the bottom. So also there are two ways of going to hell. One is to walk into it with your eyes open—few do that—the other is to go down by the steps of little sins; and that way, I fear, is only too common. Put up with a few little sins; and you will soon want a few more. Even a heathen could say, "who is content with one sin?"—and your course will be regularly worse every day. Well did Jeremy Taylor describe the progress of sin in man: "First it startles him, then it becomes pleasing, then easy, then delightful, then frequent, then habitual, then confirmed; then the man is impenitent, then obstinate, and then he is damned." Reader! the devil only wants to get the wedge of a little allowed sin into your heart, and you will soon be all his own. Never play with the fire—never trifle with little sins.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

A MUD GIRL.

Once on a time there was a little girl who lived in a house made of mud. She ate off mud plates, and drank out of mud cups. On the wall hung mud brackets, with mud figures on them. The flowers from her garden she put into mud vases, and the garden itself was ornamented with mud figures. The greatest treasures she had in the world were made of mud!

Don't waste your pity on the unfortunate child: I dare say it's just the same with you.

Horrid!—did you say? Well, it does sound rather bad, don't it? But you know all kinds of mud are not alike, though they're all made of earth and water.

The mud of which houses are made is a coarse earth called clay, and it is pressed square in moulds, baked, and called brick.

The mud you eat and drink from is made of finer clay, and it is made in the shape of cups and plates, ornamented and baked, and we call it china—not so very bad, you see, after all.

Mud brackets you call terra cotta, and mud figures you call china or bisque.

By this time I suppose you can guess that the girl I spoke of had a bisque doll and set of china among her treasures. The dreadful thing I had to tell you is that your bisque doll is made of mud, and is own cousin to the old brown vinegar jug down in the pantry, as well as to the coarse red bricks on the garden walk!

You didn't know she had such common relations? Well, let me tell you—privately—she's no worse for that. It isn't what her cousins are, but what *she* is, that's the important thing.

The reason she's so different from her coarse cousins is because she is made of the finest materials, and with the greatest pains.

I want to tell you just how she is made, and your china cups too. You won't feel so sorry to hear that they are also her cousins.

To begin with, the clay is found mixed with stones, and they are broken in pieces and put where water will run over them. The running water washes out the clay, and carries it off, falling at last into a pond.

The water now being still, the clay settles on the bottom, as you've seen in muddy water in a tumbler. After a while the water is drawn out of the pond, the clay dug up in blocks, and laid on shelves to dry.

You don't like the idea that your doll is made of mud; but if you could see it you wouldn't care much, for it's very nice mud, and when dry is white and hard

The next thing is to grind it to powder, and then it goes to the potters. These workmen mix it with water till about as thick as cream, and then strain it through fine sieves. It is now called "slip," and is ready for a new ingredient, which is flint. You've heard of things being as "hard as a flint;" and hard enough the poor potters found it, till they learned to burn it before trying to grind it.

They can't make cups out of "slip," so it has to be evaporated till about as thick as bread dough (if you know how thick that is), and then it is kneaded as if it really was bread dough. It's a droll kneading, though, done by big, dirty-looking men, sometimes even with their feet, and the object of it all is to get out the bubbles.

After this curious performance it ought to rest a long time. The Chinese let it lie twenty years in a damp cellar. I dare say your china cups could tell wonderful stories of life in France, and what they saw while they lay seasoning in some potter's cellar—that is, if they could talk.

There are three ways of getting it into shape—throwing, pressing, and casting. You don't see how it can be thrown into shape, but you'd understand in a minute if you could see a potter's wheel. The potter's wheel is a sort of lathe, on which the damp clay is put, and turns round and round. The potter sits before it, and with his hands shapes a cup, or a plate, or a jug in a few minutes.

Pressing, I told you, was another way of shaping things. This is done, of course, by moulds. Handles of cups and all small ornaments are made in moulds, and stuck on the cup or other dish while damp; and then comes the baking.

Did you know your doll had been baked? I guess you'd think it was baked if you could see the oven where she spent whole days. It's the funniest oven you ever saw, dome-shaped on top, and big enough for a dozen people to go in. When they get ready to bake they don't just cover the bottom of the oven, as cooks do—by no means! They stuff it full to the very roof. Piles and piles of plates and cups and saucers and all sorts of dishes, each one standing on some sort of little feet, so it won't stick to its neighbor when hot.

When you would think the oven—or kiln, they call it—was full, a man stands at the door and puts in piece after piece, till there isn't room for another cup. Then the door is bricked up, fires are made under the kiln, and kept up several days and nights. More days are allowed for it to get cool, and not until every thing is cool enough to handle is the door opened and the baking done.

From this first baking your doll went to have her hair and eyes and lips painted before a second baking made her into bisque; but the china cups are not so near done.

You see these are very smooth, and look as if polished, while the doll has no shine at all on her face. This is done by glazing.

A man stands by a tub of glazing fluid, and dips in every dish, careful to touch as small a place as possible with his fingers.

Then comes another baking, and after that any painting that it is to have. The coloring is done with brushes, like any painting, and then it goes—to the oven again.

You hope it's baked enough? Well it is now.

When you are older you must read the history of the art. It is very interesting to see how, little by little, by many experiments and many accidents, men so much improved on the old-fashioned earthen dishes as to make the dainty Sèvres china that you can crush in your hand like an egg-shell.

There are many beautiful things made of the different kinds of mud. There's your elegant Parian statuette or vase. You'd never guess how that was made, not even if I told you it was by casting.

This is how it is done: First they made a model exactly the shape the vase was to be, every little leaf and bud perfect. When it was done, and you couldn't bear to have it touched (if you saw it), a workman coolly buried it under a moun of plaster of Paris!

The plaster soon hardened, and then it came off easily, and, behold, it was a perfect mould of the vase, and then they could make as many copies of the lovely model as they chose. To make the Parian vase a thin slip was poured in, and in a few minutes poured out again.

The plaster of Paris having absorbed a little of the slip, a thin shell was left on the mould, and to make it thick as wanted they had only to pour in the slip again and again. Every time some would stick, and so at last it was thick enough.

To give it its almost transparent look, it is said, bones are ground up and mixed with the slip.

When the vase is thoroughly dry, the mould is removed, and the vase is finished up like the rest of its kin.—*Harper's Bazar.*

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THOMAS GALES,
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