

the old undivided church, it is contained in the following propositions:

1. The Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father as the Beginning, the Cause, and the Source of the Godhead.
2. The Holy Ghost proceeds from the Son, because in the Godhead there is only one Beginning and one Cause, out of which all that is in the Godhead proceeds.
3. The Holy Ghost proceeds from the Father through the Son.
4. The Holy Ghost is the image of the Son, the image of the Father proceeding from the Father and abiding in the Son as a power which emanates from Him.
5. The Holy Ghost is the personal emanation of the Father, belonging to the Son, but not from the Son, because it is the breath of the mouth of the Godhead which speaks the Word (Logos).
6. The Holy Ghost forms the connection of the Father and the Son, and is connected through the Son with the Father.

A letter addressed to the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Church of England Temperance Society, has been received from Sir THOMAS BIDDULPH, in which he says that he had the honour of submitting to the Queen the memorial signed by the Archbishops of Canterbury and York from the Executive Committee of the Church of England Temperance Society. He is commanded by her Majesty, in reply to the prayers of it that her Majesty should become the patron of the society, to say that her Majesty has already expressed her opinion in favour of the objects which the society desires to promote, and consents to become a patron to it, organized, as it appears to be, on a basis, which includes all who advocate temperance without insisting necessarily on total abstinence. The Queen trusts that education and the enlightenment of the people, together with the improvement of their moral and physical condition, will gradually do much to induce temperance, and to diminish the evils complained of.

Regarding the recent Ministerial crisis at Madrid it has transpired that three of the Ministers who represented the old party, being opposed to universal suffrage resigned contrary to the wishes of CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO, who urged that the Government ought to respect the state of affairs legally established and leave to the future Cortes the task of modifying the electoral law if any alteration was then considered necessary. The King thereupon requested CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO to form a new Ministry; he declined, on the ground that having long presided over the Cabinet which represented the conciliation of the old parties, he ought not to remain at the head of one party only. The King then entrusted Gen. JOVELLAR with the formation of a new Ministry, and the present Cabinet, which is more homogeneous and liberal than its predecessor, was constituted with the concurrence of CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO.

The Canada Gazette contains, the following proclamation:—"Whereas by an act to establish a Supreme Court and Court of Exchequer for the Dominion of Canada, amongst other things it is enacted that said Court shall come into force on a day to be appointed by proclamation under order of the Governor in Council, it is ordered that the said act shall come into force as respects the appointment of Judges, registrar clerks and servants of said Court, the organization thereof and the making of general rules and orders under the seventy-ninth section of the said act on the 18th day of September in the present year, 1875." It will be observed that the proclamation leaves the Appellate clause of the Act still in abeyance, as it has not yet been pronounced before by the Imperial Government.

#### BOSTON PHILARMONIC CLUB.

By the time this issue reaches our readers, this classical club will be in our midst and for true lovers of music, the opportunity of hearing them is not to be missed. We have before us the programme which is a varied and tastefully

selected one. When we point out Beethoven's Quintette No. 3, in C Minor, a Fantaisie of Ernst, a Scherzo from Mendelssohn's Midsummer Night's Dream among other gems, we feel sure that such a programme executed by these renowned performers will hardly fail to attract Montreal Concert goers. Mrs. Anna Granger Dow will sing "Qui la voce," from I Puritani, besides two other ballads.

#### OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

DR. JOHN HARRISON O'DONNELL.

Dr. John Harrison O'Donnell is the youngest son of the late Mr. John O'Donnell of Delhi, Ontario, who emigrated from the County of Mayo, Ireland, in the year 1832. The subject of our illustration was born on the 7th of April 1838 at Simcoe, Ontario. He graduated as an M. D., Victoria College, in May 1860. He married in June 1861 the only daughter of Mr. H. Rutledge of Yorkville, Ont. In 1864 he went to England and spent a year there and on the continent visiting the several hospitals both in England and the continent. He went to the Red River settlement in 1869 and commenced the practice of his profession there. During the troubles of that and the following year he was among those imprisoned by Riel on the 7th of December '69, in Fort Garry, in which place he remained a prisoner ten weeks. After the arrival of Lieut. Governor Archibald, Dr. O'Donnell took an active part in the first general election, and on the 15th of March 1871 he was called to the council. The same year he was gazetted a Justice of the Peace for the Province and Coroner for the Province, and Coroner for the County of Provencher, and President of the Medical Board of the Province of Manitoba, and member of the Dominion Board of Health for the same Province and the North West Territories. In 1872 he was appointed a member of the Manitoba Board of Education.

In 1873, as a magistrate, he issued a warrant for the arrest of Riel, Lepine and others, in consequence of which act the Government cancelled his commission as Justice of the Peace. A few days after his commission of the Peace had been cancelled, he was notified by the clerk of the Crown and Peace to hold an inquest into the death of one Merchand. The Doctor immediately tendered his resignation to the Provincial Secretary as Coroner for the County of Provencher giving as his reason that it would be unbecoming in him to continue to act as an officer of a Government, whereupon the Government dismissed him, 15th March 1873. He was appointed President of the Legislative Council of Manitoba on the 25th March 1875, which position he now holds. The Doctor's participation in public affairs have been of a strictly independent and honorable character. He has a large and lucrative practice in his profession which removes him from the temptations which too often beset the ordinary political mortal. He is "National" in politics.

#### THE KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

On another page the reader will find some sketches of the Kingston Penitentiary, pleasantly situated on the shore of Lake Ontario, about two miles from the City of Kingston.

It is the largest institution of the kind in the Dominion of Canada, and, until recently, was used as the Penal Prison for the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

The Dominion Government, however, have recently adopted the policy of establishing a Penitentiary in each Province, and an institution of this kind for the Province of Quebec has been started at St. Vincent de Paul, near the City of Montreal.

There are about 12 acres of land enclosed within the Kingston Penitentiary boundary walls on which are erected the prison buildings, Chapels, Hospital, Workshops, &c., with two gardens and a few grass plots. Outside the boundary walls there are extensive grounds for raising vegetables, grain &c., which are cultivated by the Convicts, and the produce thus raised is used in the Prison.

There are also extensive stone quarries on the Prison property, which are worked by Convicts, and from which all the stone used in erecting the Penitentiary buildings, as well as the Rockwood Lunatic Asylum, have been taken, both institutions having been constructed by Convict labor.

The Convicts employed in shops within the Walls, work at lockmaking, as shoemakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, stonecutters, tailors &c.

All Convicts may earn a remission of sentence by industry and good conduct. Those who get the highest number of marks gain a monthly remission of five days after the first 6 months of their sentence. This remission is subject to forfeiture in whole or in part by bad conduct and idleness.

The Kingston Penitentiary was established nearly forty years ago when such institutions were looked upon as places for the confinement and punishment of the criminal classes rather than as places where any reformation could be made.

Hence the cells are very small, and improved modes of heating and ventilating which are now introduced into modern institutions of the kind, are wanting in this Penitentiary.

Five officers guard the institution by night, two outside in the yard and two within the main building where the Convicts sleep, and one who goes the round to see that these guards are on the alert. Altogether there are 9 keepers and 34 guards employed at the Prison. The night guards inside ring a small bell through the wings at half past 5 a. m. in summer and half an hour

before daylight in winter, when the men arise, wash, dress, put up their beds and bedding, and at 6 o'clock in summer and at daylight in winter the prison is opened.

On the opening of the prison by unlocking the cells the Convicts pass out of their cells, carrying their night buckets to the lower end of the prison yard, where they are emptied and washed during the day, their contents being utilized for manuring purposes. In the afternoon they are returned to the cells with a piggins of clean water and washing water in a small tub.

After depositing their buckets, the Convicts march into the dining hall to breakfast, which consists of three quarters of a pound of good white bread, a pint of pea coffee sweetened with sugar, and about a quarter of a lb of meat; generally boiled beef. This is varied occasionally by fish and hash; pickled beets, onions &c., are supplied in addition from the prison gardens.

After breakfast, morning prayers are read to Protestants and Catholics separately, after which all get off to their several places of work a few minutes before 7 o'clock. At 12 o'clock, noon, all the Convicts come into the dining hall again for dinner, which consists of half a lb. of white bread, 1 lb. potatoes, one third of lb. of beef or pork and a quart of vegetable soup. This is varied occasionally with fish, and stews of meat, potatoes and carrots. Eating dinner occupies about twenty minutes, after which all who require instruction in school retire to the school room, where six officers are employed to teach them in reading, writing and arithmetic as far as the Rule of Three.

Many Convicts who receive the shortest sentences—(two years) and enter the prison ignorant of the alphabet, are able to read and write well on leaving. The appointment of Penitentiary officers as teachers is a recent arrangement, and has proved most successful, as they not only teach well but keep good order in the school.

During the dinner hour also, men who cannot write have parties detailed to write their letters, and a well organized choir for each chapel practices church music at the same period on two days in the week.

There are two large libraries of well selected, instructive books for Convict use, and each well conducted Convict is furnished with a light outside his window till 9 p. m.

All clothing, boots and shoes are made in the institution. The bread is also baked on the premises, and all the vegetables, except, in part, potatoes, are raised on the prison farm and gardens.

The Convicts quit work at 6 p. m. in summer and at dusk in winter. On passing to their cells each man receives for supper three quarters of a pound of white bread and a pint of pea coffee sweetened with sugar or the same quantity of tea without sugar or milk.

Uniform clothing suitable for the seasons is provided, which is regularly cleaned and changed. All bedding and wearing apparel is numbered, so that each Convict receives his own garments, sheets, night and day shirts &c., Convicts are bathed once a week in summer and once a fortnight in winter.

There is a large, well ventilated hospital connected with the institution which is attended daily by a skillful surgeon. And all sick confined therein are also visited daily by the Chaplains.

There is a Protestant and Catholic chapel, with a paid Chaplain for each. Divine Service is held twice on Sundays and on each Wednesday at noon there is also a short service. The Religious Ordinances of the Church of England and of the Catholic Church are administered in the Penitentiary just as outside.

On Sunday, after morning service, all the Convicts are turned out into the yard for an hour's walk.

There are at present in Kingston Penitentiary 485 male Convicts and 22 Women.

#### MASONIC GATHERING AT HALIFAX.

This notable event was fully described by our Halifax contemporaries and was one of the most prominent incidents in the Masonic history of the Lower Provinces which has taken place for years. Our sketch represents the ceremony of the laying of the corner stone of the New Temple. The site was covered by an amphitheatre filled with the fashion and beauty of Halifax. In front were seated the Lieut. Governor and Staff the ground being occupied by almost nine hundred members of the Craft, in full regalia. The dais was occupied by the Grand Master and the Deputy Grand Master who performed the ceremony of laying the corner stone. The Master of Ceremonies is on horseback superintending all the details. A view of the old and new corner stones is likewise given. The former is a fac simile, as regards the lettering, having been laid by the Duke of Kent.

#### CANADIAN LAUREATES.

Louis H. Jordan, winner of the Dufferin Gold Medal at Dalhousie College, Halifax, was born in Halifax, N.S. He is the son of William Jordan, Esq., Retired Merchant, a grandson of the late Rev. George McElwaine, and was educated, previous to entering college, principally by private tutors. He is about to begin the study of Theology.

The Gold Medal was awarded to the student of the fourth year who stood highest at the Final Examinations for the degree of B. A., the examinations embracing the following subjects: 1. Latin. 2. Ethics and Political Economy. 3. Universal History. 4. Greek or Mathematical Physics. 5. French or German.

The Silver Medal, won by the student who took the second highest standing in an examination upon the same subjects, was awarded to George McMillan of Scotch Hill, Pictou.

#### OTTAWA EXHIBITION.

The Ontario Provincial Exhibition opened on Monday at Ottawa, and from all accounts has been very successful. We give a view in our present number of the Main Exhibition Building. In our next we shall publish several illustrations of the different aspects of the Fair.

#### VIENNESE BEAUTIES.

In the shape of an open fan, the heads of several types of Viennese beauty are presented. The design is very pleasing and artistic, while the faces themselves are models of beauty.

"1795."

This picture by Jules Lavée is intended as a study of costume and character during the French Revolution, in the calmer days, after the Reign of Terror.

#### A COPPER, PLEASE, SIR!

A beautiful little conceit, conveying a picture of real life with which all of us must be more or less acquainted.

#### ROUND THE DOMINION.

The mackerel fishing of the Magdalen Islands is reported a failure.

A memorial to the late Hon. George Coles is proposed in Prince Edward Island.

Forty of the 1812-15 veterans residing in Prince Edward County were paid off at Picton.

The Gilchrist scholarship has been won by J. G. Schurman, of Prince Edward Island.

The St. Johns News P. Q., says that effort are being made to start another glass factory in that town.

An investigation into the working of the Montreal Custom House is now going on. One of the officers is said to have resigned.

The Baie Verte Canal Commissioners will shortly meet in St. John, and prepare a final report on the practicability of the work.

In the election just held in British Columbia, returns indicate that the Walkem Government has been sustained.

The Jacques Cartier Bank at Montreal has resumed business. The bank will do no discounting for several months.

Three hundred miles of the Pacific telegraph line between Fort Pelly and Battle River have been constructed.

The Canadian eleven have been defeated by sixty-eight runs at Philadelphia. The score for the two innings was, Philadelphia, 231; and Canada, 144.

At Montreal last week the first session of the Prohibitory Convention was held. The number of delegates present was large, representing all the Provinces.

The American Custom House Officers at Island Pond detained the cups won by the Maritime Province team at the late rifle matches in Ottawa.

The Government aid to the sufferers by the grasshoppers in the North-west is to be given out in the shape of seed grain, and, where absolutely necessary, in food.

Dr. Hingston, Mayor of Montreal, was married on the 16th inst., to the second daughter of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, at St. Michaels Cathedral, Toronto.

It is stated that Chief Justice Dorion has declined the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court, and that it has now been offered to Chief Justice Richards.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries is now busy in preparing information on which the claims of Canada for compensation from the United States for the fisheries are to be based.

The shareholders of the City Bank of Montreal approve of the proposed amalgamation with the Royal Canadian Bank. The union will be effected as soon as the necessary legislation is passed.

Mr. Thomas Workman has accepted the candidature of the Reformers in West Montreal for the Commons. The seat was vacated by the unseating of Mr. Fred Mackenzie, who has retired from politics.

Winnipeg is considerably agitated over the Red River crossing of the Pacific Railway. A large meeting has been held, and resolutions passed in favour of the Pembina branch and a crossing at Winnipeg.

The Cobourg Regatta took place on Wednesday last, over a course of 32 miles, about the same course as that sailed over in previous years. For first-class yachts two prizes were offered—\$100 to first, \$50 to second yacht; and for second-class yachts two prizes were also offered—\$40 to first and \$10 to second yacht.

The most interesting astronomical event of the year will be the annular eclipse of the sun, which will occur on the morning of the 29th of September. At all places in the United States east of the Mississippi valley the sun will rise more or less eclipsed. The phase will be annular from the Sedus Point on the south shore of Lake Ontario to the ocean. Along the line of central eclipse the size will be 11 1/2 digits. The eclipse will end about seven o'clock.