LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1879.

HARVEST THANKSGIVING.

A very Successful "Harvest Home" Celebration in Connection with Christ Church.

On Monday last the congregation of Christ Church held the first Harvest Home celebration that has taken place in this town. The custom of holding "harvest homes" is young in this country as yet, butweare happy to notice that such a pleasantand at the same time very expressive way of recognizing and returning thanks for the especial blessings which a kind Providence annually vouchsafes to His creatures, is rapidly spreading throughout the Anglican Church in Canada. It is a custom which is worthy of encouragement, and one which might be adopted to good purpose by other denominations as well as the Church of England. The sight of a church tastefully adorned with the fruits of the harvest cannot but awaken thankful hearts to a sense of their obligation to the "Giver of all good things," and the holding of special services of praise and thanksgiving in connection with these "offerings" of the harvest bounty with which God has blessed the husbandman affords an opportunity for appropriate recognization of his goodness. Christ Church on this occasion was tastefully decorated with grain, fruits, flowers and other species of ornamentation. Festoons of braided grain in the ear hung around the walls of the church in "rustic neatness;" miniature sheaves of wheat, formed into St. Andrew's crosses, with clusters of corn suspending from them, also adorned the walls. The pulpit and reading desk were prettily trimmed with festoons of leaves and berries, and on the top of each was placed elegant bouquets of flowers, also blooming and foliage plants. In the chancel and also in the windows, collections of fruit, vegetables and flowers were displayed in great profusion and with happy effect. Vines, hanging baskets, etc., etc., also contributed to the adornment of the Church. Over the chancel, in letters of fleecy wool, mounted on a coloured curtain, and surrounded with a border of maple leaves, was the text, "Thou crownest the year with Thy goodness." This was surmounted with a crown and cross made of the heads of wheat. The decorations throughout were extremely tasteful and in perfect harmony with the plenteous harvest which they were intended to typify, and too much praise can scarcely be given to the ladies who cheerfully undertook and so successfully performed the work of decorating.

The church was well filled with people in the afternoon at the hour appointed for holding the special thanksgiving service. Besides the incumbent, there were present Revds. Messrs. Ryan of Brussels, Pigot of Moorefield, Spencer of Palmerston, and Caswell of Millbank, all of whom assisted in the service. Harvest hymns were sung during the service by the church choir. Rev. D. J. Caswell preached the sermon, which was a very able and appropriate discourse, taking for his text:

2ND COR. IX. 11.—"Being enriched in every thing to all bountifulness, which causeth through us thanksgiving to God."

It is remarkable, said the reverend gentleman in prefacing his discourse, that in the olden days, when the Church of God was under the Mosaic form, there were three distinct festivals in the year in which the harvest season was especially recognized, and that two out of the three great festivals celebrated by the Israelites were appointed to be observed in connection with the blessings of the harvest, and in recognition of the mercy shown in crowning the year with His goodness. These festivals were, (1) Pentecost, which was also called the Feast of Harvest, because it was held at the close of the wheat harvest, and the first-fruits of that harvest were presented before the Lord in the form of new loaves of bread made from its products; and (2) The Feast of Tabernacles, which was celebrated at the close of the whole harvest season, when the products of the field, orchard and vintage were gathered in. And yet it was not so remarkable, the reverend gentleman proceeded to say, that two of the three greatest festivals of those olden days should have been kept up in memory of God's bountiful provision in the abundance of each returning harvest, when we call to mind the great fact that all men are intensely interested in the results of of the labors of the husbandman. Why is it, that when we look about us we perceive that the agricultural societies of the day which are now holding their annual exhibitions, are not made up altogether of practical farmers, unless it be that all men of every class and occupation feel an interest in the results of the harvest products? The goodness with which God crowns the labors of the husbandman were never intended to be bestowed wholly upon those who are engaged in gathering in the fruits of the earth; but the harvest is God's supply for the wants of all men, and *all men*, down to the poorest, even to him who on account of old age or illness is unable to gain a livelihood, are intended to be supplied out of the goodness of God's provision. All men therefore are interested in the results of the harvest; and whether our lot is cast in the scattered population of the country districts, where the direct results of abundance or of scarcity are soonest felt, or amid the busy haunts of men in town or city life, we all must feel that we are dependent upon the merciful provision that God makes for His needy creatures; and it is becoming to all alike to express their thanksgiving to God, "the Giver of every good and every perfect gift." For this purpose we were assembled here to day, for we had met together "to render thanks for the great benefits we have received at His hands, and to set forth His most worthy praise." And not only were we here to do so today in the way in which we are called upon at every religious service to remember our dependence upon God, and to render thanksgiving to Him for His continued goodness; but especially on this Harvest Thanksgiving had we assembled and met together to set forth His most worthy praise Who has been pleased to crown this year of our Lord, 1879, with His especial goodness, and to have bestowed upon our country the richest harvest which she has seen for many years. And just as in the days of the Hebrew Church, so we feel it our most bounden duty in Christian lands to have our special day of thanksgiving to Almighy God, the Father of all mercies, that we may give Him "most humble and hearty thanks for all His goodness to us and to all men." God's goodness has spoken to us this year like a voice from Heaven above, and shall we turn a deaf ear to that voice? The return of the harvest season is the voice of God, telling us of His continued bountifulness, telling us that He has not forgotten us, but in His Providence He has sent the means for the support and comfort of our lives. We gladly gather in the rich and abundant provisions of the harvest, and shall we not recognize the voice of our Heavenly Father, "Who knoweth that we have need of these things," and Who "giveth to all men liberally, and upbraideth not?" Shall we not listen as He speaks to us of the lessons He would wish us to gather from the bountiful harvest? For thus it is that God has voices in Nature speaking to us. The Psalmist tells us of the voices of the night which speak of God, for "the heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament sheweth His handiwork." "Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night sheweth knowledge." There is "no speech or language where their voice is not heard." Thus the silent voices of nature are employed in uttering the praises of their Creator, or telling of the great power of Him Who sustains and governs all things. As we listen to hear the little brook, the mellow voice of the rippling waters has spoken of God's power, no less than the thundering tones of the mighty cataract. We have heard it in the humming of the insect or the melody of the warbling birds, no less than in the winds that tune the harps of nature as they sweep through the veteran trees of the forest. We have heard it in the waving corn as it is ripening for the sickle of the husbandman, and as it moves in the silent summer air, no less than in the deep-toned bass of the stormy sea as it rolls its mighty waves upon the shore. These voices speak forth God's praise. David, who lay as a shepherd boy under the starry sky at night watching his flocks on Bethlehem's plains, heard the voices of nature, and has penned his glorious psalms calling upon all nature to sound His praise: "O, praise the Lord of heaven; praise Him in the height. Praise Him all ye His angels; praise Him all His hosts. Praise Him sun and moon; praise Him all ye stars and light." "Praise the Lord upon earth, ye dragons and all deeps, fire and hail, snow and vapors, wind and storms, fulfilling His word." And surely if all animate and inanimate creation can praise the Lord, Who is their Author and Upholder, *man*, more than any other part of creation, should be grateful to God for his high position as a son of God by creation, and, since the fall, for his privilege of sonship by adoption. Man is laid under special obligation to give all his powers to the exaltation of the name of Jehovah. "O, that men would praise the Lord for His goodness, and for His wonderful works to the children of men."

The voice of God in the harvest has been speaking to us this year especially. For several years of the past He has been pleased to withhold His bounty, and whilst there has not in any year been any danger of famine in the land, yet there has been at least such scarcity as ought to have led men to see how, with all their planting and sowing and reaping, the great success of their labors comes from God. It is God "that giveth the increase." For just as on Gideon's fleece the dew fell whilst it was dry on all the ground, so let us never forget that God has it in His power at all times to limit the area of His bounty, to give richly or to withhold, to crown the labors of the thankful soul with abundant success, and to narrow the income of the greedy and ungrateful man. God does not always do so, but He has it in His power by His control of the harvest bounty. And if the months during which the grain is growing and ripening are anxious months for the farmer whose hopes are depending on them for the future of himself and family, are they not also anxious months—to speak in reverence—for our Great Father in heaven, who sees a thousand millions of His children on earth waiting upon Him for their daily bread? With what unfailing goodness He makes His arrangements, sending the showers upon the springing or ripening grain, tempering the wind and checking the frosts and the ravages of the insects, and pouring down the genial influences of the sunshine, causing the seed to "bring forth and bud and blossom and cheer the heart of man." While men rest at night from their labors God's goodness is never at rest, for "He that keepeth Israel neither "slumbers nor sleeps." And if in His arrangements of all these things He may at times send rain in too great abundance, or the howling winds go by in the great fury of their destructive power, how can we, short-sighted men, tell but that all this was necessary for the welfare of men in the great mass? The greatest good of the greatest number of men may be the rule by which God orders these things. How can we tell but the furious wind and destructive flood have been the very best means of saving us from plague and pestilence that God could have devised. The bitter medicine oft brings the quickest cure; and the bloodiest warfare has often been the means which God has used for bringing liberty and happiness to down-trodden nations.

It is impossible from our standpoint to judge what is best for all men, or for the greatest number of men. Whilst we would choose that which would be for the growth and prosperity of the crops in our own particular locality, it might be for the destruction or retarding of those of our neighbors of a hundred miles away. And whilst the weather might be genial and favorable for the growth of the products of the field, the deathly influences might be collecting themselves for the destruction of our families by a pestilence in the calm but dark and quiet recesses in which they hide, and which only the fury of the hurricane could dispel. Man may be growing very wise and very strong, and by the vast advancement which he is making, in the improvements of machinery and in the discovery of nature's secrets, may be building himself up in wealth and power, but he cannot undertake the ruling of all things in this world yet. He requires a God in Providence as much as ever he did. The highest skill of men could never produce a harvest to supply the cravings of a thousand million appetites during the twelve months of the year. Man cannot temper the wind and the frost, and direct the rain and the sunshine so as to produce a result such as is necessary for such vast supplies. It is true that man by his labor and by his skill can do much towards a favorable result, but it is God that "giveth the increase," and it is just as true in this nineteenth century as ever it was, that of the vast population of the earth it may be said "these all wait upon God and He giveth them their meat in due season." The bountiful provision of God in the harvest has a voice telling us of His goodness, and telling us of His power to supply or withhold the abundance which He has at his command. That voice, like the "still small voice" which Elijah heard, tells us that He is "the Lord God merciful and gracious," and that He remembers His promises, as made to our race in the person of Noah after the great deluge, that "while the earth remaineth, seed-time and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease." And if that voice tells us that God has in some degree withheld from us His bounty, and we have had a failure in our anticipations of reaping abundance, let us remember that as in the olden days He claimed this way as His own of showing His displeasure, so He may do so still because of our sinfulness, because of our worldliness, because we have set our hearts upon the gifts rather than the Giver. Shall we in our stubbornness disregard this voice? Shall we go on unheeding of God's merciful way of dealing with us? Since His goodness has not led us to repentance, is He not justified in using the seemingly harsher means, in withholding His goodness, in depriving us of His bounty, until we are led to feel our dependance upon Him, that it is He who is able to "send rain from heaven and fruitful seasons, filling our hearts with food and gladness," or to withhold them at His will? Shall we not then listen to his voice, and gladly accepting His goodness, or accepting His wisdom in the withholding of His bounty, thankfully say that even this has been greater than our deserts, and turning unto the Lord with all our hearts, rest not till we have found His favor in the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and, as the Saviour Himself said to a great sinner long ago, "sin no more lest a worse thing come upon us?" For as we gaze upon the beautiful flowers and the rich, ripe fruit and grain, in all their varieties of color and tint and glory, speaking forth the praises of their Creator (and in God's House where they ought to be on every such Harvest Home Festival Thanksgiving, so as by an outward and visible sign to speak of God's goodness to our hearts so dull of comprehension,) Oh, let us not forget that God expects from each of us that we "bring forth fruits meet for repentance," and so show that we have turned away from those sins that hinder and prevent our growth in the heavenly life, and that in our christian life from day to day "the fruit be unto holiness" so that "the end may be everlasting life." As in the harvest of temporal things God has shown us His abundance, so it is also true that in spiritual things in connection with the church of God "in the means of grace and the hope of glory," He has showered blessings upon us, and it is but reasonable that he should look for fruit. We have been "enriched in everything to all bountifulness which causeth through us thanksgiving to God," and we are here to-day, to express that thanksgiving for temporal blessings, but let us not fail to call to mind the rich spiritual blessings which we have enjoyed during the past year, and let us search our hearts to see whether we have appreciated our privileges, whether we have "redeemed the time," and "applied our hearts unto wisdom," whether in any sense it may be said that our fruit is unto holiness. And let us observe how in one very practical way we may apply the plummet to our lives and judge whether we have been benefitted by all the blessings we have enjoyed, and whether we have come up today with truly thankful hearts. The Hebrew of old, when he came up to the feast of thanksgiving, gave proof of his earnestness by carrying with him some gift for the priests, or to be devoted to use and service in the Temple of the Lord. This is what is understood by the language used in Deut. xvi, 16, 17, where it is directed, in the appointments of the three great feasts, "and they shall not appear before the Lord empty." "Every man shall give as he is able, according to the blessing of the Lord thy God which he has given thee." Thanksgiving, then, it appears, does not consist of grateful feelings and words towards God for His past favors and mercies merely, but was only accepted when accompanied by some substantial proof of the gratitude expressed by a gift to God's House or His servants who ministered in His house. This seemed reasonable and appropriate, for those who were thus devoted to His service and gave their time and talents to the work of God's church (as the clergy do at the present day), have no opportunity of gain even when an abundant harvest is reaped, and only in this way of receiving presents from those who are abundantly blessed, can they be expected to see any advantage in a larger harvest, or can they be expected to join in Harvest Thanksgiving.

It seems appropriate that in connection with the services of a public Harvest Thanksgiving some good object be presented before the minds of the worshippers, in order that they may have opportunity of presenting their thank-offerings before the Lord and giving substantial proof of their earnest and grateful hearts. The very language of our text brings out this idea. St Paul in this part of the epistle is expressing thanks to the Corinthian Christians for the very liberal contribuiton they had sent to the aid of their persecuted Jewish Christian brethren in Jerusalem. And he went on to represent the giving of such alms as the sowing of so much seed, saying that "he that soweth sparingly shall also reap sparingly, and he that soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully." The giving in such a case for the help and support of God's service at home or in a distant and needy district, is a cause of thanksgiving to God, both on the part of those who thus receive help, and, as a true expression of thanksgiving, on the part of those who give. In both cases God, who is "the giver of ever good and every perfect gift," receives the praise and thanksgiving, as He should. Let the voice of the harvest speak then to us to-day, telling us of God's bounty expressed towards us, and urging us to devise liberal things and express our gratitude to God by giving "heartily as unto the Lord" to the support of his good cause in the world.

Then too, let us not turn away from this subject without listening to the voice of God's Holy Word that tells us of the Great Harvest time at the end of the world. We are all preparing for that Harvest-Day. "Be not deceived, God is not mocked, whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap. For he that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption, but he that soweth to the Spirit shall of the spirit reap life everlasting." Some of us are nearing the end; we are sowing the last seed we shall ever scatter, and soon the Great Day of Harvest shall dawn upon us, and reveal whether in our selfishness and penury we have retained all the good we could gather for ourselves, or whether in imitation of our Blessed Master we have scattered seeds of kindness among our fellow men and done good in our day and generation; for God accepts this as the best evidence of our thankfulness for His bounty when we show a similar bounty towards our fellows in their time of need. And then when the Great Day of Harvest shall dawn upon us, as true disciples and servants of our Blessed Saviour, we shall receive the welcome approbation, "Well done good and faithful servant, inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye did it unto me."

At the conclusion of the services, cakes and fruit were distributed among the Sunday School children, who were congregated on the church grounds. This concluded the harvest thanksgiving celebration at the church, the dinner and subsequent entertainment taking place in Mr. Bricker's hall in the evening. The spread made by the ladies in the hall was excellent, two large tables being laden with the choicest delicacies that the inner man could desire. The generous disposition evinced by a number of the farmers of Wallace and their families on this occasion was most commendable, the bountiful repast provided being largely due to their liberality. Great credit is also due to the ladies of Christ Church for the splendid arrangement of the tables, and for the highly satisfactory manner in which they catered for so large a gathering of people. Ample justice having been accorded the cold chicken and the sundry other dishes equally calculated to satiate the most fastidious appetite, the hall was put in order for the next part of the programme, which consisted of an entertainment of a various character. Rev. Mr. Cooper fulfilled the functions of chairman. The choir sang an opening selection. Short addresses were given by Revds. W. J. Pigott and D. J. Caswell, also by D. D. Campbell Esq. Soles were rendered by Miss Cousins, Miss McKenzie and Miss Morey. The instrumental music of the string band was highly entertaining. A number of tableaux were also introduced. The representation of "The Seasons"—Spring, Summer, Autumn, and Winter—had a very pleasing effect, while those of a comic nature afforded much merriment. The festival was brought to a close by singing "God save the Queen." The people of Christ Church are to be congratulated for the success which attended this their first Harvest Home Thanksgiving celebration, and as it is understood that these festivals are to become an institution of the Church, all who participated in the rejoicings on this occasion cannot but wish for like success in the future.

The capture of Cabul by Sir Frederick Roberts is fully confirmed. He visited the citadel on Saturday, and made a public entry into the city on Sunday. The Afghan troops have been completely routed, and the tribes assembling to fight have returned home. The Ameer is now detained as a prisoner, and the fact that his most intimate personal friends were leaders in the revolt may be accepted as pretty conclusive evidence that his own friendly professions have been feigned throughout.

PAYING THEIR ASSESSMENT.—We believe that all the bondholders of the Port Dover and Lake Huron Railway are paying up the assessment which is being levied upon them to meet the claim which North Norwich is forcing against them. This is sensible, as it would be the sheerest folly for any of the bondholders, who really own the road, to allow it to go to a forced sale. The Port Dover in connection with the Stratford and Huron Railway will yet become a very important line of railway.—*Woodstock S Review.*

TERRIBLE RAILWAY CATASTROPHE.

Collision between an Express Train and a Yard Engine on the Michigan Central Railroad—Great Loss of Life and many People injured—A large number of Canadians on Board.

Detroit, Michigan, Oct. 10.—On the Michigan Central railroad, a short distance from Jackson, about one o'clock this morning, the Pacific express train bound west, collided with an engine, telescoping the baggage and express cars and pitching the remaining eleven coaches on top of the others. The first coach was filled with emigrants, most of whom were killed or severely injured. Many occupants of other coaches are injured. It is supposed that twenty or 25 passengers are killed and 20 to 30 wounded, majority of the number are thought to be emigrants and second-class passengers. Physicians were at once summoned from Jackson and a special train carrying phycians left Detroit at 5 o'clock. A large force of employees of the railroad together with a number of citizens of Jackson are on the ground extracating the bodies. Up to noon 18 bodies were recovered. Ten from the emigrant car are not yet indentified. The indentified are: Miton Gilbert, Detroit, engineer; C. B Smith, Jackson, fireman; John Rva, wife and daughter, Philadelphia; Mrs. Garland and her ten-year-old daughter, Philadelphia; Louis Mongan, Buckingham, Canada, and infant daughter; Mrs. Geo. A. Jones, Penn., one of her children, 18 months old, killed instantly, another badly bruised. The engineer and firemen of the switch engine escaped by jumping off. The train was made up of seven Wagner sleepers, four passenger coaches and mail and baggage cars. The tender of the express engine was telescoped into the baggage car about half its length; this car in its turn forced its way into the mail cars, and these crowded the first passenger coach to the right on to the embankment, and crushed back through the two following. The passengers in the first coach were comparatively unharmed, the harvest of death being reaped in the second and third coaches. The fourth coach escaped with slight damage, and none of the Wagner cars were injured. The accident was caused by the switchmen having charge of the making up of the freight trains occupying the main track with the switch engine and caboose, understanding that the Pacific express was considerably behind. The express train, however, had made up nearly all lost time.

Among those who were wounded in the terrible collision were the following from Canada: Wm. Binney, Galt, Ont., sprain of left ankle and contusion of left leg and slight bruises about the head. H. Miadas, of Canada, cut and bruised. Robt. Neil, of Trenton, Canada, injured on back and body. Miss E. Parnell, of St. Catharines, severely injured about the head and knee. Hormisdas Maisseneuve, of Anger, Ottawa Co., Ont.; bound for Roscommen, unmarried, severe cut over right eye, contusions about the right knee and thigh. Palmot Maissonneuve, brother of the above, fracture on the left leg, both bones, contusions about the right knee and leg, cut on chin, and severe scalp wound. Mrs. J. F. Parnell, of St. Paul, Minn., *en route* from Toronto, where she had been visiting her sick father, contusion of scalp. E. J. Parnell, Bangor, Mich., on his way from St. Catharines, Ont., fracture of left leg and dislocation ankle joint. Mrs. E. J. Parnell, cut over left eye and knee sprained. The Parnells had with them three children, none of whom were injured, except one, which is thought to be somewhat injured internally. The doctors are of the opinion that all the wounded will soon recover.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 11.—Following are the names of the killed in addition to those already reported by the Michigan Central disaster. The total number as far as known is fifteen:—Mrs. Catherine Spartline, Westminster, Mich.; Edith Spartline, aged six, and Mr[illegible]line, aged four; William G. E[illegible], Mrs. Green, Leroy, Vermont. The total number of wounded is thirty one. The wounded are nearly all doing well, but more deaths are likely to result. The best of care is being bestowed upon them by the railroad company.

SMITTEN AT SIGHT.

A Farmer's Daughter Recovers a Large Sum for a Broken Vow—Balm for a Wounded Heart—A Warning to all Impressionable and Wealthy Men.

James Blair, a well known wealthy citizen of London, was sued at the Middlesex Assizes for breach of promise, the plaintiff being M. M. Woodman, a single woman of Goderich. At the time of making the acquaintance of the girl, the defendant was living with her father in the Township of Colborne, County of Huron. The plaintiff was a young lady of good repute and gentle birth, well educated, and in every respect the equal of defendant. In March, 1876, defendant visited the farm of plaintiff's father and there made the acquaintance of plaintiff, then about nineteen years of age. He visited the house on business with the plaintiff's father. He appears to have been smitten at first sight. After having inspected the farm, it was about twelve o'clock, and with the usual generosity of country people, he was invited to take dinner, which he accepted, and during the meal he evinced signs of admiration with the family, but which of the daughters he was enamoured of did not become quite apparent. He left, taking the names and addresses of both daughters, and about a week afterwards he sent plaintiff a book of "Moore's Melodies," as a slight token of his esteem. The young lady politely wrote him a note of thanks, and that drew from him a letter full of love and sweetness. He also sent several pieces of music, and in one letter he said he felt like embracing her in an "ecstasy of joy." He also sent her a pair of gloves in a letter, accompanying which, he expressed himself in endearing terms. In the month of June he wrote to say that he was coming to visit the family, and used in his letter, among other terms: "I am often persuaded, my wants will be administered to by my sweet Minnie, and that my aching head will be allowed to rest upon the sweet innocent bosom of my sweet Minnie." Plaintiff met defendant on the bridge at the entrance to the town of Goderich, when a poetical effusion was presented by him to the plaintiff, entitled, "The meeting on the bridge." In April, 1877, defendant came up to plaintiff's house, about 9 o'clock on a Sunday morning, giving her the materials for a handsome dress. He could not succeed in getting his letters back, but at a second visit, he induced plaintiff in her mother's absence, to burn the letters in a stove, upon the promise that he would send her one more letter, which would amply recompense her for all the rest. After the letters were burnt, defendant commenced to cool off. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff and $4,500.

THE IRISH LAND TROUBLES.

Monster Anti-Rent Demonstration at Navan.—The Landlords Threatened.

New York, Oct. 13.—A *Herald* cable special has the following description of the anti-rent demonstration in Ireland yesterday;—

Navan, Oct. 13.—The scene witnessed here to-day was more like an uprising of the people than a monster proclamation of Ireland's discontent with her rulers. From daylight crowds poured into the town, all on foot. Every man, woman and child carried green boughs. Every house was shrouded with greenery; even the meanest hovel hung out garlands. The chapel was thronged all the morning with a devout congregation. At the service the priest begged the people to maintain the greatest order throughout the day. At 11 o'clock the place was thronged with frieze-coated country people, who formed a parade and marched behind the band. The uniforms were white and gold, the exact counterparts of those worn during the Emmett celebration. Two miles from the railway station was a densely packed platform, occupied by a committee of priests and members of the popular deputation. Triumphal arches stood in every corner bearing the mottoes, "Down with the land robbers," "Parnell for Ireland," "Ireland for Parnell," "Home Rule," "Liberty for the people," and so forth. As soon as the whistle of the arriving train was heard, the band struck up, "See the Conquering Hero Comes." Mr. Parnell was received with frantic outbursts of cheers, and enthusiastically carried to a carriage waiting outside. The party, including Messrs. Sullivan, O'Connor, Power, O'Sullivan and Biggar, were preceded by a triumphal procession, which escorted them into town. The windows were thronged with ladies. Many priests were noticeable. Along the road to the hotel a woman rushed forward to shake hands with the hero of the day. Thousands came from Dublin, Drogheda, Athboy, Dundalk and Belfast. It is computed that 30,000 people were in the town. The streets were constantly paraded by armed police, who, however, were allowed to pass unnoticed.

London, Oct. 13.—The *Times* of this morning, in a leading article, thinks that England may have to revise its policy of conciliation toward Ireland.

Dublin, Oct. 14.—Five hundred tenants of the Marquis of Sligo and Earl of Lucan met near West Piert, county Mayo, Connaught, and solemnly pledged themselves to pay no rent until a reduction is granted proportionate to the great fall of prices. Notices are posted at Warner Point, County Down, Ulster, that any man coming into the county to pay more than £1 an acre for land may bring his coffin with him.

MORNINGTON FALL SHOW.

The Fall Show in connection with Mornington Township Agricultural Society was held at Millbank on Friday last. The weather was all that could be desired, and the show was likewise, as the very large attendance on the grounds can testify. In several of the departments of most importance at any agricultural fair, namely, in the exhibition of horses, sheep, fruit and ladies' work, the display was equal if not superior to that usually made at some of our best county shows. There were no less than nine carriage teams shown; in other classes the show of horses was also large and the animals first-class. The exhibition of sheep was also excellent, as will be readily inferred from the names of the prize takers. In the fruit department, the display of apples surpassed that of any exhibition held in the county this season. The exhibition of ladies' work was also in advance of the usual display made at township fairs, and bore ample proof of the fine taste of the fair sex of Mornington. We understand that the number of entries was about two hundred in excess of any previous year, which certainly speaks well for the first occasion upon which the Exhibition has been held at Millbank.

PRIZE LIST.

HORSES—Agricultural team, H W Peterson, 2 Jno Hammond. Buggy horse, D L Kastner, 2 G Helm. Carriage team, H W Peterson, 2 Dr Johnston. Saddle horse, P Birmingham, 2 Geo Magwood. Heavy draught filly or gelding, 2 years old, P McLellan, 2 Jno Hamilton. 1 year old, J G Reiner, 2 F Wahl. Brood mare, R Fleming, 2 A Oakley. Foal, A Oakley, 2 R Fleming. General purpose filly or gelding, 2 years old, Jno Roe, 2 D L Kastner. Colt, A Oakley, 2 R Fleming. Gelding or filly, 1 year old, A Miller, 2 Jno Farrell. Brood mare, A Oakley, 2 Jno Williams. Foal, A Oakley, 2 W Hastings.

CATTLE.—*Durham*—Aged bull, J T Wilford, 2 Geo Magwood. Yearling bull, A Anderson, 2 Jno Williams. Bull calf, Geo Magwood, 2 Jno Williams. Milch cow, W R Elliott, 2 Geo Magwood. 2 year old heifer, W R Elliott, 2 Jno Stewart. Yearling, W R Elliott, 2nd do. Heifer calf, Geo Magwood. *Grades*—Milch cow, R G Armstrong, 2nd do. Two year old heifer, Jno Davidson, 2 R J Armstrong. Yearling, Thos Hall, 2nd do. Heifer calf, Thos Hall. Bull calf, Jno Farrell, 2 T Hall. Yoke oxen, W Passmore. Yoke steers, W McKee, 2 J Turnbull. Herd of cattle, R J Armstrong. Fatted ox, P Birmingham, 2 Thos Hall. Fat cow, W Hastings, 2 R J Armstrong.

SHEEP,—*Leicesters*—Aged ram, W Coutts, 2 Thos Garbutt. Aged ewes, W Coutts, 2 T Garbutt. Shearling ewes, W Coutts, 2nd do. Ewe lambs, T Garbutt, 2 W Coutts. Ram lamb, T Garbutt, 2nd do. *Cotswold*—Aged ram, A Anderson, 2 H Doering. Shearling ram, W R Elliott, 2 G Eberwein. Aged ewes, H Doering, 2 A Anderson. Shearling ewes, R Armstrong, 2 W R Elliott. Ewe lambs, W R Elliott, 2 A Anderson. Ram lamb, 1 and 2 John Hamilton. Fat sheep, W Hastings, 2 R J Armstrong.

SWINE,—*Berkshire*—Aged boar, W Coutts, 2 A Anderson. Aged sow, W Coutts, 2 A Anderson. Boar pig, W Coutts, 2 A Anderson. Sow pig, A Anderson, 2 W Coutts. *Suffolk*—Aged sow, V Kertcher. Boar pig, 1 and 2 A Miller. Sow pig, 1 and 2 A Miller. *Any Breed*—Aged boar, A Miller. Boar pig, A Miller. Sow pig, 1 and 2 A Miller.

GRAIN—Treadwell wheat, W McKee, 2 J T Wilford. Fall of any kind, Hugh Kerr, 2 R Armstrong. Spring wheat, T Strachan, 2 A Rennie. Peas, R Armstrong, 2 A Miller. Black oats, J T Wilford, 2 R Armstrong. White oats, W Rutherford, 2 A Rennie. Barley, D Alexander, 2 J McKee. Timothy seed, D Alexander, 2 T Strachan. Fall wheat flour, V Kertcher. Spring wheat flour, V Kertcher.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES—Early rose potatoes, H Doering, 2 C Riley. Chili, D Ferguson. Any kind potatoes, C Riley. Turnips, W Rutherford. Cabbage, J Ritter. Field carrots, J Kollman. Mangolds, T Tucker. Onions, D Alexander. Beets, A Miller. Pumpkins, T Tucker. Squash, T Tucker. Citron, J T Wilford, 2 S Loney. Cauliflowers, J Ritter. Watermelon, T Tucker. Garden carrots, T Tucker, 2 D Alexander. Tomatoes, T Tucker. Corn, J C McLachlan.

Dairy Products—Fresh butter, W Hastings, 2 *W* McKee. Tub butter, A Miller. Factory cheese, V Kertcher. Dairy cheese, D Alexander. Honey in comb, W Rutherford. Honey strained, J Turnbull.

FRUIT—Crab apples, D Alexander. Snow apples, Jos Hamilton, 2 Ella F Hutchinson. Gravenstein, Ella F Hutchinson, 2 J T Wilford. Fall apples, 1 and 2 J T Wilford. Spitzenburg, Ella F Hutchinson, 2 J T Wilford. Northern spy, J T Wilford, 2 Ella F Hutchinson. Winter apples, J T Wilford, 2 T Strachan. Collection of apples, J T Wilford, 2 Ella F Hutchinson. Fall pears, H Kelly, 2 Hugh Kerr. Winter pears, S Loney, 2 Dr Johnston. Collection of pears, J T Wilford. Grapes, P Mulcahey. Maple sugar, J T Wilford.

IMPLEMENTS—Lumber wagon, Goddard & Green, 2 A Rush. Double carriage, Jno Porter. Single buggy, Jno Porter. Iron axle wagon, Geo Minchin. Iron beam plow, Schaubb Bros. Cutter, Goddard & Green, 2 Jno Porter. Gang plow, J Kollman. *Horse* hoe, Geo Munchin. Combined reaper, Thompson & Williams.

POULTRY—Geese, Jno Kerr. Ducks, P Mulcahey. Turkeys, John Kerr, Cochins, R J Armstrong. Brahmas, P Mulcahey. Spanish, *Wm* Coutts. Barnyard fowls, A Miller.

MANUFACTURES—Single harness, *Wm* Fink. Double harness, Wm Fink. Coarse boots, Geo Schinbine. Fine boots, 1st and 2nd do. Bricks, Geo Daniel. Coverlet, Geo Helm. Full cloth, 2nd J T Wilford. All wool flannel, J T Wilford. Union flannel, Geo Helm, 2 Jas Hood. Blankets, D Ferguson, 2 T Strachan. Crochet, Wm McKee, 2 T Tucker. 2 loaves bread, Jno Brunell, 2 Robt Rennie. Home made soap, Geo Helm. Assortment cooper's work, P McTavish. Tinware, John Ritter.

Ladies Work—Shirt, D Alexander, 2 Ella F Hutchinson. Pair socks, Ella F Hutchinson, 2 D Ferguson. Pair mits, Thos Strachan, 2 D Ferguson. Woolen quilt, T Tucker, 2 D A'exander. Cotton quilt, Ella F Hutchinson, 2 W McKee. Braiding, P McTavish, 2 P McCulloch. Berlin wool work, J Coleman, 2 Ella F Hutchinson. Tissue flowers, Ella F Hutchinson. Flour mat, J G Reiner. Hair flowers, Wm Hastings, 2 Ella F Hutchinson. Feather flowers, Ella F Hutchinson. Pencil drawing, Thos Hall. Crochet work, Thos Hall, 2 Ella F Hutchinson. Sofa cushion, A *C* Steele, 2 Adam Chalmers. Canvas tidy, 1 and 2 Miss Rutherford. Assortment Berlin wool work, R J Armstrong, 2 Ella F Hutchinson. Tatting, Thos Hall, 2 Ella F Hutchinson. Embroidery in cotton, 1 and 2 Ella F Hutchinson. Recommended—Canaries, H Kelly; Mavis, N McCullough.

JUDGES — Horses, Phineas Cornell, Stratford; Thos Garbutt, Peel; J Glester, Wellesley. Cattle and sheep, Jno Campbell, Wellesley; R Hay, Maryboro; Moses Harvey, Elma. Grain, roots, etc., J N Zinkham, N Easthope; J G Reiner, Wellesley. Ladies' work, Jas Bridon, Milverton; R T Fish, Linwood; Geo Doering, Wellesley.

PEEL AND MARYBORO' FALL SHOW.

The Peel and Maryboro' Agricultural Society's Fall Show was held in Glenallen on the 9th inst., and proved a grand success. The morning dawned with a heavy mist hanging over the vicinity, but fortunately it did not rain much during the day. About eight o'clock exhibitors and visitors began to arrive, and during the afternoon the attendance was far beyond the expectations of the officials. The show of live stock was excellent. The different classes of horses, cattle and sheep deserve special mention, there being quite a number of the prizeanimals from Guelph and Walkerton exhibitions on the ground. In the inside department the show of grain, roots and fruit was real good; the dairy produce, though not largely represented, was of excellent quality. The display of ladies' work was very fair, and by next year the officials hope to be able to extend this department of the prize list to greater dimensions.

PRIZE LIST.

HORSES—Brood mare, 1 Abraham Oakley, 2nd do Draught foal, 1 John Watson, 2 Isaac Wiseman. 6 purpose foal, 1 A Oakley, 2 Henry Simmer. Roadster foal, 1 Thos Hambly, 2 John Williams. 1 year old agr'l purpose colt, 1 Alex Miller, 2 A Oakley. 1 year old roadster colt, 1 Thos Hambly, 2 John Elliott, 2nd do. 2 year old heifer, 1 Wm Elliott, 2 John Mulloy. 1 year old heifer, 1 Wm Elliott, 2nd do. Heifer calf, 1 Isaac Wiseman, 2 Wm Elliott. Herd cattle, Wm Elliott. *Ayrshires*—2 year old bull, 1st Archibald Parks. Bull calf, A Parks. Cow, A Parks. 2 year old heifer, A Parks. Heifer calf, A Parks. *Grade Cattle*—Cow, 1 John Watson, 2 John Meldrum. 2 year old heifer, 1 John Slimmon, 2 John Watson. 1 year old heifer, 1 Edward Sanderson, 2 J L Gibson. Heifer calf, 1 John Slimmon, 2 George Farr. Fat cow or steer, George Farr. Village cow, W S Sutherland. Herd cattle, John Slimmon.

SHEEP—*Leicester*—Aged ram, 1 Thos Garbutt, 2 Jacob Brown. Ram lamb, 1 Thos Garbutt, 2 James Gibson. Shearling ram, 1 Truman Widerman, 2 William Powley. Pair ewes, 1 John Watson, 2 Thos Garbutt. Ewe lambs, 1 Thos Garbutt, 2nd do. Shearling ewes, 1 James Gibson, 2nd do. Pen sheep, Thos Garbutt. *Cotswold*—Aged ram, 1 Isaac Deavitt, 2 Samuel English. Shearling ram, 1 Wm Elliott, 2 Wm Powley. Ram lamb, 1 Isaac Deavitt, 2 Samuel English. Pair ewes, 1 Isaac Deavitt, 2 Samuel English. Shearling ewes, 1 Wm Elliott, 2 Reuben Armstrong. Ewe lambs, 1 Isaac Deavitt, 2 Wm Elliott. Pen sheep, 1 John Meldrum, 2 John Watson. Pen sheep, Wm Elliott. *Southdown*—Shearling ram, J L Gibson. Ram lamb, do. Ewe lambs, do.

SWINE—*Berkshire*—Aged boar, 1 John Fleming, 2 Jacob Brown. Boar pig, 1 John Fleming, 2 Richard Sanderson. Sow pig, 1 John Mulloy, 2 John Fleming. Aged sow, 1 Thos Richardson, 2 Thos Ney. *Suffolks*—Aged boar A Parks, 2nd do. Boar pig, 1 William Fisher, 2 A Parks. Sow pig, 1 A Parks, 2nd do. Aged sow, Wm Fisher. *Poland China*—Brood sow, J L Gibson. Boar, J L Gibson. Litter Pigs, A Parks. *Any other distinct breed*—Aged boar, 1 A Miller.