

pense, and masked balls follow the street parade. I was out at a meeting of an Italian society that evening and passed through the principal streets on my way home between eleven and twelve o'clock. I never saw a scene of greater animation and of such a peculiar character. I could not help reflecting on the change that had come over this anniversary—which I am told is like that which has passed over Geneva life, for in olden times the day used to be kept in fasting and by religious services, and now it is the night, which is observed in a more secular manner. In this Italian influence is unmistakable, and the fact of the carnivals taking place at this season of the year through out the Italian peninsula makes this explanation of it the more probable.

A brief account of the *escalade* or *scaling* of the city walls, taken from Picot's *Histoire de Genève* may not be without interest to some of the readers of THE WEEK. During the whole of the year 1602 reports came to Geneva of an intended attack of the Duke of Savoy. In November these reports became more frequent and more precise. They were received both from Paris and Turin, and the authorities were even told that scaling-ladders and bridges had been tried in the latter city for this purpose. But they scarcely believed what after all appeared to be idle rumours, and trusted in the treaties of Vervins and Lyons, and the promised protection of the King of France. Moreover, to allay any suspicions the heretics might have, the Duke sent Rochette, the venerable president of the senate of Chambéry, in the beginning of December, to make proposals about the re-establishment of trade relations with Geneva, and to observe the state of the city.

On the 11th of December the Duke, Charles Emmanuel and d'Albigny, Governor of Savoy, led their troops through the mountain-passes; and Brunauiieu, the governor of Bonne and principal author of the undertaking, approached the city during the night and measured the height of the walls and breadth of the trenches. He had arranged all the details of the attack, and had declared to D'Albigny that there was no doubt about its success. He was to direct its execution, and had the extreme unction administered to him before setting out.

At six o'clock in the evening of the longest night in the year the troops of the duke left Bonne la Roche and Bonneville under D'Albigny, and marched on Geneva. They were composed of four companies of cavalry, four or five thousand Spaniards and Neapolitans, and a regiment of 800 men forming the body guard of D'Albigny, besides a number of Savoyard gentlemen. By marching along the river Arve they arrived under the walls without having been perceived. The night was moonless, and the city lay in unsuspecting slumber. At one o'clock Brunauiieu crept up to the walls with those who were to scale them and who had made the journey on horseback to avoid fatigue.

Crossing the ditch on hurdles they scaled the walls at an unguarded place, but when some two hundred had got up they were noticed by a sentinel who gave the alarm. The tocsin was sounded, the citizens rushed to arms, and in spite of the darkness for all was over by four o'clock—the enemy was cut down or driven over the parapet. They had not succeeded in opening the gates as was intended, and a lively fusillade from the walls soon put to flight the defenceless troops below. In the morning fifty-four Savoyards were found dead inside the walls, and the thirteen prisoners that were taken were executed that afternoon. These sixty-seven bodies were thrown into the Rhone, and it was remarked as a singular coincidence that exactly sixty-seven years had elapsed since the city had thrown off the yoke of Rome. The scaling-ladders, which were painted black and covered with cloth at the upper extremity, are still preserved in the city arsenal; and the seventeen Genevans who were killed in repulsing the attack were buried with great pomp, and a monument has since been erected to their memory.

Theodore Beza, who was then in his eighty-fourth year, slept through all the noise, and was naturally much surprised to hear what had happened in the morning. After being led out to where the fighting had taken place he convoked the people to the cathedral of St. Peter and gave out the 124th Psalm, which was long after used at the anniversaries of the event. The city museum contains a painting by one of the best known Genevan artists, M. Jules Hébert, entitled, *The Day after the Escalade in 1602*. It represents the great Reformer standing among the corpses, scattered arms, ropes, and broken ladders, with his hands stretched toward heaven in the attitude of prayer.

A local paper has printed for the first time a document which is said to have been discovered recently in the archives of Chambéry, and which gives an account of the adventures of the noble Jehan Malatru who took part in the *escalade*. It relates how "our most illustrious prince, the Duke of Savoy, upon the advice and counsel which he received from the Pope, conceived the project of extirpating completely the abominable heresy that exists in the city of Geneva;" and how a Scotch Capuchin monk encouraged the assailants, distributing tickets with Latin texts as a charm against death by violence, and assuring them that each step on the ladder was a step towards Paradise. But master Jehan was killed in the mêlée and found to his grief that the ticket he had received was refused at the celestial gates but was good for a less desirable place. To quote the words of this alleged document—for despitoe the old French the sentiment makes one suspicious.

Et Jehan Malatru apres avoir erré trois jours et nuicts sans mesme avoir pu se reposer en Purgatoire fust tout aise d'arriver à l'entré de l'enfer dont, à son grand esbahissement, le billet du Père Alexandro lui ouvrit les portes toutes grandes où le diable lo receust avec forces compliments et caresses et ne tarda pas à lo faire rostir dans uno

do ses chaudières où le meschant moyne l'avoit desja devancé des l'avantveille.

The death of the late President of the Swiss Confederation, Mr. Hertenstein, and the appointment of his successor shortly after the Presidential election in the United States leads to a comparison of the two Republics in this respect. It may be safely said that no country in the world is as impersonal in its government as Switzerland. Probably three-fourths of the Swiss themselves did not know the name of their President before his fatal illness. The executive authority in Switzerland is vested, not in the hands of one man, but in a council of seven members appointed by the Federal Assembly for three years. The President of the Confederation, who presides over this council, as well as the Vice-President, are chosen for one year among these seven members. The President is not eligible for re-election, even for Vice-President, till at least two years have elapsed since his retirement from office. So that most people in Switzerland, except professional politicians, soon forget the name of their annual President, who after all is simply chairman of an executive committee with no more power or influence than any of his six colleagues. Unlike the cabinet of the President of the United States, the members of this council have a consultative voice in both sections of the Federal Assembly—that is, both in the Senate and House of Representatives, and the right to make proposals thereon all subjects under deliberation.

Thus a land of universal suffrage and the home of the *Referendum* is governed by a nameless committee presided over by a different President and vice-President every year, and which is renewed every three years by the votes of the Upper and Lower House (so to speak) united for this purpose, and which itself has just been elected by the people for the same length of time. JAMES W. BELL.

#### HOW TO MAKE GOOD BREAD.

This can only be accomplished if the yeast is reliable and always fresh. It must not impart a strong, unpleasant, yeasty flavour to the bread. Royal Yeast is of such a character that it never fails to make the lightest, whitest and sweetest bread. It is made of pure, fresh material, and retains its strength one year or longer. It is also very cheap, as one package will make from 60 to 70 large loaves of delicious and healthful bread, the very kind needed by dyspeptics. This celebrated yeast is manufactured by the well-known house of E. W. Gillett, of Chicago. Owing to the large increase of business in Canada, the firm was obliged to establish a factory in Toronto, three years ago, where 36,000 cakes of this yeast are made daily. For many years the Chicago factory has manufactured more than 300,000 cakes daily. These goods are sold by every first-class grocer in the United States and Canada, and if any have not tried Royal Yeast, they should do so at once and be convinced for themselves. The extensive system of free sample distribution adopted by this firm is immediate guarantee of the purity and superiority of Royal Yeast. It has no poisonous ingredients in it whatever, and the strictest analysis will fail to discover anything injurious in its composition. The free distribution of it pledges its genuineness, for no manufacturer would expose his goods to critical examination did he fear any test that may be applied to them.

#### CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS ABROAD.

The J. B. Armstrong Mfg. Co., Limited, of Guelph, Canada, have just been advised of a most gratifying success, in the award on their exhibit at Melbourne International Exhibition, Australia, of two Gold Medals and a Diploma of Merit, the highest honour in the hands of the Commissioners, and secured by this Firm in the face of competition with the leading, prominent manufacturers in their line, from England and the United States. The manner in which this hard-headed people have recognized the many advantages of this Firm's improvements in their new Perfect Single, and Perfect Plate Carriage Springs, Steel Gears for Buggies, Carriages, Carts and Gigs, Jump Seat Steel, Seats, Steel Holed Poles and Shafts, etc., is certainly flattering to Canada as a manufacturing country, and Mr. Armstrong as the originator and patentee of these specialties, now so well known on the American and European markets. The prospects for considerable and increasing Australian demand for them are good. Our readers should be familiar with the Armstrong Company's advertisement appearing regularly in our columns, and in its changes they endeavour to keep the public posted on their standard specialties and improvements in their line, as produced from time to time.

We have just received the most handsome Canadian Seed Catalogue we have yet seen, it is issued by the Steele Bros. Co. (Ltd.), Toronto, and contains description and prices of everything in seeds, roses, climbing vines, flowering bulbs and grapes, a book of 112 pages, profusely illustrated, has also a chromo-lithograph plate, showing four varieties of their "New Art Collection of Flower Seeds." New and rare novelties in flower, vegetable and field seeds occupy a large portion of the work. This firm occupy the Mammoth Seed House, corner Front and Jarvis Streets, Toronto, (visitors to which are always made welcome), and have an immense establishment, employing 100 hands, and doing business from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We bespeak for this house the patronage of all who are desirous of buying first-class seeds and encouraging Canadian enterprise. Send your address for a catalogue, they are mailed free.

## British and Foreign.

THE Otago Synod is sending a third missionary to the New Hebrides.

THE federation of the Australian Presbyterian Churches is to be maintained.

THE revised Malagasy translation of the Bible, the work of fifteen years, is now ready to be issued.

THE autobiography of the venerable New Hebrides missionary, Rev. J. G. Paton, is about to be published in London.

MR. JAMES M'LAKEN, a Dundee architect, expresses the belief that the crypt of Glasgow Cathedral is the finest in Europe.

THE church in Clapham, of which Mr. Guinness Rogers is pastor, is giving a series of suppers to different classes of poor people during the winter months.

THE Rev. Andrew Doak has been elected by Aberdeen town council as one of the four governors they are entitled to put upon the new educational trust.

THE Rev. H. C. Du Bose, an American Presbyterian missionary, has sent a volume of 200 sermons in Chinese to the Press, which will be the first volume of the kind printed in China.

LADY ABERDEEN, in an address to the Ellon branch of the Haddo House Y. W. C. A., made condemnatory allusion to the manner in which too many Scotsmen welcome in the new year.

IN Manchester, taking six as an average in each family, there is a licensed house to every twenty families in the city. The excise duty paid by Manchester brewers is nearly \$1,500,000 a year.

ONE of the practical results of the visit of Dr. Hannay and Mr. Henry Lee to Australia will be the establishment there of a missionary society which is to be affiliated to the London society.

THE Rev. George Davidson, B. Sc., St. Mary's, Edinburgh, has begun a short series of Sabbath evening lectures on "Scottish Church History." The first had for its subject "St. Patrick's Call and Mission."

BISHOP BARRY was presented with an address at Melbourne, thanking him for the stand he made at the Pan-Anglican Synod, on behalf of comprehensiveness and co-operation with non-Episcopal churches.

DR. SMITH, of Cathcart, Clerk to Glasgow Presbytery, had his forty-five years' services warmly acknowledged in a minute drawn up at their recent meeting. He now partially retires from the office of Clerk.

THE death of Rev. Mr. Black, of Kilsyth, was the subject of a motion of regret passed in Glasgow Presbytery. During the memorable revival of 1863, his manse was crowded like an inn, with people seeking salvation.

A LARGE congregation was attracted to St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, on a recent Sunday forenoon, when Miss Katherine Helen Davidson and Miss Alice Maud Maxwell, members of the congregation, were set apart as deaconesses.

EDINBURGH Free Church Presbyters have at last licensed the student who has given them so much trouble over his discourses on the Atonement. The delivery of his last discourse and the discussion that followed, occupied about three hours.

THE jubilee fund raised by the Congregation churches of Australia has reached a total of \$500,000, a sum equal to one-fourth of the jubilee fund raised by the churches of the same order in Britain, who have a constituency ten times as great.

MR. GEORGE MULLER, of Bristol, with his wife, has left Australia for India; but they will probably return to Sydney, which they have found suitable for their age and declining strength. They have no intention of again residing in England.

THE Rev. Mr. Douglas, of Arbroath, has received another threatening letter. Death is to be his doom if he will not retire from the school board. He stated at a meeting of the board that he would have retired but for that letter, which had decided him to remain.

DUNDEE Presbytery agreed by eleven to four to a report on non-churchgoing that urges on all members of the Church the necessity of making their religious profession far more manifest by holy living. Great prominence was given in the discussion to the revelations of the Dundee *Advertiser* as to hovels in the city where the poor are huddled.

DR. HUTCHISON STIRLING, in his introductory Gifford lecture at Edinburgh, delivered to a large audience, said he was a member of the national Church, and would not willingly run counter to whatever that involved. He wished to rank with that Evangelical section of the Church which was neither exclusively "high" nor exclusively "broad."

THE Rev. J. A. Graham, M.A., was ordained lately in St. George's, Edinburgh, as first foreign missionary of the Young Men's Guild. The church was filled to overflowing, and fully a thousand young men were present, including representatives of the Guild from all parts of Scotland. Dr. Norman Macleod presided. Mr. Graham goes to Kalmpong, India.

SIR GEORGE BRUCE favours a forward movement on the part of Presbyterians. He asks congregations to aid the Church Extension Committee in extending their work in London. "We have long enough been contenting ourselves," says Sir George, "with what is called 'consolidating,' but more properly termed 'rusting,' and it is time we again set ourselves to do our share of work in this rapidly-increasing metropolis."

ADVICES have been received from the African interior that Mwanga, the king of Uganda, was deposed on account of his treachery, and his brother, Kiwewa, enthroned in his stead. Christians were appointed by him to the principal offices. This enraged the Arabs who burned the English and French mission stations and killed many of the Christians. The missionaries were obliged to flee Mwanga, who is a prisoner, has appealed to the English for help.

THE foundation stone of a new church, for the congregation of Second Ballywalter, has just been laid. Ballywalter is one of the oldest settlements of Presbyterians in Ireland. The colonists from Scotland were followed by ministers of their own faith. The first pastor of the congregation was Rev. James Hamilton, nephew of the Earl of Clarendon, and was ordained in 1626. The present pastor is Rev. John Rogers, who has had charge of the congregation since 1869. Mrs. Gamble, whose husband was minister of the congregation from 1861 to 1865, has offered \$2,500 toward the erection of the spire as a memorial of her husband if the church be opened free of debt.