haps to be gained by it, how important it has become. Our policy was if the United States would not take our coal we would exchange with the West, getting their wheat and flour for our coal. And we had another object, to which we gave expression in a resolution. We said as soon as the United States reduce or take off the duties on the natural products of the country that were free under the old reciprocity treaty, we will take off our duties in the same proportion, or take the whole off; in order that we might be able to meet the Americans in a liberal spirit if they meet us in the same way; and I may say this as a member of the Government, if the American people will take off their duty on coal and admit the product of our Nova Scotian mines which lie so convenient to their lands free, we will take off our duty on their coal, and let the west have it as free as they had it before. Mr. Mackenzie said—and I suppose he was misinformed, for I know he would not state what he knew was untrue—that you imported 1,250,000 tons of coal last year in Ontario and paid $619,000 for it. It was 680,000 tons in reality, and $340,000 you paid. And let me tell you if we do not get the money from you in the shape of duty on coal, we must have $200,000 in some other way. It has got to come from you. And if the United States coal was admitted free to-morrow, do you think you would get coal as cheaply as you did last year? No; though I am not going to say you could not now get it a little cheaper were it not for the duty. I know that the coal owners and the railroad companies in the United States helped to pay about one-half the duty the Dominion collected on coal, and a large proportion of the increased duty that has been collected I know has come out of these parties, inasmuch as they have reduced their prices to meet the duty. Let me put to my friend Mr. Blake this proposition. Three years ago his Government changed the duty on coal oil. They reduced it, I will admit, but when dealing with it one would suppose they would have done so on equitable principles. Perhaps they thought they did. Yet the coal duty is not a patch, to use a common expression, to the duty on coal oil. The Maritime Provinces pay about sixty odd per cent. of that duty. But the imposition of a duty on coal oil was necessary to the building up of a great industry, and an industry that was entitled to some consideration, inasmuch as we have not the free flowing wells of the United States, where the oil comes forth without labour, but we can only produce it after great expenditure. Now I will put it to you, here, could this duty of 60 per cent. on refined and 200 per cent. on crude petroleum be defended upon as good grounds as the duty on coal, which enables us not only to raise a revenue, but also promotes the interchange of their respective products between our eastern and western provinces. Under the arrangement we have made there is a fair field both ways; we, here, get some benefits, and Nova Scotia, in her turn, gets others.

THE SUGAR QUESTION.

Let us come to the sugar question. That is an important matter, and I can tell you that there is no question discussed in Canada which is so little understood by the masses of the people as that question. I will try to give you my views upon it if I can put them into words, and I am sure, if I can make myself understood, you will agree with me. Under the old tariff, sugar which in colour and quality exceeded No. 13, paid one cent a pound duty and 25 per cent; below No. 13 paid three-quarters of a cent and 25 per cent. In these duties all the charges upon packages were included. Under the new tariff we altered the dividing line between the sugars paying one cent a pound and those paying three-quarters of a cent and 25 per cent. from No. 13 to No. 14. Good grocery sugar, No. 14, can therefore come in at one and a half per cent less than under the old tariff, while all below comes in at a quarter per cent. less per pound, because we do not make a charge upon packages. It was stated at one of your meetings that we were compelling, by imposing the charge upon packages coming through the United States, a direct importation from the West Indies. Let me say that that is a wise policy. What is the advantage of a direct route to Canada which this policy furnishes? It is becoming patent everywhere. Why, we had deputations down at Ottawa asking that the port charges made upon vessels coming into Montreal should be made lower, in order that you, sending your produce from the west, might still lower freights. Well, the sixteen thousand tons of sugar coming into Montreal, under our policy, direct from the West Indies, increases the shipping (hear, hear), and thus inducing a competition for freight, enables you to ship lower than before. (Applause.) You then have the advantage of cheaper freights, and you have shipping directed to the St. Lawrence. When I was in the west last year, down by the canal at St. Catharines, I asked why it was that the shipping had been dull, and I was told that the rates at Montreal had been so high that the trade had gone to the sea by way of the United States. But I am happy to say that, with ample competition, you have what you had last year, and this year a lower rate, which is one of the advantages of the direct trade between the St. Lawrence and the West Indies.

HOME MANUFACTURES.

As to the tax on the material of boots and shoes, I say we produce 95 per cent. of it, and manufactures in this business are multiplying. I consider it a magnificent sight to see four or five hundred men in Toronto, Quebec, and other cities, in full employment, with more orders than they can fill, and I am thankful that such a state of things exists. (Cheers.) I do not claim all this result for the National Policy. Thanks to kind Providence, we have had two years of abundant harvests, and the capital they have produced with the fostering of our industries by protection have greatly benefitted the workingman. He is in a much better position with money to buy goods even at an advance, than to be offered cheap boots and shoes when he had no money. (Cheers.) I visited the establishment of a woollen merchant in St. John. I said to him, "Mr. Jones, how do you find this National Policy?" He showed me some cloth made in the province of New Brunswick, near St. John, and some imported cloth. He said, "I sell that cloth at 48c, while this is 75 and 77c, and I could not, without the duty on English goods of that quality, put the same goods in my shop at the price, and that is the cloth used by the masses of our people. It is a better cloth, because the wool is our own, and is of a superior quality. That cloth is made in my own province, and I have seen other descriptions of woollens manufactured here ruling at prices lower than they could be imported for." As an instance of the competition which took place between rival manufacturers an Opposition organ stated last summer that a merchant had purchased some 2,000 pieces of woollen goods from the manufacturers at about 30 per cent. less than ever before. This declaration shows that in process of time certain classes of goods will be produced and sold just as cheaply as they could be imported. Take the question of calico—this is a material in universal use by the women of this country, rich and poor. Well, we only raised the duty on this a cent or two; we raised it from 17 to 20 per cent. One of the papers, in attacking me, says, "Mr. Tilley knows very well that is so much a yard and so much per dress." Well, every one knows also that calico is a print, and the great cost is in the design and the pattern, and you must have a great quantity struck off from one pattern to make it pay. We have not the appliances for producing this class of goods, so we only put a small additional duty on them; but the rich man and the rich man's wife must pay for her silks and satins 30 per cent., instead of 17½ per cent., as under the old tariff. (Applause.)

But let me say this, that on the whole, everything that has transpired since the 13th March, 1879, has given ample evidence to prove that this policy is going to be a success.

Sir LEONARD then touched upon the Pacific Railway, the expenditures, and one or two other matters and after an eloquent peroration took his seat amidst immense cheering.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Buck's stocking factory at East Farnham is doing a lively business.

Waterloo, Quebec, has organized a company for the supply of water to the village.

The first steamboat ran the Lachine Rapids on the 19th August, 1840, just 40 years ago.

The Coaticook cotton factory is receiving additional machinery and is building a large warehouse.

Mr. W. B. Hutchinson, formerly of Aurora, has been nominated as State Senator for Laporte county, Indiana.

Cholera infantum has caused a great many deaths in Truro and vicinity this summer. Some cases have been reported in Moncton, N.B.

Mr. John Brown found the antler of a moose in the Saugeen river, near to Walkerton, three feet six inches in length. It had seven prongs averaging twelve inches in length.

Diphtheria is in Upper Economy, N. B. Two children of Mr. James L. Moore were attacked eight or ten days ago, and one has since died.

The carding mills of Smith Bros., of Dresden, were entered by burglars on Saturday night, and three hundred pounds of fleece wool stolen.

A reward of $500 has been offered by the people of Annapolis for such information as will lead to the conviction of the party or parties who started the recent disastrous fire in that town.

The weevil has appeared in the wheat in Pictou county, N.S., but will not do much damage. The Summerside *Progress* believes that the damage from weevil in Prince county will not be serious.

We learn from the Perth *Courier* that Messrs. Meighen Bros., of Perth, up to the 1st of this month, have shipped altogether about 48 tons of cheese. Over one-half was shipped to England direct.

Mr. Thomas Moran has men engaged preparing the ground for a brick yard a few miles east of Nelsonville, Manitoba. Several brick buildings, among them two large churches, are contemplated.

Three young men, Charlie, Alfred, and Thomas Stewart, of the township of Haldimand, recently cut and bound eight and a half acres of heavy spring wheat, yielding 2,500 sheaves, in six hours.

An eight-year-old son of Mr. George Cameron, 1st con. of Bayham, cut twenty acres of hay and thirty acres of grain with a reaper this season. The work devolved on the boy owing to the illness of his father.

A Hope township farmer has been mulcted —this time by a wire fence agent. He thought he was signing a duplicate order when it turned out to be a note for a hundred dollars, which is now in the hands of a money shaver.

Mr. William McCooney was a passenger by the Corinthian from Glasgow yesterday *en route* for Moncton, N.B., where he goes to take charge of the new sugar refinery which is rapidly being finished.—*Halifax Chronicle.*

It is now understood, says the Stanstead *Journal*, that Messrs. McLeish & Wright, of Melbourne, spool manufacturers, and A. R. Sanborn & Co., of Norway, Maine, have contracted with J. B. Fregeau, of Beebe Plain, for mill room and power.

The walls of the eight storey section of the sugar refinery have now reached seven storeys. The walls of the other sections of the building, which are lower, are finished. A good deal of machinery, including six filters, is on the ground.—*Moncton Times.*

The Mayor of Sherbrooke has received a letter from the Minister of Public Works informing him that it has been decided to purchase the old Eastern townships Bank property, with the lot adjoining the same, owned by Mrs. Rankin, for the new custom house.

On Saturday afternoon while an aged unmarried woman, a sister of Mr. Robert J. Graham, of Cariboo, Pictou, was engaged building a load of hay at that place, the horse started and she fell to the ground, receiving such injuries as resulted in her death four hours afterwards.

Another pest has made its appearance in the potato patches in the neighbourhood of Eganville, in the shape of a white worm about an inch and a half long, and proves very destructive to the potato stalks. The farmers in that locality had better try and turn them toward the river.

Mr. R. Jones, of the township of Logan, has purchased 200 acres of the Cull estate for $9,000, and Mr. John Linton has purchased 200 on the concession opposite for $8,000. These farms are considered cheap. They are situated upon the 6th and 7th concessions, three miles and a quarter from the gravel road.

Mr. John Warren, an old and much-respected resident of Elma township, died on Tuesday morning of last week from the effects of an accident which befel him on Monday last, while on his way to Carthage. As he was approaching that village his horse ran away, throwing him out of his vehicle, and fracturing his spine.

If the Collingwood Town Council don't become famous it won't be the fault of the *Messenger*. Last week it heads the report of their proceedings: "The Local Bedlam in Bloom!" "Wild Scenes of Disorder!" "The Family Pass License System and How it Works." "West Ward Robbed of its Drainage Fund!" "The Corporation Boys Frisky and the Law Kicked into the Gutter."

An old resident of Rockton has passed away in the person of Mr. Samuel Kernighan, father of Mr. Andrew Kernighan of the same place. Deceased was a native of Ireland, County Down. He came to Canada in '37, and was in the rebellion of that year. He first settled some 43 years ago on the farm on which he died, after a single day's sickness.

A NEW APPLE.—Messrs. George Smith & Sons, Brantford township, have succeeded in adding a most valuable apple to the already long list. It is a seedling, selected from over 12,000, and for tenderness and excellency of beauty, beauty of form and colour, cannot be surpassed. It will be seen in Hamilton at the Provincial Exhibition.

On Friday last Thomas Rice died at his residence on Sandwich street. He was born on the 18th June, 1818, in the county of Devon, England. He, with his family, left Plymouth for this country in 1857, and had been in business in Windsor as a cabinet-maker and undertaker from that time till the last few years of his life. He leaves a widow and four sons.

Within the limits of the town of Pictou stands a tree measuring in circumference 14 feet 6 inches. This tropic-like specimen of nature's handiwork is one of that fine row of willows shading the Beaches road, one of our local attractions always eliciting the admiration of visitors. The tree was planted in 1808, and still flourishes in its pristine vigour.—*Standard.*

On the farm of Mr. Duncan, in Masham Township, Gatineau District, is a monster rocking stone. They are very scarce, and considered a great curiosity. There is one in Ireland, and people travel many miles to see it. The one in Masham weighs six or seven tons, and it is the only boulder around the locality. It sits in a sort of saucer rock, and has a swing of seven or eight inches.

A Sackville, N.B., correspondent writes:—"I am sorry to have to report that several fields of potatoes in Sackville are struck with the blight. Some fields of wheat, too, are injured with the weevil, and not a few are more or less damaged by rust; but upon the whole we are in hopes that we shall have average crops in everything but hay; that is light, both in English and broadleaf."

Rev. Thomas B. Brown and wife, of East Nissouri, celebrated their fiftieth wedding-day in an appropriate and pleasant manner, on the 9th inst. There were present about 200 relatives, friends, and invited guests. Among the relatives were ten children, and fifty grandchildren. Among the invited guests were, Revds. Bishop Carman, D.D., E. Lounsbury, O. G. Collamore, J. Vanwyck, B. B. Rogers, J. B. Cutter, C. M. Thompson, H. A. Cook, T. Graham, J. Bloodsworth, and R. Hall, and other prominent men from different parts of the county of Oxford.

The Orangeville *Sun* announces that Mr. E. S. Armstrong, of Paris, and Mr. J. Stevenson, of St. Catharines, are preparing to erect additions to the old foundry, near the Credit Valley Railway Station, and expect to have a woollen factory in full blast this fall. At first they will employ about twelve hands, but the number will be increased as the business is extended.

Salmon are reported plenty in the upper waters of the Kennebecasis. It is to be regretted that notwithstanding the law forbidding the use of spears these unlawful weapons are still used by some unscrupulous parties in the vicinity. It is also reported that nets are used during the close season, and so set as to render it impossible for the fish to pass them on their way to the spawning grounds.

Patrick McCourt, Esq., who for some time past had been in ill-health, died in this city yesterday morning, aged 88 years, 61 of which he spent in this province. He was a native of county Armagh, Ireland. To his generous charity the erection of St. Patrick's Industrial School, recently opened, was almost wholly due, while for years he gave liberally in aid of charitable objects.—*St. John Sun.*

A delegation is now upon a visit to St. Thomas from the Erie and Lake Shore railways, with the object of instituting a division of the Railway Conductors' Association. The deputation consists of Messrs. W. Jackmann, S. W. Bunce, and W. Browne, of Buffalo; and the encouragement they have already received warrants the assertion that there is every prospect of an influential division being formed there.

The Oakville *Express*, alluding to the fellow Ansley, who recently beat the proprietors of the Dominion hotel, Hamilton, and the Elgin house, Dundas, says:—This is the same man who fleeced one of our hotel-keepers out of about $50 of a board bill, and left scores of others to lament his untimely departure last spring. Hotelkeepers in other parts of the country should be on the lookout for Ansley.

Horse buyers are pushing a thriving business in the county of Wellington at present. Since last October S. B. Keppling, of Lancaster, Pa., has exported upwards of 400 horses from Guelph, all of which were purchased in the county. On Thursday he shipped a car-load, comprising fourteen animals. They are of the heavy draught class, and were selected from the best stock in that district, the buyer paying good prices for them.

At the last meeting of the Woodstock Town Council, the following resolution was passed: Moved by Coun. Boyer, seconded by Coun. Graham, and unanimously *Resolved*, That the Council exempt from taxes, for the period of ten years, the property of any individual or company, used in the introduction and operation of any industry, amounting to $25,000 and upwards, not at present existing in the town; and that the Council will encourage in every proper manner those who introduce capital for such a purpose.

It will be remembered, says the Guelph *Mercury*, that after it had been decided that the City Council was obliged to refund taxes illegally collected from Mr. C. E. Romaine while he was in the Civil Service employ, other officers of the Civil Service staff also petitioned to have taxes refunded which had been collected from them. The Council being left no choice in the matter, Monday night adopted a recommendation of the Finance Committee to refund the taxes.

A sudden and mysterious blight has affected the potato crop in East Nissouri during the past few days. Plants that were to all appearance healthy and vigorous have in a few days withered and died, while the bulbs are still tender and not fully matured. The explanation probably is that the plants have been injured with atmospheric influence, such as the absorption of some poison from the heavy dews by the leaves. The potatoes have not shown any serious signs of decay as yet, but what the result will be remains to be seen.

It is evident that the Coaticook beet-root sugar company is quite in earnest in its efforts to be the pioneer company of this province, and it is very probable that it will commence operations contemporaneously with the Farnham corporation. Mr. Lomer, the projector of the former company, pronounces the beets growing about Stanstead county to be superior to the European sugar beets; but in order to attain the greatest possible perfection, the directors propose offering a series of valuable prizes, ranging from $200 downwards, to those growing the sweetest beets.

The work on the new elevator at Port Hope is proceeding with satisfactory speed. There will be forty-two piers, on which the structure will rest. There has to be ten feet of excavation before the rock is reached. Seven of the piers are already finished, and a large number of the holes are excavated. It is expected that the stone work will be completed within a week. From forty to fifty men are at work at the present time. The stone for the caps of the piers will be brought from the Waubaushene quarry. Forty days is the time within which the company expect to have the erection completed. The elevator will have a capacity of 104,000 bushels, and facilities for loading six cars at a time.

The Thunder Bay *Sentinel* says:—Up to the end of last week, 27 barrels of rich ore have been taken from this mine since the new strike, which now awaits shipment to the smelting works of the Silver Islet Mining Company, at Wyandotte, Michigan. Owing to the position of the level in which the new discovery has been made, it is difficult to push the work to any extent. The point at which the silver was first struck is 80-feet from the shaft along the 960 foot level, and as no levels have been run for a distance of 400 feet above it, the intention now is to run a drift at the height of 100 feet above the 960 foot level, in order to sink a winze at a distance of about 80 feet from the shaft. The operation will be required on both sides of the shaft, as silver was found at two points, distance 160 feet from each other, the shaft being in the centre.

Down in Norfolk county, near Middleton Centre, a large tract of land, over one thousand acres, is growing rank with black thimble-berries. During the past fortnight this usually deserted and otherwise barren waste of sand has been a lively spot. It is estimated that not less than a thousand people were there each day, busily engaged in gathering in the harvest of fruit. Several camps are in use, a grocery has been erected, and a dancing hall allows the youth and beauty to glide around in the mazy dance to the inspiring strains of yo country fiddler, after the toils of the day are over. The berries are sold on the spot to dealers at forty cents per pailful. Being very plentiful and large, very fair wages can be thus earned during the short season.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Grange Co-operative Company was held in the Town Hall, Napanee, on Saturday last, when it was decided to close up the business and place the company in liquidation. The stock on hand is to be offered at cost for thirty days, when the balance will be removed to Toronto, where a wareroom will be opened for the supplying of the Grangers with goods. The business will be confined entirely to a wholesale trade, it being found that the retail department does not pay. Toronto being the centre of commerce for the province, and an excellent distributing point, and first also centrally located for the Order, it is expected that the change will be advantageous.—*Napanee Beaver.*

On Tuesday morning last, an old man of this town named Abraham Renaud met with a sudden and painful death. He was fishing from an old canoe near the railway drawbridge, and was attempting to move his little craft up through the draw as a large canal boat unexpectedly came down close beside him. In his efforts to get out of the way he crowded his canoe in between the barge and the timbers of the bridge, and without any warning, and before any one was scarcely aware of the fact, the unfortunate old man and his shell were crushed between barge and bridge. Deceased was rescued as soon as possible, but he received internal injuries about the head, from which he died within three hours. Renaud had been an inmate of the Grey Nunnery since its opening here twelve years ago, and naturally the good sisters were terribly shocked at the terrible death of the old man, who tried so faithfully to reciprocate the kindness he received from his benefactors. The Rev. Mr. Rouleau attended deceased in his last moments.—*St. John (Que.) News.*

It will be learned, with widespread regret, that Mr. I. Brock Burwell, of Caradoc, died at his residence on Tuesday, after a very brief illness. He was a son of the late Col. Adam Burwell, and inherited from his father a feeling of true loyalty for the British constitution. He was born in Bertie, in 1813, and in 1839, a year after his marriage, he served as an ensign in Col. Talbot's First Middlesex Militia, at Amherstburg and other places during the two fretful years that followed the rebellion. He had always been an agriculturist, and owned 1,000 acres of finely cultivated land in Caradoc at the time of his death. He sat in the township Council for twelve years as councillor and deputy-reeve, and was highly respected for his upright character and generous hospitality. It may be mentioned in this connection, that when the Burwell Memorial church was being built near his residence, at the direction of Col. Malhon Burwell, who left 200 acres of land for that purpose at his death, he generously supplemented this gift by a donation of $1,500. His father surveyed the town plot of London, and in 1835 sat as the first representative of the village in the Provincial Assembly. Deceased leaves a wife, six sons and two daughters, to mourn his loss.—*St. Thomas Times.*

AMERICAN NOTES.

The Pennsylvania road is fitting up some of its passenger engines with sprinklers to lay the dust.

The farmers of Northern Texas may be obliged to employ Chinese labourers to gather the cotton crop.

From 1874 to 1880 Chicago had 139 murders, 22 of them occurring on July days, and only seven in February.

The Utica *Herald* reports "faded pollywogs" and "sections of dead wrigglers" in Utica drinking water.

The Chicago *Spiritual Journal* explains that Tanner did not really fast. Impalpable spirits fed him imperceptible food.

A little Rochester boy said, "Let's play butcher," and carried out the suggestion by chopping off one of his companion's toes.

An Ohio man, on his return from a visit east, described the taste of the clam as anywhere between pickled pigs' feet and lemon pie.

A Pittsburg man jumped from a bridge 40 feet, receiving fatal injuries, rather than meet his wife while he was walking with another woman.

A Rochester boy while carelessly rapping the cap of a metallic shot gun cartridge upon his teeth, exploded it, and his face was badly lacerated.

"Yo! heave, ho!" says little Dobson, as he gets his "schooner" well in hand and bails it—Price five cents.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

It is stated that during the scandalous sale of diplomas which has recently been put a stop to in Philadelphia, the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon an infant.

A man recently from Leadville says there are not less than 600 well educated and refined young men in that city who are literally begging bread from door to door.

John Stillman, of Syracuse, ended a debauch by shooting himself dead with a pistol. As he placed the pistol to his head to shoot, he said, "I'll show you some fun."

A physician in Pierce County, Wisconsin, hired two pugilists to accompany him on a collection tour, and every man who could pay, but wouldn't, was soundly whipped.

The bathing suit worn by the boys along the river front fits well and is very simple and inexpensive. It consists of a wad of cotton in each ear.—*Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.*

Potato-bugs took possession of a Sandoval (Ill.) church the other Sunday evening, swarming in at the doors and windows, and, amid the screams of women, the services were suddenly closed.

There is quite a trade at Morgan City, La., in green alligator hides. Several men are kept busy all the time shooting alligators and skinning them. The hides are packed in boxes and shipped north.

A Milwaukee sensation is the finding of the dead body of a man in the back yard of a residence in one of the most fashionable quarters of the city, where it had evidently lain for more than a week.

"Brick" Pomeroy, besides running a Colorado mine and a Denver paper in the great west, has started a brickyard at Denver, which purposes to turn out a quarter of a million of bricks daily.

An exchange says:—"Mr. Mackey, the Nevada bonanza king, has sailed for Paris; his income is $25 per minute. We should think the craft he goes on would sink before completing the voyage."

A number of the members of the various coloured churches of Richmond, Va., have been summoned to show cause why they should not be expelled for attending the "Pinafore" performances.

The far-reaching influence of Chicago's provision trade was shown by the recent sale of 1,000 boxes of cut meats, on a Bordeaux order, by a prominent operator, who had sold 700 boxes to go to Copenhagen the week before.

A Nebraska Indian contrived to swallow a lot of dynamite, and now he can stand around the corners and call a white man anything he chooses without being kicked for his insolence. They're shy of jarring him even.

The press of San Francisco is calling for the introduction of the study of Spanish in the city schools, because of the necessities of the growing trade between the Pacific coast of the United States, Mexico and Central and South America.

Dr. Glen, who owns and farms 60,000 acres in California, sent eight ships loaded with last year's wheat of his own raising to Europe, and is so pleased with the results of dispensing with intermediaries that he will do the same with this year's wheat.

The newspapers of New Orleans are seriously discussing the advisability of lynch law for that city. Although they condemn such a course, they say that the lawless element is far more powerful than the police, and they question that must be done about it.

The hop culture is increasing rapidly. In 1839 there were only 6,193 bales of hops produced in the United States; in 1859 the amount had advanced to 55,055 bales, and in 1879 the hop harvest was 110,000 bales. The yield this year will be about 125,000 bales.

Theodore Williams, coloured, of Baltimore, fell on a pile of bricks from a height of forty feet, near the corner of Sharp and German streets. Williams fortunately fell on his head. He walked smilingly away. The builder loses three bricks, broken all to pieces. No insurance.

The blue ribbon clubs and the Tippecanoe county fair association at Lafayette, Ind., are at loggerheads. The fair association has voted to allow beer selling on the grounds. The blue ribbon people are circulating pledges to stay away from the fair, and there is now a lively war.

Elam Wester, a young farmer of Nash county, N.C., while acting as best man at a runaway wedding, was shot dead by the enraged father of the bride. The newly-made husband fled to the woods, leaving his newly-made bride to the mercies of the father, who carried her home.

The Hartford *Courant* has just got settled in a handsome new building of its own. The paper was established by Thomas Green, who issued the first number October 29th, 1764. For 116 years the work that he began has gone on. It is the oldest newspaper of continuous publication in the United States.

Chicago has a new industry, a hospital for diseased and orphan birds. Mrs. A. F. Moir is the chief physician and matron of the institution, and is also head-nurse and instructor-in-chief to young birds. There are medical, surgical, and obstetric wards, an asylum for the blind, and an orphan department.

The new port of Guyamas, the Mexican terminus of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe road on the Pacific coast, is all aboom with bustling preparations for the great changes so close at hand. Property has advanced 300 per cent., and hundreds of Italians are grading the roadways, depots, and wharves.

Lack of cars and locomotives is now the complaint with most western roads. The shops are crowded with orders for new equipment, some roads are leasing locomotives and cars from others, passenger engines are pressed into the freight service, and machinery is compelled to do double duty.—*Chicago Railway Age.*

Mr. Robertson, of Pittsburg, Pa., who successfully used petroleum in a smelting furnace at Middlesex, Pa., is now introducing a new oil fuel box into a locomotive of the Baltimore and Ohio road. The oil will be kept in a storage tank, and will run through a small pipe into the heater, where it will be atomized by a current of hot air.

A little bootblack picked up a cigar stump in front of a Galveston hotel, and after examining it for a moment, said mournfully to a comrade:—"I say, Bill, I believe we are going to be quarantined this year, and everything is going to be dear!" "What makes you think so?" "Just see how little the cigar stumps are already."

About half-past seven on Tuesday evening, a small straw hat and a little pail were noticed floating on the river near the seed house dock, Cape Vincent, N. Y. Upon inquiry it was learned that Charlie Philips, six years old, had been missing. In a very few moments the body was found in about four feet of water, and was carried home.

Miss "Tillie" Mateer, aged 18 years, was walking with a gentleman near Mount Joy, Pa., when a spark from the latter's cigar set fire to her dress, and she, becoming alarmed, started to run. A gentleman who was driving towards her jumped out of his carriage and wrapped a blanket around her, but she was so badly burned that she died shortly afterward.

Lark Edwards, a drunkard, boasted in a bar-room at Somerset, Ohio, that he had murdered a man eighteen years before. He described the exact spot where he had buried the body. He was a notorious liar, and nobody believed his story; but soon afterward human bones were unearthed at the spot he had indicated. He has been arrested, and there is evidence enough to probably convict him.

Indianapolis had a sight at a meteor as large as a dinner-plate the other night, which passed so slowly over the city that it was visible for ten minutes. Its approach caused a flash of light almost dazzling in its intense brightness, and its disappearance was followed by the rumbling detonations of an explosion, like the dim echoes of far-off cannonading, and it is thought that the meteor must have fallen near the city.

At Oakland, Cal., on Sunday night, John Kelher, with his wife and a neighbour, Mrs. King, indulged in a drunken carousal, and set the house on fire. Two of his children, Eugene and Annie, aged two and five years, were burned to cinders, and James, aged four, was burned fatally. Mrs. Kelher will probably die from her injuries. Mrs. King was badly scorched. Kelher was slightly hurt.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Clifford, of Ugbrooke Park, Chudleigh, died on the 5th inst., after a lingering illness. He is succeeded by his son, the Hon. Lewis Henry Hugh.

An association for the removal of Bishops from the House of Lords has been formed in consequence of the action of the majority of the Bishops on the Burials bill. A clergyman is the chairman.

At North Nibley, Gloucestershire, on Friday, a labourer, his wife, and four children were poisoned by eating stale shrimps. The labourer died, and the woman and the children are ill and in a very dangerous state.

A young man named Murgatroyd has died in Leeds from injuries sustained while riding a bicycle. The deceased was a member of a bicycle club, and while riding on his machine in front of a vehicle he fell off, and the wheels of the carriage passed over him.

Sir Anthony Musgrave, in his annual report, which appears in the Jamaica Blue Book, just published, says that "Jamaica is no longer dependent for her existence or the maintenance of her public institutions upon the fortunes of the sugar estates." Out of a population of 540,000, not more than 30,000 are employed on the sugar plantations.

Six prisons—namely Bath, Southwell, Bury St. Edmunds, Wisbeach, Beverley, and Mold —which had been closed under the operation of the Prisons Act, were sold by auction on the 4th inst. by Messrs. Fox & Bousfield, at Tokenhouse-yard. The six lots produced a total of £17,500.

Recently three young bears arrived at Donegal Quay, Ireland, by the Fleetwood steamer Duke of Connaught. They have been sent home by His Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, British Ambassador to the Court at St. Petersburg, and were enclosed in a very substantial wooden case, which was carried in the forward part of the ship.

Two boating accidents are reported from Ireland. In one case a boatman named Kilbride, and two young farmers, named Reilly and Drinan, were drowned at Kinsale while crossing the river in a ferryboat. It is said all three were under the influence of drink at the time. In the other case, Mr. Robert Smith, accountant at the Ulster Bank, Ennis, was drowned at Clonroad by the upsetting of a pleasure boat.

Archdeacon Denison contends in the London *Guardian* that the primary and governing mischief of our time is indifferentism in religion, and this indifferentism is the illegitimate child of "civil and religious liberty," begotten of the contempt of a primary principle of the Christian life as revealed in Holy Scripture, viz.:—The "authority of the Church in controversies of faith."

The Mayor of Newport, Monmouthshire, states that the total subscriptions to the Risca Explosion Relief Fund promised so far do not exceed £7,000. There are 302 widows, children, and others dependent to be provided for, and it is computed that a payment of only 5s. per week to each widow, with allowances of from 1s. to 2s. per week for every child, will necessitate the raising of at least £18,000.

The cheapest recent Parliamentary election in Great Britain was that of Mr. J. Brinton, M.P., at his second election for Kidderminster (after his acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds, for reasons explained at the time), and the total amount is £26 17s. 6d. The items are:—Returning officer and town clerk's fee, £14 13s. 6d.; printing, £11 4s.; bill posting, £1. At the general election Mr. Brinton's expenses amounted to $1,300.

The Byron Memorial Committee has voted a sum of money for placing a slab with a wreath of immortelles over the poet's grave at Hucknall, England. The stone is to be a piece of that sent over by the Greek Government for the pedestal of the statue lately placed in Hyde Park. It is said that the King of the Hellenes takes the greatest interest in the Byron statue, and that every letter on the subject has been submitted to him.

The extraordinary success of Scotch herring-fishing has, a correspondent telegraphs, caused a melancholy disaster. A fishing-boat belonging to Gamrie had so large a take of fish on the morning of the 3rd inst. that she sank, and her crew of six hands were drowned. The occurrence took place off Rose Hearty. A few days ago, at Wick, as much as £700 was paid to two boats for their fish. Curers are getting more fish than they want.

On Saturday, the 31st ult., the Clerk of the Peace at Preston received information of another outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia, on the premises of Mr. Robert Hill, Carr Hill Farm, among his remaining herd of 79 cattle, two more of the animals having been slaughtered by order of the local authority. Swine disease (typhoid fever) has broken out on the premises of Mr. Robert Spraggon and Mr. James Lord, Bacup, and at each place one animal has been killed.

London *Echo*:—"The use of steel for marine boilers has of late increased rapidly; but, if the latest news from the Clyde is trustworthy, the Board of Trade will need to be very cautious in sanctioning its employment, for it is reported that the steel boilers for the Czar's yacht Livadia have failed under the test, and have all been condemned. Some eminent marine engineers refuse to use it, but several new passenger steamers have been fitted with boilers of steel, and a grave responsibility has been incurred by their owners."

When the Prince of Wales came in view, at the head of the brigade of Life Guards, at the recent review before the Queen in Windsor Park, wearing, for the first time, the uniform, with helmet and cuirass all complete, and bearing on his breast the full blue ribbon of the Garter, such a joyous shout of welcome arose as could not have been heard from other throats than those of Britishers. The Queen's eye brightened exceedingly at this display of enthusiasm, in which she herself seemed to join, and she left the ground with a beaming look of satisfaction.

During the year 1879, according to the Board of Trade report, 1,032 persons were killed on the railways of the United Kingdom, and 3,513 were injured. Of the killed 160 were passengers, 452 were railway servants, and 420 trespassers, suicides, and persons using level crossings. The injured were divided under these three heads, in the following proportions:—1,307, 1,951, and 255. It is gratifying to note that, setting aside the Tay Bridge disaster, the proportion of passengers killed is less than in any year on record.

On a recent night, as three young lads were walking on the top of the cliffs at Troupheed, near Macduff, a seagull alighted a short distance in front of them. One of the lads, Walter Paterson, aged seventeen years, sprung forward and attempted to catch the gull. In doing so his foot lighted on a projecting stone, which gave way, and he was hurled over a precipice from a height of 350 feet. He was dashed to pieces. His remains were gathered together and conveyed to Macduff in the course of the evening.

A colliery explosion, resulting in the immediate death of eight men and serious injuries, which were expected to prove fatal, to one man, occurred at the Benham colliery, near Wrexham, on the night of the 3rd inst. A "blower" of gas having become ignited, after the firing of a shot, the men then in the pit were called up, and the manager, with four firemen and four colliers, descended to extinguish the fire. Some time after their descent an explosion occurred, and when it became possible to explore the mine all were found dead, with the exception of a man named Valentine.

Professor Mommsen has written to Professor Nettleship, of Oxford, gratefully declining the proposed subscription to replace his library, which was recently destroyed by fire, and stating that he was, perhaps not fully, but very fairly insured, and the restitution of his loss, as far as it is possible, is in a fair way. Several valuable manuscripts which were confided to his care, and which have perished, and his own collections of thirty years' standing can never be replaced. The materials prepared for his great epigraphical work are, however, preserved, though heavily damaged.

A meeting of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution was held on Thursday, the 5th inst., at John street, Adelphi, Mr. Chapman in the chair. Rewards were granted to the crews of different lifeboats for recent services; also to the crews of shore boats for saving life from wrecks on our coast, and payments amounting to £3,600 were made on different lifeboat establishments. Amongst the contributions recently received were £1,000 from Mrs. Townsend, through the Manchester branch of the institution, to defray the cost of the Charles and Ann, new lifeboat, for Saltburn; and £100 from the Ancient Order of Foresters.

Canon Duckworth has got himself and another clergyman into an odd snarl. Not long ago he fell very ill, resigned his living at St. John's Wood and talked of resigning his canonry at Westminster, and went abroad, after preaching his farewell sermon, for some years of Continental travel. Lord Beaconsfield presented the Rev. Dr. Samuel Flood, of St. Matthew's, Leeds, to the living the Canon had resigned, and Dr. Flood gave up his own living, when suddenly the Canon reappeared and insisted on keeping the place, resting his case on a technical defect in the letter of resignation. The subject will come up in Parliament.

At the Leeds Assizes Henry Blakes, 35, currier, was charged with the wilful murder of his wife at Skipton on the 2nd May. The story of the crime briefly told was this, that the deceased was a worthless and dissipated woman, and the prisoner a sober, industrious workman. Goaded to desperation by her conduct, he struck her a violent blow, and subsequently strangled her. He afterwards wrote a touching letter, imploring his friends to save his children from the workhouse, and concluding with these words:—"My heart is bursting at seeing them." He was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude.

At the Chester assizes, Thomas Edwards, farmer, of Towyn, Merioneth, claimed from the Pembroke and Tenby railway £1,000 for injuries sustained by his wife on the Company's line through negligence. Mrs. Edwards took a ticket from Tenby to Carmarthen, and while shunting operations were proceeding at Whitland the carriage she sat in was violently struck, and she was pitched across it and sustained serious injuries. She is now entirely prostrate; the muscles of her body are unstrung, and her memory is impaired. The Company admitted negligence, and the only question was the amount of damages. The jury awarded the plaintiff £850.

Mr. Spurgeon was invited to attend the session of the Wesleyan Conference in London a few days ago, and on appearing received a hearty welcome. He said that if any denominations had a grip of truth he believed they were the Wesleyans and the Baptists. He belonged to the "know-nothings," for he was determined to know nothing among men save Jesus, and Him crucified. Their business was to believe the word of God and to preach it. He was old-fashioned enough to believe not only in the Bible but in its verbal inspiration. He believed God had chosen the best words in which the Bible might be written. But in these days there was no sure ground for some people; they allowed one doctrine after another to slip away from them.

At a meeting of the Stockport Board of Guardians in England a few days ago attention was drawn to the practice of giving relief indiscriminately to tramps. Two instances which had just come under notice were mentioned. One was a meeting of two women who were overheard by a lady. One said, "How much has thee got to-day?" The other said, "Fifteen shillings, after a good deal of rambling about. How much has thee got?" "Five shillings, but I have not been about much." Another case was that of a man who stood on one of the bridges in the borough, and then entered a public house, had some drink, and got his copper changed for silver to the extent of 7s. 6d., and boasted that within two hours he had collected that amount.

Regardless of the fact that Erin's cup of misery is already filled to overflowing, St. Pancras barmaids have been throwing in some more drops of bitters. The new grievance is ventilated in a letter to the *Times* by Mr. Peter Sheridan, through whom has been offered insult to Ireland and injustice to her institutions. Mr. Sheridan, who subscribed himself "A Dublin merchant for 45 years," relates that he tendered a £3 note of the Bank of Ireland in the restaurant at St. Pancras station. To his indignation the note was refused by the young ladies behind the bar, who only recognize Bank of England paper. The Dublin merchant states that he will "henceforward refuse any payment tendered in Bank of England notes, and would recommend every man, woman, and child in Ireland to do likewise."

A very grand head is Gambetta's, says a writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The lines are ample, and express power at its ease. About the temples and over the eyes the development of the forehead is abnormal. Gambetta's superiority is not of a kind to awake jealousy. It is very manifest; but it is so unalloyed with egotism, and it is so softened by good-fellowship, that a man of talent, who feels small in the presence of the great tribune, does not for that feel humiliated. Gambetta enjoys companionship more than "society," as "society" is understood in our time. He likes clever women if they are unaffected, and he does not believe a woman's conversation can charm a man of intellect unless it is the outcome of much study, observation, and long-sustained mental efforts. The professional beauty would be nothing to him unless her loveliness were lighted up by wit.

At the Warwick assizes, before Mr. Justice Field, James Daniel Haywood, 58 years of age, an unqualified medical practitioner, was found guilty of the wilful murder of Sarah Roper, a single woman, residing in Livery street, Birmingham, by performing an illegal operation for the purpose of procuring abortion, but which resulted in death a few weeks afterwards. In summing up the case his lordship told the jury that the prisoner was guilty of murder or nothing, but notwithstanding this, the jury, after three-quarters of an hour's deliberation, said they had agreed upon a verdict of manslaughter. The learned judge declined to accept the verdict, saying that he previously told them distinctly that the prisoner was guilty of murder or nothing. After again retiring, the jury found the prisoner guilty of murder with a strong recommendation to mercy.

The Master of the Rolls at London has been hearing a curious case. The Protestant Dean of Ardagh is a bankrupt, and a firm of bankers, as equitable mortgagees, claimed to have charges on the right of presentation to the rectory of Presteign, Radnor, for nearly £7,000, money advanced him to buy the advowson. Its great value was owing to the fact that when it was sold the rector was an old man aged eighty. He had since died, and the Dean had appointed himself to Presteign, and he being more robust than the old gentleman the securities were much less valuable than they formerly were. If the Dean were now to die the Bishop might appoint a young man, and then the value of the advowson would be less than one-third. The living was worth £1,600 a year, or, deducting the expense of a curate, £1,200 a year. The Master of the Rolls said he would look into the authorities before making an order on the subject.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CANADIAN.

The Elora High School is being vigorously cracked up by the local paper, which gives the list of "passed" candidates, which is certainly very creditable to the school.

Mr. Briden, B.A., of Bath, has been appointed assistant High School master in Picton. He is a graduate of Queen's College, having been both prizeman and medallist.

The trustees of the Seaforth High School have secured the services of Mr. L. Harston, B.A. of Toronto University, in the place of Mr. Morgan, resigned. This is, we believe, a good appointment.

A paper in the west comes down on Sunday School and other picnics, on the ground that these follies draw away the pupils and disorganize the schools for nearly a month beyond the 1st September. No doubt the editor has seen sad experience of picnics, or he would never talk like this.

The Welland School Board has had ten applications for the position of third assistant, and four for second, the latter being required to hold Normal School certificates. The Board by some mistake engaged two teachers for one post, but got gracefully out of the difficulty by giving one of them another position.

A Canadian lady, daughter of Mr. George Hislop, of Waterloo, has lately passed a very creditable three years' course as a student in Hahnemann Homœopathic College in Chicago, and is now a regularly qualified practitioner, with a "course record" for successful diagnosis and treatment such as falls to the lot of few students. She will return to the United States to practise her profession. Miss Hislop is the second Canadian who has taken a similar medical course in the United States.

The Guelph Separate School Board, at its last meeting, considered the report of the School Management Committee. The school will be divided into three departments, junior, middle, and collegiate. These departments will comprise eight classes, to be taught by five teachers. The study of French and German will be obligatory in the collegiate department, but these languages, as well as drawing, will be optional in the other departments. Weekly reviews will be held, and it is recommended that the Board appoint a committee to attend, and report the advancement made.

The arbitration on the equalization of assessments in union school sections, between the townships of Barton, Glanford, and Ancaster, was held the other day at Hamilton. The referees were Messrs. J. Hislop, for Ancaster; Mr. R. D. Bensley, for Barton; Mr. T. Choate, for Glanford; and Mr. J. H. Smith, P. S. inspector. The equalized basis of assessment in union section No. 3 is: Barton portion twenty per cent; Glanford portion fifty-three per cent; and Ancaster forty-seven per cent. In union section No. 6, the Barton portion is declared eleven per cent; and the Glanford portion ninety-eight per cent.

In the report of Inspector Buchan on his visit to the Separate Schools at Lindsay, he says, "The accommodations for the convent are excellent and those for the boys are good." He also says, in speaking of the convent, "This institution is in its usual satisfactory state." The boys' school has improved very much under Mr. White, and is now in a very much better state than ever before. In a previous report, Mr. Buchan states that "the class-rooms in the Lindsay Convent are the best in Ontario." This year the Lindsay Convent and Separate School have passed nine out of fifteen candidates for third-class teachers' certificates, and have nine second-class to hear from. This report places Lindsay Separate School in advance of those in the other towns of Ontario, and must be exceedingly gratifying to the Rev. Father Stafford.

Some journals are discussing the following questions for the improvement of the county Model Schools:—1. That the principals of Model Schools should be holders of first-class certificates. 2. That the Legislative grant be not less than $200 per annum, and that an equivalent be raised by the county councils, either by making a grant for that purpose, or by imposing a rate on the teachers in training not exceeding $10 per term. 3. That in the case of cities, the boards of education be invested with the same powers as county councils in regard to the imposition of fees. 4. That the Model School terms begin on the first of September and end on the thirtieth of November; and that during that time the head masters have assistants, and that not more than five qualified candidates occupy each room used for Model School purposes. These are the more important points urged.

The Court of Queen's Bench *in re* McAlpine and the Corporation of Euphemia, 45, B., 199, has decided some points with reference to the dissolving of union school sections. A by-law was passed dissolving a union school section, and an application was made to quash it on several grounds, some of them merely technical, but chiefly because, as was alleged, the petition to the Council, and upon which the by-law was passed, was not signed by the requisite number of assessed freeholders and householders of one of the sections as required by the School Act. Two assessment rolls were produced, the one by the applicant and the other by the Council. The latter was the one on which the Council acted, and as it was properly verified and the other not, the Court took it into consideration. Looking at that list, the petition was signed by twenty out of the thirty-nine names upon it. Evidence was given to show that some of those names were not properly there. The Court held that the Council were not bound to go behind the assessment roll, and having passed the by-law in good faith, relying upon the roll, they would not be made responsible] nor would the by-law be quashed because it might afterwards be found on enquiry that one or more persons who appear on the roll have ceased to be freeholders and householders in the section. The by-law in question was passed on 7th April and the motion was not made till the December following. The Court held that the Act fixes a year as the extreme limit for making such an application, yet the delay in the present case, if unexplained, would have been a sufficient answer to the motion.

FOREIGN.

Mr. Mundella, Vice-President of the Council, in his speech in moving the education estimates in the British House of Commons, said that there were over half a million children in England and Wales still not attending schools, and untouched by the compulsory measures of the last ten years.

The boys' training ship Newcastle, which has been commissioned in place of the Atalanta, is equipped in a far less satisfactory manner than the lost ship, and apparently unfit for the service she is employed upon. The present admiralty have ordered that she is not to go to the North American station but to cruise in the vicinity of Portland, returning to that anchorage every Saturday afternoon.

A deputation from the Tonic Sol-fa College had an interview with Earl Spencer, Mr. Mundella, M.P., and Sir Francis Sandford, at the Privy Council office, Whitehall, to present a memorial upon the subject of an intimation received from the Education Department, that the Lords of Council on Education intended in elementary schools and training colleges to accept the Tonic Sol-fa method and notation upon the same terms as were from time to time applicable to the ordinary method of notation. The memorialists stated that they had heard with great concern that it was the intention of their Lordships, should singing from notes become part of the code, to withdraw the Tonic Sol-fa method and notation from the position of equality in which they were placed, by the intimation received from the Educational Department.

A bright country school mistress in Virginia gave her experience of trying to use the extra steam of a crowd of rough boys and girls to improve her school house. First she went into the playground with the children and made herself the centre of their sports, teaching them games and keeping them good-natured. She then proposed a flower garden, which was achieved with great success, the boys cutting the poles and surrounding it with the regulation Virginia rail-fence. The girls were encouraged to cover the rough inside with such materials as their homes would supply—old newspapers, or whatever came to hand. But the rats persistently gnawed the paper from the walls, and before a new "assistant" could be installed in the shape of a cat, the summer term closed. Of course, after such an example of female vanity, it was judged necessary to have a master. The son of the clergyman was installed, who in six months brought things back to the "good old way," left the boys to blacken each other's eyes at recess, cut up the garden fence for firewood, and did everything that a man does in any house till supervised by a good woman.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

There are nineteen Baptist churches in Italy.

The Methodists of Penetanguishene are building a church and parsonage.

The Presbyterian congregation at Campbellford are discussing the organ question.

The Rev. Joseph Cook will sail for Germany in October, for an extended stay for study.

According to the Rev. James O'Connor, Vicar Apostolic of Nebraska, Catholicism is on the decline in that State, and in the West generally.

Rev. Dr. Tupper preached at Amherst, N. S., on a recent Sunday, and evinced remarkable vigour for his age. He was 86 years old on the previous Friday, and has been an ordained minister for 64 years.

The Rev. Narayan Sheshadri, an able Presbyterian native minister, left Bombay about the first of July, for the purpose of attending the Pan-Presbyterian gathering in New York, to take place in September.

The First Congregational Church in Chicago, Ill., was organized May 22, 1851. Since that time 31 Congregational churches have been organized in that city and vicinity —14 within the city limits and 17 outside.

A service was recently announced at St. Matthew's, Sydenham, London, "for children of the upper classes." Upon which an exchange makes the pointed suggestion that the words of Christ should be amended so as to read, "Suffer little children of the upper classes to come unto Me."

There are in Minnesota seventy-five Baptist churches which have no houses of worship. Instead of being troubled with mortgages and floating debts, these churches simply hire halls or rooms in which to meet and conduct their affairs on a plan which combines economy with independence.

Dr. Blaikie, of Scotland, writing of the work of Mr. Moody in that country, admits that more of the converts had gone back to the world than he expected, but says the fruits are great and manifest in the increased number of young men who have given themselves to the ministry, to Sabbath school teaching, and to the work of colportage.

A man who had been away in the Arctic regions for some four years, engaged in whaling, landed at Dundee. Wishing to hear the Gospel preached, he entered one of the churches. When he came out, one of his mates asked him, "Well, Jack, how do you like the sermon?" "Oh," he replied, "it was a nice sermon enough, but there was no harpoon in it."

The editor of the New York *Christian Advocate* gives the following story in its columns, *apropos* to camp meetings:—Said a farmer to his wife, "I really thought I would go forward; but I went out in the woods and found a half dozen preachers smoking and telling yarns, and among them was the very man who preached that big sermon last night that made me feel so bad, and I've about made up my mind that I am not so bad after all."

Few preachers against spiritualism have the insight into its humbuggeries possessed by Rev. A. A. Waite, who was formerly an assistant of the notorious Eddys and Davenports. He made an address the other day at the Round Lake Sunday school convention about spiritualism, exposing it as a fraud, and doing and explaining readily the tricks which its adherents claim are possible only by the aid of spirits. The leading feats, it is said, by which Joseph Cook was so much impressed last winter were included in his list.

The Methodist congregation of Dorchester, N.B., whose pastor is the Rev. Mr. Marshall, have commenced the erection of a commodious meeting house, plans of which were supplied by Mr. W. Morgan Smith, architect. The edifice will be of wood. Its length will be 58 feet and its width 40 feet. A tower 14 feet square will run up in the centre of the front of the building, being topped with a broach spire 96 feet high. Off the church in the rear will be the Sunday school, 30x48 feet, made to accommodate 80 children. The church will seat 350 adults.

The New York *Christian Advocate* of Aug. 5th, closes an able article on "A Spiritual Life" in the following pertinent and impressive language:—"All will do well to recollect that, as there can be no permanent health without regard to diet, air, and exercise; so there can be no spiritual life without thought, prayer, Bible searching, genuine simplicity, self-denial, and Christian association. And as bodily health sometimes imperceptibly declines, till the line of hope is passed; so, without watchfulness, the spiritual life may be lost, and its possessor become a mere professor without being aware of the change."