Mina Benson 395; Camborne, (Miss Stewart) Annie Nelson 317; 17 Haldimand, (G. Kennedy), Keith Kennedy 287; 5 Percy, (J. Black), Robert Darling 384. The scholarship was won by James Cheyne, Harwood, with 447 points, Lora Pender, Eddystone, being second with 433, and Viletta Nobles also of Eddystone third with 430. The latter two are several years younger than the former and their teacher, Miss Clarke, is deserving of great praise for the high standard shown by her pupils.

WEST ONTARIO.

Trouble in the Camp of the Grit Party.

THE OLD LIBERALS WON'T SELL OUT.

The Constitution of the Party Lost in the Confusion.

A NEW ONE TO BE GOT.

Protests Against the Early Date of the Meeting.

AFRAID OF "THE HAY."

From the Globe, July 9th.

STOUFFVILLE, July 9.—The convention of the Reformers of West Ontario opened here to-day.

Mr. Joseph Gould, President of the Reform Association of West Ontario, was in the chair. Among those present were William Mulock, M. P. for North York, Dr. Widdifield, M. P. P. for North York, T. J. Gould, M. P. P., F. W. Glen, M. P. P., and James D. Edgar. Sixty-nine delegates were present out of ninety-three entitled to attend.

TOO EARLY A DAY

The Chairman explained that he had called the meeting on receipt of a letter from Mr. Wheler stating that he had resigned his seat. Objection had been raised to the early date for which the meeting was called. To this he replied that had the date fixed been a week later it would have been held in the middle of the haying season.

A DEMAND FOR ADJOURNMENT

Mr. WILKES, Secretary of the Association, and Mr. Wheler made some further explanations as to the calling of the meeting, and considerable discussion followed. It was generally conceded that Mr. Gould had acted for the best in calling the meeting, and also that his action was within the limits of the constitution of the Association; but on the other hand there was a general expression of opinion that the notice given was too short to enable the sub-divisions to elect their representatives, and this feeling was embodied in a resolution moved by Mr. G. N. Smith, of Uxbridge, and another moved by Mr. T. J. Robertson, both of which were to the effect that the convention should be adjourned. The substance of these resolutions was supported by Mr. Ratcliffe, Newmarket, Mr. Wheler, Mr. J. D. Edgar, Dr. Widdifield, M.P.P., and all the others who spoke. Mr. Robertson at length withdrew his resolution in favour of Mr. Smith's, the latter consenting to a slight alteration.

A FRESH DEAL DEMANDED.

The resolution as adopted was as follows:—"That this meeting recommends that on account of the shortness of notice which was given in some polling sub-divisions for the election of delegates, no action be taken to-day as to the nominating of a candidate, but that the president and secretary be requested to call a meeting to be held at the same hour."

This resolution was carried without a single dissentient voice.

THE LOST BOOKS OF LIVY.

The discussion elicited the fact that there was some confusion in the working of the constitution, owing to the gerrymandering act having thrown together portions of several counties in which the reform organs differed, and so to the loss of the written constitution, and a committee was appointed to enquire into this matter and report a constitution with amendments. Advantage was taken of the presence of Mr. Wm. Mulock, M. P., Dr. Widdifield, M. P. P., Mr. F. W. Glen, M. P. P., Mr. George Wheler, Mr. James D. Edgar, and Mr. J. J. Gould, M. P. P., to call upon these gentlemen for speeches upon the topics of the day, a request to which they responded with brief addresses.

THE MUSKOKA ELECTION.

To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—The indecent haste displayed by the Ontario Government in issuing a writ for Muskoka on the very day the appeal decision was given is on a par with many other of their acts. If they are sure of their position, why this hurry? I think I can answer this question to the satisfaction of every reasonable person. The convention at which Mr. Dill, the Grit candidate, was nominated was composed mostly of men—from all over the constituency—who pretended to have "influence" in their respective localities, and also professed to be first-class road-builders. A bargain was understood: "Let us trade." Give your "influence" and you shall be raised to the dignity of a Road Overseer for the Ontario Government with all its honours and emoluments. It is an open secret that Mr. Dill, the Reform nominee of the Convention, received hosts of applications to "fulfil the trade," which he at once forwarded to Mr. Pardee with such remarks as the "influence" of the applicants warranted—Roman Catholics and Orangemen—if "influential"—being preferred. Some forty or fifty of those Convention Road-Overseers are at work now, and the labourers employed by them have too much need of a supply of food for their families to incur displeasure by asserting their conscientious principles and voting accordingly. Thus some hundreds of votes will be cast for the Grit candidate purchased by the road (vote) appropriation made last session. This matter must be probed to the core, for in plain English the money voted for our much needed roads is prostituted into neither more nor less than a corrupt bribery fund, and disqualification would be only a mild punishment for such a crime against society.

Yours &c.,
A MUSKOKA SETTLER.

Bracebridge, July, 1884.

THE BIRCH FOR OFFENDERS.

To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—The Grand Jury of York did right in their presentment to draw attention to the danger of mixing young transgressors with older and hardened criminals.

There seems urgent need for better measures as regards the punishment of juvenile offences, which are increasing. Many of these offences do not call for commitments, and are the acts of boys who are not properly controlled by their parents, and are offences which in a well-regulated family would be punished by parental chastisement. Would it not be well to inquire into the working of the Summary Jurisdiction Act in England, which enables a magistrate for petty larceny, &c., to order a whipping with a birch rod? If the flogging system answers well in England, why not adopt it here? and though our laws do not allow whipping, can a magistrate order a youthful offender to be whipped if the parents or guardians are consenting parties?

Possibly a more frequent introduction to the rod would deter many youthful delinquencies, and check the growing precociousness of our youth.

Yours, &c.,
COMMON SENSE.

July, 1884.

Mr. H. F. MacCarthy, Chemist, Ottawa, writes: "I have been dispensing and jobbing Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda for the past two years, and consider that there is no better preparation of the same kind in the market. It is very palatable and for chronic coughs it has no equal."

THE GLORIOUS TWELFTH.

Grand Demonstration of the Brethren in Toronto.

THE WESTERN COUNTIES' CELEBRATION.

Speech of Mr. John White, M. P., at Clinton.

EXPOSURE OF MR. BLAKE'S TACTICS.

Inauspicious Weather but Magnificent Parade.

THE ORDER OF THE PROCESSION.

"The Glorious Twelfth" is favoured with fine weather generally, although the sun beams more warmly upon the processionists who honour the memory of King William than the great majority of them would desire. Saturday morning, however, it seemed as if an exception to the rule would occur, for heavy clouds discharged their contents with such liberality that the streets were soon as muddy as block pavements would allow. Throughout the morning a gloomy sky frowned upon the preparation for the parade, but towards noon Old Sol, who had witnessed very many such commemorative assemblies, determined that he should not miss the demonstration in recognition of the 193rd anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, and accordingly forced his way through the masses of clouds, and took up a good position from which to watch the procession. It was not at all probable, however, that rain and mud would deter the brethren from walking; and, indeed, the preliminary gatherings of the various lodges were made under heavy showers of rain. The shrill music of the fife and drum bands first announced an enthusiasm that the rain had failed to dampen, and then bright uniforms, gorgeous sashes, and long, flowing feathers declared that under no conditions could the 12th be postponed to the 14th, or any other day. These signs and tokens were accepted by the public, and about the hour of noon the sidewalks and street corners began to fill with those who were anxious to become spectators of the annual parade.

AT THE QUEEN'S PARK.

Owing to the rain and storm, the brethren did not begin to assemble at the Queen's Park until nearly twelve o'clock, which was the hour for starting. Grand Marshal Frank Somers was early on the ground arranging the Lodges as they arrived ready to form the procession. As the Lodges and their respective bands entered the grounds, with banners flying they presented a very imposing sight. The crowd in the Park was immense, but the utmost order prevailed. Shortly after one o'clock the Grand Marshal gave the order to start and the procession formed and proceeded down Grosvenor street to Yonge street.

The Western District was headed by Dist. Master Wm. Benson, the Central District by Dist. Master John Graham, and the Eastern District by Dist. Master J. Green.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The procession proceeded down Yonge St. and along the route of procession to the Exhibition Grounds in the following order:—

District True Blues Band, 30 men.
District True Blues. Wm. Mills, Past Grand Master, 150 men.
District Lodge No. 1, T. M. P. R. A. Wm. Lee, District Master; 75 men.
Crimson Banner Lodge No. 73, Prentice Boys; Jas. Hodson, Master; 30 men.
Walker Murray Lodge No. 17, Prentice Boys; Thomas Davis, Master; 50 men.
Royal Grenadiers' Band.
Wm. Johnston L.O.L. No. 127; Chas. Summers, Master; 50 men.
Nassau, L.O.L. No. 4; W. Cuseck, Master; 40 men.
Excelsior Band. John Richards, Band Master; 14 men.
Eldon Temperance, L.O.L. No. 136; John Lorne, Master; 75 men.
Riverside Band—16 men.
Loyal Orange Temperance Lodge No. 140; John Patterson, Master; 90 men.
Lisbar's Band.
The Boyne L.O.L. No. 173; John McCaffrey, Master; 110 men.
Royal Schomberg L.O.L. No. 212; S. Richardson, Master; 100 men.
McKinley L.O.L. No. 275, John Herman, Master; 50 men.
Temperance L.O.L. No. 201; Edward Metcalf, Master; 60 men.
York L.O.L. No. 375; Wm. Pook, Master; 120 men.
Virgin L. O. L. No. 322. Wm. Hill, Master. 42 men.
Enniskillen L. O. L. No. 387, Thomas Gill, Master, 30 men.
Band of Queen's Own Rifles.
Duke of York L. O. L. Wm. Stewart, Master.—65 men.
Independent Central Fife and Drum Band, 30 men.
Brunswick L. O. L. No. 401, H. B. Ford, Master, 50 men.
Toronto Concert Band 12 men.
Victoria, L.O.L., No. 588, E. B. Powers, Master, 55 men.
D'Arcy Boulton, L.O.L., No. 657, John Lackey, master, 75 men.
Enniskillen, L.O.L., No. 711, John Stewart, Master, 90 men.
No. 111.—Prince of Orange Lodge—W. Barrett, Marshal, 34 men.
No. 412—Star of the East Wm. P. Miller—Marshal, 55 men.
No. 781—Metcalfe Lodge—F. Adams—Marshal, T. Lloyd, Master, 58 men.
No. 551—True Blues—Wm. Farley—Marshal, Wm. Black Master, 112 men.
No. 800 L. O. L.—T. Harris and J. Milligan—Marshals, 60 men.
Pioneer corps and band under Capt. Bell, and Drill Instructor G. Marshall, 50 men.
No. 306—L. O. I.—W. Armitage—Marshal, D. Murchy, Master, headed by the Eglington band, 70 men.
No. 342. Gideon Loyal Orange Lodge—Jas. Terry—Marshal. G. Doward—Master, headed by the Excelsior band, 71.
No. 375—Belfast Purple Star Lodge and fife and drum band—Robert Kerr—Marshal 50 men.
No. 449—Luther Western Pioneer Lodge, headed by Toronto Bolt works band—Thomas Hastings and Wm. Wright, Marshals—Wm. Cagney—Master, 72 men.

The finest turnout of the day was made by the Pioneer corps and band, the former mustering forty men. Their elegant uniform attracted attention all along the route, and their drill movements under the leadership of Instructor G. Marshall were very creditably performed. No. 342 Gideon Lodge, headed by the excelsior band, showed a bold front and looked well.

After the surfeit of parades of the Semi-Centennial week it was generally thought that the number of spectators would be comparatively small, compared with the previous celebrations. In spite of rain and mud, Queen street was black with people, from Yonge to Strachan avenue. At some points the crowds were so dense that a space had to be cleared for the advancing procession. Several persons had narrow escapes from being run over by prancing steeds, but no accident of any consequence occurred. On reaching Strachan avenue, the procession was compelled to take to the sidewalk on account of the thick mud in the middle of the road.

AT THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS.

The processionists arrived at the Exhibition Grounds shortly after two o'clock. The weather was at this hour very favorable; it continued fine for the remainder of the afternoon. The result was that a large number of persons paid for admission at the gate. After an hour had been passed in discussing the contents of the picnic baskets or the fare the refreshment caterers had to offer, the brethren proceeded to the horse ring where the annual games were held.

THE DAY AT CLINTON.

By Our Own Reporter.

CLINTON, July 12th.—The demonstration made by the Orangemen of the western counties, in celebration of the glorious 12th, passed off in a very successful manner here to-day. The outlook, early in the morning, was anything but promising, rain descending for several hours; but towards noon the clouds passed by, the sky cleared, and the sun shone in a manner calculated to gladden the hearts of all those interested in the day's proceedings. That the Clinton people were in active sympathy with the proposed celebration there was ample evidence. Flags and banners fluttered from many of the principal buildings, while at different points along the route of the procession arches of evergreens, bearing appropriate mottoes, had been erected. When the hour for the procession to start had arrived, the principal streets were almost impassable, so great was the crush. During the morning Orangemen and their friends had been coming in from the counties of South Huron, West Bruce, and South Perth, each lodge generally carrying a handsome banner, and headed by a drum and fife band. Punctuality was observed in all the proceedings, the head of the procession leaving the Agricultural Grounds at the hour fixed—one o'clock. The route taken was along Albert to Rattenbury street; along Rattenbury to William street; along William to Ontario street; down Ontario to Albert street; thence along Victoria to Cutter street, to King street; along King to Huron street; along Huron to Erie street, to Howard; down Howard to the Grove. Nearly three thousand Orangemen were in line, representing the following lodges:—

313. Harmony, Wm. Colter, W.M.
346. Stratford, J. Battersby, W.M.
759. St. Paul's, Jno. Watson, W.M.
827. Hibbert, Jno. Linton, W.M.
908. Logan, J. Thompson, W.M.
384. St. Mary's, C. Bailey, W.M.
768. Stratford, R. E. Martell, W.M.
466. St. Mary's, R. Ray, W.M.
518. do R. Stewart, W.M.
492. Woodham, Wm. Paynter, W.M.
591. Kirkton, W. H. Paisley, W.M.
592. Granton, J. Dinsmore, W.M.
623. Teeswater, G. McDavid, W.M.
815. do B. Smith, W.M.
1,139. Kinlough, D. McFarland, W.M.
978. do F. H. Halderley, W.M.
790. Purple, T. Stanley, W.M.
898. Kinloss, J. Armitage, W.M.
1,044. Lucknow, J. McDonoch, W.M.
170, Brevie, S. Needham, W.M.
498 do H. B. McKay, W.M.
1,226. Kincardine, T. Wilson, W.M.
1,328. Amberley, A. Shaw, W.M.
932. Auburn, T. Rutledge. W.M.
924. Exeter, J. Speckman, W.M.
826. Dashwood, J. Gill, W.M.
1,110. Centralia, S. Davis, W.M.
145. Goderich, T. Johnston, W.M.
182. do F. W. Johnston, W.M.
189. Holmesville, A. Cantelon, W.M.
153. Goderich, R. Tichborne, W.M.
262. Saltford, J. McLean, W.M.
306. Clinton, A. Anderson, W.M.
24. Bayfield, W. W. Conner, W.M.
308. Hillgreen, W. W. Flack, W.M.
1,035. Varna, Wm. Rathwell, W.M.
710. Clinton, A. M. Todd, W.M.
928. do D. Brookville, W.M.
1,338. Seaforth, J. S. Wilson, W.M.
526. Clinton, W. McMuller, W.M.
813. Tuckersmith, U. Scarlett, W.M.
825. Chiselhurst, J. Brentnell, W.M.

There were also Lodges of Orange Young Britons from Auburn and Bayfield.

Arrived at the Grove, a delightful little place for an out-door gathering, a platform had been erected under the maple trees, and which was occupied by prominent members of the order, among them being Bro. John White, M. P., for East Hastings; Bro. Thomas Farrow, M. P.; Bro. Jno. Scarlett, County Master; Bro. John Hewitt, (Toronto); Bro. T. Cooper, Past County master; Bro. F. W. Johnston, Past County master; Rev. Bro. Taylor, Bayfield; Bro. E. Floody, County secretary, Bro. W. H. Murney, County treasurer, Bro. McMath, D. C. and others.

Bro. Major Conner, of Bayfield, presided. He congratulated them on the splendid turnout of that day, representing, as they did, the backbone of three counties. He trusted that they would never forget who they were and be ever ready to defend their principles.

REV MR. TAYLOR'S SPEECH.

Rev. Bro. Taylor was the first speaker. He said they might wonder why a comparative stranger should be called upon to address them first. He did not know the reason, but it might be because he was an Irishman, and a Tipperary boy too, and that they wanted him to break the ice. (Loud cheers and laughter) Theirs was a great society, great because of its association with one who founded it, of glorious, pious, and immortal memory, great because there were gathered around the Orange standard, in every part of the world, millions of good men and true, ever ready to celebrate the victories achieved in the past, and to defend their principles in the future. (cheers). A thousand memories rushed through the mind on an occasion like that. There came back the recollection of what their forefathers did and suffered, the noble deeds of daring and the valorous achievements they wrought for us, and he thought came to them that they were descendants of men who lost their lives in the cause of religious liberty and freedom, to whom they owed, in great part, that civil and religious liberty enjoyed to-day (applause). Orangeism was a noble institution, and numbered among its sons many of the noblest minds, both in this, and in other countries. He asked their hearers to prove themselves to be Orangemen, not only in name but in heart and life. Let not drunkenness stain their character nor immorality tarnish their fair fame; but let them be Orangemen in very deed and word. Then their noble Order would be raised to a higher platform than it had ever been before. It was sad to think, having only lately come from poor priest-ridden Ireland, that Orangeism occupied such a low position in this country as it did in the old country, and if they only knew what their brethren in Ireland suffered to-day they would be better men than some of them were. He was not here to say one word against his Roman Catholic fellow countrymen; but the pages of history were blazoned with the dark deeds they had committed. To-day the principles handed down by William, Prince of Orange, were just as much needed, and they should be prepared to defend them with their life's blood, if need be. He asked them to make it their first aim to be followers of the Lord Jesus Christ, and then Orangemen; devoted to their principles of the Order. (Applause.)

MR. JOHN WHITE'S ADDRESS.

Bro. John White, M.P., who was received with applause, expressed his pleasure at meeting such a large and enthusiastic gathering, presided over by one of their past County Masters, whom he had had the privilege of meeting a quarter of a century ago in the Grand Lodge of British North America. (Cheers). This was his first visit to the western counties and he was delighted to see the wideness of prosperity on every hand. Twelve months ago he had addressed a meeting in the town of Woodstock and had there thanked the member for North Oxford, Mr. James Sutherland, a Reformer, for the manly part he had taken in supporting the incorporation bill. He was sorry he could not extend a similar courtesy on the present occasion to the member for West Huron, Mr. Cameron. Both these gentlemen were Scotchmen, both Reformers, both Presbyterians. One, however, was a Protestant in heart and spirit, anxious to do what was fair to all parties, the other a time-serving politician who occupied the time of the House of Commons in an uncalled-for and unnecessary manner. There was no church more antagonistic to the church of Rome than the Presbyterian, and yet Mr. Cameron, a member of the latter body, bought emblems to be placed in R. C. Churches, not to lead Roman Catholics to heaven, but as a matter of barter, to catch votes for himself. (Hear, hear.) Another member for Huron, Sir Richard Cartwright, they had borrowed from the east. He sat with the Grits, but he was as much of a Conservative as Sir John Macdonald, or himself (Mr. White). To-day Sir Richard was not at home, he was in bad company (laughter). He had invested his money in Reform elections, and doubtless was anxious to recoup himself by office. There was no man he (Mr. White) had a kindlier feeling for than the hon. member for East Huron, Mr. Thos Farrow, when, at a certain period some expressed a desire that the Orange incorporation bill should not be pressed, he was one of those who advocated its being brought forward, thus showing himself a true member of the Order. (Applause.) There was little necessity for him (Mr. White) to say anything about the Orange institution. The preceding speaker had addressed them eloquently, and doubtless others would refer to the historic aspect of the occasion. It had been asked of him "If Orangemen cannot get that incorporation they require, why do you not vote against acts of incorporation for the Church of Rome?" The answer he gave was that as Orangemen it was their duty to do what was

RIGHT BY ALL PARTIES.

(Applause.) Seven times had they applied to the Provincial Parliament for incorporation. Mr. Mowat voted for the bill in each of its stages, on its first introduction, but instead of allowing it to take its usual course and become law, in accordance with the expressed will of the House, he referred it to Ottawa. The Dominion Government sent it back saying that it was a local matter. Mr. Mowat then said he would give a general act, but they, as Orangemen said they would have a special Act on the statute book or none at all. Six times after that had the bill been introduced, and refused on each occasion. During the last session of Parliament Mr. Blake had made a great speech, so great that, as he had remarked in the House, it was lucky the Speaker employed a stout healthy page to carry away the differential movers from which Mr. Blake quoted. (Laughter.) He had taken ground then which was opposed to the interests of his party, and he (Mr. White) said confidently that had the Reformers voted for the bill many Orangemen would have supported Mr. Blake and his party at the next election. Mr. Blake said that oath-bound secret societies met not for good, but for evil; not to keep the peace, but to disturb it; but yet that some societies or organizations in time of trouble were necessary. He spoke and voted against the Orange bill in order to get the support of Archbishop Lynch and the Roman Catholic hierarchy. When he denounced secret societies, he was taken to task by Mr. Baker, of British Columbia, and in answering him said he did not refer to the Freemasons. Recently the Pope and the Roman Catholic hierarchy had been attacking the masons, and it was a wonder to him (Mr. White) how Mr. Blake would get the support of the Roman Catholics when he excepted the Freemasons from his remarks. He was also taken to task by the secretary of the Oddfellows' society, and to that gentleman he replied he did not refer to the Oddfellows. It thus appeared that the burden of his remarks was against the Orange institution. What was the past record of this gentleman who now posed before the world as the enemy of Protestantism? As a member of the House of Commons he fought hard to get Mr. Mackenzie into office. When the Reform Government was formed he at first refused to take a position, but finally accepted the portfolio of Minister of Justice. He had not held it long before he deserted his party. At the election of 1878 came, he again deserted by going to the Old Country for the good of his health. (Laughter.) When Mr. Mackenzie was defeated he fought the battle in Opposition as well as he could, but all the time he had to contend against the intrigues of Mr. Blake, and was finally overthrown by him. Mr. Mackenzie was now broken down in health, he had been basely

DESERTED BY HIS FRIENDS,

deposed to make way for the intriguer. There was more honesty and statesmanship in Mr. Mackenzie's left hand than in the whole of Mr. Blake's body. This was the man who posed at some time to be the Prime Minister of Canada, a man who insulted their brethren, who insulted noble Orange ladies, and the great men of their Order. Were they going to permit this? ("No, no.") Let it be theirs to see that only those were returned to Parliament who would give them justice. (Applause, and cries, "we will.") They would not be insulted or trampled upon, but would hurl back with scorn the miserable insinuations made against them. (Applause.) Could they forgive such conduct? No. Forget it? No. Why should they not? Because Mr. Blake was a man who hurt the feelings of millions of their fellows, and rampled on one of the best institutions on God's earth—the Orange Society. (Applause). Let them go on doing their duty manfully, and justice would be given them in time. The greatest enemy the people of Canada had to-day was Archbishop Lynch. He was dictator, and leader of Mr. Blake and Mr. Mowat, and surely the Independent Protestant Reformers of Ontario would not submit to this much longer. Someone had said that the Orange Order was not wanted in Canada. Six out of the seven who fell at Ridgeway were Orangemen, and if it were only to keep above a patriotic sentiment and help to defend their country in time of danger, their Order had its uses. He had received no less than nine invitations to address gatherings that day. He was glad to see such a splendid parade of the Loyal Orangemen of the western counties. He trusted they would ever remain true to the principles of their Order. Let them keep in memory the deeds of their forefathers, cherish a desire to emulate their noble service, be loyal and true in all their actions, and the Giver of all good would bless them and theirs. (Applause.)

Bro. JNO. HEWITT (Toronto) said they were met together as sons and daughters of the noble pioneers who came out and cleared the forests of this western hemisphere, and they could rejoice that there were only two divisions on this northern continent. Spain and England had been the two great colonising nations of the earth, the former possessing South America, now divided into twenty different governments; the latter North America, divided only into two nations. A small section to-day were striving to sever connection with the old land, by a cry for independence, but he felt that the best way they could honour their race was not by creating divisions, but by remaining a united people (applause). The speaker then referred to the social object of their gathering. He spoke of the Roman Catholic encroachments of late years, and regretted that the formation of Separate Schools had ever been permitted.

Mr. Thos. Farrow, M. P., congratulated the assembly for the successful display they had made. In the House of Commons he had done what he could to obtain justice for the Order of which he was a member. He could not blame Roman Catholics so much for voting against them, that ought to be natural, but how in the world a Protestant, having the maintenance of their glorious religion at heart could vote against the Incorporation Bill he could not see. The Order was necessary in Canada, and they should do all in their power to spread its principles. They could not do this better than by supporting their newspapers. He therefore moved that the Orangemen of Huron, Bruce and Perth assembled in public meeting at Clinton take this opportunity of recording their appreciation of the great service rendered to the Order by the *Orange Sentinel* and would recommend it to the warm support of the brethren and all good Protestants.

Bro. J. Scarlett seconded the motion which was adopted unanimously.

The proceedings, which were of a very successful nature throughout, then terminated. Great credit is due to Mr. E. Floody, the energetic county secretary for the able manner in which he completed all the arrangements for billeting, special trains, the public meeting, &c.

"Of all the operations I ever personed" remarked a distinguished surgeon "none ever gave more satisfaction than one I performed about a year ago on a Chicago lady."

"May I ask the nature of her trouble?" said his companion.

"She was suffering from a cancerous tongue."

"Did you cut out the cancer?"

"No! I cut off the tongue."

"And she expressed her gratitude?"

"Oh no; it was her husband who was grateful."

THE CHURCHES.

Celebration of the Centenary of American Methodism.

ORDINATION AND INDUCTION AT DEER PARK.

Toronto Presbytery—The Toronto Anglican Sisterhood—Methodist Superannuation Board—Departure of Rev. Dr. Cochran for Japan.

This morning the Rev. Dr. Cochran, for the past three years pastor of the Bloor street Methodist church, will leave Toronto for Japan, where he will engage in work for the second time under the Missionary Society of the Methodist church. Dr. Cochran will assume the presidency of a college which is to be opened in that country. He will sail from San Francisco on August first, and expects to begin work before the end of the month.

Rev. Dr. Body, Provost of Trinity college, was one of the speakers at the 153rd annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, held in St. James' Hall, London, on June 17th.

The Executive Committee of the Anglican Sisterhood of St. John the Divine, Toronto, held a meeting on Thursday evening. Sub-committees presented encouraging reports, and it is hoped that work will be commenced during the coming autumn. A sum of over $3,000 is now invested, and many of the subscribers have promised to repeat their subscriptions.

Mr. Davies, organist of St. Alban's church, Ottawa, has been appointed organist of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, and will enter upon his duties in a few weeks.

Rev. J. Tovell, who is retiring from the pastorate of the Berkeley street Methodist Church and removing to Peterboro, was waited upon at the parsonage on Tuesday evening by a large deputation from his old congregation to say farewell. A pleasant evening, during which songs, readings, and addresses were were given, was spent. An address to Mr. Tovell was read, accompanied by a purse of money.

In view of the projected establishment of a cathedral for the diocese of Toronto, the following facts, taken from the year book of Trinity Cathedral, Omaha, are of interest, as showing the system in one of the most compete of the American cathedrals. The chapter is composed of the bishop, the dean, three canons, three honorary canons, the standing committee of the diocese, two delegates from the cathedral parish vestry, four lay delegates at large, the chancellor, and the treasurer of the chapter. It is the missionary board of the diocese, is trustee of the Episcopal and building fund, of the Childs' Hospital, and of a number of properties for the use of families and missions. The cathedral choir comprises twenty-five members. There are four services on Sundays, celebration of the Holy Communion on all Sundays and holy days, and daily evening prayer throughout the year. The chapter of the Cathedral of St. Alban the martyr, was elected last year, but a meeting has not yet been held.

The Superanuation Board of the United Methodist Church held its first meeting in the mission rooms on Tuesday, Rev. Superintendent Carman, presiding. Rev. Dr. Williams, Secretary. It was reported that the Canada Methodist Church has $120,000 invested for the superannuation fund. After consideration of the matter it was decided that each minister of the late Methodist Episcopal, Primitive Methodist, and Bible Christian Churches levelling up should contribute $129. The sums for levelling up are to be paid before August 20th. Revs. Dr. Carman, Dr. Williams, Dr. Sanderson, Smith and Hennidge, and Messrs. J. N. Lake, J. Kenner, and the church treasurer were appointed a committee to apportion the amount required during the year to the financial districts. Revs. Dr. Williams, Dr. Sanderson Dr. Rose, and Messrs. J. N. Lake, and the Treasurer were appointed an investment committee, the consent of five sevenths of whom is necessary to each investment.

Negotiations are in progress for the union of the two Presbyterian congregations in Mount Forest, Presbytery Toronto.

Committees of the Senate of the Board of Trustees of Victoria University met at the Methodist mission rooms on Thursday. The financial standing of the institution and the amount of money required for the current year were con-sidered, but no definite conclusion was arrived at. The course to be taken with regard to university education was also informally discussed.

The regular meeting of the Presbytery of Toronto was held on Tuesday last in the lecture room of Knox church. A call from the congregation of Streetsville to Rev. W. H. N. Boyle was sustained. Mr. G. E. Freeman's trial sermon was heard and accepted as satisfactory. The resignation of Rev. N. E. Mackay of Orangeville, was accepted.

On Tuesday evening last the Presbytery of Toronto held an ordination and induction service at the Deer Park church, when Mr. G. E. Freeman was ordained, and took charge of the congregation of that church. Rev. R. Wallace, moderator of the Presbytery, presided. The sermon was preached by Rev. John Mutch, Rev. John Smith delivered the charge to the minister, and the moderator addressed the congregation. On Wednesday evening the congregation assembled in the church and extended a hearty welcome to the new pastor. Rev. W. G. Wallace, B. D., of Georgetown, occupied the chair. Several musical selections were rendered with taste and feeling by the choir. Speeches were delivered by the Chairman, by Messrs Dick and Steele, on behalf of the session and congregation and by Rev. Mr. Burns, of the Methodist church adjoining, extending to Mr. Freeman a cordial welcome. Mr. Freeman made a fitting reply expressing his appreciation of the cordial welcome extended to him not only by his own congregation but by those of other denominations.

At a meeting of the General Conference Committee on the celebration of the centenary of the organization of Methodism in America, held in the mission rooms on Wednesday, the following was adopted:—"That inasmuch as two honoured brethren (Revs. Dr. Williams and Dr. Gardiner) were appointed by the General Conference to represent the Methodist church in the Commemoration Conference in Baltimore in December, and inasmuch as a special union celebration was held on June 1st, it is not desirable to appoint other meetings with reference to those events. As to the direction of the General Conference touching a Memorial Fund to meet emergencies arising out of the unification of Canadian Methodism, we are of opinion that it necessitates a two-fold line of action, namely, the augmentation of existing church funds, and the creation of a special fund to meet cases for which our ordinary funds do not provide, therefore we recommend that united and earnest efforts be made in all the annual conferences to increase the missionary, superannuation, and educational funds, as upon these the principal strain will come, so that each missionary may receive at least the minimum allowance recognized by the discipline, each superannuated minister and widow the full amount of their disciplinary claim, and our educational institutions be enabled to do efficient work and be freed from the paralyzing influences of annual deficits. But inasmuch as there will be cases of need, for which existing funds cannot provide, therefore the Presidents and special committees of the annual conferences are recommended to take immediate steps to raise a special fund in each conference, to be applied, in such proportions as such committees may determine, to the relief of embarrassed church trusts, and to increase the allowances to ministers on dependent circuits, having no claim on the mission fund. Any surplus remaining may either be reserved for use the following year, or be paid into the contingent fund of the conferences, as the special committees may direct."

Rev. A. C. Courtice, B.A., is in charge of the Metropolitan Church, during the absence of the pastor, Rev. Hugh Johnston, at the seaside. Mr. Johnston will be at Cacouna until early in September.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN CANADA.

A Series of Letters to a friend in England.

No I.

SIR:—The general progress of Canada, more especially during the last two decades has been very marked, and while on the whole satisfactory to Canadians themselves, it is gratifying to know that such has been acknowledged abroad. It is natural therefore that a closer acquaintance with our political system should be desired, particularly by men to whom like yourself a share of the conduct of the political affairs of the Empire has descended as a legacy through an honorable line of ancestors. Such knowledge is highly necessary in order to a better understanding of the basis on which our progress rests,—whether it is essential or transitory? I answer, it is essential in all respects. We are somewhat analogous to the British mill owner, who, before his capital can be turned to advantage, must invest in building, machinery, cotton or other raw material, fuel, wages &c. all such outlay being absolutely necessary before profitable returns can be had. This country, on the same principle, possesses immense undeveloped resources which require railways, canals, harbors, explorations, public land-surveys &c. before we can expect profitable results;—it being allowed that, while the mill-owner's enterprise is purely commercial and subject to the fluctuations of trade ours is permanent. Men of all parties are agreed as to the necessity for, and value of our public improvements, but differ, mostly on party grounds, as to the precise mode of carrying them out.

In after letters when I come to deal with the policy of the Central Government I shall be better able to illustrate the relative standing of political parties, as well as of the leading statesmen connected with them.

I think you will agree with me when I say that, in a country such as this, enjoying the utmost freedom, under which its people have proved themselves worthy of the fullest measure of constitutional liberty and who hitherto have used such for the general benefit of their country; I say that in the light of the past and present, such a people may in all confidence be left to work out their ultimate destiny independently of intermediate obstacles. It cannot possibly surprise you that under our form of government with a press and institutions admitting of every legitimate freedom of political discussion and action, there should crop out every now and then crotchets of various kinds, which like the surface ripple, however, have not in the least affected the deep and steady current of the popular will, which current, in spite of many obstacles and difficulties, has hitherto been safely guided by the skill and prudence of our statesmen, with the results visible in this year of grace 1884.

Since Canada was conceded responsible Government vast changes have taken place, but throughout them all the popular will and the Government of the day have kept pretty well abreast of each other. Long after the foundations our political system were laid, as based on the popular vote, there necessarily existed abuses, which, like the now obsolete "rotten borough" system in England, were participated in by all parties. With us at least they were greatly owing to the proverbially slow growth of public opinion and unity among a somewhat mixed population, which notwithstanding, as events have proved, were at least perfectly honest in their desire for good Government. Our position which in this respect was and is, by no means singular, is very clearly illustrated by Macaulay when he says:—"He alone reads history aright who observing how powerfully circumstances influence the feelings and opinions of men, how vices pass into virtues and paradoxes into axioms, learns to distinguish what is accidental and transitory in human nature from what is essential and immutable." I think there is sufficient evidence in the present position of Canada to show that our past errors were rather "transitory" than "essential and immutable." Sir, in the words of the same great writer as applied to so thoroughly abused a statesman and diplomatist as Machiavelli:—"His errors are at once explained by a reference to the circumstances in which he was placed. They evidently were not sought out; they lay in his way and could scarcely be avoided." Yet I regret to say that leaders of parties, especially when in opposition, in their zeal for immediate effect often fail to admit that "to human to err" and, in our case at least, that ever changing circumstances alter cases so rapidly that such can only be met and accommodated by the shrewdest and farthest seeing of our statesmen, and frequently before the public, or even the press, has learned sufficient reasons to enable either to appreciate or justly to criticise such timely action. You have had constitutions to consolidate your institutions, but whatever you may think of ours, they are the results of scarcely the half of one century only.

Although I shall not attempt in this my introductory letter to trace even in outline the past history of Canada, yet a slight retrospective glance may be useful in throwing light on the present, and as far as possible, forecasting the future. Going back then to the inauguration of responsible government, let us consider for a moment the elements—the raw materials, out of which an embryo nation then composed of detached provinces had to be built up. They consisted of two distinct nationalities—British and French, the former of course enjoying the rights of British subjects, in lieu of their origin—and the latter in addition to a like privilege, had their laws, language, and religion, of all of which they were naturally jealous, guaranteed by treaty. In addition, two distinct systems of religion (Protestant and Roman Catholic) prevailed throughout the country, each of these being characterized by that zeal for its own integrity which history alone can illustrate. Such then were the materials that had to be compounded into national shape, not only for the time being but as a suitable and permanent foundation on which to rear our social, commercial and political systems. In whatever light you may look at our public men, you cannot fail to realize that statesmanship of no ordinary grasp was necessary to guide to homogeneous action and future success the materials I have tried to discribe. Instead of the currents attracting, they repelled, and this had to be reversed before satisfactory results could be achieved. Yet this process has been gradually going on with surprising success; and however much Canadians may honestly differ in their political opinions, the fact stands out in the present position of this Dominion that nothing short of bold strokes of statesmanship guided by the wisest counsels available could have led to the attainment of her present status, social, commercial and political. Our cousins across the lines sometimes call us slow of action; we can only admit this to the extent that our rate of progress best suits ourselves, and I think our public men can at least claim credit for accommodating their policy to that steady rate of national progress which is most in accordance with the wishes of a majority of the people. Yours very truly

A. M.

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To Bible Students.

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