CANADIAN ITEMS.

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The total value of property in Belleville this year is \$433,640. A barrel of Mohawk potators, planted at Nashwaak, N.B., yielded 115 bushels,

Mr. T. W. Michael has succeeded Mr. Pankhurst as editor and proprietor of the Aylmer Paper. The Dominion officials of St. John, N.B., are contesting in the Supreme Court

their right to pay taxes. Diphtheria, which has been prevalent in the village of Newbury, Ont., for some time, is now somewhat abated, and the danger of it spreading is apparently over. A public meeting held at Belleville on Friday night to consider the desimbility of establishing a city hospital resulted in nothing being done. The attendance was

visited it. An investigation has been going on for some days at London in regard to alleged removals of malt from Labatt's malt house. Mr. Godson found there was no basis for any charge. The trouble between the head ma

and the mathematical teacher in the High School, London, has been settled, and the ght of the charges of the former against the latter go down te his name withdrawn.

Marshall Pierce, of Fall River, Mass., is very doubtful as to whether he will be able to effect the extradition of Walter Paine, recently arrested at Quebec, charged with embe zzling \$130.000. During the half year ending Juy 31st there were ninety-five schools in operation under the jurisdiction of the Protestant sec-tion of the Manitoba Board of Education,

viz. : sixty English and thirty-five Men-

The committee appointed by the Belle-ville City Council to further the construction of the Murray canal, have called a meeting of representatives of the municipalities interacted municipalities interested, to be helf at the city hall, Belleville, on Thursday, the 30th

John Donnelly, one of the Lucan family, was arrested on Saturday at London on a charge of assisting his prother Thomas to escape from Constable Carroll. The affair took place some time go and the officers have been looking for Join ever

At a meeting of the Brant Memorial Association, on Friday, at Brantford, the treasurer showed a subscription list of He asked \$11,000. A committee has been appointed to meet with the City Council of Brante, and rd, to select the site where the proposed nemorial shall be erected. to make In the Wayne, Mich., Circuit Cout, the

case of Brayton C. Day against the Canada Southern Railway Company, is being tried. Mr. Day, while coupling a car to a reight train at Wyandotte, lost two. finges, and sues the company for \$85,000, seting up that the car was improperly loaded de fruit sues the company for \$85,000, PARKHILL. Oct. 16.-James Undirwood Township of Stephen, was thrown fom his

orse at Greenway, and received hternal minutes. Dr. Caw, coroner, was seit for but declined to hold an inquest, as was ident that the death was purely acci-The Society for the Prevention of Crulty to Animals have obtained the learty

operation of the Intercolonial, Western ounties, and Windsor and Annapoli Railway authorities, inasmuch as the latter have given permission for all conducors on the railways throughout Nova Scotiato b appointed agents of the Society. The Newcastle, N. B., Advocate says being fitted up with one of Boss & Southwood's freezers, of large dimensions, for the purpose of carrying over to Eigland

several tons of frozen salmon. The ship-per is Mr. J. P. Mowat, of Campbilton, of that place. The nomination of candidates to ill the vacancy in the House of Commons aused by the death of Hugh McLeod, late member for Cape Breton, was held at 3 ydney on Thursday. Dr. McLeod, a brothe of the late member; Murray Dood, and N. L. McKay, were nominated. The two first named are Government supporters, and the

his (the latter Opposition. Last Tuesday week the miners at the Joggins Mines struck. Up to that time they had been getting 32 cents per box, but they demanded 40 cents. The company have offered 36 cents per box, but the men refuse to go to work unless their demand is complied with. The result will likely e that unless the work is at once resumed by the men, the company will close the ine and fill present contracts from Spring

NEW AGRICULTURAL WORKS AT GRIMSat Grimsby village are rapidly approaching completion. They will form a splendid ing completion. They will form a splendid block, and be of great advantage to the village. At present a large engine, one of Messrs. J. H. Killey & Co.'s latest improved, is being placed in position. It is expected that the works will be in full operation in a few weeks, and will be one of the most complete of the kind in Canada. Mr. Hugh Kerr, of Melvern Square,

to the Bridgetown Monitor :- In one of the thunder storms that took place in the month of August last, a meteoric stone fell through the roof of a barn owned by Mr. George Dodge, of Wilmet, and burned the barn with its contents and about sixty barn with its contents and tons of hay in it to ashes. Unfortunately, the stone was broken up by some person. It was represented to me as being the size of a half bushel. I was presented with a piece of the aforesaid stone upwards of four inches square and nearly two inches deep. It is a strange material, such as I never saw before, and quite a curiosity.

The Brant Memorial Association on Friday afternoon at Brantford. The treasurer's report shows a grant from the Six Nation Indians of \$5,000; Brantford City Council \$5,000; his Royal Highness Prince Arthur \$100; his Excellency the Governor General \$125, and private subgrintions from distinguished individuals. scriptions from distinguished scriptions from distinguished individuals throughout the Dominion amounting to over \$1,000. The minutes of the Six Nation Council were read appealing to other municipalities and to the other Indian tribes to assist in their patriotic undertaking and the Board of Directors at Brantford will second them in this work. A Committee was appointed to act in conjunction with the City Council to select a proper site for the memorial

Mr. Joseph Grobb, one of the old residents of St. Catharines, passed away to his long home a few days since in the 62nd long home a few days since in the outer year of his age. He was born in Clinton Township, and spent the best years of his life as a farmer. During the latter portion of his life he resided in St. Catharines, and of his life he resided in St. Catharines, and in connection with one of his sops carried on an extensive business as a manufacturer of furniture, and also carried on the business of manufacturing brick. He leaves a wife and six children (three boys and three girls) to mourn his loss. He was a man of great kindness of heart, always ready to help a friend, and a good citizen. For two years he represented St. George's Ward in the City Council, and for some years previous was a councillor in both the townships of Grantham and Louth.

ships of Grantham and Louth. At the Baptist convention at St. Catharines on Thursday, a report was submitted from the trustees of the Canadian Literary Institute in Woodstock, and unanimously adopted, suggesting that a scheme be at once devised with a view of raising an endowment fund of \$50,000 department of the school, the department of which has been ously provided for by the must Senator McMaster. It is project. the payment of subscriptions be extensive years, and that the condition their payment be the pledging of the amount comtemplated. The report endorses the idea of inaugurating a solution that the condition that the condition is the second that the condition tha for raising the amount necessary the institute at once on a sound footing in regard to running expe

THE CONSOLIDATED BANK.

Prosecution of the Directors.

The Case Against Sir Francis Hincks MONTREAL, Oct. 16.—The court-room was densely crowded with members of the legal fraternity and prominent citizens when the case of the Queen v. Sir Francis when the case of the Queen v. Sir Francis Hincks was called this morning. A number of jurors were challenged by Mr. W. H. Kerr, Q.C., counsel for the defence, and the jury finally chosen consists of ten English-speaking and two Frenchmen. The names of the following witnesses were called:—Sir L. Tilley, Messrs. W. J. Buchanan, George Hague, F. L. Burnett, C. H. Withers, M. J. Lonergan, Wm. B. Morgan, W. C. Pridhomme, Arch. Campbell, John Rankin, E. L. Bond, R. Moat, R. Beatty, R. R. Grindley.

Mr. Ritchie, Q.C., for the prosecution, then presented the case to the jury. He said this case was the second one in the history of this country, and all must admit that it was one of a very serious and grave

that it was one of a very serious and grave nature, one which charges the defendant with having, on the 6th of February last, submitted to the Dominion Govern-ment false returns respecting the affairs of the Consolidated Bank. He would merely submit to them a few facts in connection with the organization of the Consolidated Bank. In the month of May, 1876, the old City Bank was in a sound condition financially, and in the confidence of the financially, and in the confidence of the people. It was a bank which had been established in 1933, and had never closed its doors. In 1864 the Royal Canadian Bank was in operation, with its head offices in Toronto, and having numerous agencies. In 1869 this bank was obliged to suspend for a time, but resumed business again. On the 10th of May, 1876, the banks amalgamated under the name of the Consolidated Bank, with a capital stock of \$4,000,000, and under most favourable auspices. Sir Francis Hineks favourable auspices. Sir Francis Hincks, whose name was known throughout Canada as an able financier—there were none supposed to be better in the commercial d-was the first President, and conthree do not be a short time ago. There were also other gentlemen of great prominence connected with the workings of this institution, and all were confident Montreal balance. Witness meant the ledf the great success which would attend t. Affairs however, seemed to take a downward tendency, and last spring the capital stock was reduced to \$2,400,000. Deposits disappeared after this, and there was a steady run which obliged the bank suspend on the 1st August, 1879. Parto suspend on the law and the law and the law applicable to banks started after that late. One of the clauses of that Act was that the President and officers of the institution should furnish monthly returns to the Government within ten day after the expiration of the last day of the month thowing the true liabilities and assets, and that should the returns be planations t was found that as early as the books of the bank.

December the bank had been borrowing

The Court adjourned at 4.40 p.m.

from other lanks to the amount of \$622,000. In the returns which were made by the president and directors on the sixth of February, 1879, there was no mention of what was due to other banks. The importance of such an item could easily be seen. If it had been placed in the re-turns it would have shown that the bank was in distress, and that its position was weakened; but no, there was an endeavour worthless and could not in reality be called cash assets. He could not state the amount exactly, but it represented from three to four hundred thousand dollars. If hese things had been properly entered, the public could have taken the alarm at once, but the arraignment came out of these attempts to conceal. He believed that it was an incommendation.

believed that it was an incorrect proverb that "Figures could not lie." The case was one which had excited the whole country, and if the jury had brought the slightest feeling prejudicial to Sir Francis Hincks, he tausted that they would lay it asde, as in so other way could they fulfil their duty. If there was a cloud to be removed which had darkened the commercial horizon, there was not one but would rejoise. If the returns made on the 6th of February were not false and deceptive accorling to the jury's judgment, then, of course, it was their duty to acquit; but, on the other hand, if they thought from the evidence that the returns made were wilfully false, then Sir Francis Hincks should be found guilty, let the consequences

be what they might to him.

The first witness was JOHN M. COURTNEY, Deputy Minister of Finance in Canada. He deposed as follows:—The return
produced is dated 6th February. It is signed by Sir Francis Hincks and J. H. Rentie, General Manager. It is a docu-ment on file in the Finance Department. he sturn is a return of the Consolidated Bank of Canada on 31st January, 1879. The mount due to other banks in Canada was in blank. (The return was read to the

jury) Coss-examped by Mr. Kerr-Every return passes through my hands. I open then all. Have been in the Department for ten years. I came direct from England to his Department. Was formerly in a bank in England and a bank in India before I came out.

Mr. KERB-What is meant by the term

"die to other banks in Canada" according to your interpretation, and what class of with the same and no practice in pre-paring bank returns in Canada, and I should hardly like to say. Mr. Kert—In cases of loans of banks, what has ben the general practice? Mr. RITCHE—I object, your Henour; it

mr. ARR—I want to show what is really the seaning of the words "due to other bank," and to remove the criminality of the defedant by showing the same interpretatio placed upon them by the defendant is is placed upon them by the officer of the Crown.

His Holour—It is a question of evi-

tion, and eserve it. manager of the bank, deposed—The minute book (produced and the balance book (produced and the balance book (produced) were in ise by the bank in January last. The "mute book," the book I now produce, contains among other statements a statement of ise bank up to 31st January, 1879, and that coludes the position of the bank on that dy. I also produce the general balance ook showing the balance owing by the bak to other banks. To get the whole othe amounts payable on demand I shoul have to produce all the ledgers of the thk.

ledgers of the ink.

Mr. Ritchie sired to have produced the books of thlocal branch of the bank, in order to shouthe details of certain transverse. Mr. Campber continuing—In January

Mr. Campber, continuing—In January and February It, Sir Francis Hineks was a director. The Bank held, on the 31st January last, as the amount of specie exclusive of the asunt sent in by agencies, \$196,876.64. The amount held by agencies was \$114,584, ming a total of \$311,460 of specie held by the Bank. Know nothing personally wheer the amounts were correct. The two tellers, B. J. Hughes and r. Lawson, would be able to tell. It he Dominion notes, there were \$16485 in Montreal, and \$101,248 50 at the agencies, according to the books. The notes and cheques of other banks we \$101,344.15 in Montreal, and at thagencies \$162,488.84. I have no knowless except by hearsay that

there were bonds, &c., in the cash assets. From the books in my possession I could not say when the Consolidated Bank began to borrow meney from other banks. They borrowed \$48,166.46 from the Bank of Commenced to the constant of the commenced of the commenced to the constant of the commenced of the commenced to the constant of the commenced of of Commerce on the 25th October, 1878. Cannot tell about the entries made by the bank accountant I can state that on the 7th November,

1878. Cannot tell about the entries made by the bank accountant I can state that on the 7th November, 1878, \$48,466.46 were borrowed from the Bank of Commerce, on December 2nd, 1878, \$25,000, and on the same day, \$50,000; 28th December, 1878, \$200,000 from British North America; on the 30th, \$200,000 more; 10th January, 1879, from Bank of Montreal, \$98,287.22; 22nd January, 1879, from Bank of Montreal, \$123, 138.89; January 28th, 1878, Bank of Montreal, \$50,000.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kerr.—Have seen the bank returns to the Government in the book. The original receipts of the two sums of \$200,000, borrowed from the Bank of British North America on the 28th and 30th December, 1878, are not here. The loans on the 10th, 22nd, and 28th January became due on the 25th April, 1879. Bank of British North America on the 28th and 30th December, 1878, are not here. The loans on the 10th, 22nd, and 28th Jan-uary became due on the 25th April, 1879, which appeared from the 25th April, 1879, which appeared from the deposit receipts signed by Mr. Wethay. The deposit receipts were returned by the Bank of Montreal upon payment of the money. Referring to the receipts, he saw that the \$123, 138 89 borrowed on the 22nd January became due on the 25th April 1879. The came due on the 25th April, 1879. The \$50,000 mentioned became due on the 28th in January last; he testified to the loans \$50,000 mentioned became due on the 28th January. All the deposit receipts were stamped, to signify that the receipts were paid. The three receipts in question being stamped on the 16th January, 5th March, and 7th April, 1879. These deposits became due thirty days after notice. There was nothing in the receipts to show that notice was ever given. The receipts were here read to the jury.

was ever given. The receipts were here read to the jury.

There was no evidence on any of these deposit receipts that they were due on 31st January, 1879. The two first were payable without notice, they bore interest, one if allowed to remain four months unpaid the other if allowed to remain three.

Frank Henny Burnert (stockholder), sworn, said he was present at the meeting in September last; testified to a conversation between Sir Francis Hincks and himself concerning the Bank having borrowed large amounts from other banks. Had he known that, he should have had no confidence in the Bank. able without notice, they bore interest, from oth cone if allowed to remain four months unpaid, the other if allowed to remain three Bank. months. The original return of the Deputy Minister of Finance agrees exactly with the entries in the book. Have the pass books of the bank in my possession, but have not examined them. The session, but have not examined them. The balances of the small pass books of all the

ger from which the returns were made. It was not unusual to find discrepancies of this kind. Mr. KERR-Mr. Campbell, will you explain to the gentlemen of the jury how the returns of other banks are made?

Objected to and objection overruled.

Mr. CAMPBELL explained that the totals were taken from the books and the returns made to the head office. Montreal was as much a branch of the bank as any other branch, the returns were made up to the 31st January. There were eighteen branches and two sub-agencies on the 21st January, 1879. Hold in my hand the balance sheets of the different offices, with

readers to better comprehend the specific grounds upon which the prosecution of the Consolidated Bank directors is brought, the following are the items to which the consolidated Bank directors is brought, the following are the items to which the return forwarded the Government dated 31st January, and which are alleged to be false:—Deposits payable on demand, \$2,180,373.61; deposits payable after notice on a fixed day, \$2,013,098.02; due to other banks in Canada \$—. [The prosecution contend that the amount should have been specified, and that the omission is a criminal omission.] Specie, \$311,460.85; Dominion notes, \$267,733.50; notes of and cheques on other banks, \$263,838.99; notes and bills discounted, \$7,250,149.45; other assets, not included under any of the foregoing heads in the said return, \$—. The prosecution hold amount should have been stated.

Archibald Campbell's evidence was

been stated.

ARCHIBALD CAMPEBLL'S evidence was continued. Witness said.—The figures in the general balance book show a correct statement of the various balance sheets the general balance book show a correct statement of the various balance sheets referred to yesterday. The return to the Government was made from this balance book, and it corresponds exactly with the balance in this book. Mr. Pridham was the responsible officer and inspector of the bank. The chief accountant on the 6th February was Mr. Helm. I was once inspector of the bank. The returns were made about ten days after the previous month. I think it is impossible for the President or any one man to verify all these statements within ten days. The President has to rely upon the statements furnished by the officers of the different branches of the bank. The head office at Montreal is quite distinct from the local Montreal branch. The President of the bank looked to the General statement of the various balance sheets referred to yesterday. The return to the Government was made from this balance book, and it corresponds exactly with the balance in this book. Mr. Pridham was

WM. J. P. Louson, bank clerk, sworn—
I was in the employ of the bank in December, January and February as receiving teller. This witness' testimony went to show the various amounts on his book on 31st January last, among which debit slips representing \$221,495 were given him to hold by the General Manager. These slips represented sums which had been loaned to various firms, of which Ascher & Co. had \$68,000 Restitie & vears of age.

to rour interpretation, and what class of liabilities do you consider should appear under that head?

WITNESS—I have had no practice in preparing bank returns in Canada, and I should hardy like to say.

Mr. Kerl—In cases of loans of banks, what has been the general practice?

Mr. RITUELE—I ebject, your Henour; it is illegal.

Mr. Kerl—I want to show what is really the seaning of the words "due to other bank," and to remove the criminality of the defedant by showing the same interpretatio placed upon them by the offendant is, ilso placed upon them by the of-

teller in the Consolidated Bank on the 31st January last. On that day I held in specie ficer of the Crown.

His Holour—It is a question of evidence, no of of oinion. I sustain the objection, and essere it.

Architald Amprell, acting general manager of the bank, deposed—The minute manager of the bank of the sundry bills, \$2,043.85, (including eastern and western bills.) Had no bons nor demand notes. The total manager of the bank of the 31st January last. On that day I held in specie \$21.35; Dominion notes, \$1,570; notes of and cheques of other banks, \$305,060.24; bills of other banks, \$3,787; overdue bills, \$2,259; other sundry bills, \$2,043.85, (including eastern and western bills.) Had no bons nor demand notes. The total was a sundry bills and the consolidated Bank on the 31st January last. On that day I held in specie \$21.35; Dominion notes, \$1,570; notes of and cheques of other banks, \$305,060.24; bills of other banks, \$3,787; overdue bills, \$2,259; other sundry bills, \$2,043.85, (including eastern and western bills.) Had no bons nor demand notes.

Montreal branch. On 24th Oct., 1878, there were issued deposit receipts for \$48, 166.66. The entry can be found in the general cash book. On the 12th November deposit receipts for \$48,466.66 as a loan from the Bank of Commerce. On the 3rd December, 1878, three deposit receipts from the Stadacona Bank for \$75,000. The

BRITAIN'S POLICY.

to be unwell, fell in the box in a fainting

the account.

morning.

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

Found Dead in a Field.

fit, which caused some commotion in the Court. The heat, on account of the windows being closed, was unbearable and enough to make the strongest man, under a severe cross-examination, become weak.]

RICHARD R. GRINDLEY, sworn—Was

RICHARD R. GRINDLEY, SWORN—Was

Court Manager Rank of British North Great Conservative Demonstration at Manchester.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY LORD SALISBURY.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 17 .- A great Conser-MANCHESTER, Oct. 17.—A great Conservative demonstration is in progress here to-day, and will be continued to-morrow.

The Marquis of Salisbury received an address from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, recommending the establishment of a Minister of Commerce. Lord Salisbury said the subject had already had the attention of the Government. He would attention of the Government. He would express no opinion regarding the result of the gigantic armaments of European Powers. They compelled those Governments to find sustenance for them by indirect taxation, but he was supreigned that a great agricult. menced to make loans from other banks, and it was answered, Octoben. Sir Francis Hincks said \$66,000 had been the amount. No statement was made that notes had been given as collateral security. I think the balance should appear on both sides of WENTWOTH J. BUCHANAN, sworn, saidhe said, no obstacles like European armaments will prevent the United States from

CHARLES HENRY WETHEY, sworn, said-I was assistant manager of the Consolidated Bank in January last; had occasion to count the cash on 28th February; on the 19th February there were demand notes has no reason to expect aggression. The bad administration of the Government of and bons amounting to over \$200,000.

At this stage of the proceedings the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow Turkey or of any other country would never justify us in handing over a great strategetic position to any Power whose aggression threatens the happiness and independence of the world; but there are other points of the Treaty of Berlin beside MELANCHOLY SUICIDE. the occupation of the Balkans. If they could not trust the Turkish senti The Body of a Respectable Girl 'My Existence Has Become Intolerable."

nel on the ramparts, they might trust the Austrian sentinel at the door Since the Austrian occupation of Novi Bazar, the advance of the Russians beyond the Balkans and the Danube was imposs ble. In the independence and strength of Austria rests the last hope of European Hamilton, Oct. 17.—This forenoon instability. If the assertion of the newsformation was received at the police station that the body of a respectably-dressed the month showing the true liabilities and assets, and that should the returns be false or likely to mislead the public, such President and officers should be considered guilty of amisdemeanour, and be punished accordingly. After the suspension of the bank the Directors called a meeting for the 18th of September, which was largely attended by interested shareholders. Sir Francis Hincks presided at that meeting, and many explanations were made and statements submitted. From these explanations t was found that as early as December the bank had been borrowing from other lanks at the amount of \$822 000.

The Court adjourned at 4.40 p.m.

branches and two sub-agencies on the 21st January, 1879. Hold in my hand the bankend the different offices, with the different offices, with the bedy of a respectably-dressed formed between Austria and Germany in that the body of a respectably dressed ston that the body of a respectably-dressed formed between Austria and Germany in that the body of a respectably-dressed formed between Austria and Germany in that the body of a respectably-dressed formed between Austria and Germany between Austria and Germany of Europe will hail it as glad to constable Coulter was dispatched to the scene, who, on arriving there, found the body of a respectably-dressed formed between Austria and Germany between Austria and Formed between Austria and Formed between Austria and Formed between Austria and Formed between Austria formed between Austria form The Court adjourned at 4.40 p.m.

MONTREAL, Oct. 17.—To enable your readers to better comprehend the specific grounds upon which the prosecution of the grounds upon which the prosecution of the more than the prosecution of the specific cannot get over this melancholy feeling.

My existence has become intolerable. For precedented proportions. He warned the

THE UTE WAR.

weeks and complained of a pain in her sident of the bank looked to the General Manager for the correctness of the return. All that the President could do was to compare the statement provided to the Government with his book.

WM. J. P. Louson, bank clerk, sworn—

The President could do the break in President could do was to compare the statement provided to the Government with his book.

WM. J. P. Louson, bank clerk, sworn—

The President complained of a pain in her breast. She was quiet but not melancholy, and had some restless nights lately. She did not threaten to go away this morning. She had a good breakfast before she left home as usual. She went out at eight o'clock and returned in about half an hour, and then went out again and did not

which had been loaned to various firms, or which Ascher & Co. had \$68,000, Beattie & Co., \$25,000; Beatty & Co., \$12,000; Beattie & Co., \$10,000; Furniss & Co., \$30,070, and Furniss & Co., \$27,900.

THUGHES hank clerk, sworn—

THUGHES hank clerk, sworn day evening.
It has since been learned that the unfor tunate woman purchased strychnine from Gerrie's drug store, James street, by which it is likely she brought about her untimely

THE OXFORD ASSIZES.

The McCabe Case—The Prisoners Set a

JOHN A. REDDY, sworn—Was receiving teller in the Consolidated Bank on the 31st January last. On that day I held in specie \$21.35; Dominion notes, \$1,570; notes of and cheques of other banks, \$305,060.24; bills of other banks, \$305,060.24; bills of other banks, \$3,787; overdue bills, \$2,259; other sundry bills, \$2,043.85, (including eastern and western bills.) Had no bons nor demand notes. The total was \$40,241.44.

WM. C. PRIDHAM, sworn—Was acting inspector of the bank on 31st January last, Mr. Richie—What was Sir Francis, Hincks salary as president?

Witness—Sir Francis salary up to June last was at the rate of \$4,000 per annum. I counted the cash on the 19th February. David Cornell, deposed. To Mr. Ritchie—I have been accountant of Consolidated Bank since the amalgamation; I was in charge of general ledger and journal of the Montreal branch. On 24th Oct., 1878, there were issued deposit receipts for \$48,-166.66. The entry can be found in the WOODSTOCK, Ont., Oct. 16.-At half-

which Judge Galt failed to see sufficient to send the case to the jury.

The liberation of Dr. Bowers and George McCabe was followed by strong manifestations of rejoicing by their friends outside the precincts of the court. About ten o'clock over one hundred sat down to an oyster supper given by Dr. Bowers at Geo. Harwood's. About 11 o'clock, the party, headed by the Woodstock band, started for Ingersoll, where great preparations are being made to give them a reception.

Mutiny on a British Ship. BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 19.—Four negro seamen on the British barque Nova Scotia mutinied yesterday off Annapolis. One of the mutineers was shot and badly wounded by the captain. The mutineers were ironed by, the aid of marines from the Naval Academy and brought here for trial. RUSSIA AND ENGLAND

Afghanistan.

THE OFFER DECLINED.

ngland will not allow Russian Interfer-ence, but will Herself Decide the Future of Afghanistan. New York, Oct. 16.-The relations be New York, Oct. 16.—The relations between England and Russia are at this moment almost critical. The friendly interchanges between the two Powers have given way to evidences of jealous diplomatic questionings. England has been watching with no little fear the progress of the Russian expedition against Tekke, and the possible Russian occupation of Herat has been discussed. The Russian journals urge the Czar to extend his terri-They compelled those Governments to find sustenance for them by indirect taxation, but he was surprised that a great agricultural country like the United States should consent to submit for the sake of a small portion of its citizens to such heavy protection. He could not help thinking the time would come when the farmers of the United States would prefer cheap cotton and iron to dear. When that time comes, it may be a submit to the sake of a small portion of its citizens to such heavy protection. He could not help thinking the time would come when the farmers of the United States would prefer cheap cotton and iron to dear. When that time comes, it most emphatic and even harsh terms, in most emphatic and even harsh terms, saying England would not allow Russia to meddle in any-way whatsoever in the matter. He said the future of Afghanistan ments will prevent the United States from entering upon a sound policy of fiscal and commercial legislation. He deprecated the Canadian Protective legislation.

Lord Salisbury made a great speech here to night, in which he remarked that the Opposition leaders, after attacking his circular, in reply to the San Stefano treaty, and after having permitted Mr. Gladstone to expend the limited resources of his sophistry upon it, had now veered around and asserted the Government had not acted up to the circular by opposing Russia sufficiently. He justified the policy of the Government point by point, strong hostility to Russia being very noticeable throughout his remarks. In regard to the fact that Turkey had not occupied the Balkans, he said that in the present state of the Russian empire, Turkey has no reason to expect aggression. The ter. He said the future of Afghanistan would be settled by England exclusively, and refused to entertain any proposition on the subject. It is believed the representations of Count Munster, the German ambassador, influenced Salisbury's determined course. It is also rumoured the English Government have lately succeeded in obtaining assurances from the Shah of Persia in the event of complications between England and Russia. Persia will not side with Russia, Salisbury's emphatic language is probably based on the certainty

THE ARMIES OF EUROPE.

War Estimates adopted by the Austre-Hungarian Government. VIENNA, Oct. 19 .- The Austrian Hungarian Governments have accepted the war estimates for the maintenance of the nperial army for the next ten years. The Hungarian Government has submitted a statement, showing when the military systems are completed, Italy will have over 2,000,000 soldiers. France now has 1,815,-000, and in 1892 she will have 2,723,000 Russia already disposes of 2,389,000, while Austro-Hungary has 1,194,000.

NEW TURKISH MINISTRY.

Personnel of the Last Government formed at Constantinople CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 19.—The Turkish Ministry has resigned and the following new Cabinet has been formed:—Said Pasha, Grand Vizier; Sawas Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mahomed Nedim Pasha, Minister of the Interior; Cadre Pasha, Minister of Commerce; Rifi Pasha, President of Council; Eded Pasha, Minister of Finance; Djeodet Pasha, Minister of Justice; Soudhi Vakoufs Safvet Pasha, Director General of Reforms and Chief of Inspectors with the right of communicating directly with the Sultan.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

the people of the effect the accession of the Libberals to power would have on both home and foreign politics. He felt sure the English people would prefer to maintain a firm front at home so that with the assistance of worthy allies they might maintain peace and right abroad.

London, Oct. 18.—The Times, in a leading editorial article, after review of the speech made by Lord Salisbury, at Manchester Justine, and the speech made by Lord Salisbury is prepared to appeal to the country, and it is stated with a force which the Opposition will find it hard to repel. They have destined by Lord Salisbury is prepared to appeal to the country, and it is stated with a force which the Opposition will find it hard to repel. They have destined by Lord Salisbury is prepared to appeal to the country, and it is stated with a force which the Opposition will find it hard to repel. They have destined by Large as a sign that the work of the heart election would naturally be accepted by Europe as a sign that the work of the heart election would naturally be accepted by Europe as a sign that the country is appealed to, and he has given good reason to believe they have has given the country is appealed to, and he has given good reason to believe they have he has given good reason to believe they have he has given good reason to believe they have his therefore the country is appealed to, and he has given good reason to believe they have his the to be achieved by all the country. If the security of the Emirical country, it is the country to judge whether it is most likely to be achieved by a such the country to judge whether it is most likely to be achieved by all the security of the Emirical country. If the security of the Emirical country to judge whether it is most likely to be achieved by all the security of the Emirical country. If the security of the Emirical country to judge whether it is most likely to be achieved by all the security of the Emirical country. If the security of the Emirical country to judge whether it is most li was going on a citizen present called for three cheers for her Majesty the Queen, which were rendered with a will. Before

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VICE IN THE CITY.

Schouvaloff Proposes a Partition of The Duty of the Christian Church and Community.

> In the Metropolitan church last unday evening, and before a large congre-Sunday evening, and before a large congregation, the Rev. Dr. Potts, pastor, delivered an able discourse on the subject of "A Prosperous Church." In the course of his remarks the preacher referred to the revelations made by The Mail respecting the prevalence of vice and immorality in the city, and called upon the Christian Church and community to insist upon sweeping reforms being effected so as to remove the evil. His remarks, especially those with regard to the question of the prevalence of vice, were listened to with the utmost attention.

with the utmost attention. Rev. Dr. Porrs, in discussing his subject, stated that a prosperous church is alive to social and moral reform, that the Church is neither stepping down nor out of its legitimate sphere of work in feeling a deep interest in all that pertains to the morality of the city. The Church had been to blame in not giving sufficient attention to those reforms which point to virtue. If all that was stated be true, there is ground for reform in the administration of the law in this city. The preacher at this point publicly thanked the press of the city for its warning voice, and especially The Mail for the revelations which it had made—revelations that the preacher be-lieved could be substantiated by unquestionable statistics. It was just possible that while we have been congratulating ourselves on the morality of the city, on the Sabbath observance in the city, and on the large attendance in all our sanctuaries, the large attendance in all our sanctuaries, this work of social degradation and immo-rality has been making headway to such an extent as to have language is probably based on the certainty that in the race for Herat the English troops could undoubtedly first reach the extent as to have become alarming to every thoughtful citizen and Christian. The her referred to the fact of the failure of the authorities to suppress pleasure boating on the Sabbath during the past

summer, although the Chief of Police had intimated to a committee of the Evangeli-cal Alliance that the steambeat owners had been warned and would be prosecuted—a promise which had not been fulfilled. The promise which had not been tainlied. Ine rev. gentleman eulogised the rank and file of the police force of the city, expressing his belief that the men were not exceeded on the continent, and declaring that if they were properly directed those dens of infamy to which reference had been made would be wiped out of the city, and a disgrace re-moved from us as a community. It was the duty of the Christian charch and of the entire Christian community to bring the majesty of public opinion to bear upon those crying evils and to insist upon the adoption and carrying out of such reforms as would absolutely remove them. The rev. gentleman afterwards dealt with the temperance reform, and claimed that a church could not be regarded as prosperous unless it was carrent and active in ous unless it was earnest and active in assisting to remove the evils of intemperance and to rescue the social and moral

INDIAN ATROCITIES. Horrible Record of Rapine and Murder.

wrecks that are all along the shore.

DENVER, Oct. 16.—Despatches from Santa Fe indicate that the Apache Indians under Victoria have not been completely whipped. On Tuesday news came of a massacre of citizens near Hillshoro' the scene of the former difficulties. The despatch states that the Indians made their appearance in Mesilla valley on Saturday, and continued murdering and fighting. On and continued murdering and fighting. On Saturday and Sunday a party of thirty men were attacked by about a hundred Indians, and so far but one escape is reported. Nine men and two families, with or shako, as may be preferred. Clothing of any pattern worn by cadets or soldiers in foreign countries will not be approved.

were killed and others left standing in the yokes. Forty people are known to have been killed within the past four or five days. The Indian trail leaving the stage road yesterday leads towards the Black Range, and in the vicinity of the Hillsboro mining camp. Major Morrow with a strong scouting party is thought to be in the vicinity of Colorado. This is the most persistent fighting the Indians have been known to do in this section. They are in large bands, and seem determined to stay in the country and fight

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CANADIAN.

The site of the old Listowel High School was sold the other day for the sum of \$405. During the last month the Listowel Public School had 473 pupils on its roll, with an average attendance of 368. The South Perth Teachers' Association meets in St. Mary's on Friday and Saturday, Oct. 16 and 17. Mr. Lewis is expected to be present and deliver a lecture. Mr. James P. McMnrrich, B.A., has been appointed assistant to Prof. Croft in the chemistry classes in University College, during the illness of Dr. Ellis. The brick work of the new Listowel High School was completed last week, and

ward as rapidly as possible Mr. Clappe, formerly bandmaster of the G.G.F.G., Ottawa, has been appointed Instructor of Music in the Sarnia Public Schools, at a salary of \$300 per annum. The Ontario Government will allow the Ottawa Public School Board \$1,000 for the use of their buildings for Model School purpeses until the erection of the new building.

the carpenter work was being pushed for-

The following is the attendance recorded at the Ottawa public schools for the month f September :- Total average attendance, ,568; total on roll, 1,977; average regu-

larity, 79 per cent. The annual sports of the pupils attending the Galt Collegiate Institute were held on the college grounds on the 3rd inst. The weather was very fine, and conse-The weather was very fine, and consequently the attendance, particularly of ladies, was very good. Everything passed off very pleasantly, the various games being well contested. The Foresters' band was on the ground, and enlivened the proceedings with some capital music. The championship race was won by Mr. R. McDonald, Teronto.

The regulations of the Education Department provide that the first term in County Model Schools will begin on Friday, Aug. 29th, and end on Saturday, October 25th. will begin on Thursday, October 23rd, or Friday, the 24th, at the option of the several Boards. The second term of the Model Schools will begin on Monday, Oct. 27th and end on Saturday, Dec. 20th. The closing examination will begin on The closing examination will begin on Thursday, Dec. 18th, or the following Fri

A special meeting of the city of Ottawa Separate School Board was held on the 7th inst., when the report of the School Management Committee was presented, re-commending that the Board should assume the control and management of the Commercial Academy, paying to each of the teachers employed the sum of \$200 per annum. The report was adopted, and the Finance Committee were authorized to make arrangements with the Christian Brothers for the purchase of the furniture in their Academy. A financial statement was also submitted, showing a surplus of The annual expenditure was \$1,000. stated to be about \$10,000 and the receipts \$12,000.

The following are the regulations made by the Militia Department in regard to military drill in schools:—If an university⁹ college or school has adopted a special uniform to be worn by all students attending such university, college or school, such uniform, if suitable for military parades and exercises, will be accepted as the uniform of the company. Uniform need not be the same in all schools, but such members must wear that adopted for the must wear that adopted for the company to which they belong. This may be com-posed of scarlet, blue, rifle-green or grey tunic, or Norfolk jacket, with blue, black,

in foreign countries will not be approved.

At the North Wellington Teachers' Association meeting, held in Mount Forest on the 2nd inst., with Mr. Clapp, I.P.S., in the chair, the teachers were addressed on educational topics by Messrs. Reid and Moran. In the evening there was a public entertainment, to which the choir of the Methodist church lent its valuable assistance. The next day's meeting was addressed by Mr. Craig, on first and second-class problems. Mr. Westervelt's paper on Model Schools was much appreciated. Mr. Shields, the newly-appointed teacher of modern languages in the High School, recited "The Battle of Killierrankie" with much effect. These associcrankie" with much effect. These associations should be encouraged, since they set instruction on a more uniform, and, if possible, on a more effective basis. They give a pledge to the public that a teacher's heart is in his work.

A considerable commotion was caused at the Ottawa Collegiate Institute, last Monday morning, by the appearance of the Board Treasurer, who visited the school for the purpose of sending home those pupils whese fees for the term are unpaid. Speaking of the occurrence, a local contemporary very properly remarks:—By the way, could not this business be managed in some less obtrusive way, so as not to be the means of stigmatizing an innocent boy or girl before a whole class, by proclaim-