

At the banquet given in his honour by the members of the Toronto Club on Thursday evening in the course of his eloquent speech Lord Dufferin thus

What the licensed-laborer traffic involves has rarely been presented in a more striking light than in the following remarks of the *Trillium*. "Three saloon-keepers were found guilty by a jury of selling liquor to minors, and were thus addressed by Judge Reading :
"By the law you may sell to men and to women if they will buy. You have given your liquor to men, you have sold it to them, and they are not to have a right to molest you in your legal business. No matter what the consequences may be, no matter what poverty and destitution are produced by your selling according to law, you have paid your money for this liquor, you have purchased it, you have pursued your legal calling. No matter what families are distracted and rendered miserable, no matter what wives are treated with violence, what children starve or mourn over the degradation of a parent, your business is legalized, and no one may interfere with you. No matter what mother may agonize over the loss of a son, or sister blush for the shame of a brother, you have a right to disregard them all and pursue your legal calling; you are licensed. You may fit up your lawful place of business to the most enticing and captivating gear; you may buy the most costly and elegant beverages, and equipments for your lawful trade; you may fill it with the allurement to amusement; you may use all your arts to induce visitors; you may skillfully arrange and expose to view your choicest wares, and most capitalizing beverages, and you may even go so far as to contrive to produce a raging appetite for drink, and then you may supply that appetite to the full, because it is lawful; you may pay for it; you have a license.
"You may sell your saloon; they may witness the approval satisfaction with which their seniors quaff the sparkling glass; you may be schooling and training them for the period of 21, when they too can participate for all this is lawful. You may hold up the cup to their very lips, and they will not refuse to drink. But this is unlawful. But while you have all these privileges for the money which you pay, this poor privilege of selling to children is denied you. Here parents have the right to assert a little claim. Here the parent has the right to say : 'Look, my what mother may give him the right to destroy him. Do not anticipate that terrible moment when I can assert for him no further rights of protection. That will be soon enough for me, for his mother, for his sister, for his friends, and for the community to see him take his road to the gallows. Let me leave his childhood at last. Let us have a few years of his youth, in which we may enjoy his innocence, to repay us in some small degree for the care and love we have lavished upon him.' This is something you who now stand a prisoner at the bar have not paid for; this is not embraced in your license.
"For this offence the court sentences you to ten days' imprisonment in the county jail, and that you pay a fine of \$75 and costs; and that you stand committed until the fine and costs of this prosecution are paid."

REPORTED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, OTTAWA.
LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW CHURCH.

This corner stone of 'Emmanuel Church' in communion with the body known as the Reformed Episcopal Church, situated on Elgin street, in the city of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, and Dominion of Canada, was laid by the Rev. Canon David Cummins, Doctor of Divinity, Presiding Bishop, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1874, and in the eight year of his consecration as a Bishop to the Church of God, being the 37th year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, R. S. M. C. The Right Honorable Sir Frederick Temple, Hamilton Blackwood, Earl of Dufferin, being Governor General of the Dominion of Canada.

Here follows a list of the names of the pastor, church wardens, vestrymen, the contractors for the building, and the officers mentioned in the lists and documents accompanying the stone.

The Right Rev. Bishop Cummins then opened the religious services by prayer, which was followed by the reading of the 44th and 58th Psalms, as contained in the Psalter, by the Rev. Johnstone McCormack, pastor of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and the responding. Rev. Mr. Hunter, of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, read the first lesson for the day, and the Rev. Wm. Moore, of the Free Presbyterian Church, read the second lesson. The 40th Hymn, in the Mission Service Henry Hook, was sung to the grand old hymn of the Old Hundred, with a choir of ladies and gentlemen, ably led by Mr. Clarke, the Organist, of the Church.

At the conclusion of the services, Mrs. Barrett, wife of the Senior Church Warden, stepped forward and presented his Worship with a silver trowel, and the officers of the church, with a few tokens in the stone as it was lowered to its resting place and said, "In the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, the undivided Trinity, I lay this Corner Stone of a Church to be known by the name and title of Emmanuel Church, in the City of Ottawa, Capital of the Dominion of Canada."

THE BISHOP'S ADDRESS.
The Rev. Bishop then proceeded to address the congregation present, saying it was to him a glorious and blessed day to see the inauguration of a branch of the Church of God, in this beautiful city, which was dedicated to Christ and to Christ alone, not to the Virgin Mary, not to Christ's mother, nor to any saint on the calendar, not to his holiest servant, and most High Priest and good head of the Church on earth, but to Christ the head over all. "To Christ, and to Christ alone, in His divinity, Christ in His humanity, perfect man as well as perfect God. Our Christ in His saving work on the cross; on Christ, the Way, the Truth, and the Life. That, dear people of Ottawa, is the foundation on which we build to-day. The Reformed Episcopal Church, what is the meaning of this? That is the secret why I stand in this beautiful capital, within sight of these beautiful buildings [pointing to the Parliament Buildings], and one thousand miles away from my native land. The Reformed Episcopal Church is

noble army of martyrs. The second
 tier was made in the days of James I.,
 not, however, by persecution, not by
 violence, not by force, not by intrigue
 and scheming, and all sorts of under-
 hand and dishonest means, but made
 in our own day, and has been by
 far the most invidious, traitorous, and
 I am sorry to say, successful effort. It
 has been done by a mightier power than
 was used in any of the previous efforts
 —the persecution and intrigues of the
 Jesuits. It has been done by the same
 old you again; but I need not detail to
 you the history of that effort, except in
 so far as it relates to that direct move-
 ment which has been the effect of that
 mighty work later on—the action of
 the Episcopal Church in this Province.
 The Rev. Dr. Doane, in his sermon, so
 lengthily detailed the action of the Clergy
 on this side of the Atlantic, alluding to
 the fact of the heads of the Roman
 Catholic Church both in England and
 the United States, having become per-
 verse from the faith of their fathers
 though their heads were of the same
 mould as that of Archbishop Manning,
 of England, becoming the head of the
 whole Roman Catholic Church, as the
 illustration of what it had done. In
 the Reformed Episcopal Church, he
 said everything that had a Romanizing
 tendency, had been carefully expurgated.
 They had no apostles. They had no
 such thing as the Priest, the Living God.
 He pictured the absurdity of a body of
 men laying their hands on the head of
 another and declaring him a bishop by
 right of Apostolic succession. They did
 not believe in sacerdotalism, nor they
 by words nor by deed. He introduced
 the words of the Lord's Prayer, "Thy
 kingdom come into the real body and
 blood of Christ. But they believed
 in it by faith. Their Church, however,
 retained all that was beautiful, of the
 Episcopal service; the beautiful liturgy
 of the *Te Deum*, and the chants. Those
 who loved the Sacrament of the Eucha-
 rist, would still have it in all the
 simple purity of the prayer book when
 purged in much that was not in ac-
 cordance with the doctrine preached by
 Christ. In conclusion, the bishop
 earnestly hoped that the movement
 which had now begun would spread to
 the English Scotch and everywhere
 there was an Episcopal Church. They
 had called their Church Emmanuel
 Church, which signified God with us,
 and he prayed he would bless and
 prosper it, and all connected with it.
 The bi-hops address was a most able
 and eloquent one before the assembly
 by much force and vigor, and thought-
 fully approaching to the nature of a sermon,
 where such freedoms are not generally
 taken, there was an evident desire on
 the part of some to endorse his senti-
 ments by a smothered hear, hoar.
 At this conclusion he gave out the
 Benediction. The service of the day,
 in which all present joined, and the
 congregation was dismissed with the Ben-
 ediction. The ceremony, which lasted
 about an hour, was a very impressive
 one, and the congregation present joined
 heartily in the responses. Among those
 present were observed, Messrs. Z. W.
 H. Kirby, W. A. Macgregy, J. P. Feather-
 stone, H. McCormick, A. Burritt, Thos.
 Beament, W. H. Tracy, J. T. Bartram,
 F. Abbott, J. B. Steacy, and a large
 number of ladies. The trowel, which
 the Bishop turned, in accordance with
 the usual custom, is of silver, and the
 inscription on the handle was furnished
 by Mr. W. H. Tracy, jeweller, Kideau
 street, and bears the following inscription:
 Presented
 to the Right Rev. Bishop Cummins, D. D.,
 by the Church Wardens and Vestry
 On the occasion of his coming to the
 Corner Stone,
 of the
 Reformed Episcopal Church,
 Elgin Street,
 Ottawa, 8th Sept., 1874.

THE TITLE "REVEREND."
 A short time ago the Rev. Henry
 Keet, an English Wesleyan minister,
 applied to the Vicar of the parish,
 Ouston Ferry, to allow a tombstone to
 be erected in the burial ground in mem-
 ory of his daughter who was described
 thereon as "daughter of the Rev. Henry
 Keet." The vicar objected to the use
 on the part of the Dissenter of the
 abbreviation of the word "Reverend,"
 as he considered it the exclusive title
 of the Established Church clergy. Mr.
 Keet then applied to Dr. Wordsworth,
 Bishop of Lincoln, who confirmed the
 vicar's action. The vicar of Ouston
 in this addressing dissenters was an "act
 of dishonour and treachery towards the
 Church of England." Mr. Keet then
 addressed the Archbishop of Canterbury,
 a man of liberal views, who in reply
 addressed him as the "Rev. Henry
 Keet." The case had also been pre-
 sented to the Archbishop of York.
 The church has excited a good deal
 of attention, and the bishop and
 vicar are condemned by the leading
 journals, while the Archbishop's libel-
 ity is commended. The title "Rev." is
 one of courtesy, not an exclusive right.

Montreal, Sept. 10.—A conference
 game was played on Wednesday last,
 in which a countryman of respectability
 was windmilled out of \$500, while staying
 at the Hotel de la Province. He made the
 acquaintance of a plausible rogue, with
 whom, upon invitation, he went on a
 promenade, down St. James street. While
 walking the pair were met by a fed-
 erate of the game, who presented the
 latter with a bill of goods amounting to
 \$600, and the latter was obliged to pay
 the goods, and he was told to not in-
 terfere with the promenade the rogue
 turned to the countryman and asked
 him a cheque on their return to the
 hotel. The ruse succeeded, the money
 was paid over to the confederate, and on
 the next day the countryman and the
 rogue to the hotel the latter slipped
 away, and has not been heard of
 since. The police have the matter in
 hand, and it is believed are on the track
 of the thief.

Newcastle Sept. 8.—A sad and almost
 fatal accident happened here this even-
 ing. As Mr. John Wall's hired man
 was leading a bull from the stable to water,
 the animal became unmanageable, and
 attacking the man, threw him down and
 injured him severely. On Mr. Wall
 going to the house, he found the man
 lying on the ground. The infuriated
 bull turned upon him tossing and
 goring him in a fearful manner. Another
 party, running in with a stick, struck
 the animal on one of the horns, which
 seemed to stun the brute, giving Mr.
 Wall time to get out of his reach, and
 escape.

ABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The Annual Convention of the Abbot's School, Sept. 11, 1874, was held at the Abbot's School, in the Ottawa Valley, was concluded here last night. The sessions of the convention were held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. As the welcome meeting of Monday evening there was a densely crowded audience. The proceedings were interesting and lively. The main feature of the meeting was an admirable address by the Rev. Dr. McVicar, of Montreal, on "The Teacher in his Study and Class." On Thursday the mass meeting of children in the Drill Shed was the chief point of interest. There might have been over one thousand present. On Thursday the closing meeting was made notable by an entertainment to the children by Mr. Topley, of Ottawa; illustrations of our Saviour's Life, which, with appropriate music and reading of Scripture, was felt to be a most impressive manner of presenting the life of our Lord. The closing was immense, nothing approaching it having ever been seen here before. All the meetings were largely attended and the proceedings were from beginning to end maintained with the utmost spirit and could not fail to be of great and lasting profit.

WHY HER PLAN DIDN'T WORK.—The Pottsville, [Penn.] *Miner's Journal* is responsible for the following story: "The Rev. Mr. Smith, a Quaker, was becoming anxious about her matrimonial chances, recently concocted a plan to deceive a young fellow as to her age, this was the way she tried it. The old family Bible contained a faithful record of all her marriages, and deaths. This volume she made up to her chamber and selecting the birth page, she managed by dint of scratching and writing to change the date of her birth to a period eleven years later than what it had legitimately been recorded. Then the Bible was placed on the sitting-room table. The young man came. That evening came along the lover. He soon began to finger the Bible pages, and finally reached the birth record, where and when he discovered, to his surprise, that his Angelina was just one year younger than he. He thought it strange as she was so beautiful. He kept his mouth closed and continued to fumble over the pages. Next he began reading the death list, and made the very astonishing discovery that the radiant maiden, according to the Bible, had actually been born ten years after the decease of her father. The young man quickly turned away. He kept his mouth closed, and now swears that "eternal vengeance is indeed the price of liberty."

The Herald,
CARLETON PLACE, ONTARIO.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
\$1.00 per annum in advance.
\$1.50 if paid within six months.
\$2.00 if not paid till after the expiration of six months.
LOWEST RATES OF ADVERTISING.
Paid in Advance.
Six lines under, first insertion, 75 cents;
and 20 cents each subsequent insertion.
Six to ten lines, first insertion, \$1.00, and
30 cents each subsequent insertion.
Above ten lines, 100 kept in mind for first
insertion, and 3 cents per line for each sub-
sequent insertion.
Quarter column, 12 months, \$30 00
" " " 6 months, 20 00
" " " 3 months, 12 00
Will be charged quarterly if desired.
Advertisements of 100 kept in mind and
inserted for \$4.00 a year; 6 to 10 lines, \$5.00
a year.
TO ADVERTISERS.—The large circulation
of the Carleton Place Herald, in the most
prosperous, wealthy and intelligent
sections of the Province of Ontario, renders
it the best medium for all who wish to make
their business or wants known to the public.
In a way which will insure prompt and
profitable returns.
If you want a good family newspaper
from a non-partisan, vigorous, frank and
disinterested advertiser, a paper which you
need not be ashamed to place in the hands
of your family, subscribe for the Herald.
And if you desire to increase the visibility
of your business, advertise in the Herald.
JOB PRINTING done in good style, and
on the lowest terms.
JAMES POOLE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

The Herald.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT \$1 A YEAR
CARLETON PLACE, SEPT. 16, 1874
RELIGIOUS-SOCIAL RESULTS OF
THE BEECHER CASE.
There is a fashion in everything, and
the pulpit is not free from the common
influence. The style of preaching that
held last century audiences absorbed for
an hour or more, would be pronounced
insufferably tedious to-day, while the
eighteenth century had itself revolted
against the hair-breadth distinctions and
endless subdivisions of the seventeenth
in course genuine eloquence and extra-
ordinary talent will assert themselves
however, they may be shaded by man-
nerisms and bad taste, but there are
peculiarities which one age admires and
the next repudiates.
The variation to which we have re-
ferred does not confine itself to the way
in which doctrine is presented, but
affects also the prominence given to
respective points. One hundred years
ago, and, less, the distinction between
doctrines and the metaphysics in which
they find formal expression was not
clearly defined. Hence, Calvinists and
Arminians, who differed only in regard
to the proper doctrine to be made
between the mutually received postulate
of God's sovereignty and man's ability
were scarcely less hostile to each other
than to avowed heretics and unbelievers.
The excessive importance given to ab-
stract doctrine and the theoretical, in-
stead of practical ignoring of Christian
duties, repelled men whose benevo-
lence instincts were stronger than their logic
intuitions. Many became very lazier
dissipated while others, without apparent
change of creed, demanded that Christi-
anity should show its faith by its works
and denounced the exaggerations of
creeds and the non-encouragement of
humanitarian effort.
As is usual, one experience produced
another, and the present generation

then thrown away their crossbows; the mighty warriors have dropped their armor and weapons behind them. They have forgotten that if they cannot speak by authority—and authority is something more than mere gush—their chances for the ills of humanity may be hereditary, and that they believe a sacred duty be deemed officiousness and impertinence. Theology without practice, or, as the Scripture has it—faith without works—is dead, but the man who would carry out ideas must have, an intelligent conception of them. Satan has not died of despair at the sight of telegraphs and railroads, and those who fight against him need as complete a panoply as the warriors of early days. Crude impulses and benevolent aspirations will never storm the battlements of hell.

The representative man of our illiterate, enthusiastic age has been the sorrowful pastor of Plymouth Church, and the consequences of his misfortune are likely to impress the religious community as forcibly as the past triumph of his mode of action and thought has done. The power of simple abstract judgment seems hardly to exist in his mind. His great forte is analogical reasoning, a simple and specious process, and that dangerous one. In religion, as in mathematics, an apparently slight mistake may lead to most disastrous consequences, and as analogical reasoning is almost perfect; yet he constantly committing the blunder, that similar things are identical. In the course of a year he boxes the theological compass a good many times. His hearers find themselves treated with every variety of doctrine. The loosest speculation, often one that never entered into any man's brain but his own, and the most rigid orthodoxy are preached by turns. Every sect can claim him as attesting some of his dogmas, but none can claim him long. It seems as if he had a scrap book of theological odds and ends from which to fish whatever suits his convenience. A growing rhetoric and elegant delivery has robbed his frequent absurdities and inconsistencies of half their force, but sugared poison does not lose its virulence. The creature of impulse, it is not surprising that when difficulties beset his path he should act with childish weakness. Presuming him innocent of all crime, he has shown himself an unsafe guide, and by no means the shrewd observer and truly common-sense man which men have judged him to be from some of his glittering aphorisms. When he grows oracular hereafter people will think of the proverb, "Physician, heal thyself."

We have spoken of him as the representative of modern illigal and ultra-comprehensive tendencies, and such he was. Some of the younger ministers of all denominations have been infected by his example, and have copied his faults offener than his excellences. And as generally the case the imitation is far worse than the original. BEECHER'S vagaries without BEECHER'S genius are intolerable.

With all his defects, the Plymouth pastor has spoken many brave words for true religion and genuine humanitarianism. If his judgment is weak, his fancy is boundless and his magnetism great. There will be appreciated and admired, but the public will no longer accept him as a guide. Be he never so much the innocent victim of blackmail he can not regain in his former prestige. More sober and safer counsellors will henceforth be in demand.

We should be sorry to see, and we do not anticipate a return to old time bigotry and narrowness among the religious denominations, but hereafter, head as well as heart will be deemed an essential of intelligent Christian character. If the fathers held the mer mere too tight on their children have been equally at fault in holding it too cheap. They have been ready to sacrifice, and even adulterate principle, to suit it to the whims and caprices of every boy.

In another quarter, Mr. BEECHER'S misfortune will exert a powerful effect. We do not rank all radical advocates of woman's rights with free lovers, nor class with Woodhull and Claflin those respectable ladies who do not think it improper to appear on public platforms. But the community has been so much disgusted with the latter as to identify the former with them to a greater or less degree. This is unjust, and may do harm for a while in checking woman's advancement in directions where it is greatly needed. Still the process may be salutary in the end, for the reformer will be taught caution and moderation, and will doubtless free his movement of irreputable advocates, and prune his theories of extravagant doctrine.

Altogether the Beecher-Tilton affair, while temporarily overclouding the community by its dark and loathsome revelations, will eventually purify the moral and religious atmosphere. It will subordinate impulse to reason, and prove the value of that conservatism which a fast age was inclined to cast aside as an incubance. Rapid action is pleasant, but no sane captain will throw his ballast overboard. The present generation has just been taught a needed lesson of caution.

The British Columbia papers report the return to the vicinity of Victoria of Mr. Richardson, of the Canadian Geological Survey. He is said to have examined the geological features of the several ports of calling, on the Pacific

THE TRAM.

If the new Reciprocity Treaty provided for a simple interchange, free of duty, of the natural products of the field and forest, it would have elicited little or no discussion, and probably no opposition. But when Americans goods are to be admitted to Canada, free of duty, it is felt, at once, that our native manufacturers are in danger from the competition to which they will thus be subjected; and the whole question of free trade or protection, with the advantages and disadvantages of each, are prominently held up to view. There can be no question but that home manufactures of whatever kind, are a great benefit, not only to the locality in which they exist, but to the entire country. The money disbursed to employees, is distributed throughout the community in exchange for the food and clothing which they and their families use or consume. Besides giving home employment to many persons, money is thus retained in the country, which, in the absence of these centres of home industry, would pass out of it, and be lost to us.

But why cannot Canadians compete with Americans in the manufacture of boots and shoes, sewing machines and the thousand and one articles of industrial produce? We are as intelligent as they, and we can live at less expense. The reason is, that the Americans have more capital, larger factories, employ more hands, have many times a larger market in which to dispose of their wares, and do business on a vastly larger scale. These advantages enable them to monopolize the best hands, to employ the most skillful labor, and this latter alone is no small element in the causes of their superior success.

The Canadian manufacturer thinks it hard, that, having invested his capital and perhaps years of careful toil, in a branch of industry by which he hopes to benefit both himself and the country, he should suddenly find himself confronted by a competition which can undersell him, and yet so doing practically close up his establishment.

But the argument on the other side is strong and almost unanswerable. Why should the man who buys a reaper or a sewing machine have to pay an exorbitant price for the article, in order that the Canadian manufacturer may live? The manufacturers can be counted by tens—the purchasers by thousands. Ought not the many be taxed for the benefit of the few? The duty on American manufactures has simply the effect of excluding them from the country, in order that the Canadian manufacturer may realize a higher price. It is putting money into his pockets at the expense of those who are thus in a manner compelled to buy from him; and it may be that it is an inferior article that is thus as it were thrust upon them.

"The greatest possible good to the greatest possible number" is a sound maxim in public policy, and in furtherance of this, individual claims and interests must yield to the requirements of the many.

For the reasons we have stated, the manufacturers of Canada are up in arms against the proposed Treaty, and are making their voice heard, through their organs, in some instances, irrespective of party,—through meetings of Boards of Trade and elsewhere,—and when their Legislature meets, a strong influence will no doubt be made to defeat this Treaty.

One aspect of the case is especially important. What is now proposed is conceded to be something more than a mere reciprocal exchange of certain articles with the United States. Articles on the free list from the States will also be free coming from England, and possibly also French or German products shipped through England. Thus, it is practically, free trade with the world, and is a most momentous step for us to take, and one which it is hardly fair to ask us to take under the form of Reciprocity with the United States.

In this connection it is not enough to tell us that England has prospered under a Free trade policy,—for the circumstances of Canada are very different from those of the Mother Country, and besides, as is well known, Great Britain protected her manufactures until they were able to defy competition.

It is said by those who oppose the Treaty that the vast deposits of Iron ore which we possess in Canada,—and which if prepared for practical use, here would be a source of great wealth to us,—will be allowed to lie dormant, since they could not be worked to advantage, in the face of free importation of iron manufactures from established sources of supply in the United States. This, and other points of importance show the necessity of careful consideration and mature deliberation on the part of our legislators; for in the face of issues of so important mere considerations of party ought not to be allowed to weigh in the balance.

Finally it was proposed that the duties referred to should not be taken off at once, but gradually, and in instalments, extending over three years; when goods on the free list would be absolutely free. This is what has been known as "the sliding scale", and is a feature of the Treaty which has called forth very strong condemnation,—mainly on the ground that as the American duties are much higher than ours, the gradual abatement of them would still prove serious harm to exports from Canada, while American articles sent to Canada

is still in all probability be modified or eliminated.

It is a curious fact that opinions taught and held as fixed and unalterable truths a century or even a generation or two ago, are now not merely repudiated as false and untenable, but in many quarters, views the very opposite to those so long held sacred, usurp their place, and for a time at least hold sway over the minds of men.

Examples of this truth can be found in several of the more prominent departments of human knowledge; and even in the more sacred domain of Religion, there is much of change and fluctuation in the opinions which gain credence in the minds of the learned and intelligent.

In what is called the science of health, and the treatment of disease, even a man who is not a physician, cannot fail to mark the total reversal of the old maxims and the general adoption of new and even opposite theories. Formerly delicate people were admonished to rise early, to take a walk before breakfast, to our Journals of Health counsel us to sleep till we are satisfied, and get up only when we feel that it would be more comfortable to do so than to stay in bed. "Early to rise" is consequently no longer a guarantee for becoming "healthy of wise." The encouraging assurance that "the early bird catches the worm" is no longer an incentive to early industry, for the worm is held to the justly punished for his lack of sense. Bleeding, and salivating, were formerly thought indispensable in order to save life; now we understand they are seldom or never resorted to, and are repudiated by the best physicians.

In history and biography, reputations are being made and unmade to an extent that is perfectly surprising. "Nothing is so truthful as history" is the dictum of one of our modern Savants. Froude has recently undertaken the glorification of the *quondam* monster Henry the eighth. Elizabeth, so long boasted by the chivalry of England as "the good Queen Bess" appears a detestable creature in the light of our recent essayists.

But who would have thought that the Bard of Avon, the immortal Shakespeare, would ever have been stripped of his laurels, and the marvellous genius of the productions which bear his name, relegated to another? Yet this is being done by a learned writer in England who produces strong arguments and tangible proofs to show (he says) to the learned Bacon and not to the comparatively illiterate Shakespeare, that the wreath of fame is justly due.

And so it goes on. The generally received and apparently well authenticated opinions of to-day are shown to be untenable tomorrow. Is there anything stable? Is aught enduring? Alas for poor weak human nature! Its opinions and doctrines are perpetually changing. It is only whatever is of Divine origin that is certainly true, immutable, and unchangeable,—subject neither to "progress" on the one hand nor to decay on the other.

For many months the agricultural laborers of England have been engaged in a struggle to free themselves from a kind of moral degradation. The money paid to them for their work was probably not far below that which the law supply and demand prescribed. But was ridiculously small in amount compared with its capacity to provide livelihood for the workmen and their families. It was scarcely sufficient to secure more than the coarsest necessities of life. The laborers had little time and absolutely no means to educate themselves or their children to a higher standard of usefulness, and many occupied a position midway between that of the house servants and the animals that they tended. At one time when the agitation for an improvement in the condition was strongest, we received a plausible account of their low estate. Gradually the matter was less warmly discussed, and a short time ago it became evident that the strike must cease. Mean as are the wages offered, it seems certain that there are laborers enough eager to work for them. Under such circumstances the efforts of the Laborers' Union were destined to fail. It could no longer be a matter of doubt to the friends of these men that a persistence in the effort to force the farmers to pay higher wages would injure the laborers without any prospect of financial benefit. We are not associated to less than that the Council of the Union has announced that its funds will no longer suffice for the distribution of the customary allowance to the locked-out men. It is fortunate that the contest in this direction hitherto taken has been abandoned: if it had been continued money consumed would have been squandered.

TO ARMS.—We observe by the position papers, that there is a prospect of an election at an early day, and most strenuous efforts are making to organize an opposition. To be friends is to be forewarned; and the friends of progress whether "Reformers," "Grits" or "Parists," should see to it that they are not caught napping. To time by the forelock and be prepared to meet a stiff and thoroughly organized army of trained and disciplined reactionaries, panting for the sweets of office and the emoluments connected with possession of power and place.

The British Association for the advancement of Science held in Belfast this year that the Hon. Geo. A. Walkem, Premier of British Columbia, is enrolled as one of the "Associates" and in the "Journal of Sectional proceedings," is a member of the Committee under Section E, (Geography).

The Winnipeg *Nor' Wester* says if there is not a big show at Qu'Appelle at the making of the Indian Treaty, it will be a wonder. It has been asserted that nearly every tribe in the North-west with the exception of the Blackfoot, will be represented. It predicts that the Hon. Mr. Laird and Lieut-Governor Morris will have their hands full, and have considerable difficulty in satisfying all the treaty makers.

While the Manchester cotton spinners are advising that all mills in Lancashire be put upon four days' time per week, the linen manufacturers, in Belfast, in the lowest state of depression known for many years. The operators are on strike, and the employers are thankful for it, seeing that they are saved thereby from paying £25,000 per week wages for making goods that could not be sold were they in the warehouses.

GRAVENHURST, Sept. 10.

Information From Bayville report the arrival of Messrs. Bell and Hubert, of the Ottawa and Parry Sound Railway surveying party, who had reached McLean Township, about 15 miles north of Bracebridge. A good line had been examined for 180 miles west of Ottawa, passing through splendid pine and hardwood districts, capable of sustaining a large agricultural and manufacturing population.

An Oshawa paper refers to a writer in the *Mail* who found the mare's nest in a letter written by the Hon. Senator Simpson to a friend in South Ontario during the general election, the said writer dating his letter from Bagotville, and it tells us it has made equity every quarter as to where Bagotville is, the best information to be got being that it is a few acres lot with one house upon it and that the writer in the *Mail* was the private secretary of the late Minister of Inland Revenue and the defeated of South Ontario.

Referring to the coming meeting of the Ontario Legislature the *Toronto Sun* says: "The impression which has been gaining ground, to the effect that the Ontario Legislature would be summoned for the despatch of business some time short seems to be strengthened by an official announcement in the *Ontario Gazette*, calling upon the members to attend in their places on the 10th of October. The House was formally adjourned until the first of September, but by the present order the members were relieved from attending on that date and ordered to assemble together on the 10th prox. Whether to then meet for the despatch of business is not officially stated, but the fact that each member of the House has been forwarded a copy of the *Gazette*—which is not a customary proceeding—seems to confirm the belief that the session will be one of work not mere formality."

Late exchanges from Manitoba report that the Hon. Mr. Laird previous to starting on his treaty mission to the Plain and Wood Cree Indians, has with studious impartiality, given audiences to all sorts and conditions of men. He has had to listen to grievances of every imaginable sort and kind from red skins, half-breeds, and whites, and his patience is described by journals of both parties as of the most extraordinary length. Of course everybody was satisfied. That would be impossible where legislation regarding rights of property has hitherto been so loose and so contradictory to character. It seems, however, that even in Winnipeg there is no lack of unscrupulousness among the writers for the Opposition press, as some of the utterances of the Minister of the interior have been violently perverted. A Winnipeg contemporary, however to give the lie direct to some of these false assertions, and the journal at fault, with a spirit of fairness which might be copied to some advantage, the Opposition press in this Province has been careful to put the matter right before the public through its own columns.

Among the many and manifold results of the Beecher scandal is a suggestion that the New York *Herald* lately assumed to make in discussing the social relations of the Christian clergy. The suggestion was nothing less than that a new code of pastoral intercourse was wanted. If a minister happens to be married, he should, according to *Herald*, when visiting the women of his congregation, be accompanied by his wife, or if single, by a discreet friend of his own sex. This the New York representative of modern enterprise belie would be a safe-guard against both fraudulent reports and opportunities for wrongdoing. The Catholic clergy, according to the same authority, are protected by their more efficient ecclesiastical discipline against any surprise at the weakness of the natural man. We agree with the majority of the American press, who have noticed this article in the *Herald*'s, in regarding it as a insult, not only to the laity, ignorant and most respectable class of the clergy, but also to the still more extensive, influential and respectable body of Christian women. If such a code as that necessary, then better have no clergy at all.