

Visit to Lundy Lane Battlefield.

We gladly give space in THE BEE to the following letter, which appeared in Tuesday's Empire, believing it will be of interest to our readers, some of whom will have a vivid recollection of that memorable field.—Although very many articles have appeared in the papers about the battleground, a few remarks may not be uninteresting at this season, when so many thousands are visiting this most interesting locality.

I have visited the Falls perhaps fifty times, and were I to visit them, fifty times more I would not tire of seeing them. There is a freshness in the water, in the green foliage, in the parks on both sides, now all free, that ever invites, never tires. Like a grand old forest of old trees, we love the scene more and more. Unquestionably, the Niagara Falls, all in all, are the grandest sight in the world. When you think that over their brink pour the waters of lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron and Erie, running from the far west and north, and which lakes are fed by innumerable creeks and rivers in the distant north and west, and that this pouring has endured for perhaps 20,000 years, and will endure for countless centuries to come—there is something grand, awful in the thought! Now let us remember what our world has been. Long before the pyramids of Egypt were erected these falls were wearing their way southward from Queenston Heights year after year, century after century. Perhaps no human eye had seen them until they were 10,000 years old. The mammoth, those mighty elephants which once roamed over Canada may have gone to their brink 10,000 years ago. There thousands of years ago the first Indian mound builders may have gazed in wonder at them. They are near Toronto (three hours' journey only from this city), and no one can better spend two or three days than in visiting them. They are wonderful—beautiful—grand—emblematic of eternity.

I attended at the celebration of the anniversary of the great battle of Lundy's Lane, and read an address there on the salient points of this battle, which, if it were not too long, I would ask you to insert, but your columns will not permit the space. Nevertheless, I will just describe the ground, as I took more notice this time of it than ever before. It is a beautiful locality—just such a place as would suit two contending armies to fight. As ascending ground gradually rises from the Falls, from Queenston and from Chippewa river, to the height of perhaps 200 feet. All around there are beautiful old oak trees—some which stood there and heard the roar of the battle—some appear to be 200 years old. Towards Chippewa the land sinks into a beautiful plain. The ground is sandy, smooth and warm. Towards Queenston it descends very gradually, and there is a road leading to the battlefield of that village. You can see Brock's monument from this rising ground plainly—six miles away. On this road the British troops came to the battle. On the road to Chippewa directly south the American troops came to the field.

The militia men saw at once it was necessary to possess the high grounds, and here the battle raged from 6 o'clock to 12 o'clock at night on the 25th July, 1814. Lately I have been told that the American school books give a very untrue account of the battle, saying they gained it, that the troops engaged on each side were about equal, etc. On the occasion of our meeting, 25th July last, resolutions were moved in favor of our schools having a Canadian war history taught, to set things right. There is no use in Americans deceiving their people about this battle. Taking all things into consideration the number of the Americans, their freshness, equipment and arms, they had a decided advantage over the British, who were scattered, fatigued and not at first in a compact body, as also in numbers. The Americans were nearly twice as numerous. They had better guns and had the best men they could turn out, well officered. The fact is at no time had the British 3,000 men, whereas the Americans had 5,000 available. The high grounds were fought for, sometimes in the American possession, sometimes in the British occupation, and finally at midnight were left in the hands of the British. What right had the Americans to say they gained the battle when they left their dead in British hands and many of their guns on the field? Taken on all points—assaults, reverses, rallies, muzzles to muzzle, rifles, close bayonet charges, fighting with the butt ends of muskets, heroic endurance, the loss of over two thousand men out of eight thousand on both sides in killed and wounded—no such battle was fought in the late American war as this. Both sides displayed wonderful bravery, skill and pluck, but the glory (if such there is in battle) was left with the British. Never did British soldiers, officers and militia—so greatly distinguish themselves. Can they do it again? Yes, on this very ground, in perhaps three or four days Canadians can assemble an army of soldiers and militia from 5,000 to 10,000 strong, who would fight as bravely. Let not Americans be deceived about this. We will fight for our country, but we don't desire anything but a friendship. We glory in the success of all branches of the American and Canadian races—on their own respective soil.

"Nemo me impune lacessit" is our motto—it was always a British motto—it was the Scotch motto. Americans talk about the exposed condition of Canada, and of what they could do with us. Why, they are much more exposed, much more vulnerable, their cities are large and could be destroyed by war on the seaboard and lakes very soon. Our country is more agricultural. What would be the fate of Buffalo from Fort Erie, of Detroit from Windsor, of Cleveland from Port Stanley, in case of war? But, as Lord Volesley lately said, we must not have war if possible to avoid it. Yet such a thing may occur. Any nation who will be so base as to claim a sea like Behring sea, 3,000 miles wide, as against Canadians and England, I fear might do many other acts which would lead to war. Only let us caution our neighbors, "Nemo me impune lacessit." No one shall insult us or invade our soil unopposed.

Yours, etc.,
CHARLES DURAND.
Toronto, August 8th, 1890.

Brussels.

Miss Mary Hindes is home from Toronto.
Miss Edith Hill Sundayed in Wingham.
Alex. Hunter has gone on a trip to Chicago.
G. A. Beer, of Seaford, was in town this week.
Miss Addie Vanstone is home from Goderich.
Miss Bessie Moore is visiting in Stratford.
John Varcoe left Monday on a trip to Manitoba.
Miss Leah Hill, of Wingham, spent Sunday in town.
Miss Minnie Shaw is home from her situation in Bridgeton.

Mrs. McCracken and daughter are visiting Mrs. F. Farrow.
Miss Currie, of Walkerton, was visiting Miss Toddick last week.
Rev. W. E. Kerr preached in Cranbrook last Sunday afternoon.
Mrs. Ed. Dunford and Lorne were away last week on a trip to Detroit.
Jno. Shannon, of Greta, Man., is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. S. Pearson.

The first instalment of this year's crop of flax is being delivered at the mill here.
Mrs. (Rev.) Hughes, of Listowel, was visiting Mrs. Geerige Rogers last week.
Miss Lizzie Thompson is confined to the house with erysipelas in her foot.
Russel and Reginald Fletcher returned home last week from their trip to Paris.
J. J. Denman is managing the flour and feed store as W. Hartley is on the sick list.

Master Ulysses Pelton, of Port Huron, is visiting his grandmother, Mrs. S. Pearson.
Mrs. J. Creighton and Miss Clara spent several days at Southampton and Port Elgin last week.
Miss Mabel Jackson is home again, having spent several weeks in the Queen City.
Miss Lissia Farrow had the misfortune to injure her knee one day lately and is taking a rest.

Next Sunday the pulpit of the Methodist church is to be occupied by J. H. McBain, of Atwood.
Quite a number of our townfolk intend taking in the excursion to Kincaidine Thursday and Friday of this week.
The brickwork at Wm. Bashill's new block is completed and the tar and sand roof will be put on at once.
Miss Aggie Shiel arrived home Monday of last week, having spent several weeks visiting friends and relatives in Galt.

Mrs. Wm. Vanstone has returned from Galt, where she has been visiting friends and relatives for several months.
Rev. W. E. Kerr, of Owen Sound, and Miss F. E. Kerr, arrived home after a three weeks' camping on an island in the Georgian Bay. They had a grand time.
W. H. Hill, formerly of Brussels, is renewing old acquaintances this week. He is now preaching on the Artria mission, Simcoe county. We wish him every success.

The woollen factory has received a freshening up coat of paint to cover the damage of the late fire. W. R. Wilson has replaced the plate glass windows in his store with a 4-light sash in each window.
Last Monday evening W. H. Hill addressed the Y. P. C. A. of the Methodist church, subject: "Come." Two weeks from Monday there is to be a debate "Resolved the Bible should not be used in our Public Schools."
On Sunday morning, Aug. 3rd, Dr. Graham's gray driver cut an ugly gash in her neck, supposed to be done by getting the strap twisted by which she was tied. The veterinary had to put in seven or eight stitches to close up the wound.
Wednesday night of last week fire was discovered in Walter Jackson's stable, but ready hands soon put it out. How it started is a mystery. Had it not been noticed when it was a serious conflagration might have been the result as Mr. Jackson's dwelling is close by as it was the inside of the stable was badly scorched. A horse standing in the stall where the fire started was nearly suffocated.

DISTRICT MEETING

ABLE ADDRESSES DELIVERED ON SABBATH SCHOOL WORK IN THE EVENING.

In accordance with announcement the ministers stationed within the Listowel District of the Guelph Conference met for the general transaction of business in the Methodist church, Atwood, on Tuesday afternoon, E. S. Rupert, M. A., presiding. Henryryn was recommended to the favorable consideration of the missionary committee. The arrangements for holding the missionary meetings were made. Most of the services will be held in the fall, and the meeting fixed for Atwood is Oct. 19. An interesting conversation on the state of the work on the District took place and the meeting closed with a profitable prayer-meeting, in which Revs. Caswell, Torrence, Sherlock, and P. Hepinstall took part. The May District Meeting is to be held in Fordwich.

The public Sabbath school meeting in the evening was fairly well attended, and were not for the busy season with farmers the church would doubtless have been filled to its capacity. After a few introductory remarks by the chairman, E. S. Rupert, M. A., and a selection of music by the choir, Rev. Mr. Sherlock was called upon to address the meeting, choosing for his subject, "Temperance in the Sabbath school." He said it was wise to teach in the S. S. what we believe on this subject. The same law that applies to the adult should be taught to the children. Undeveloped views and traditional ideas regarding temperance have largely passed away, and all churches are now of one mind on the subject of temperance—total abstinence. The proper place for alcohol is among the poisons. And it is not strange that alcohol preserves a dead body but destroys the living one. In teaching total abstinence we should be perfectly satisfied with the principle ourselves. It was a notable fact in connection with the recent Scott Act campaign, that where the large majorities for the Act were rolled up were in most instances the result of temperance effort in these particular localities. The speaker gave numerous Old Testament illustrations of the disastrous results of intemperance. The devil's stimulus for human pains is alcohol; God's stimulus, His grace. We should teach our children that nine-tenths of the world's poverty, pauperism, crime, etc., is attributable to the deadly effects of intoxicating drink. He singled out places in the north of Ireland, England and the U. S. where prohibition was in force as fitting illustrations of the grand and glorious results of temperance effort.

Rev. J. W. Pring was next called on to deliver his address on "Literature in the Sabbath school." The speaker regarded the Sabbath school work the most important in the church. The first and primary book to be introduced into the school is the Word of God—the raw, unadorned Word of God. There is a danger at the present day of introducing multiplied helps, which have a tendency to crowd out the Word of God. There should be helps, however, and in the Methodist school the helps should be Methodistic in their tone. In other words, no literature should be taught in the school that was not in harmony with the doctrines and teachings of the Methodist church. The concise as well as comprehensible. Too much chaff is contained in many of the lesson helps to be used in the school. In his opinion the Methodist book room supplied the best helps to be found anywhere, particularly the S. S. Banner. Every S. S. should have a library. The boys and girls of to-day read, and if they cannot get good literature they will read bad. The country is filled with sensational, cheap, trashy literature, which, if read, cannot fail to corrupt and demoralize the youth of our land. He was not opposed to all works of fiction, although he was persuaded that some of Rev. E. P. Roe's productions were not healthy in their tone. Fiction had a tendency to give young people a wrong impression of life. A good library should consist of travel, history, biography, science, philosophy, together with healthy fiction. The books should be in accordance with Methodist doctrine, and of a true, moral tone. The Methodist Magazine was a library in itself, as it contained interesting sketches on science, history, biography, etc. The catechism should be a part of the literature in the S. S. This book has been sadly neglected in the school and is seldom taught to the children. There are many people who profess to be Christians that cannot give an intelligent definition of the doctrines of justification, sanctification, etc., whereas if they studied the catechism more in their youth they would be better able to define these important fundamental doctrines of Christianity. Music books should also be introduced. God has put melody into the heart of man, and the musical exercises of the S. S. impress the mind and draw out the those powers of feeling and sympathy which will go with the pupil in later life.

The last speaker, Rev. J. Livingstone, addressed the meeting on "The aim and object of S. S. effort." The Latin root of the word "aim" is "to weigh," so that we are to weigh the boy or girl mentally,

morally and spiritually in God's eternal scales. We cannot tell what lies slumbering in the intellect of the little boy. Washington never dreamed of seeing a steamboat, railroad, telephone, etc., such are the achievements of the fruit of the mind. Science is simply education is drawing out the soul. Man is a moral being, but he will break the moral law and that is what makes him weak. We should aim to keep the children of the S. S. moral. A man, a rough block of stone before him, and he takes his chisel and slowly carves and chisels out of the marble the form of a beautiful angel. He says it is to be placed in a niche in the king's palace, in that ungainly little fellow the hidden, undeveloped character and loveliness of an angel, and with this thought filling his mind and heart, he goes to work earnestly and prayerfully, perhaps for years, and finally his task is completed, and the little angel—the work of his brain and heart—is not placed in an earthly palace to be gazed at by a perishing world, but in the palace of the Kingdom of God. Mr. Livingstone is indeed an orator and his eloquent address was listened to with wrapt attention.

The choir is deserving of credit for the excellent selections interspersed during the speaking. The frequent hearty applause was an evidence of their appreciation by the audience. A collection was taken up at the close to defray expenses.

Women as Employees.

A business man of the city giving employment to both men and women, upon being asked why he did not employ more women than he did said:—"I have employed women very often, and I wish I could feel more encouraged. But the truth is that when a young man comes to me and begins his work, a wife, home and happiness are to be earned, and he settles steadily and earnestly to his labor, determined to master it and with every incitement spurring him on. He cannot marry until he knows his trade. It is exactly the other way with the girl. She may be as poor as the boy and wholly dependent upon herself for her living, but she feels that she will probably be married by-and-by and she goes on listlessly. She has no ambition to excel; she does not feel that her happiness depends on it. She will marry and then her husband's wages will support her. She may not say so, but she thinks so and it spoils her work."

The Auburn Execution.

The name of Kemmler will go down to the ages as that of the first criminal to die under process of law by electric shock. It may even be one of a very few notorious in this manner of death, for it cannot be said that the first trial has been calculated to impress people in favor of the method. In fact, there are many considerations arising out of the whole proceedings which will give pause to the contemplated adoption of "electrocution" by other states than New York, and may even lead to a repeal by that state of its recent law on the subject.

The details published over the whole world of the execution are quite as sickening as almost any with which people have been made familiar in connection with hanging and guillotining. The condemned man bore the ordeal with unusual fortitude. Natural temperament may have had much to do with this, but it is quite probable that manner of his taking off, the eyes of the world would be upon him as they have death had much to do in preventing the nervous collapse the terrible preparations of the death chair might be expected to inflict on a prisoner. These preparations must always be made by a death by electricity is contemplated, and no one can read their details without a shudder, nor perhaps conceive how the agony of death could be anything but increased by the careful adjustment of pads, wires, sponges, straps and skull cap. The noise or even the guillotine seems a simple and humane contrivance compared with the scientific refinement of cruelty in which the death pang in Kemmler's case was repeated over and over again for five minutes in order to shorten the final pang by one or two seconds.

The 1,700 volts applied to Kemmler for ten seconds have been pronounced by almost every expert quite sufficient to insure instant death. But the sym-bosom and the repeated groans of the victim will be generally accepted as a justification of the assertions of other experts that it is impossible to tell how much or how little electricity will kill in any particular instance. The terrible scene which ensued—the second and savage application of the current to the writhing body until the flesh began to smoke—rivals in horror any of

the scenes enacted on the scaffold. No doubt the condemned man was unconscious from the instant the current was turned on, and the symptoms which his body brought him no pain. But those bungled hangings in which death evidence of scores of would-be suicides in a French prison, who were cut down in time to preserve life, is that no agony was felt after the tightening of the fatal noose. So far as the suffering of a condemned man is concerned there appears to be little difference between hanging and death by electricity after the drop has fallen or the button been touched. As to the suffering proceeding the fatal application, it can scarcely be said that the deadly chair, with its innumerable adjustments, gives less simple arrangements of the scaffold. And when the feelings of the spectator are taken into account, as no doubt they were quite as much as those of the condemned man, when the New York law was passed, the new method does not seem to have any decided advantage over the old.

It may be said that Kemmler's execution was the first of the kind and that with experience killing by electricity will be better done. But this idea does not appear tenable. Extraordinary attention was given by experts to secure the prompt action of the deadly current. Months ago—just before Kemmler's respite came—the preparations were as complete as experts could make them and since then calves have been put under the electric pads to test the preparations. It is unlikely that greater care will be taken in any future case. And when the difficulties and ignorance to be encountered in preparations for executions in country towns are taken into account it is altogether likely that a general adoption of the new method of death would be followed by horrible occurrences such as might make the public turn with relief to the old method of hanging, which can be applied quite as easily and satisfactorily in the wilds of Arizona as in the great civilized centres whence emanated the idea of putting murderers to death by the most refined processes of applied science.

Hanging a murderer like a dog is cheaper and simpler than killing him with wires and pads. It is certainly not more cruel, and the degradation associated with it is greater, a fact which may have some effect as a deterrent on persons inclined to commit murder.

Perth County Notes.

Already the Mitchell Board of Works have expended \$1,964, and yet the sidewalks in some places are dangerous to walk upon.
For the six months of 1890 ending June 30th, there were registered with the Mitchell town clerk, 24 births, 15 deaths and 12 marriages.
We are sorry to hear that Miss Allie, daughter of William Mitchell, manager of Bennet's Mills in Ellice, is dangerously ill with malaria fever.
Thomas McClay, who was Mayor of Mitchell for two years, and a good citizen, favored the town with a visit last week. He reported business good in Woodstock, and expressed himself as highly pleased with the change he made.
The widow of the late Hon. Michael Hamilton Foley, died at her residence, Larry Sound, on the 22nd ult., aged 72 years. The late Mr. Foley was well known in Perth, he having once defeated T. M. Duly, sr., in a hard fight for the representation of Perth in the old Upper and Lower Canadian parliament.

The other day two young lads of Mitchell were summoned to appear before Magistrate Flagg, for disorderly conduct. If they stood their trial they were afraid imprisonment would follow so they thought the best thing they could do would be to wipe the dust of the streets of Mitchell from their feet, so they got a lively rig, and, by a circuitous route, reached Stratford on Sunday morning of last week, where, it is thought, they took a train for Toronto.
After a life of over 70 years Mrs. Gustave Smith, Mitchell, was called to her long home on Thursday night, July 31st. Deceased had been a resident of Mitchell for 40 years, and always bore an unblemished character, and for thirty years had been a consistent member of the old Bible Christian Church. She married sixty years ago and her husband, who will be 94 years old if he lives to the 10th of the present month, survives her. They had born to them 10 children, 6 of whom are living.

On Sunday of last week the Rev. Mr. Taylor announced his resignation as Rector of Trinity Church, and read his appointment by the Bishop to St. James, St. Marys. It is likely he will remove from Mitchell the 1st of next month. Financially his position by the change will not be bettered, but the Rectory being almost in the centre of the town and close to the church will be an advantage. In the Diocese of Huron ministerial changes are becoming very frequent, and the question of adopting the Methodist plan of changing every three years, will no doubt be taken up at an early day by the Synod. The movement, especially among the lay element, is becoming popular, and would find many warm supporters.