

Guelph Evening Mercury

VOL. VIII. NO. 108

GUELPH, ONT., CANADA, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 9, 1874.

PRICE TWO CENTS

New Advertisements.

WANTED.—A good stout lad as light porter, at J. McElderry's, 2, Day's Block, 367-59.

HOT AIR FURNACE.—For sale, Mill's \$300 Wood Furnace, as good as new—accol furnace having been substituted. This may be had on reasonable terms. A. Lemon, Guelph, Sept. 8, 1874. dtf

HOUSE TO LET.—On the corner of Erasmus Road and Mitchell Street, a first-class stone dwelling, containing nine rooms, with pantries, wood shed, well, cistern, and all other conveniences.—For particulars, apply to E. W. McQuinn, M.D. Norfolk Street, Guelph. dtf

RENAULT, & CO.
COGNAC
CELEBRATED BRANDIES
(The oldest Bottlers in France.)

Hear what Dr. Sheridan Muspratt, F.R.S.E.; M.B.A., F.G.S., says: "Fine Pale Cognac—Bisquit's or Hennessy's—is often prescribed for invalids with great success."

To be had of all grocers and Italian warehouses. Money to Lend. dtf-51w-4w

CRAWFORD'S Jewellery
Stock is SELLING OFF
QUICK. Parties wishing Watches, Clocks, or Jewellery will save money by calling at his Store, next the Post Office.

TOWN HALL,
Wednesday, Dec. 9th.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
ROBERTSON'S GREAT COMEDY

CASTE
CASTE
CASTE

Sam Villa as D'Alroy.
Agnes as Polly.
Webster as Sam.

All the Specialties.
Seats secured at Day's Bookstore.

Remember the Last Night.

AUCTION SALE

PICTURES
A large and very superior stock of Oil Chromos, Paintings, etc., will be sold by public auction, at

Mr. Hazleton's New Store,
Wynndham-street,

ON
Wednesday & Thursday Ev'gs,
Dec. 9 and 10, at 7 p.m.

Private Sales Daily.
Guelph, Dec. 6, 1874. dtf

BOOKBINDING.

MERCHANTS and others requiring first-class LEADERS, DAY or CASH BOOKS, of any size, need not send away to get them. CHAPMAN can produce first-class books, of any description, to order. All kinds of ruling done neatly and expeditiously.

MAGAZINES and all kinds of books bound in plain and fancy styles, at

CHAPMAN'S BINDERY,
Over Mr. Hacking's Printing Office,
124-24m St. George's Square, Guelph.

1875
BOUND VOLUMES

OF THE
BRITISH WORKMAN,
BRAND OF HOPE REVIEW,
CHILDREN'S FRIEND,
INFANT'S MAGAZINE,
FRIENDLY VISITOR,
LITTLE FRIEND,
CHATTERBOX,
THE SATURDAY JOURNAL.

A Large Lot of NEW ANNUALS to hand, at

ANDERSON'S
BOOKSTORE,

East Side Wynndham Street,

GUELPH.

NELSON CRESCENT
GROCERY.

W. A. Suddaby begs to inform the inhabitants of Guelph and vicinity that he has commenced business in the store lately occupied by R. S. King, opposite the Guelph Sewing Machine Factory, where he has opened up a new and complete stock of Groceries and Provisions.

As all goods have been bought at the lowest figure for cash, they will be sold as cheap as any other house in Guelph. He hopes by keeping a good article, and by paying strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public patronage. Goods delivered to any part of the town. Guelph, Nov. 9, 1874. W. A. SUDDABY, do

REMOVAL.
The undersigned have removed to more commodious offices, over the Bank of Commerce. Money to Lend. dtf

Guelph Evening Mercury

WEDNESDAY EV'G. DEC. 9, 1874

Town and County News

THE CHRISTMAS FAIR CATTLE SHOW takes place to-morrow.

THE ROBIN GAME.—An excellent curling match was played on the Red Mill Pond yesterday afternoon.

CANADIAN ALMANAC.—Mr. T. J. Day has sent us a copy of this most useful almanac for 1875. It should be in every counting house, office and family. Copies for sale at Day's Bookstore.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Committee of the St. Andrew's Society will be held in the Wellington Hotel this evening at 8 p.m. sharp, when the business connected with the late celebration will be wound up. A full meeting is, therefore, requested.

SOCIAL.—The Y. M. C. A. of this town propose holding an after-noon social in their rooms on Thursday evening next, at half-past seven. They have a lengthy programme which is very select, some of the best amateurs taking part. We hope to see a good attendance.

EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.—This is the title of Josh Billing's new book, published by the St. Lawrence Book Co., Ogdensburg. It is like all Josh's works very readable, very racy, and full of wit and wisdom done up in the quaintest spelling. Nast's illustrations are capital. Agents are wanted for the sale of this book.

RECOVERING.—We are pleased to learn that Mr. H. S. McDonald who got his hand severely injured a few weeks since in coupling cars at the Great Western station, Guelph, is now in a fair way of recovery. Under Dr. Herold's skilful treatment, he will retain the use of his hand and fingers.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The letter of "One who was there" will appear to-morrow. We have received an account in rhyme of the late temperance mass meeting, but as we have already given a report of it, and as this synopsis gives us no more than the public already know, we cannot afford space for it.

THE TOWN HALL LAST NIGHT.—The Agnes Wallace Troupe certainly made a good hit last night. The play was so well liked as the play deserved, and as for the farce, men who never laughed before laughed then. The comedy for to-night is Robertson's celebrated "Caste," in which Sam Villa will represent D'Alroy; Agnes as Polly, and Webster as Sam.

THE DUSH FIRES.—A correspondent in Erin writes us approving of the action Col. Hignbotham took, in bringing the cases of farmers in Luther and Amaranth, who had lost so heavily by the bush fires last summer, before the County Council. But he says something should be done by the Government in passing and enforcing a more stringent law with reference to kindling fires in summer. This is much needed and we hope that the subject will not be lost sight of by those who have the making of our laws, great losses often occur through the reckless disregard of proper precautions by farmers who if they think they are safe themselves don't care whether their neighbors are so or not. These summer fires often occur in this way, and cause much damage and serious loss.

COUNTY COURT and General Sessions,
GUELPH, Dec. 8.

In the case of appeal against the conviction of the Police Magistrate in the case of Kelly vs. Coghlan, the conviction was sustained.

QUEEN vs. SLATER.—In this case, for uttering a gold coin in Orangeville, in July last, a true bill was found, and a bench warrant was ordered to be issued.

Allen vs. Still.—This was an action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, \$320.80. Messrs. Macdonald and McCarthy for plaintiff.

Hand vs. Lawrence.—This was an action to recover from defendant amount of note interest and costs which the plaintiff had paid for defendant. Verdict for plaintiff \$157.21. Macdonald and McCarthy for plaintiff.

Queen vs. Brown Jr.—The Grand Jury brought in a true bill in this case, for assaulting a constable named Hall, at Orangeville.

POLICE COURT.
(Before the Police Magistrate.)
Dec. 9.

THE TWENTY-FIVE CENT BURGLARY.
David Green (colored) who was arrested on Tuesday, by Chief Constable Kelly, on the charge of breaking into the house, and stealing twenty-five cents out of the trousers' pocket of a man named McKernan, was brought before the police magistrate to-day. The evidence of McKernan and his wife was taken, and both were cross-examined by the prisoner. He (the prisoner) stated that the witnesses were altogether wrong, and tried to review the evidence, and also said that he had proof that he was somewhere else when the alleged robbery took place.

The Police Magistrate said that it was a serious charge that was preferred against him, for even should he insist on his oath to the character of McKernan's house be true, yet that house was his castle, and if the charge was proved against him he might be sentenced to imprisonment for life or shorter time.

The prisoner was committed for trial at the next court of criminal jurisdiction.

The City Council of Ottawa has voted \$15,000 towards defraying the expenses of the next Provincial Exhibition.

Further proceedings in the Tilton-Beecher case are put off until Monday, when the granting of a Bill of particulars will be argued. The Edna Dean Proctor's suit is also at a stand.

The Walkerton Brass Band has been made the band of the 32nd Battalion.

It is understood that arrangements will shortly be made by the Dominion Telegraph Company, for obtaining direct cable communication with Europe.

Mr. McCandless.

To the Editor of the Globe.

Sir,—As I seldom or never see the Mail, it is but to-day that I noticed therein the letter written to the Premier by our late Principal, and handed by him to the leader of the Opposition, who forgot his reputation as to read it before the House.

As I intend to speak of nothing which will be added before the Committee, you will perhaps allow me space to notice a few of the mis-statements contained in that production, which might otherwise go uncontradicted.

Although I know that Mr. McCandless had been occupied for a week during last July in concocting such a letter, I did not for a moment imagine that so much of it was devoted to me; for if there was any man more than McCandless who was able to speak as to Mr. McCandless's character and management that man was myself. Associated as I was with him for months before the Institution opened, thoroughly acquainted with his character and requirements, knowing the manner in which the management was transacted, aware of the method in which the place was organized and governed by him, no man, had he desired it, could have spoken with such damning effect as I could. But Sir the knowledge of the man which I possessed had been gained in the intimacy of private life, in the unrestricted confidence of social hours; and amidst the troubles which overtook him, and in which he played so miserable a part, I could not lower my manhood as far as to divulge what, from our private intercourse, I knew of the man's character, income, tenacity, and negligence. Nor have I until now spoken of anything but the public mismanagement of this place by Mr. McCandless. But, Sir, there come times in a man's life when silence is cowardly, when reticence is criminal, and when a time seems to me to be this.

Not that I care so much for his attack upon myself. As a stock-breeder and dealer, taking cargoes to the States years before this Institution was opened, I am too well known in this vicinity for my ability to act as stock manager here to be doubted; and I am quite willing that the Province at large should judge of that ability by my success in the years to come. But, Sir, when Mr. McCandless attacks others besides myself, when he seeks by covert insinuations to impugn the honour and the character of the virtuous one honourably, and by the basest and most mendacious mis-statements to ruin the character of another—and so a widow—I throw my scruples to the winds, and speak of that which I know, and that which I feel.

And in doing so I shall follow the sequence indicated by the gentleman himself in his infamous letter.

Having myself been a farmer, and as I mean no unsuccessful one, as alleged—in my first interview with a gentleman who, as a public dinner, had declared that he knew more of agriculture than any man of his age in the United States or Canada—I, too, "did all in my power to discover where his qualifications lay, and what they were; but was unsuccessful," for the only thing I learnt from him was, that it was no objection to the purchase of this place, that some of the fields abounded with thistles, for I was assured "that when sowed like hay, cut up, and pulped they make luscious food for stock." It is true, Sir, that I applied to the Commissioner of Agriculture, and not to Mr. McCandless, for a position in this institution, and it is likewise true that by that gentleman I was appointed. It is true that in a letter dated 5th Nov., 1873—the only letter I ever received from the man—he informed me—"I have the letter before me—that he had heard nothing of any appointment, although, as I told him in mine of the 3rd, I had been notified of the fact. In that letter he states nothing about a private interview with any one, nor does he ever mention 'Orders in Council' or 'official authority.' But, Sir, to me, the incapable, 'the incompetent,' 'the man of straw,' whom Mr. McKellar foisted upon him against his will, for whose misdeeds the Commissioner is directly responsible—to me he writes as follows:—"In reply to yours of the 3rd Nov., I have to state that he is leaving Guelph for the States; recommended your appointment as steward, stock manager, and bookkeeper. I further recommended that it should date from the 1st proximo."

Appointed by the Commissioner, on the recommendation of Mr. McCandless, I entered upon my duties as "steward, book-keeper, and stock manager" on the first day of December, 1873. According to the testimony of the gentleman himself, I performed the duties pertaining to the first office, whilst all the training and experience of the man in the management of the institution, and the second was an order to copy from some sheets of foolscap paper the accounts which he had previously kept, in which moneys received were placed on the credit and the moneys paid out on the debit side. The latter duties I performed myself, and performed them in a manner which made him the laughing-stock of the whole neighbourhood, and which placed myself and his other "assistant"—men accustomed to the purchase and sale of Canadian cattle in Canadian markets on their hoyleed—in the unenviable position of subordinates to an ignorant, positively without any knowledge either in the breeding or fattening qualities, far less the prices, of sheep and cattle. And as I make no statements unsupported by the evidence, I may merely say that I have the names of each individual gentleman from whom stock was purchased, and an assurance that every one of them should testify before the Committee.

One thing more, Sir, and I am finished with the events that occurred before the opening of the Institution. I came on to this place, as I have said, on the 1st of December, 1873, and from that until the month of February—the time when the first matron left—Mr. McKellar visited the place but once, on the 21st of January, 1874, as an honest man, in broad daylight, to see Mr. McKellar, who was gone to Berlin, Ontario, and which Mr. McKellar left within an hour.

On second thoughts I passed by the manner in which the winter was passed by Mr. McCandless—in doing absolutely nothing—and proceed to refer to the specific charges which he brings against my conduct since the opening of the Institution. To the first charge—that of allowing, if not encouraging drunkenness—I give a simple denial for the only time I knew of anything of the kind was in one case, where I put the lat to bed, and reported him the next morning,

when I was met with the characteristic reply, "Och, shure, he was only down kapin the fourth of July; see that it don't occur agin." To the second, also, I give an explicit denial. The incident referred to occurred on a Saturday evening—the evening of the students' weekly half-holiday—when they were under the control of none of the managers, and at a time when I was absent from the place.

But I may merely state that at that time Mr. McCandless was within twenty yards, a powerless spectator, engaged, not in quelling disorder, but in striking an attitude, and with his hand raised to Heaven swearing to his students by the Most High that the boy had not told him anything; which was literally true, for the lad has frequently affirmed since that by the request of the Principal he acted as a spy upon the actions of the officers and students, and reported to that gentleman's private servant, who found means and times, no doubt, to inform her master of the facts.

And now, Sir, as there is but one other referred to by Mr. McCandless, who is unable to speak for herself, you will perhaps allow me to refer to his attack upon the matron here. And you will, I hope, pardon me if in my language I should transgress the strict bounds of etiquette. For of that attack I must speak without indignation. For I had found the man was, low as I knew him to be in origin and nature, regardless of truth as all his dealings showed, I yet never dreamt that he was so utterly devoid of all sense of honor, to every every communication, as to charge a pure and virtuous woman with the last unutterable disgrace with which a woman can be charged, and yet live. Known from her infancy in Guelph and Fergus, no one could be found to place a finger upon a single blot until this villain struck to ruin her character in order to gratify his petty revenge. He speaks of being thwarted by her. Was it in the nature of a woman to work harmoniously when her every right was ignored? Not a servant that she recommended would be engaged, but insisted upon appointing those whom, from her intimate acquaintance of the town, she knew to be the lowest of the low. Not a woman servant that he engaged who was not before and has not been since, well-known both to the Constable and Police Magistrate of Guelph. And the women "who came in a body to protest" against what never existed. These were the women who were so disgusted with the "filthy and objectionable language" of the matron that they must forthwith, take sweet counsel with the Principal.

That she did receive her old friends, gentlemen and ladies, in her own private sitting-room—which is true, through Mr. McCandless's selfishness, was in the "quarters set aside for the domestic servants"—I can testify; for myself and every other officer about the place, married men and all, have been there; but that she received any improper attentions, that her deportment towards us was not what it should be, that "she associated very freely with the students," or ever used the language attributed to her, I dare Mr. McCandless, before any Parliamentary Committee, or any court of law, to prove. But when the scoundrel supposes that I opened my door at night to this woman, trembling like an aspen leaf as she fled from the Institution, does he suppose that I sheltered her every night under my roof for three long weeks, without demanding and receiving a reason sufficient to satisfy any honorable man why she had left the protection of the house to which she properly belonged? Does he suppose that uncontrollable hatred and an unquenchable thirst for revenge spring up in a woman's breast like Jonah's gourd, in a single night? Let him consider the remnants of what I never found him to possess, his own conscience, and he may perhaps discover a reason why simple dislike was changed into hatred, expostulation into rebellion, opposition into the activity of despair, until he was obliged to face—proverbially the bitterest thing a man can meet—a woman's revenge.

And now, Sir, I am finished. I have spoken but of the mis-statements in Mr. McCandless's letter and have not anticipated, in any way, the evidence to be adduced before the Committee. But when that evidence is complete, it will, I can assure you, bring into bold relief the character of this unscrupulous adventurer, who has thus added to the duty of incompetency and negligence which he showed whilst here the still deeper turpitude—if deeper could be—of ingratitude towards the Premier, the only man magnanimous enough to extend one word of pity, or one expression of sympathy.

With an apology for trespassing so far upon your valuable space,
I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES SPRITTON.

O.S.A. Guelph, Dec. 3, 1874.

Helton Election Trial.

MILTON, Dec. 8.
The Election Court opened in the Court House at eleven o'clock, His Lordship Chancellor Sprague presiding; Mr. C. Brough acting as Registrar.

Mr. Hoyle, Bethune & Hoyle, of Toronto, appeared for the petitioner, Mr. D. McGibbon, of Milton, for the respondent.

Mr. Chisholm, the respondent, through his counsel, admitted bribery by acts of agents.

The Judge said he must have some evidence.

Mr. Arch. Campbell was called, and testified that he was a voter at the late election; he voted for Mr. Chisholm; received \$27 for his vote; the money was paid by Samuel Cook; it was to influence his vote.

Mr. Cook, sworn, testified that he was an agent of Mr. Chisholm during the late election; he was one of the Town Committee, and had to look after votes; he paid Mr. Campbell \$27 to vote for Mr. Chisholm.

No more witnesses were examined, the Judge declaring the election void and the seat vacant, the respondent to pay the costs.

The Court room was crowded. The trial lasted only about half an hour.

Mr. Chisholm, the respondent, was not present during the trial.

A few days ago when the Brantford express wagon came to the office from the Grand Trunk Station, a package of money amounting to \$2,800 was missing. It was addressed to the Bank of British North America.

George Hunter, one of the editors of the Scotsman, was murdered on Saturday evening in New York.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE MERCURY

Another Train Robbery.

\$17,500 Reward Offered.

Count Von Arnim's Trial.

Press to be Admitted.

An Anonymous Letter in Italy

The Sultan's Benevolence.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 8.—This afternoon as a train on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, reached Muncie, a few miles west of this city, five masked men flagged and stopped it; cutting off the passengers' coaches they moved the engine and express car some distance ahead, and then robbed the safe of Wells, Fargo & Company of about \$7,000. One case containing gold dust valued at \$5,000, consigned to Komtze Bros., New York, was also carried off. The robbers were all large men and heavily armed. The Express Company offers a reward of \$10,000; Railway Company \$5,000, and Governor Osborne \$2,500 for the recovery of the property and arrest of the robbers.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—A special despatch from Berlin to the Daily News says the decision whether the trial of Count Von Arnim is to be conducted in public rests with the Judges. It is thought probable that while publicity will be nominally granted the trial will be cleared of spectators during the more important revelations of witnesses. The defence will rest rather on legal interpretations than disapproval of the charges made. Tickets of admission have been issued to representatives of the press. The Emperor has appointed Count Von Arnim, Berlinburg, Governor of Silesia.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The Daniels Printing House in Lille, the largest establishment of the kind in France, is burned. Loss \$500,000.

An anonymous letter understood to emanate from the Premier of Italy, Signor Minghetti, refuting Bishop Dupauloup's charges against the Italian Government is published in Paris and Florence. It denies that the Pope is a prisoner, and declares that the Government of Victor Emmanuel will faithfully maintain the Papal guarantees.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 8.—The Sultan has given a hundred thousand dollars for relief of the famine stricken inhabitants of Angora. The prospects there, however, are improving. Prices of provisions are reduced and agriculture is reviving.

The Temperance Question.

To the Editor of the Mercury.

Sir,—In your issue of Monday I noticed several attacks on Fahey of the Herald, in connection with the late Temperance Meeting, and I craved room to say a few words on the subject. Not that I intend to defend Fahey, for he himself acknowledged, in the Port Hope case, that he was a root, and he certainly demonstrates the truth of that wherever he goes. And really, the best way to deal with Fahey is suggested by this little Mohammedan legend:

Upon a certain day Mohammed walked With Ali, his son's mate, and while they talked, Swearing deep words as only wise folks can, Weaving a web of words as broken men, Who, drunk with wine and wrath, essayed their fortitude.

To grid at Ali for imagined slight, Beholding malicious lites, The reverend sage, Unheeded, bore the other's rage; But finally, his gentle sufferance tried, Repaid the insolent railing for railing; Whereas Mohammed passed, as best they could, Leaving the pair to settle up their feud, Next time the friends met, scolded Ali.

Left thus to me to give the churl the lie Unsuccessful?—Brother, Mohammed said, While slander spat its venom fumes, heal And thou wert silent, say I answere thee! With wings ailed leading it back. But when

Return'd that noble reticence put off, Throwing thy tormentor scold for scold, Then one by one away those angels flew, And when the last had left thee I went too.

But about the manufacture and use of liquors. As an argument against atheism, theologians assert that all peoples were known, civilized, or savage, have a belief in a future state and in the existence of a Supreme Being; therefore there must be a God. Pursuing the same line of argument, I say that all peoples, savage or otherwise, manufacture and drink a variety of intoxicating liquors; therefore, the use of such drinks is also natural to humanity. You know, I am sure, that intelligent person knows that the use of intoxicating liquors was common as far back as history, sacred or profane, extends, in proof of which assertion we have but to turn to the first book of the Old Testament. There is not a word in the whole Scriptures that forbids the moderate use of liquors. Solomon said, "Eat thy bread and drink thy wine with a merry heart." And Jesus said, when condemning the Pharisees, "The Son of Man cometh eating and drinking, and they say, Behold a wine bibber and gluttonous. You know, I am sure, that He himself was a moderate drinker. And even in these days there are Pharisees who say of a moderate drinker, "Behold a wine-bibber, a friend of publicans and sinners." We also know that Jesus himself turned water into wine; and that Paul advised Timothy to use it. But "Oh," say temperance men, "the wine was not intoxicating." I say it was, and a succeeding verse proves my assertion: "Every man at the beginning doth set forth good wine; and when men have been drunk, then that which is worse." That is, that at first men could discern the quality, but after drinking a short time they could not make such a nice distinction. The whole Biblical arguments of total abstinence is founded on misapprehension. Temperance is one thing; gluttony is another; and teetotalers should remember that there is such a thing as temperance in speaking and writing.

Man kind always have made and always will make and use intoxicating drinks—a fact that it is best to recognize. The civil lies in the adulteration and abuse of such liquors—principally in the adulteration. But abstainers have raised such a fuss, that dealers are forced to adulterate in order to make a profit on their sales, and at the same time dispose of it at a moderate price. This is a thing that abstainers fail to see, but continue blindly seeking after that which is unobtainable. The reasonable, level-headed course is to temperately and persistently to work and have strict and severe laws made and executed for the prevention and punish-