

spectacles like these bring it out in word, gesture or impressive silence almost to deep for words.

One of the most healthy signs of the progress of modern civilization is the humanity which has been engrafted on our commercial code. Employees are no longer treated like slaves or servants. They are regarded as gentlemen.

Students have come to understand that persons whom untoward circumstances have reduced to earning their living under the orders, and in the pay of another, have lost thereby none of their manhood, but deserve just the same the consideration due to their character and talents. Hence has sprung up a more open and agreeable intercourse between employer and employed. To the same cause is to be attributed the early closing movement and the Saturday half-holiday, two boons of incalculable influence on the moral and social state of a community. The summer vacation has a like origin. Our best houses now make it a practice to allow each one of their members a recess of ten or fifteen days during the heated term. The men go off in rotation, so that the business does not suffer in the least from the absence of one or two. Neither are the salaries interfered with. These holidays being rightly regarded as a benefit to the men which redounds ultimately on the house itself, a few dollars are not begrudged in helping to obtain it. Unfortunately all employers of labour have not this enlightened view. It is to be hoped, however, that in every large city, they will always form the exception to a very general rule.

There is a maxim that a favour always pays for itself. In the present case, the return is an usurious one. Not only does the summer tourist come back to his work with renewed health and spirits, but he feels, without always saying so in words, that he is bound in honour to exert himself with fresh ardour to the furtherance of his patron's interest. And it is generally admitted that he does so. We have heard it said in jest, but we believe, with perfect truth, that the fall trade is brisker when the summer has been fine and when business men have had ample opportunity to enjoy their holidays.

THE GLEANER.

The editor of *Scribner's Magazine* says that Dickens was the father-in-law of Wilkie Collins. It is just as well to be accurate while you are about it, Dr. Holland. Wilkie's brother married a daughter of Dickens.

Authorial earnings is the last of Dr. Holland's elegant neologisms. It is about as neat as reportorial notes or newspaperial items.

Wilkinson believes that George Eliot's faculty of observation and her faculty of humorous expression must have been consciously or unconsciously trained in the school of the author of "Vanity Fair."

An American writer says that what strikes the visitor at the English Universities, is their way of speaking the unadulterated truth. What about the American Universities?

The most convincing and conclusive argument yet adduced in favour of Beecher's innocence is that of a New York magazine. He says it is physiologically impossible that the Plymouth Church pastor should commit adultery.

Matthew Arnold says that there is no surer proof of a narrow and ill-instructed mind than to think and uphold that what a man takes to be truth upon religious matters is always to be proclaimed.

A writer likes the unsuspecting gravity of old Noah Webster, in his respectable and jokeless dictionary, where he criticises the term driving *tandem*, with the remark that "*tandem* properly refers to time and not to length of line."

In German packs of cards the *bauer*, or peasant, corresponds to our knave and thus it comes to pass that the two highest cards in the game of euchre are called *bowers*. The *right bower* is the knave or jack of trumps, and the *left bower* the knave of the suit of the same colour.

Welsh rabbit is a genuine slang term and the corrective rare-bit is nonsense. It should never be used.

T. C. King, the eminent tragedian, is remarkable for his discriminating interpretation of Shakespeare. Some of his readings are new. Thus, in the "Merchant of Venice," instead of the usual

Many a time and oft,  
On the Rialto.....

He says:—

Many a time, and oft  
On the Rialto.....

The difference is not very great, but still it introduces a second thought.

The American popular pie is rightly described as *rudis indigestaque moles*.

"Trial by newspaper," as exhibited in the Beecher-Tilton scandal, is the last American catch word.

In his last great novel, *Ninety-Three*, Victor Hugo has hit off, in a few words, the great distinction between patriotism and provincialism, the cause of so many civil wars.

A Paris battalion skirmishing in the wood of La Saudraie, comes upon a terrified woman and her three little children.

"What is your country?" cries the sergeant.

"The *Metairie* of Siscoignard."

"That's no *patrie*!"

"*C'est mon pays*."

The woman reflects further and adds:

"I understand, sir. You are of France, I am of Brittany."

Then follows a touch of nature for which Hugo is so famous.

"Who are you for, the Blues or the Whites?"

"I am for my children!"

Something new.

A writer tells us that for more than five thousand years, the noblest emotions of the human soul were expressed through the nose, as they are now through the ear. In religious rites there was no music then, only perfume.

In the last number of the *Galaxy*, there is the following remarkably good anecdote. A knot of commercial and financial gentlemen, after having dined together, were chatting over their wine. One of them, however, a man of large wealth, gathered chiefly in an enormous retail dry-goods establishment, was holding forth upon a subject as to which his knowledge and his financial importance give him the right to expect deferential audience. But this being rather a habit of his, his table companions, by mutual understanding, concerted at the moment, did not give him the attention that he expected, and turned and chatted with each other as the whim took them. Whereupon he, to ensure a proper hearing for his "remarks," took out his pencil and rapped smartly two or three times upon the table. "C-c-c-cash!" instantly responded a notorious wag in the company; and the summons of the great dry-goods dealer did not have exactly the effect which he intended.

"My notion of a wife at forty" said Douglas Jerrold, "is that a man should be able to change her, like a bank note, for two twenties."

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

AUTUMN IN THE WOODS.

As the autumn advances, and the woods begin to change their summer livery of green for crimson, purple and gold, many pretty objects may be found in our forests which can be turned to account for home decoration. Ruddy maple and russet oak leaves, fir cones, acorns, mosses and lichens, can all, with the exercise of a little patience and ingenuity, be made to contribute to enlivening a parlour or study. Everyone knows the pretty designs of many-hued maple leaves. These may be very tastefully completed by the introduction of natural groups of acorns and dried oak leaves, with the addition of dry twigs and grape tendrils. A very charming ornament may be made by taking the acorns without the cups, and introducing fine wires as stems into the large ends, then grouping them to represent a cluster of grapes, with leaves overhanging and a twig like the stem of a bunch fastened in its proper place. As a border to this, lichens may be used, with a few autumn leaves of bright tints; or even a simple wreath of twigs and briers has a very pretty effect.

THE CENTRAL EXHIBITION AT GUELPH

forms the subject of two illustrations from sketches furnished by our special artist in Ontario. The Guelph Exhibition, which is usually the first to be held of the larger fall fairs in that Province, has frequently been illustrated and described in the pages of the News; and as one of these fairs is very much like another, we make no apology for omitting in this instance a description of a scene which should be familiar to all our readers.

EIGHT BISHOPS OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN CANADA

were present at the Provincial Synod recently held in Montreal. These were: the Metropolitan, Bishop Oxenden, of Montreal; Bishop Medley, of Fredericton; Bishop Binney, of Nova Scotia; Bishop Lewis, of Ontario; Bishop Williams, of Quebec; Bishop Bethune, of Toronto; Bishop Hellmuth, of Huron; and Bishop Fauquier, recently appointed to the newly formed diocese of Algoma.

The most Reverend Ashton Oxenden, Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada, was consecrated by the Archbishop of Canterbury in Westminster Abbey on the first of August, 1869, he having been elected to the diocese of Montreal by a large majority of votes in May of the same year. Dr. Oxenden belongs to a very old Kentish family, one of his ancestors having been knighted in 1606. The Baronetcy was first created in 1678, when the title was conferred on the grandson of the first knight. The present Baronet, Sir Henry Chudleigh Oxenden, is the eldest brother of the Bishop, and the eighth Baronet. Ashton Oxenden was born at the family seat, Broome, Kent, in 1808; he was educated at Harrow and at University College, Oxford, at which latter place he graduated in 1832. In the following year he was ordained and appointed to the curacy of Barham, in his native county, which he held until 1848, when he became rector of Pluckly, in the same county, which position he held until his elevation to the Episcopate. For ten or twelve years before he left England he was a member of

Convocation, being one of the two clerical members elected to represent the Arch-diocese of Canterbury in that assembly. Bishop Oxenden was installed at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, on the 5th September, 1869. He is an earnest Evangelical and the author of over a score of pamphlets and other publications of a religious nature, the best known of which is "The Earnest Communicant," a little work that has, we believe, passed its two hundredth thousand.

The Right Reverend John Medley, D.D., Lord Bishop of Fredericton, N.B., is the senior member of the Canadian Episcopate by date of appointment. He was born in England in 1804, and was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he took a second class in classics in 1826, and graduated in Arts (M.A.) in 1830. In 1838 he was appointed Vicar of St. Thomas's, Exeter; in 1842 Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral; and in 1845 was consecrated first bishop of Fredericton. Dr. Medley is the author of a volume of sermons and several pamphlets.

The Rt. Rev. Hibbert Binney, D.D., Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, is a native of that Province, where he was born in 1819. He received his education at King's College, London, and at Oxford. At the latter place he was successively scholar and fellow of Worcester College, when in 1842, he graduated first class in mathematics and second class in classics. He took his Master's degree in 1844, was appointed tutor of his college in 1846, and bursar in 1848. He received deacon's orders in 1842, priest's in 1843, and in 1851 was consecrated fourth bishop of Nova Scotia. The right reverend prelate has published several Charges and Pastoral Letters.

The Rt. Rev. John Travers Lewis, D.D., LL.D., Lord Bishop of Ontario, was born at Cork about the year 1826, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated as senior moderator in ethics and logic, and held the distinguished position of gold medallist, having obtained classical and mathematical honours in his undergraduate course. He was ordained deacon at Cambridge by the Bishop of Chester in 1848, and was rector of Brockville for some years previous to his election to the new bishopric of Ontario in 1861. Bishop Lewis has largely contributed to the religious magazines on subjects relating to Church interests.

The Rt. Rev. J. W. Williams, D.D., was appointed to the bishopric of Quebec in 1863. Previous to his appointment he held for some years the position of Rector of the junior department at Bishop's College, Lennoxville.

The Rt. Rev. A. N. Bethune, D.D., D.C.L., Lord Bishop of Toronto, was born in Upper Canada about 1800, and is consequently the senior Bishop, in point of years, in the Episcopal Church of Canada. He was for many years Archdeacon of Toronto and Rector of Cobourg, Ont., and in 1866, owing to the failing health of Bishop Strachan, was appointed Coadjutor Bishop. In January of the following year he was consecrated as the Bishop of Niagara, with the understanding that he should eventually succeed to the See of Toronto. In November of the same year Dr. Strachan passed away, full of years and of the esteem of his fellow-men, and Dr. Bethune sat in his place. Bishop Bethune has written largely for the religious press, and has issued several volumes of lectures and sermons. He also edited *The Church* newspaper from 1837 to 1841, and again from 1843 to 1847.

The Rt. Rev. Isaac Hellmuth, D.D., Lord Bishop of Huron, is a gentleman of Jewish family from Poland. He was educated at Breslau, and in 1841 embraced Christianity and went to settle in England. In 1844 he came to Canada and settled in the neighbourhood of London, Ont., where he took orders in the Episcopal Church. Having come into considerable property, he conceived the idea of extending the benefits of a first-class English education to the new Episcopal See of Huron by the establishment of a public school, of which he undertook the entire risk and burden. Having been appointed Dean of Huron, and Rector of St. Paul's Cathedral at London, when that diocese was set off from Toronto, he lost no time in carrying out his project, in which he was heartily supported by the then Bishop, Dr. Cronyn. He visited England, where he raised a large amount of money, mostly derived from his own property, and brought out with him a full staff of able professors, graduates of the English Universities. It is understood that Bishop Hellmuth has devoted more than \$80,000 of his own means to the establishment of the college that bears his name, besides \$40,000 which have since been absorbed by the Hellmuth Ladies' College, opened in 1869.

We regret being unable to give any particulars as to the career of the Rt. Rev. F. D. Fauquier, Lord Bishop of Algoma. We believe, however, that the Reverend gentleman laboured in South Zorra for many years previous to his recent elevation to the Episcopate.

EXPLORATIONS IN CAMBODIA.

This strange scene shows the means adopted by Lieutenant Delaporte, of the French navy, of transporting to the sea-coast some of the most interesting archaeological relics of the seldom explored and little known country of Cambodia. The territory of Cambodia lies in the southern portion of the empire of Siam, and immediately north of that portion of Cochin-China which has its capital at Saigon. It is full of old ruins of temples, palaces, and pagodas, and has always been a tempting field to French savans. M. Delaporte, who was last year appointed chief of an exploratory expedition to Tonkin, finding himself compelled to spend six months of inaction in Cochin-China, resolved to explore the interior of the country, and has succeeded in bringing thence a number of relics of the ancient civilization of Cambodia, which have been placed on exhibition in the palace at Compiègne.

The following biography of one of the officers of the

GRAND ORANGE LODGE OF BRITISH AMERICA

has been forwarded us for publication:

Wm. Anderson, Esq., Grand Treasurer of the Grand Orange Lodge of British America, was born in the township of Ameliasburgh, in the County of Prince Edward, in Upper Canada, on the 7th April, 1822. His father was one of the first settlers in this part of Canada. Mr. Anderson joined the L. O. L. in 1843, at the town of Belleville, and assisted in starting two L. O. L.'s in his native township—first No. 175 at the village of Rednerville, of which he was Master for several years; and subsequently No. 889, at the village of Roblin's Mills, where he was elected and re-elected Master for seven or eight years. In 1854 he was elected County Master of the County of Prince Edward, which office he held for ten consecutive years. He