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ering to locate, or those buying as an investment, can anywhere be found
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TARRH
Nasal Catarrhal Antiseptic
Alkaline Healing Vapor, of
Catarrh of the Eye and Ear
of the Throat.
SPEEDILY TREATED WITH
d's Radical Cure
is a disease of the mucous mem-
temperaments and constitutions
ly in individual cases, it may
a cold or a succession of colds,
ment in a dreamy condition of
ment, a hoarseness, sneezing
t thoroughly chilled when the
ate in a morbid or inactive
the strength and vital forces ex-
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of the blood, from Scarlet Fever,
Diphtheria, to the deadly Small
are generally involved and dis-
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come in contact, or thick and
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y while of an egg. There may be
of secretion, in which the
fish, the face, front and upper part
ating uncomfortable, and if it
d by a tight, varicating band. This
is called Dry Catarrh. The dis-
charge cause the passages to swell
t thickened, rendering breathing
some difficult or impossible, and the
ll accompanying cold in the head
ion, potential tubes and lungs. The
ion down the throat creates a cough
to hawk and expectorate to throw
ed. The membranes of the gullet
tead of passing freely down from
throat, the mucous membrane becomes
into scabs, incrustations, and hard
s adhere so firmly to the inner
throat as to require very persistent
ngs them. The eye is sympathetic
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ease, the lids may be found gluded
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ear also become seriously affected,
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ed, the eyelids usurping pain, and
ity in inflammation, ulceration, and
ss. The throat, bronchial tubes
ire in many cases affected by catarrh,
ation of the nervous system is
, such affections become alarming
ory of this most serious disease
who are afflicted with it to make
ation for its treatment, the Proprietors
ce to the advancement of the
RADICAL CURE, confidently be-
found in no other remedy. Every
preparation, every line in the direc-
is a scientific remedy, calculated to
ery phase of the disease. The numer-
ed from the best people in this
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who have been freed from the
ructive and dangerous disease with
ed is to-day affranchised.

ST PUBLISHED.
ly revised Treatise on Catarrh, with
ne description of symptoms and sym-
, a guide, together with minute
ly effecting with SANFORD'S RADICAL
and permanent cure. Also cir-
ns on diet and the general health, of
ance to all afflicted with Catarrh.
ssed about each bottle of the Radical
ld Druggists throughout the United
and Canada, and by WEEKS & POT-
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The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCT. 19, 1877.

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THE WEEKLY MAIL.

MR. BROWN AND MR. BLAKE.

THAT old and sterling Reform paper, the Brockville *Recorder*, thus addresses Mr. BROWN on the subject of Mr. BLAKE's Toronto speech:

"This is not the first instance in which that journal has attempted to ignore the utterances of the most distinguished member of the Liberal party. We are perfectly well aware that Mr. Blake's views in reference to the relation of Canada to the Mother Country, are not in accord with those of the *Globe*. The Liberals of Central Canada have no sympathy with such tuition. If the *Globe* is dissatisfied with the views of Mr. Blake, let it say so in a straightforward, manly way."

Very true all this; but the shield has a brazen side. While it would be only manly and honourable in the Brown's part to come out boldly and call a spade a spade in Mr. BLAKE's case, instead of nursing envy, hatred, and malice, and all uncharitableness deeper, what is Mr. BLAKE's position? For a brief season he structed in politics, and Mr. BROWN's pupil? Has he not been all the rage at Ottawa? Has he not been the pet of the Liberal party? Has he not been the whip of the rare old tyrant cracked, his independence cowed, like ASCHAM's courser, out of his fingers' ends, and he become as meek a mannered man as is to be found in the Party. He listened to the yoke; he took and pueriles, therefore, are his whimperings to the effect that he chafes him. Mr. BLAKE's great chance was when, he was being threatened; it is too late for his friends to crave sympathy for the wrong that he has been struck, and even turned the other cheek to the spitter. Mr. BROWN is tyrannical? Yes! "good of" "choice" of other Ireland bird; but Mr. BLAKE has exhibited a meanness of spirit far less creditable. Will the *Recorder* look at this side of the shield?

A REMARKABLE ADMISSION.

We find these words in the full report of Mr. MACKENZIE's speech at Galt:

"I find that he (Mr. Mowat) is charged with having invented a new Court of Appeal in Ontario. The fact is, however—so he says—that he is not responsible. After all it was Mr. Blake's influence that compelled him to do so."

We ask the reader to ponder well this admission. It is no easy task for Messrs. MACKENZIE and MOWAT, the big and little Premiers, to appear on the same platform and attempt to justify their old time denunciation of Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD for appearing in public with Sir JOHN MACDONALD. But they have been quite equal to it. What dare we not expect from the man who, in the presence of thousands of people, lifts his hands to heaven, and solemnly declares that he and his colleagues, (among them some of the men who went out of the Parliament) have not been guilty of a single corrupt act? Mr. MACKENZIE, with Mr. Blake, stands in the attitude he would have drawn nothing of what he had said with regard to the alliance of the two Governments; and yet the fact on which his denunciation of Mr. MACDONALD was based is more strong and palpable to-day in his own case than it was since years ago Mr. MACDONALD's.

His own conduct condemns Mr. MACKENZIE. Did he not condemnedtoo by his words which we have quoted. We have all been carrying about with us the belief that Mr. Mowat established the Court of Appeal, in which he put a complete set of new judges to revise the judgments of the men who had been on the Bench ten, fifteen, twenty-five years. But we have been labouring under a delusion. It was Mr. BLAKE did it. It was Mr. BLAKE's "influence" that "compelled" Mr. MOWAT to bring in the bill. It is Mr. BLAKE, a member of Mr. MACKENZIE's Government ,whom we are to hold responsible for Mr. MOWAT's Act. This justifies Mr. MOWAT and shows the alliance of the two Governments. They are like the Scotch terrier of Auld Lang Lowe, we think, it may once said you could not tell which end was the head and which the tail. Together they have laboured to fasten a spurious Reform upon this country, and they are now more industriously engaged than ever in fighting for place and power for themselves and good fat pickings for their friends.

THE SALARIES.

THAT the expenditure on the salaries in the various Departments of the Civil Service has increased year by year since the men now in power came in, is a fact that admits of no dispute. Without saying, save among those who would deny the very existence of the Public Accounts to relieve the Administration. It could not be otherwise. When leader of the Opposition, Mr. MACKENZIE inveighed against Tory extravagance and painted a scene, one of the Departmental buildings being the *locus*, in which one multitude of Tory employees was falling confusedly over another multitude in a hall-way, and blocking the ingress of timid visitors to the Department by himself. That picture he painted so often that it is very possible he actually brought himself to believe that it was "from nature" and a literal representation of Departmental hall-ways under Tory misgovernment. But whether he ever believed it or not, one thing is certain, viz., that he has not as yet submitted to Parliament or put into operation on his own account any scheme, good, bad or indifferent, for reforming the Civil Service even to the extent of thinning it. Nay, he has gone on in the old way of using the Service to reward partisans, and as he found himself surrounded by a numerous and hungry following, crying from Halifax to Vancouver for office, and as he has not yet been able to introduce the American system of turning out the old hands en masse, he has been in a manner compelled to add largely to the immense total strength of the Departmental staff. His Opposition theories, in short, about making one man do the work of five and so saving tens of thousands to the country have failed him, like a good many more of his former theories, in practice and an artist as imaginative as he could draw a picture of Departmental hall-ways under Reform rule that would cast his old hall-way scene into the shade. The Accounts to the 30th June, 1876, showed that the Civil Service was costing upward of $300,000 more than it cost in the last year of Tory rule; and further, that the Superannuation list was being swollen and extended to unheard-of proportions. The sum paid in Superannuations amounted to $38,842; on the 30th June last, to $101,627. M. LANGEVIN, in his speech at Sault Ste. Paul, some weeks ago, said that he had taken the trouble to go through the *Gazette* from January, 1874, to the 30th June last, and found that the Government had made the following appointments: 1874, 190; 1875, 427; 1876, 129; 1877, 56; total, 802. They, however, are not all, for appointments, temporary and permanent, are made by Departmental order-in-Council. The Ottawa *Citizen* in 1873 were $259,000; in 1876, $670,000. Salaries in Public Works, such as canals, railways, &c., were $208,000 in 1873; and in 1876, $250,000. Customs' salaries, &c., in 1873 were $567,000; in 1876, $721,000. Excise salaries, &c., in 1873, were $76,000; in 1876, $92,000. To sum up:

	1873.	1876.
Civil Government	$259,000	$670,000
Public Works	208,000	250,000
Customs	567,000	721,000
Excise	76,000	92,000
Total	$1,110,000	$1,733,000

Here is an increase of $300,000; and beyond question a comparison of the salaries in the outside Department of Justice, and in the outside Post Office Department would tell still more against Mr. MACKENZIE, but we have no means of making it accurately.

Were he a prudent man, the Premier would admit what the official figures show, and acknowledge that he has not only been unable to thin out the Service but that he has been literally compelled, in the interest of his friends, to add largely to its strength, and would throw the responsibility on the system of political appointments, on the spoils system in short. That was what LINCOLN did, what GRANT did, and what HAYES will come to unless he his upon a more vigorous line of reforming the Civil Service than he has yet found; and it would be the part any other prudent and honest man would choose under similar circumstances. But Mr. MACKENZIE, like the Old Bailey shysters, admits everything, and yet the case, on the evidence of sterling manhood to deny everything tending to prove his peculiability or inability to live up to the high strong professions he made when in Opposition. It is this mistaken notion of what constitutes sterling manhood that leads him too often to fib and equivocate. It is this unhappy spirit, too, that has inspired the speech he made at Galt, so cleverly in answer to a motion by Mr. MCCARTHY respecting the salaries. That return makes that the salaries, instead of being $300,000 more, as the Public Accounts show, are $172,000 less than they were in 1873—a difference which, being put from figures into words, means that between the 30th June, 1873, when the latest Public Accounts were issued, to the 6th March last, the date of the return, Mr. MACKENZIE had added to the Civil List less than $472,000! The matter is absurd on its face, and it is power also at his expense. He asked for something and the return gives it him, but suppresses fuller information which would totally overturn the other because he did not specifically demand it! This may be clever, but it is not honest. We are inclined to believe that the trick was intended to deceive the country rather than raise a laugh at Mr. McCARTHY's expense. Public returns are not exactly the vehicles an economical Government would select for "taking a rise" out of a prominent opponent; and the impression remains that in this case a deliberate attempt was made to deceive that is the eye of the public. But, will the organs think over it a moment, what is to be gained by a clearly packed or cleverly imperfect return when the Public Accounts are accessible to all?

RAIN IN INDIA.

The latest news from India is favourable. From October 1st to 9th there were excellent rains over a great part of the threatened district of northern and central India and the rain has not yet ceased. The autumn crops, wherever they still survive, will be greatly benefitted. Emigrants from threatened districts are returning, and preparations are going where, and the apprehension of famine in northern India next year has passed. To the north in Bombay the prospects continue favourable.

The line separating Northern from Central India may be roughly drawn along the twenty-fifth parallel of north latitude, while all below the twentieth parallel may be called Southern India, calling the Central India which lies between 20° and 25° N. Cashmere, nearly all the Punjaub, and a small part of the North-west province, lie north of the thirtieth parallel. From the extreme northern edge of Cashmere to Cape Comorin, the southern extremity of Mysore, thirty degrees of latitude are included; or the thirty degrees of longitude from Kurrachee in the west to the Burman frontier in the east. The Government of this country and its two hundred millions of people is indeed a heavy responsibility.

CANADA AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION.

The Report of the British Commissioners at Philadelphia is the subject of a three column review in the Montreal *Herald*, which appears in its issue of Saturday with advance copies, in harmony with the favoritism which the present Government nearly always shows to its organs in this respect. As that portion of the report relating to Canada is of considerable interest here, we avail ourselves of such information as we can glean from the columns of our contemporary. The first report, or preliminary report, is the report signed by the British Commissioners, Lieut.-Col. Sir H. B. Sandford and Professor T. C. Archer, and their subordinate officials, with accompanying tabular statements, and always upon certain special manufactures by eminent experts, who are called on to make out the awards of prizes. The second volume contains the reports of the various Reporters (Colonels Strange and Wilson, and others of course included. Most interesting of all, perhaps, are the reports of the Reporters on the Canadian display in their respective departments; in which we get the judgment, then, as to the merits of Canada, as men whose opinion is worth having. But the Government is evidently afraid of a specialist for every branch of manufacture, consequently it is only in some branches that we get the benefit of the criticism referred to; and many Canadian exhibitors must share with the disappointment of finding themselves without any mention at all in this way. Dr. Lowthian Bell, who had the charge of the iron manufacture, commends the foresight of Canadian exhibitors in sending specimens of their productions even to a country where prohibitory tariff would not permit them to sell a single article, and yet he did this in order to proclaim to the whole world the existence of mineral and manufacturing wealth, and to prove that their wealth waited only for capital and human skill to render it available." The *Herald* thus speaks very favourably of what Canada exhibited in the more detailed descriptions of specimens, in grain and cereals, which was our success in this line being counted the more remarkable on account of the very short time that has elapsed since we made a beginning at it. Mr. Isaac Waite, whose specialty was textile fabrics, found nothing to speak of from the other colonies, but says:

"Canada has made a creditable display, and one which excited surprise and admiration. In articles of various kinds, Canada has proved to Mr. Waite that she is capable of doing good work. The superior quality of the woollen goods, the beautiful blankets, the Canadian shawls, the heavy twilled doeskin, the plaid flannel shirtings, twilled jeans, twilled heavy doeskins, and the tweeds, and they were unexpected by any similar goods to the Exhibition." The British judges having undertaken to make the special and additional awards, Mr. Waite, in addition, undertook to exhibitors from the Dominion had ample opportunities of obtaining the report which has been made, and the degree of performance which has been awarded.

Mr. Henry Mitchell, of Bradford, reporting this same department, says that while England is still supreme in woollen goods adapted to the wants of the million, and is "produced wonders of excellent manufacture, at a very moderate advance in the price of English goods, yet, from the nearest approach to England in instrwools, for the production of which the neighbouring States appear to be admirably adapted. Reporting on edge tools, cutlery, &c., Mr. D. McFarlane says:

"Date's Patent Steel Company, Toronto, Canada, exhibit a large variety of tools for different purposes, such as axes, adzes, chisels of different patterns, hammers, files, and other articles of cooper tools, hay pitching forks, and a variety of other articles, including a machine for cleaning roots, and some machines for the manufacture of barrels. The Company make their own steel, and use charcoal iron, which is imported from Hamilton Company, Galt, Ontario, exhibit cast-steel axes, of very superior quality, finely finished, and the eye of the axes punched out of the solid bar, as a beauty display. The Company do a variety of axes of this description, the company manufacture a large quantity of cooper tools, adzes, drawing knives, all of excellent workmanship. The two exhibitors last mentioned were both considered worthy of a diploma kindly granted by the Canadian Commissioners to exhibitors from the Dominion.

Highly favorable mention is also made of an assortment of strong lumberman's tools, exhibited by Mr. Peter Robertson, Ottawa; and indeed the English judges appear to have been particularly struck with the efficiency and adaption of Canadian tools altogether. The fact is that in this department Canada acknowledges and makes for in the world, and that here men could not be hired to work with such clumsy tools as are now in millions of hands in England. The Dominion bronze medal was awarded by the Canadian Commissioners to Peter Robertson, Ottawa, and to Thomas Moore, Cookville, (Ont.) Again we quote from Mr. McFarlyn's report:

"It is creditable to the Dominion of Canada to have a good firm as that of Moore, H. H. Company, St. Catharines, Ontario, manufacturing pottery throughout the Province. Their case contained (besides the large circular saw of machinery) a great display of all descriptions of earthenware, from the smaller sizes of carpenters' tools. The one used by this firm is stated to be equal in the quality of the tools is excellent, and the workmanship is of a high order, combining the medal of the Canadian Commission for the great excellence of their tools." The exhibit of A. S. Whiting Manufacturing Company, Toronto, Ontario, was a large collection of steel hay and manure forks, hoes, manure forks, and extremely light and beautiful, and extremely light. As a well-tempered fork, and one which will not easily bend, or break, or lose its temper, is a great desideratum, and is a great feature in the value of the article, and the fact that it could be removed from the ground, and the fact that it could be removed from the ground, and the fact that it could be removed from the ground

ON TIMES.

OF MR. DELANE.

...y, the London corres-
...York Tribune, writes,
...as follows:

...spread, and so often
...backgoms true. Mr.
...the editorship of the
...port was false, it cir-
...ridiculously, as often as it
...Now that the event has
...ssma almost unequivocal
...tentioned conjecturally
...ers this week. I am
...that I know his report
...founded. Mr. Delane
...he went to Homburg
...came back so little the
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...hope of soon returning
...ther thirty-seven years
...perhaps, to be wonder-

...to be wondered at, but
...Delane—I may surely
...ating any susceptibilities
...other claim—was beyond
...the First Journalist
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...great profession of which
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...ick, a debt of gratitude
...d immense. I for my
...it with readiness. I
...deeper, or, perhaps, a
...ikest sense of my obliga-
...ny lived abroad, whether
...abroad, whether Ameri-
...ny journalist who knows
...the condition of journal-
...at Mr. Delane's share in
...ing for the newspaper the
...ish in the world had until
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...descended, other papers
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...would tolerate any marked
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...ible interests with anxious
...n the side of religion and
...ing the future, as it has been
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...tions of its power; the
...t exist separately. There
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...ness of the first order;
...ake ability in other quarters
...illy; there must be settled
...well as wide knowledge of
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...ing rapidly as a soldier
...ing, and a quick eye. All
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...e, and who is to supply
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...tradition of the Times have
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...is through him that they
...ssed in the columns of the
...ome of them are capable of
...ome are not; and, to some
...ses must arrive with a new
...ot be quite sure has benefited,
...ill be, as Emerson said of it
...ago, a terror in Paris, in
...in itself. But how long and
...it will be so, no man can

...t. Delane has wielded, for
...y greater power than most
...ing, and, I believe, for a
...that time. It had been con-
...not gone out of office with
...disagreed, with changing
...is nothing to say that his
...ngland have far exceeded that
...ing the Times, it has equally surpassed
...Ministers; it may be compared
...two or three Foreign Secretaries
...some of the institutions of
...d modified its Constitution.
...ing it, in some sense, born to
...has been a dozen or more
...ment, Mr. Delane has never
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...nally edited it. His control I
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...ts sketched the outline of every
...article; who turned all the
...ed decided what the Times
...ort and what it should oppose.
...ean that such decisions were
...ered and given; Delane's personal
...but they were always in accord
...e thought it wise and best on
...for most leaders of the day
...a wonderful knowledge of
...in the journal has, for
...such various sources of in-
...ort what the English people are
...and there so systematically
...man so well understood how to
...opinion by seeming to follow it
...ction that its use. I say
...unfortunate men seemed have been
...he expense of relaining their friends
...their interests. And when all is
...in return for the waste of the public
...the home expense in the service of
...ing is concluded. All the evidence has
...be given over again. Decidedly our
...of public needs reform.

...Brantford, a few days ago, a young
...named Edgar Williams was engaged in
...ching the newly-erected residence of
...Blind Institute. His foot slipped, and
...ll a distance of forty feet, but was
...taken up unconscious, and now lies in a
...ed condition.

...the late sale of lands for taxes, held
...County Treasurer Reynolds, (County of
...ington), all the lots advertised were
...are sold or had the taxes paid, except
...e in the township of Marybore', which
...e withdrawn by the township authori-
...they not being satisfied as to the
...ount of taxes to be paid on certain lots.
...county taxes have thus been so well
...ected that there will be no occasion for
...adjourned sale.

...The Listowel Banner of a recent date
...:—"Some evil person on Wednesday
...t, broke the horse power of a threshing
...chine belonging to J. Maynard. Mr.
...ynard had been threshing in Mr. Dewitt's
...in Wallace, when he left the machine
...horse-power over night. The person
...entered Mr. Dewitt's barn, and cut
...ldings hammer, and then broke the
...e wheel into several pieces. Such dar-
...ly conduct should be punished as severe-
...the law will allow."

...There is now in good repute in London an old
...man who will probably never leave its
...e. He is suffering from dropsy, and his
...ndition is such that he may die at any
...ment. There is no offence charged
...ainst him. He is merely in gaol for shel-
...e between gain administered to the law
...ch. The authorities of no municipality
...ll give an order for admission, as that
...ld involve them in the cost of his keep.
...the mind of the average magisterial ruler,
...ys the London Advertiser, this may seem a
...commendable stroke of economy, but to an
...ordinary man of the world it has the appear-
...ce of a great lack of charity. The Gov-
...rnment annually makes a grant towards
...the hospital, and if a case such as Jamieson's
...strange cannot be admitted because of the
...rilling difference in the amount necessary
...ds to support of that institution, and yet
...e required to feed a man at the gaol, per-
...aps it would not be a bad plan for the Gov-
...rnment to assume full control of hospitals
...it now does of asylums."

FARM AND OTHER NOTES.

Before frost catches the tomatoes cut the vines off near the ground, and after trimming off the shoots that set no fruits, hang them up in some dry place until all the tomatoes are ripe. The little trouble required will give one tomatoes until Christmas, a gain in this latitude of from two to three months.—*Philadelphia Press.*

A few kernels of browned or a spoonful of ground coffee smouldered on coals in a sick room or rusty room will purify in a few moments and for a long time. Let mg illustrate even though I use strong terms. A poke-cat was killed in a hen-house, and immediately coffee was burned on the spot; the atmosphere was not only endurable on the premises that night, but next day bore less of the stench than did places three-fourths of a mile distant.—*Chicago Tribune.*

I had three large bowlders in one of my fields. They weighed about three, four, and five tons respectively. I took some old stumps, old fence rail, several brush heaps, and the small limbs of an old apple tree—in all I had perhaps a little over half a cord of wood. I put it upon the bowlders and set it on fire, and it made the fat fall of cracks as if it were glass. The heaviest piece did not weigh over a hundred pounds, and some of the smallest pieces did not weigh over five pounds. Some kinds of stones will not crack at all, while others will crack into a hundred pieces with less than one-fourth of a cord of wood burned around them.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Keeping squashes in winter seems to be attended with considerable difficulty. They cannot be kept where it is damp, as in most cellars, or where frost can reach them, nor where they will shrink or wilt by warm rooms. The best conditions for keeping them seem to be where the air is cool and dry, yet safe from frost. An attic would seem to answer, then a closet near the chimney where the frost cannot reach, or the temperature does not rise very high, is the best most families can command. Extensive market gardeners often keep them in some bulk for the purpose, where they can maintain an even temperature by the aid of fires and ventilation.—*Mass. Ploughman.*

The writer of this has produced the best results in the feeding of plants by the use of decomposed weeds and harvyard manures well rotted, and it is made in this wise:—A layer of muck is put on the side of the compost heap, and upon this a layer of horse-dung manure; upon this another layer of muck, and so on alternating muck and manure, until the heap is four or five feet high. The manure is used in about the proportion of one-fourth of the muck. The whole pile gradually heats and rots together, so that without further stirring over, if the heap is made in early autumn, it will be in the best of shape to use in the following spring.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A correspondent strongly advises what has usually been considered an unnecessary article of diet for bees. According to the statement, there is no one more fond of water than the honey bee. In fact, water is believed to be absolutely indispensable to the successful operations of the hive. Water should at all times be set in some place, where it will be easily accessible and at the same time not to endanger the lives of the bees itself. But how long and how, pale, or tint; take either of the vessels mentioned, till up with water, and cover with a piece of coarse canvas, such as comes around bales of sheeting, and you have a most perfect watering place for bees.—*Western Pomologist.*

I had a clay barn-yard, which at times was very muddy, all except a drive-way through it that was covered with flat stones, and which I let remain. I commenced at one side, and took off the clay and manure, mixed to a depth of six or eight inches, and spread it on the meadows with good results. I then drew cobble stones and set them on end, beginning at the underpinning of the barn, leaning a little towards the barn. I then drew small stones and placed in all the holes as well as I could between the stones, and then shovelled on them enough to make a tolerably smooth surface. I then covered the stones with the clay and manure, leaving hollows, and then a coat of loam soil and turfs five or six inches deep, putting on the turfs first and part of the yard is always smooth and dry, and needs no repairing yet. It has been two years since I finished. I think straw would do instead of bongs.—*N. E. Farmer.*

In taking bees from combs chloroform may be used in various ways. A piece of rag about six inches square may be saturated with a teaspoonful of chloroform, placed on a plate, and covered with perforated zinc. Raise the hives and place the plate with its contents on the board, and then close the door for fifteen minutes or less. The bees fall down on the board helpless and prostrate. The hives should be removed and the bees exposed to the atmosphere. The shorter the time the bees are under the effects of the chloroform the better is the chance of their recovery. Bees may be fumed chloroform successfully and without apparent injury to the bees, we do not recommend it as a safe method to be used under ordinary circumstances. If your bees are young combs part of their contents may be preserved by the use of a strong extract of the bees should be driven into empty hives and fed. Sugar made stocks cost little and generally do well.—*Ohio Farmer.*

THE FATE OF THE "SCHELDE."

FROM THE GERMAN OF ROSENTHAL-BONIN.

BY F. FOSTER.

I loitered about the harbour in Genoa, there was should I stay! I had nothing to do, has trod the dock for ten years doesn't like climbing round on stony hills, even if they are overgrown with olive and orange and laurel, and dotted with marble villas. He can't stand it long in dark, narrow, up-and-down-hill streets, even when the most varied and active life ebbs and flows through them. His element is the open sea, and on the wooden ship he is at home.

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Everything in the harbour was lying still. The great vessels of war, with their red iron hulls, were being repaired, and the small, ships were just getting up steam. Tired and disgusted, I gave the front of my hat a jam over my eyes to keep off the sun, and was looking on carelessly while some work-men busy by packed sardines and salted and stamped them down in each other, a clerk on the shoulder walked me out of my disagreeable reverie. The hand could be none but a seaman's. It was a big, powerful paw, and could belong neither to an Italian nor a Spaniard, while for a German the blow was too decided. "Dutch or English," I said to myself as I turned round quickly. My surmisings of national characteristics had deceived me. A broad face, with red beard and thick, yellow hair, looked down on me kously, and there could be no doubt as to the origin of the big man who covered with flat stones, and which I let remain. I commenced at one side, and took off the clay and manure, mixed to a depth of six or eight inches, and spread it on the meadows with good results. I then drew cobble stones and set them on end, beginning at the underpinning of the barn, leaning a little towards the barn. I then drew small stones and placed in all the holes as well as I could between the stones, and then shovelled on them enough to make a tolerably smooth surface. I then covered the stones with the clay and manure, leaving hollows, and then a coat of loam soil and turfs five or six inches deep, putting on the turfs first and part of the yard is always smooth and dry, and needs no repairing yet. It has been two years since I finished. I think straw would do instead of bongs.—*N. E. Farmer.*

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My man has been drawing manure for some time from the city stables, which we use in making a large compost heap. The other morning, after a rain, the man found a dead horse in one of the heaps of horse manure at a livery stable within the corporate limits. In a few moments one of the horses became uneasy and the trouble seemed to increase—he doubled up and exhibited signs of extreme pain, soon becoming almost unmanageable; by the aid of immediate assistance the horse was removed from his harness and taken out on the street. He seemed no easier, but in his frantic jerkings about he tore off one of his shoes. He was taken to a veterinary surgeon, who gave up the case as one beyond his comprehension. The horse died in a few hours, after exhibiting the most unmanageable; by the aid of immediate assistance the horse was removed from his harness and taken out on the street. He seemed no easier, but in his frantic jerkings about he tore off one of his shoes. He was taken to a veterinary surgeon, who gave up the case as one beyond his comprehension. The horse died in a few hours, after exhibiting the most unmanageable.—*Detroit Free Press.*

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JACAULAY'S "NEW ZEALANDER."

...ay the *London Spectator* writes
...it is quite fair that Lord Macaulay
...ave all the honour of having in-
...ew Zealander." The staff had
...ay on Von Ranke's "History of
...," containing the "New Zealander"
...ished in December, 1840, and Ma-
...words are:—"And she" (i.e., the
...church) "may still stand to the end
...d vigour when some traveller from
...sland shall, in the midst of a vast
...lake his stand on a broken arch of
...Bridge, to sketch the ruins of St.
...'s." In Volney's "Ruins" (1848) we
...have this passage:—"Perhaps
...traveller may hereafter sit down
...ank of the Thames, like the Ara-
...ne, or the Zayder Zee, and la-
...the departed glory of a people new
...and their grandeur and decline as
...ians." Shelley, in the dedication to
...Child Harold," by "Miching Mal-
...date December 1, 1819, writes:—
...e firm expectation that when Lon-
...e habitables of Britons, when St.
...and Westminster Abbey shall stand
...ly and desolate, and the sea shall
...ssoled marsh, when the piers of Wa-
...Bridge shall become the nuclei of islets
...ed osiers, and set in the midst
...ve of their broken arches on the soli-
...ream, some Transatlantic commenta-
...the wrighing in the scale of Jus-
...and now unimoised system of critic-
...respective merits of the Bells and
...ders and their historians."

AUTUMN IN THE WOODS.

Every yellow fall of leaves
Turning yellow in their turns
Struggling branches focus and wild,
Yielding barrier to the child!
Oak balls tumbling from the tree,
Beech nuts dropping silently.
Roots of leaves come down to die,
Leaving coppings to the sky!
Bramble, forgetting, gone in seed,
Everything to death decreed;
Nothing left of flowers or buds;
Such is Autumn in the woods.

And so is there an Autumn known
To the heart. It feels alone.
Searing its best days are past;
Fond memories crowding fast,
Fond memories crowding fast through,
Fancy departed, I ween autumn;
Human flowers cold and dead,
Covered by a grassy bed;
Hopes, late blossoms nipped out,
Withering so—and flung about
By cruel winds; dread doubts and fears
Finding vent in sudden tears;
Yes, there is an Autumn known
To some hearts than left alone.

Yet, there's this thought after all—
Farm may fade and leaves may fall,
Hearts may change or prove untrue,
All may look lonely—Winter drawn—
Though and Autumn here is given,
Spring time awaits the just in Heaven.

Chambers' Journal.

THE GERMAN OF ROSENTHAL-BONIN.

BY F. FOSTER.

I loitered about the harbour in Genoa, there was should I stay! I had nothing to do, has trod the dock for ten years doesn't like climbing round on stony hills, even if they are overgrown with olive and orange and laurel, and dotted with marble villas. He can't stand it long in dark, narrow, up-and-down-hill streets, even when the most varied and active life ebbs and flows through them. His element is the open sea, and on the wooden ship he is at home.

The Napanee *Banner* says:—"In the trial of Pine for bigamy at the late Assizes, the nice legal point arose as to whether the second marriage was legal, from the fact that the blank used for the licence was issued by a Lieutenant-Governor (Crawford) who died in 1875. It is probable that there have been thousands of these blanks used by careless lawyers of marriage licences. There would seem to be a doubt as to the validity of a marriage licence issued under the signature of a dead man. A little positive information on a certain point would settle the question as to whether matches were made in Heaven or elsewhere. Statistics of the number of persons in this Province, or in this county, who have been married (or rather not married), within the last two years, on the authority of a licence issued by a defunct Governor, would form an interesting document in family circles where this delightful feature in the marriage state, and the result proves the truth of my surmise."—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Now you must have been a schoolmaster, mate," said the man at the wheel, with the broad John Bull face, in a rather disparaging tone.

"You've hit it, comrade. There was a time when I was seven years old myself."

Thereupon the whole crew looked at me with astonishment. We were a motley company on board—three men, all told. Two calm boys, quick, supple Neapolitans, ugly as little monkeys; three heavy Englishmen, with faces as hard as flint; a Dirty Frenchman, with a red silk neckerchief, a large white-cotton shirt, and a big belly; a man, who was eating all the time, and my own small self from under the clean, pale skies of Sweden. It was very interesting to notice the behaviour of the different nationalities before me. The Englishmen examined my muscle and my hands, the Frenchman noticed my muscle and my hands, the Frenchman laughed disdainfully at the rather wide collar of my blue shirt; for he, the Dirty Frenchman, I felt, was at all times a dry place to wallow in. As the horse was for large fowls the roosts were too high, so my shirt was for a man, who could stand on the ground all night instead of roosting, if they preferred. The man who ate, I noticed the force between the poultry yards were boarded up some three feet high, while the roosts were placed thus. This prevented the cocks from fighting through the fence. The whole arrangement of building and yards was neat enough for a gentleman's country place, and yet not too extensive for a farmer to copy. The yards were set with plum and peach trees, and the owner said he had no difficulty in getting short-grass to feed his fowls, and every year, which was a handsome profit in itself, upon the cost of keeping the fowls.—*Boston Journal.*

A Tennessee at eighteen, the Detroit *Free Press* has discovered, wants five trunks when she travels. At fifty she is dragged along with a bottle of cold tea.

In 1871 Thomas Benoit, formerly of Montreal, married an English girl, left home, and deserted her in 1872, going to Chicago. At the same time he left a note behind him, enough for a second-class ticket to Chicago. When she got there he quarrelled with her and left her to shift for herself. Finding and made me give up my sleep, I lay down on deck. All quiet and still, and steeped in the deepest purple lay the southern mountains in the distant night, she began to be afraid. At sundown the tide rose and the waves ran higher. She was wet and cold and dizzily ill from the rocking motion. Courage and thought were gone. The only friends remembered that her brother had tried to run up the sail, and, in doing so, got overboard. She felt some thing cold upon her heart, and then fell into a long, dreadful swoon, from which she at last came to in the cabin. This was the substance of what she told the captain, and the story was all broken with convulsive sobs.

The wind acted as if it would dispute our lovely capture; for it came up so fresh that we had to shake everything off, and pull and the Wick light soon went out of sight. A cold gust of wind now brought some sleet with it, and the Captain ordered the sunbeam flakes of snow. It was a stormy night, and as early a one as I'd ever seen.

Lamps were lighted, and the uncertain gleam of the red and white lanterns falling on the wet, shining deck, and reflected on the gloomy faces and strange behaviour of the crew. Through the creaking, whistling, and lapping on board, and all the fury raging around us, there was still a sense of something centuries and thousands and this increased when there appeared on deck the cause of all the trouble—the lovely stranger, who was evidently frightened by the violence of the storm and the sudden darkness.

A sad-looking man, with a pale face, she, the lady, coming along by the bulwarks, sought shelter behind the binnacle, and so I came to my watch.

Just then I should have had eyes for nothing but the company, but, lame for years, spell-bound, upon the entrancing figure, and, involuntarily, watched her every movement.

Suddenly I noticed that one of the sailors, a black-haired fellow from Trieste, slipped from his post, for had, by the regular rule, added to me impatiently. I sprang to the woman. Up to the Captain's cabin door in the morning she sky glowed a little, and in the uncertain light of a pale moonshine we sat, as far as the eye could reach, the sea was dotted with green and white crests, and we four struggling men were alone.

"Breakers ahead!" The hoarse cry sounded over the deck, and those two words were the signal for a general rush of the crew with anger, rage, superstition, fear, and love. That my present life was hanging in the face of death before a yawning grave, our safety, the safety of the ship, hanging, as it were, upon a thread, and that I was torn from our hands a moment, but which seemed to me ages, I felt that the ship would only get the shipmaster control again, and this was only possible by every man doing at his post and working with all his might.

How I got back to my wheel I don't know. I heard not a word spoken. With the rushing of the waves, I heard, mingled with weird monotony the waves splashed and roared. The weaker I felt myself, the stronger I clung to the raft. Why, I can't tell, unless it is by instinct. I was exhausted in a strange condition of mind. As in a dream, I heard a distant call, then an answering cry of joy from the raft. Then I saw one of those long, lift-like boats labouring through the breakers to get into the current that drove us. There they go out of the confusion of false hundred yards off, six sailors, who were rowing, and one middle-aged man. They fifted up grappling-irons, and threw ropes to us. Something like confusion on the raft and how I managed to chase each other about; and then the raft suddenly upset. I felt a rope fly over me, which I instinctively grasped, and a few minutes later I was in the lifeboat with the rest of the crew. They shoved off, and I fainted. They shoved off, and I fainted. The Inspector of the Port at Syth drew up an official report of the loss of the ship, but as there was no denying that I had left my post, the statement was sent to Kiel. Then I was taken to Hamburg, to Altona, to Alline, to Aalborg, to Copenhagen, to Malmo, to Stockholm, to Gefle, to Hernosand, to Umea, to Pitea, to Lulea, to Tornea, to Haparanda, to Kiemi, to Uleaborg, to Kajana, to Kuopio, to Mikkeli, to Wiborg, to Helsingfors, to Abo, to Nystad, to Hangoe, to Reval, to Riga, to Pernau, to Arensburg, to Hapsal, to Baltic Port, to Pillau, to Konigsberg, to Pillau, to Konigsberg, to Stettin, to Berlin, to Hamburg, to Altona, to Kiel, to Flensburg, to Hadersleben

THE CAMPAIGN.

(Continued from Third Page.)

testimony to the purity, honour, honesty, and integrity of William Macdougall. (Loud cheers.) But Mr. Mills said a great deal more on this subject, and if he (Sir John) had the time, and his audience had the patience, he would dissect the little animal—(laughter)—at greater length; but he questioned whether he was worth the trouble. (Applause.) In the meantime he would tell a story about Mr. Mills. His hearer would remember how Mr. Anglin was charged with a breach of the Independence of Parliament Act, and how it was found out that many members of the Ministerial majority were in a similar scrape. The Ministerialists got up a charge against him that he as Attorney-General or Minister of Justice had sent—he had—(cries of "No,") a letter to prosecute on behalf of the Crown. While the charge against Mr. Anglin was being investigated in Committee, Mr. Mills came to him and said "Sir John, I am told that your people are going to bring up charges against certain men of our party that they have lost their seats like Anglin; and if you do, I give you fair notice that we are going to proceed against you, and we are going to try to upset you." It occurred to him (Sir John) that these professors of purity and reform ought to have been only too glad to purify the House of contractors and persons who had been substituted for the Government, and they should have welcomed any endeavour on the part of any party that they lost Anglin. (Applause.) But when it came to compromise was gross presumption, and he (Sir John) never saw such a case of gross and rank corruption as that exhibited by Mr. Mills on that occasion. (Hear, hear.) It was such a disgraceful proceeding that he (Sir John) lost his temper over it, and intimated that he could do his duty to the country. To let his hearers know the style of Messrs. Mackenzie and Mills he would read a sentence from the speech in which he said that it would be remembered, a Cabinet Minister, a sworn adviser of the Crown, and bound to give due credit to his opponents as well as to his friends:—

"You know, gentlemen, when an Arab Chief has his garments so filled with vermin as to be more an honour than a disgrace, he generally lays upon an anti-bilt, so that the one class of insects may make war on and chase the other class." (Laughter and cheers.) Sir John Macdonald adopted a similar course when he had to get rid of noisome or incompetent colleagues; but when I look at the list of my opponents at the very minute throughout the country I observe that he has changed his shirt very little."

And so Mr. Mills, a Minister of the Crown, says that Hon. Dr. Tupper, Hon. Mr. Macdougall, Hon. John Carling, and Mr. Plumb were vermin clinging to him (Sir John's) clothes. That was the style of the Government, and was not the style they would please the people, was it? (Cries of "No.") He believed that the sense of honour, honour, and fair-play of Reformers, would revolt against it and would not countenance such expressions. (Applause.)

A VOICE—Tell us about Protection.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD promised to do so. He then reviewed the position of the Canadian farmer and manufacturer. He referred to the fact that while the Reformers declared there were no such thing as Nepotism, and other scandals, and after protesting out the great fracas that was before the Dominion, and expressing his confidence in the electors of Elgin, he resumed his seat amid loud applause.

The usual patriotic cheers were given for the Queen.

At the banquet, held at the Liberal House, several toasts were given and responded to, amongst which were "The Christian Churches," coupled with the name of Rev. Father Flannery.

Rev. Father FLANNERY in reply showed that clergymen had higher and more important matters than politics to deal with, and therefore he had always kept aloof from both political parties. He had his friends, and he hoped he always had the greatest respect for the talents and sterling honesty of the leader of the Liberal-Conservative party—Sir John Macdonald. (Loud cheers.) No matter in what connection Sir John was called upon to exercise his talents he had proved himself to be the true friend of justice, honesty, and truth. (Applause.) Whenever attacked, he had always found a powerful friend in (Sir John) ready to defend their rights and give them justice, and he was sure that Sir John acted in a similarly upright manner with the whole country. (Cheers.) There was a fact not generally known with regard to him. At that critical time—the time of the Fenian raid—when the right of habeas corpus was suspended in Canada, he (Father Flannery's) countrymen, innocent and respectable people as they were, were wrongfully arrested by civil-service officials, and in so much danger were other equally innocent Irishmen of being treated in the same way that they were preparing to leave the country. Sir John Macdonald heard of this, and he made it his business immediately to give instructions to the county attorneys not to permit any arrests being made except in the case of overt acts of treason. By this prompt action many were saved from the inconvenience of prison life for a time, others were prevented from expatriating themselves, and the Irish people generally had much cause to commend it. (Applause.) Through him—one of the most critical periods in the history of Canada—Sir John had safely steered the ship of state. (Cheers.)

The gathering shortly after wards broke up.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

President Hayes' Message.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The President delivered his message to Congress to-day. In it he asks that the necessary appropriations be made for the support of the army for the current year, at its present maximum numerical strength fixed by law. He also asks that appropriations be made for the support of the navy and the Interior Department. The President says:—

I take this opportunity also to invite your attention to the propriety of adopting at your present session the necessary legislation to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the International Exhibition of agriculture, horticulture, and arts, which is to be held in Paris in 1878, and in which this government has been invited by the government of France to take part. The Department of State has received communications from various parts of the country expressing a desire to participate in the exhibition, and numerous applications of a similar character have been made at the City of Paris. The Department has been informed that the strong desire of the people of the French Republic is that the United States should participate in this enterprise, and space has bitherto been freely reserved in the Exhibition Buildings for the use of exhibitors from the United States in the exclusion of other parties who have been applicants therefor. In order that the interests of my people may be properly represented at the exhibition, an appropriation will be necessary, and the propriety of immediate action is apparent.

The government of Sweden and Norway has addressed an official invitation to this government to take part in the International Prison Congress, to be held at Stockholm next year. The subject is one of great importance to society. How to dispose of those who are in violation of the laws has been an interest in common in all civilized countries. Intelligent efforts to improve the most important convention ever assembled for this purpose. I recommend an appropriation to meet the expenses of such delegates as may represent the United States in this Congress.

Methodist Missionary Meeting.

BOWMANVILLE, Oct. 16.—The annual meeting of the Missionary Committee of the Methodist Church of Canada, Toronto Conference, was held at Bowmanville to-day. This is the first time the Committee ever assembled in this town. Great interest was felt in the meeting. The Committee consists of the Chairman and one layman from each district, and the officers of the society, including the President and Secretary of the Conference.

After devotional exercises, the President of the Conference, Rev. G. Young, called the meeting to order.

Rev. JOHN BEDDOE was elected Secretary.

As the amount appropriated by the Central Board to be distributed among the respective Missions of the Conference was far below the sums requested, a *pro rata* reduction had to be made, which reduced each married missionary's allowance to little more than five hundred dollars. All felt the appropriation to be too small, but the state of the funds would not allow any further addition, as the debt of the Society, owing to the extension of the work among other unavoidable causes, exceeds fifty thousand dollars.

Dr. NORRIS, of Clonmel, was appointed member of the Central Board for next year.

Cobourg was selected as the place of meeting for 1878.

In the evening, the annual meeting was held. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity. Mr. M. B. Rollin, of Belleville, occupied the chair. Revs. A. Sutherland, W. Jeffers, D. D., Geo. Young, President of the Conference, and Mr. W. Anderson, addressed the meeting.

PRETTYMAN'S EYE-SALVE.

An Infallible Remedy for all Diseases of the Eye (acute or chronic), Granulation of the Lids, Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands, Film, and Weakness of Vision from Any Cause.

THE AMERICAN EYE-SALVE is presented to the public with the assurance of its efficiency as a curative of most diseases of the eye, acute or chronic inflammation, whether induced by scrofulous origin or otherwise, weakness or defect of vision, diminished tone of the optic nerve, or a diseased state of the tissues constituting that delicate organ. Also, for all persons whose vocation requires an incessant action of the eyes, the Salve will act as a charm in restoring a sufferer healthy action, where weakness, pain, and misery may have long threatened a fatal termination. It is the most simple, safe, and effectual remedy ever discovered. The materials of which it is made are pure, perfect, and costly, compounded with elaborate care and exactness, safe in its application, being used externally, and, of course, avoiding the pain and danger which necessarily attends the introduction of caustic minerals and eye-washes. RINGWORM and OLD CHRONIC SORES, of scrofulous origin, yielding from whatever cause, yield to the cleansing and healing powers of PRETTYMAN'S AMERICAN EYE-SALVE. IT IS PERFECTLY SUCCESSFULLY USED FOR PILES. Its soothing effect is immediate, and a permanent cure requires but a few applications. The proprietors of "DR. J. PRETTYMAN'S AMERICAN EYE-SALVE," while making a new and improved machinery for making a more perfect box for the Eye-Salve, have changed the Trade Mark on the cover, so as to correspond with the Cut on the Wrapper, Circulars, Advertisements, &c. We call attention to this, as it might otherwise be regarded as counterfeiting.

PETTIT & BARKER,
Proprietors, Pretonia, N.Y.
NORTHROP & LYMAN,
Toronto, Agents for Canada.

ONTARIO BAPTIST CONFERENCE AND CONVENTION.

First Day's Proceedings.

Monday morning the annual meeting of the Ontario Baptist Conference and Convention commenced in Jarvis street Baptist church. About seventy-five delegates were present, and the morning was spent in exchanging fraternal greetings and in organization. Rev. G. M. W. Carey, of St. John, N. B., was chosen chairman.

The Conference re-assembled at 2 30 p.m., when Rev. D. McNeil proceeded to read a paper entitled "Our warrant for Congregational Church government." Rev. Dr. Fepper followed with a discourse on the subject of "Inspiration," after which the Conference adjourned until 7.30.

A large congregation assembled in the church in the evening, when Rev. Prof. Torrance, of Woodstock, delivered an eloquent sermon on "Future Punishment."

Second Day's Proceedings.

The meeting of the Conference was resumed Tuesday morning, the proceedings being opened by devotional exercises.

The PRESIDENT called upon Rev. James Cooper, D.D., who read a paper entitled "Congregationalism and their work." The Rev. Jos. D. King followed with an essay on the subject of "The Christian Ministry not a Priesthood." Discussions took place on the two papers until the hour of adjournment.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The Baptist Church Edifice Society of Ontario and Quebec met in the afternoon, the President, Mr. W. J. Copp, of Hamilton, occupying the chair. The proceedings opened with praise and prayer, after which the Secretary, Rev. J. Davidson, read the minutes of last year's meeting. The tenth annual report of the Society was then submitted and read by the Secretary. It showed the work of the past, and went on to state that the Directors recommended that in future four per cent. per annum be charged on loans, and that the terms for payment be at most, half-yearly, but that separate notes be drawn for the several payments to be made. Steps have been taken towards the incorporation of the Society under the Act respecting Benevolent, Provident, and other societies. The receipts for the year were as follows:—

Repayment of loans	$900 00
Church contributions	1,000 00
Subscriptions, donations, &c	15 50
Total	$1,915 50

The contributions from all sources since the formation of the Society amount to $18,307.42. The assets are:

Amount on loan	$6,049 00
In hands of the Treasurer	15 50
Church subscriptions	1,000 00
Total	$6,469 10

The loans issued during the year amount to $4,600. To balance the loan of Mr. Brampton, a balance of $200 was issued. Since the formation of the Society twenty-three churches have been added by baptism, amounting to 27,440, or an average of 2323 to each church. The report was adopted.

A Committee on nominations, with Rev. Dr. Stewart as Chairman, was appointed and reported as follows:—President, Mr. Henry Moyle, Paris. Vice-Presidents, Messrs. N. Tapscott, Brantford; J. N. Barber, Waterford. Secretary, Rev. Thos. Henderson, Brantford. Treasurer, Mr. Wm. Hall, Brantford. Directors, Messrs. W. J. Copp, Hamilton; R. Randall, Paris; Alfred Cox, Brantford; John Harris, Brantford; J. B. Kitchener, St. George; Thos. Smith, Brantford; Geo. Vansickle, Onondaga; Samuel Vansickle, Onondaga; Geo. Lutes, Boston, Ont.; J. Washburn, Smith's Falls; James Smart, Brockville; James Cornish, Montreal; John Bell, Montreal; Stock. Auditors Messrs. George Foster and T. S. Shineton, Brantford.

The report was adopted unanimously.

The Treasurer, Mr. William Buck, presented his report, which contained the amount subscribed, which was the same as that embodied in the Secretary's report.

BIBLE AND TRACT MISSIONARY INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Canadian Literary Institute, Woodstock, was then held, Mr. Moyle in the chair.

Dr. Fyfe explained that in accordance with the new charter of the Institute it would be necessary to elect trustees to fill vacancies. He moved that a committee, consisting of Dr. Davidson, Rev. Mr. Goodspeed, and Elder Beardsall be appointed to prepare a list of nominations. Rev. Messrs. Dr. Fyfe and Elder Dempsey were added, and the committee retired.

A discussion then ensued on the question of raising an endowment fund for the Institute at Woodstock.

Rev. Prof. TORRANCE strongly urged the formation of such a fund as it was very essential to carry on the educational work of the Institute.

Rev. Dr. FYFE, the Committee having returned, said he thought the meeting should do something in expressing the opinion on the subject. He asked if it was desirable to encourage the trustees to establish an endowment fund. He had a little money, and the sum they wanted but the Institute could live on $110,000.

Rev. Dr. DAVIDSON said the time had come when they ought to make a movement towards the establishment of an endowment fund. The times are growing better and he believed the country was entering on a new era of prosperity. He moved that the Board of Trustee be earnestly implored to adopt such measures as are wise and timely to place such a movement.

After a time

Rev. Dr. DAVIDSON withdrew his former resolution, and moved that a committee, numbering twenty-one, be appointed to consider and report upon the whole endowment question.

The motion was carried, and the following committee appointed:

T. J. Claxton, A. A. Ayer, James Cooper, W. Stewart, Dr. Davidson, Dr. Fyfe, Rev. Wm. Craig, Rev. Jos. Hall, Rev. McMaster, J. H. Castle, Thos. Ford, Lady, David Blain, Rev. Wm. Buchan, Charles Raymond, Dr. Davidson, Rev. Dr. Fyfe, Hon. David Mills, Rev. Mr. Read, Thos. Carey, John Harris, and Dr. Fyfe, Chairman.

The meeting then received the report of the committee appointed to consider the question, on which a ballot was taken, the result being as follows:—

Chas. L. Ward, N. Barber, W. C. Beardsall, R. H. Smith, Wm. Buck, W. J. Copp, J. J. Wilkins, Dr. Davidson.

Class II.—Dr. Davidson, H. Moyle, John Harris, Hon. David Mills, Hon. Mr. Read, Thos. Carey, John Harris, and Dr. Fyfe, Chairman.

The meeting then received the report of the committee appointed to consider the question, on which a ballot was taken, the result being as follows:—

Class I.—Messrs. N. Barber, W. C. Beardsall, R. H. Smith, Wm. Buck, W. J. Copp, J. J. Wilkins, Dr. Davidson.

Class II.—Dr. Davidson, H. Moyle, John Harris, Hon. David Mills, Hon. Mr. Read, John Bendewell.

Class III.—Messrs. H. P. Fitch, F. B. Schofield, R. W. Sawell, A. R. McMaster, Charles Raymond, W. Parnell, Dr. Davidson.

There being no other business to transact the Society adjourned.

HOME MISSIONARY CONVENTION.

In the evening the annual meeting of the Baptist Missionary Convention of Ontario and Quebec was held in Jarvis street church, N. Barber, in the chair. After devotional exercises,

The Secretary, Rev. Dr. DAVIDSON, read the minutes of last year's meeting, which were adopted. He then submitted the reports of the missionaries stationed at the several fields in the Province, which gave in detail the progress of the past year. These reports were adopted, and the usual yearly grants made.

Dr. DAVIDSON read the twenty-sixth annual report of the Convention, which was a very lengthy one. Dealing with the whole missionary work of the year. It stated that the year now ended had been one of labour, earnest effort and continual conflict with error, and without one of victory and triumph. Beyond all doubt the Convention has made gratifying progress during the past year as a religious denomination in this Province, greater in fact than in either of the two preceding years of revival and progress. The ten associations of which the Convention is composed reported an increase to their membership last year by baptism of 2,291, an unprecedented increase, while the number of baptisms throughout the year was 2,430; and in the twelve associations in Ontario the increase is 2,603. The membership of the churches within the conventional bounds is 23,251. In summing up the results of the work performed by the missionaries during the year, and bearing all the labour bestowed, the report stated that the number of baptisms could not be stated under the direction and sanction of the Board during the year has been 51. Of these 20 have been in Muskoka this year, 2 for 10½ months, 3 for 9 months, one for 8 months, 2 for 6 months, one for 5 months, 3 for 4½ months, one for 3½ months, and 6 for 3 months, the whole being equal to the baptisms of one missionary for 33 years, 10½ months. The brethren employed during the year have proved faithful to God at their stations. The missionaries have preached 4,239 sermons to congregations which numbered in the aggregate 5,750 times, have made 10,362 pastoral visits, travelled in the performance of their ministerial duties 31,011 miles, and baptized 207 persons. The total membership of the churches to which they have ministered is 3,236. The total amount of the grants made to the churches in aid of these 51 missionary pastors during the year has been $6,456.15, and the total amounts paid them in the form of salaries during the year on their fields has been $11,146 25, equal to $17,632.28, making the average annual income of these devoted servants of Christ, $346 73 each. The number of Sabbath school scholars in connection with the mission churches is 2,315; teachers, 230. The sum of $781.67 is reported as raised on the mission fields during the year, but this then, the report added, is always far below the actual figures. Chapels have been dedicated during the year in Wingham, Teeswater, Bentinck, Glenelg, Newry, Collingwood, North Bruce, Scott Springs and Goodwood, and in all, New chapels are being built in Rodney, Bismanek and Orillia, while active measures are being taken to erect chapels during the coming year in Barrie and in the township of Artemesia. Three churches have been formed during the year, at Bayeville, Kimmonts and Huntsville. The year has not been fruitful in converts, yet, nevertheless some of the fields, as Barrie, Newry, and Stayner, have enjoyed precious seasons of refreshing. The Lord rewarded in these three fields. The Board has endeavoured, as the expenditure of the money would allow, to do duty to the full extent of its ability with the means at its disposal. Without a new charity it was impossible to meet the demands of its constituents, with the earnest prayer that the incoming year may be one of even greater usefulness and blessing.

The report was unanimously adopted, and there being no more business to transact, the Board adjourned *sine die*.

There is a considerable revival of shipbuilding in Hamilton, N. B., so says the *Times*.

Fifty-eight buildings have been erected in the town of Niagara during the past year, at a cost of $77,000.

SABBATH SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

Fourteenth Provincial Convention.

GUELPH, Oct. 9.—The fourteenth Provincial Convention for Ontario and Quebec of the Sabbath School Association of Canada opened here this afternoon, in the Norfolk street Methodist church. Mr. William Johnson, of Belleville, President, occupied the chair, and Professor Sherwin, of New Jersey, led the singing.

The proceedings were chiefly of a routine character until the hour of adjournment.

Evening Session.

GUELPH, Oct. 9.—At half-past seven the church was filled. Mr. Johnson, the retiring President, occupied the chair.

After devotional exercises and formal business,

The CHAIRMAN introduced the President-elect, Dr. McGuire of Guelph, to the Convention.

Rev. E. B. RUKEMAN, of Guelph, then delivered an address of welcome to the Convention, on behalf of the Christian people of Guelph. He gave them an Irish welcome, though few of them were Irish, but their welcome was Irish in its geniality. As the largest element in their population was Scotch, he supposed he must give them a Scotch welcome which, though it might not be very warm without, was wonderfully warm within. He gave them an English welcome. If they did not know them they would have to become acquainted with them, and they would to their houses, but as they knew them well they must be cordially invited, and must sit down to at least four times a day with their legs under their mahogany. As Canadians they gave them a hearty welcome, and they were all received in love for Canada, their native or adopted country. (Good cheers.) They did not welcome them by any denominational name, for all the Protestant denominations of Guelph were under one broad mantle of charity. (Applause.) They gave them a royal welcome, Guelph being the patronymic of the most beloved and most powerful sovereign who ever wore a crown or swayed a sceptre. (Loud applause.) They welcomed them also because of the great service which this convention would prove to the Christian people of Guelph.

Rev. D. J. MACDONNELL, of St. Andrew's, Toronto, delivered an address on "The Characteristics of the Teaching of Christ." That teaching was authoritative and dogmatic; it was illustrative; it was suggestive; it was relative; it was full of parables; it was adapted to people in various circumstances; and in every case Jesus was the theme of His own discourses. If He had not been Divine, the way in which He constantly spoke of Himself would have been blasphemy. He was continually bringing Christ by being dogmatic when they used His words and enforced His clearly defined teaching, by being illustrative in the way in which they placed truths before children, by suggestive terms of thought to give to the child's mind, by suggesting what the children could not yet bear to hear, providing food for the future. The teachers of Christ were the sons of the apparent paradoxes contained in the teachings of our Lord, by adapting their mode of instruction to the character and circumstances of their pupils and by holding up the Saviour before us the great example, and themselves showing forth their faith in Christ Jesus.

Rev. R. WILLIAMS, of Hamilton, delivered an address on "The obligation of the young organized Christians to engage in the work."

The Convention adjourned at 9.50 p.m.

OCTOBER 10.

Morning Session.

The Convention assembled at nine o'clock.

After devotional exercises,

Rev. C. GOODSPEED read a paper on "The Sabbath, Its Use." He commenced with great earnestness that the teacher should aim at the conversion of the child, and also at the establishing a high type of Christianity so that he might become a zealous agent for the conversion of others.

Rev. Dr. CASTLE, of Jarvis street Baptist church, Toronto, delivered an address on "Not ministering but to minister." Several institutes were, he said, attempted to be used which were mere bundles of information, fragments of speech, incidents and stories, lesson leaves and communiaries, and the teachers' meetings. All these were good, but should not be substituted for good, honest work. Some teachers threw themselves on the Holy Spirit, without whom their work would be useless, but those who did this without honest work and study were guilty of presumption and fanaticism. A teacher must be a thinker, and must be thoroughly in earnest, but this could not be accomplished without study.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention re-assembled at half-past two.

After devotional exercises,

Rev. W. MILLARD, General Secretary, read his report, in which he stated that Mr. J. Crossthwaite had successfully conducted the mission work of the Association for six months of the year, during which time 1,000 new scholars, twenty-four schools with 95 teachers and 612 scholars. Statistics had been reported from only 29 counties and cities, which had reported 1,222 schools, 15,419 officers and teachers, and 125,842 scholars, 833 half-yearly meetings, 210 new schools, and 233 blackboards. There had been 177,867 volumes in the Sabbath libraries, 3,973 had been received into the Church, $11,501 had been contributed to denominational missionary operations, and $41,979 had been expended on the schools themselves. The report closed by alluding to the deficiency in the funds.

Mr. MCLEAN read the Treasurer's report, which showed that over $2000 had been received from Sabbath schools, and over $200 in the way of subscriptions. There was a deficiency of about $1,000, of which $700 was due to the Secretary and $150 to the Treasurer.

It was subsequently stated that there were other debts not enumerated.

Mr. McLEAN then made an appeal for contributions, and promises were taken for a sum of $783.

Evening Session.

GUELPH, Oct. 10.—The Convention met at 7.30 p.m.

After prayer and singing,

Rev. Dr. COCHRANE addressed the meeting on "Sabbath discouragements, what they?" He said that the title had been chosen for him, but he would have preferred the subject of discouragements in Sabbath School work. He was ready to admit, however, that there were discouragements, and he would proceed to mention them. The suspicious attitude of certain office bearers and ministers of the Church towards Sabbath Schools was one of these. He had met with the Church was bound not only to encourage, but to sustain the Sabbath School, as it touched a class the Church could not reach. The infidels once evinced by professed Christians towards Sabbath schools was another discouragement, and finally the apparently slender results following the Sabbath school work was also discouraging. He was of opinion that the total results, direct and indirect, of faithful Sabbath school teaching were greater comparatively than those obtained from pulpit teaching.

The Convention adjourned at 9.55 p.m.

OCT. 11th.

Morning Session.

The Convention met at 9 a.m.

Mr. CRAWFORD addressed the meeting on the Mission work of the Association, illustrating the hardships encountered in Canada in the prosecution of missionary labours both in winter and summer. In establishing new schools no attempt was ever made to bias the people as to the denominational character they should bear. If there was a church strong enough in the section, the school was attached to it; if not, the school was generally made a union school.

Rev. Mr. MCINTYRE read a paper on the claims of the Mission work of the Association upon Ministers and churches.

A review of the labours of the past quarter was given by Rev. G. Graffey, Rev. G. Rose, and Mr. A. S. Marter.

Prof. SHERWIN addressed the meeting on the Sunday School, demonstrating that it was not a substitute for home training, or for the pulpit, or for other religious meetings of the Church. His definition of what it was as follows:—"That department of the Church of Christ in which the word of Christ is taught for the purpose of bringing souls to Christ, and of building up souls in Christ."

The Convention adjourned at 12.30 p.m.

Afternoon Session.

The Convention re-assembled at 2.30 p.m.

After prayer and song, Mrs. W. S. Clarke practically explained her method of teaching primary classes.

Prof. SHERWIN led a conversational enquiry into the difficulties experienced in connection with the Sabbath school by pastors, superintendents, and teachers.

The Business Committee presented a report appointing the Executive Committee for 1877-78, which was adopted.

Mr. FETHERINGHAM moved, "That the Executive Committee be empowered to prepare such measures as will bring the Sabbath school into organic connection with this Association, with the view of obtaining a systematic and continuous revenue."

The motion was adopted.

Rev. J. MCEWEN, Ingersoll, and Mr. Jas. McFall, Toronto, addressed the meeting on the importance of Normal classes, the latter giving an illustration of the method of teaching in the Normal class of the East Presbyterian church, Toronto.

Rev. Mr. McPHERSON moved, 1. That a statement of the work done during the past year be embodied in the general report. 2. That the Executive Committee consider at an early date the matter of presenting through some Canadian medium a scheme of Normal class lessons for the guidance of those desiring instruction as teachers. 3. That the Secretary be requested to make a statement showing the importance of this work, and the interest to be manifested in Theological Colleges and Ladies' Schools, with the view of their incorporating some portion of study in their course."

The three resolutions were carried.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Gossman, of Toronto, and the President left the chair till 7.30 p. m.

Evening Session.

GUELPH, Oct. 11.—After devotional exercises and the reading of the minutes,

Rev. J. M. GIBSON, of Toronto, read a paper on "Our encouragements, what are they?" He pointed out that teachers had encouragements in the fact that they had the start with the children whose minds were like a sheet of white paper, yet to be written on; in the spiritual blessings which they received, both in the way of liberality, and the expectations which were formed from their work; in the teachers' meetings; in the examples of good and great men and women; in the examples of their blessed Master; and in the results achieved. Finally, he gave them for their encouragement the text, "He that soweth righteousness shall have a sure reward."

Vice-Chancellor BLAKE was then introduced, and after stating that he had only arrived at 7.30 and must leave at 9 30, said he agreed with the last speaker, that the grand encouragement everyone obtained from Sabbath School work was the immense benefit to himself or herself of being a Sabbath School teacher. He pointed out the great advantages to be gained by the study of the weekly lesson, and the responsibility of those who had the immortal welfare of the children in their care. He urged them to prepare themselves for the lessons at home. To bring memoranda to the school was an insult to the children.

The proceedings were brought to a close by the singing of "We shall meet beyond the river."

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

European.

Gen. Grant was entertained at Birmingham on Tuesday.

Minister Erard Pierrepont's resignation dates from 1st December.

A large private bank in Vienna has failed, liabilities, £1,500,000 sterling.

The Oldham cotton operatives have decided to accept a reduction of five per cent., avoiding a strike.

The German Emperor has declined to accept the resignation of the Prussian Minister of the Interior.

The famine will cost the Indian Government $12,000,000 besides the loss of revenue and other indirect effects.

The four Fenge prisoners sentenced to death for starving Harriet Stannton to death have been reprieved.

A fire broke out last week in Inverary Castle, the seat of the Duke of Argyle, which gutted the central tower.

An explosion took place last week at the Pemberton mine, near Wigan, Lancashire, King, causing the death of forty miners.

The news of the Republican victory in France produced satisfaction in Berlin, except among the Ultramontanes and Socialists.

Theodore Sarcisky, the French dramatist, and Antic Solakja, the Roman lawyer and political economist, died a few days ago.

The failure of the Rittershaffliche Bank at Stettin, Germany, has caused general depression. The managing director has committed suicide.

For the third time the London Board of Aldermen have rejected John Bennett as representative of one of the wards, and they said now select an alderman themselves.

Gambetta, for publishing and circulating his manifesto, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a fine of $800. The printer of the manifesto has also been fined.

War is feared between the British and the Ameers of Beloochistan. The Khan of Kelat, The Khan and the Ameer construe the British force at Quetta in Beloochistan to be permanent occupation force sent avowedly as an escort to the British resident at Candahar. The Ameer is Afghanistan is negotiating with Kelat and Beloochee chiefs for the expulsion of the British.

The Czar has taken more special by cable says: In well-informed London circles it is believed Austria is assuming a threatening attitude, with a view to especially press Bosnia, however, sets alone, as England has not yet sufficiently recovered from the shock of the Russian war, and awaits the result of the French elections. At present no European Government sympathizes with the policy inaugurated on May 16th, in France.

American.

Ku Klux outrages are reported from Kentucky.

Five thousand cigar makers are on strike in New York.

The Sitting Bull Commission left Fort Benton on the 10th.

Judge Wright, of Indiana, recently assaulted Hon. Columbus Delano, in Washington, inflicting serious wounds.

Chas. Worthem, of Lebanon, N.H., has obtained a verdict of $5,000 against the Grand Trunk railway for the loss of a leg by an accident.

The California State Congressional Association passed resolutions against Chinese immigration, and a demand for the abrogation of the Burlingame treaty to that end.

The New York *Times* says Edward Gilmore, son of Gilmore's Garden, has been challenged to fight a duel by General Fitzhugh Lee, in a statement concerning the American Rifle Team.

J. M. Buckley, Assistant Attorney-General for the Western District of Texas, was in Milwaukee for a year and a half, has disappeared mysteriously. His mental condition has lately excited apprehension.

Archbishop Gibbons on Sunday preached his last sermon in the Cathedral, Richmond, Va., after which he officially confirmed his duties as Archbishop of Baltimore and Primate of the Catholic Church in America.

The New York *Sun's* Philadelphia Special states that Joshua Gordon Spencer, a prominent Philadelphia lawyer, who fled secretly last April to avoid the scandal of a divorce suit involving a charge of bigamy, recently returned to Philadelphia, a hopless maniac.

A Scranton special says the excitement is extended, and the strike is on the wane. A large number have abandoned the Union, and have resumed work at work this week probable. The miners at Taylorville and at Briggs' Shaft voted for work on Monday. There is every indication of immediate resumption throughout the Lackawanna region.

The opening of an extra session of Congress on Monday was witnessed by a large crowd. The galleries were crowded and the contests for the seats previously were almost impossible. The Clerk called the House to order and read the President's proclamation convening Congress. In the afternoon Randall was elected Speaker by 140 votes to Kelley's 115.

Three tramps on Sunday morning stealing a ride on a train near Gravesport, Ohio, cut the train in three parts for a down grade and the men were on the middle section. When they reached the bottom of the grade the rear section ran into the middle section, throwing it from the track. One tramp was killed on the spot, one of each foot and instantly killed. Another had a leg broken. In the possession of the dead man had a kit of burglars' tools and was well dressed. It is supposed they were a gang of diver pickpockets on the tramps.

Details of the surrender of Joseph and the Nez Perces add little to the previous accounts. Joseph's speech at the time of surrender was touching. Joseph walked past Howard to Miles, saying to the latter as he handed his rifle to him, "I want to see the man I surrender to you." The other Indians followed Joseph's example. The Howard told Miles it was his (Miles') victory and his (Howard) only desired to say amen to all Miles said to the Indians. Joseph's band has not scalped a dead white man nor ill-treated a wounded soldier during their whole fight and skirmishes of over three hundred miles, and whatever mutilation has been done, has been by other Indians, who have served Nez Perces and whites alike.

Canadian.

The Canada Presbyterian church, Orangeville, was burnt down last week.

Major-General Sir Edward Selby Smith has been appointed Lieut.-General.

Sergeant Williams of the Toronto Police Force has been appointed Chief of the Longueuil force.

The Presbytery of Manitoba have elected Prof. Bryce commissioner to the General Assembly.

Mr. John Campbell, of the Montreal *Herald*, has been arrested on a charge of libel by the Directors of the City and District Savings Bank of Montreal.

The engine shed of the Toronto, Grey, and Bruce railway, Owen Sound, was destroyed by fire last week. With great difficulty the engines were saved.

An extraordinary yield of potatoes occurred at St. Andrews, N.B., where one hundred bushels were raised from one bushel and three bushels of seed potatoes.

The friends of the Rev. Alex. Grant, minister of the total congregations of Daffin, Indiana, and Cayuga, recently presented him with a carriage, horse, and harness, and his wife with a purse.

The Finance Committee of Quebec City Council have refused to vote $5,000 for expenses connected with the Paris Exhibition, having no money to spare.

The impression prevails amongst the French half-breeds on the Saskatchewan that that portion of the country was not duly ceded to Canada by the Hudson Bay Company, but only Manitoba.

Voting on the Dunkin Bill took place in Cobourg on Monday and Tuesday, but at noon on Tuesday the supporters of the bill abandoned the contest, being in a minority of 177.

Sheahan, Ryan, and McAllister, charged with being connected with the riots in Montreal on the 12th and 16th of July, were discharged by proclamation before the Court of Queen's Bench on the 11th inst.

A young lady, name unknown, committed suicide by jumping into the Niagara river at Goat Island, on Monday. She left some books on the bank of the river with the names of Tom, Mollie, and Charlie Schofield, Woodstock, Ont., written in them.

A prominent citizen of Napanee who took an active part in the passing of the Dunkin Act in that place, was summoned before the Mayor on Monday with three others and fined for selling liquor contrary to the Dunkin Act.

Two farmers in Lisiere, Beauce, have been sworn in as Provincial policemen to enable them if possible to arrest Bartley, for whose capture they are offered a handsome reward. The other police complaining because the reward was made public, that all might be affected in the search.

The Episcopal church lately erected in Chatham north, was dedicated on Sunday, Rev. Dr. Lewis preached in the morning. About $6,000 were subscribed, which will more than defray the debt on the church. The Bishop preached in Kingsville preaching in the afternoon, and Rev. Dr. Jacques, of Albert College, in the evening.

Cobourg on Monday, committed suicide at Bramptville on Monday by taking a dose of strychnine. Orr, who was a very intimate friend of Dr. McLean, visited the latter with the intention of doing him, but he helped himself to the poison. Dr. McLean rendered every assistance to the unfortunate man, but to no purpose.

On Sunday afternoon the new chapel in connection with the Sacred Heart Convent and Academy, London, was dedicated by his Lordship Bishop Walsh to Our Lady of Lourdes. The altar is surmounted with a life size statue of Our Lady of Lourdes, presented by the ladies of the Sacred Heart in Paris, France, to the convent here. The ceremony was largely attended by all classes.

A movement is on foot among the Mallbrood hunters of the south branch of the Saskatchewan, Prince Albert settlement, Fort-Pitt, and Battleford, to send a deputation to Ottawa to protest against the North-West territories being governed by a Council which does not include or represent the people of the country. The movement is headed by A. McKay, M.P.P. for Lake Manitoba Local Legislature.

The extension of the Kingston and Pembroke railway opened on Saturday to Mississippi river, Frontenac county. The directors of the road and a large party of the Kingston City Council and the Frontenac County Council were present. The Montreal Telegraph Company have just opened their line that far. Mr. Gildersleeve, the President, and Directors sent congratulations and greeting to *The Mail*. The President said railroads had no politics.

So far five hundred exhibits are entered for the Paris Exposition, independent of the Government display. The Government will make a large display from the Geological Department, while Quebec and Ontario will exhibit fruits, grains, and manufactures. It is stated Government will take charge of the agricultural, lumber, mineral, and in fact all Canadian products except manufacturing. Several companies, however, will have private displays. The Canadian building will be ready on the first of January.

An agent of the Dominion Government at Keewatin writes that Sitting Bull obtained a magistrate's warrant for the arrest of a doctor there, on a charge of attempting poisoning the Government under false pretences, and uttering forged receipts of the local authorities for that purpose. The County Indian Commissioner employed the doctor to attend some Indians, and before obtaining payment of the bill the new arrivers of the poor had to certify that one half was paid by them, upon which receipts the Dominion Government paid the other half. The receipts are alleged to have been forged, and the money not paid by the overseers of the poor.

On Monday a connection was made on King street, Hamilton, by three men being collared by as many citizens, who, it appears, saw the tramps very coolly helping themselves to a piece of cloth from Mr. C. Foster's clothing house, and march down King street as unconcernedly as possible. The Police Magistrate very promptly sentenced the offenders to twelve months each in the Central Prison at Toronto. The twins of sheep, etc., from the farmers in Acouter and the neighbourhood are reported slightly numerous, so frequent indeed that the farmers are talking of organizing a vigilance committee to bring the robbers to justice.

Information reached Montreal on the 11th of the death of John Eccleston, on the 9th, from the effects of violence, sustained from the hands of his son, John Eccleston, Jr., and his grandson, on Sunday, the 7th. It appears that the parties above mentioned, together with the other members of the family, including the females, became implicated in a general family quarrel at the residence of Eccleston, Jr., in the foot of Long Sault, over the proposition of Eccleston, Jr., to sell the farm and go to live in a village. The old man was charged from relatives, but without effect. The intoxicated party left the house, and from a paddle in the hands of the grandson. During the winter of 1876 and 1876 a supposed murder was committed near the same vicinity, which was never investigated, owing to the doubt of jurisdiction by the supposed proper authorities.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

Dishonest and Fraudulent Practices.

On Tuesday, Mr. James Hughes, Public School Inspector, acting on the authority of a commission given him by the Local Government, commenced