

Carleton Place.

VOL XXIV.

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NO 50

THE SONG OF THE WIND.
I've a great deal to do, a great deal to do,
Don't speak to me children I pray;
These little boys' hats must be blown off
Their heads,
And the little girls' bonnets away.
There's a great deal to do to be blown in
The air,
To trouble the traveller's eyes,
Those foot stalls and stands to be thrown
To the ground,
And this fat woman's puddings and pies,
There are bushes of apples to gather, today,
And oh! there's no end to the nuts;
Over many long roads I must trudge away,
And many by-ways and short-cuts,
There are thousands of leaves lying lazily
Here,
That needs must be whirled round and
round,
A rickety horse wants to see me know,
In the most distant part of the town.
That rich noble's cloak must have a good
shake,
Though he does hold his head pretty high,
And I must not slight Betty who washes so
to-day,
And has just hung her clothes out to dry.
There are signs to be cracked and doors to
be slammed,
Loose window blinds, too, to be shaken;
When you know all the business I must do
to-day,
You'll see how much trouble I've taken.
I saw some ships leave the harbor to-day,
So I'll go on and help them along,
And flap the white sails, and howl through
the shrouds,
And join in the sailor boy's song.
Then I'll mount to the clouds, and away
they will sail,
On their gorgeous wings through the
bright sky,
I love to go to sea, save only to him
Who reigns in glory on high.

KEKWARKESS.

A STORY OF CANADA.

The prospect of a buffalo hunt roused the spirits of the whole party. Barry overjoyed at the opportunity, pleaded for a temporary cessation of the pursuit, in order to have a dash at the noble game, nor did he find it difficult to win the others over. The love of sport, the excitement of hunting had seized on them, and it was unanimously agreed that the buffalo should be stalked.

Fortunately for their chances, they were under the wind, and, guided by Macdonald, who had much to do to restrain the impatient half breeds and Crees, they approached under cover of the last few clumps of the brush, to within a short distance of the grazing herd.

"Now!" cried the leader; and in another instant they were fairly at the game, each man selecting an animal and sticking to him with wonderful pertinacity. Shining Water singled out a fine fat bull, and, admirably mounted as he was, had no difficulty in keeping up to his prey. His horse, trained for buffalo running, galloped by the side of the monster, watchful and alert, and evading the frequent charges with marvelous skill and returning after each such attack his master should have an opportunity of firing.

The open prairie, here is entirely devoid of timber, and the rising and falling undulations, the enormous bushes rushing madly onward, pursued by whites, and the Indians, the former clad in bright hunting shirts and leggings, the latter with their long black hair floating over their shoulders, and their eyes ablaze with excitement, the horses swerving from the charge, springing to their post, or standing motionless by some unlucky rider fallen on the course, the yell of the hunters, the howling of the wind, the tramp of their hoofs, and the reports of the rifles, made up a strange and startling scene, never to be forgotten by the three to whom it was an experience as novel as delightful.

Soon four huge carcasses lay on the ground, and the party reasssembled to enjoy a meal of fresh meat, a pleasure they had not known for some days, and the novices were duly initiated into all the mysteries of the buffalo tit-bits. Strips of the flesh were cut and dried at the fire, each man taking as much as he could conveniently carry. The rest of the meat had to be abandoned to the wolves, according to the noble habits of waste and improvidence so characteristic of the Indian race.

Pushing on, they found themselves once more in the Tuckwood Hills, and had camped one night not far from the base of Kewauattink. That evening the horses were unusually restless, leaving off grazing every moment and crowding up to the fire.

It was evident that some danger menaced the party. Scouts were sent out in several directions; extraordinary precautions taken and watches kept.

Shining Water returned a few hours later. He had climbed Kewauattink and reconnoitered the prairie which lay bathed in the beams of an effulgent moon. Macdonald, at his elbow, received his report. It was very brief.

"Well?"

"Roux."

"Where?"

"There."

"And he pointed to the south."

"How many?"

"Twenty."

All was now bustle and preparation, for an attack might be expected as soon as the moon went down and it got sufficiently dark for the robbers to get unperceived.

The scouts, however, did their work well, and kept the party informed of the movements of the enemy. Dick expressed great anxiety to have a look at them, and besought Macdonald to gratify his wish.

"Can you crawl like a snake?" replied the leader. "Slip through the grass and over the sand without making a noise that will betray us?"

"I think so answered our confident Dick.

"Then follow us and imitate our movements exactly. Your life and that of every man here may be compromised by an error on your part. Remember that."

Shining Water went first closely followed by Macdonald and Dick in single file. They trod lightly in the shade of a swell of the land, and after a few minutes creeping through the grass, reached the foot of Kewauattink. With greater caution than ever, dragging limb after limb slowly and noiselessly, they made their way to the top of a ridge that looked to the south, and was east, into deep shade by the mass of the hill. Then Macdonald signed to his com-

panion to raise his head slowly above the top of the bank. Dick did so, and nearly instantaneously the wrath of the chief and Indian, so surprised was he to see at the foot of the hill a number of shadows gliding swiftly and silently along, their every motion noted by a Cree half breed stationed a hundred yards further off.

They descended the hill, and regained the camp and communicated to Barry and O'Brien, who, unaccounted to the necessities of prairie warfare, had experienced no slight anxiety at their prolonged absence—the news of what they had seen.

It was a case of two to one, but Macdonald relied on his accurate knowledge of the numbers of the enemy of their mode of approach, and the superior armament of his little troupe, to restore the balance between them.

Shortly afterwards the moon went down and darkness and silence fell on the vast landscape. So motionless and quiescent was the party that, to a passing breeze, a short distance away, it would seem as though the level was absolutely deserted; nor did the marauders betray their presence by the rustling of grass or the rolling of a pebble.

Keen was the lookout kept by the friends.

Suddenly a wild, unearthly yell rent the air and, close to the encampment, two dark forms with gleaming knives and glittering eyes. Quick flashed the rifles and rose the answering whoop of the Crees the battle had begun. The Sioux finding the match too severe to allow them to steal up to the horses, had resolved on a bold attack and sudden retreat, counting on stampeding the animals, but this had been foreseen and their plan frustrated. Perceiving this, they were too wise to carry on a contest with a foe who, though inferior in numbers, was equal in courage and cunning, and they vanished, as mysteriously, as quickly as they appeared.

It laid down, nevertheless, did every one in camp maintain his position ready for a renewed onset, but it never came. Discouraged by the failure of their enterprise and the loss of two or three of their braves, killed by the first discharge, the Sioux retreated to where their horses were secured and rode away with the bodies of their comrades, rescued from the Crees, whose disappointment at missing the scalp, was bitter indeed.

But, although they themselves escaped the fury of the savages on this occasion, they were to see, the very next day, an example of the barbarous cruelty of the Sioux.

By the side of a marsh, over which hovered a thick cloud of mosquitoes, their Indians perceived a solitary figure, standing motionless and still. On riding up, it proved to be an unhappy Cree half breed who had fallen into the hands of his enemies had been stripped, bound to a stake and left there to die of the Indian hunger, and the evening before had been devoured by the scorching sun and the stings of the insects.

On reaching Fort Carleton, situated on the North Branch of the Saskatchewan the party obtained tidings of the fate of the Cree, and to call them by the name of the Indians had given, which were those used by Groves and his friends, Kewauattink and Mokkama. They had passed three days before, were well mounted and armed, and had procured a guide to take them to Fort Edmonton. They had obtained supplies at the station, but had betrayed no signs of the Indians who had followed them, and the trail was absolutely new to rest their horses and engage a guide.

These were pleasing news to the pursuers, who now felt confident of overtaking the two villains before the reached the defiles of the Rocky Mountains, where their chances of escape would, of necessity, be greatly reduced, and while they travelled over the plains.

But accidents of one kind and another retarded the march of the messengers of justice. A great prairie fire, stretching directly across the trail, compelled them to go further north, and gave time to Kewauattink to push on to Edmonton. This gain was to prove more fatal to him than any companion than either of them suspected.

Barley and Guileher, travel worn and brayed stained, are resting on a small dry clearing on the banks of the Athabasca.

Around them rise the giant mountains for they had just passed by the grand portals of the Jasper House, and pushed on in hopes of discovering the trail their guide having deserted them.

At their feet the river flows, deep, wide, and tranquil, the dark flood reflecting the image of the many peaks. Huge mountains rear their crest on the other shore, and vast rocky ranges slopes up towards the horizon, rugged at its top, and snow-sprinkled, its flanks brown, green, rose, violet, as rocks, grass, flowers or wood shows; serrated and divided by profound canyons that gaze blue and drear. A narrow pass dividing it from another gigantic range, calm, veiled in vaporous gold, that softens the harsh outline of the precipitous cliffs. Above the pass, snows majestically an immense truncated cone topped with glistening gold, repellent ice, is a base a brilliant blue. On either hand a satellite, icy clear distinct against the azure sky. At the foot of those mountains sloping land thick covered with dark and gloomy firs, that form a living fringe to the great passionless precipices above.

To right, to left, behind—everywhere, mountains and mountain summits, Alps on Alps, Pelion on Ossa. An overpowering sensation of crushing might, of the awful grandeur, and of sublime magnificence.

But the beauty of the scene is lost in the two soundless; they have no eye for the magic play of colour on the mountain sides, for the ever changing shades of blue, to them the other bank is but one chain—mighty. They believe that if they can only cross it, and reach the wilderness of the wood and rock that extends to beyond the Pass, they may yet baffle their pursuers and save their lives. They have been hard pressed, especially during the last few days. Shining Water has snatched them with the speed and endurance of a sleuth hound, and it has only been thanks to their stoic that they have managed to keep ahead. But their

THE HARVEST.

The crops in the vicinity of Victoria Harbour are the best for some years—*Occidental Pacific.*

The crop around Arthur never looked better than it does this season, and a few more days will put them beyond all danger of frost, which has proved to be fatal around here in past years.—*Frederic News Record.*

The crop are now mostly secured, and what rarely happens, even the farmers themselves acknowledge them good, which may be fairly regarded as implying more than is expressed.—*Marquette Economist.*

The barley crop in Mill Point section is now ripe, it being harvested, and it is the best ever raised on the Bay of Quinte. The kernels are bright and plump, and weigh over 50 lbs. to the bushel.—*Beville Ontario.*

The crop in old Prince Edward now looks better, fruit is good and plentiful, apples are ripening, some have been taken out and put in command of high figures. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, and root crops are excellent.—*Napoleon Beaver.*

Grain is being harvested in splendid order, and gives promise of a good yield in this section of country. Fruit will be a partial failure—few apples, comparatively, and no plums worth speaking of. Root crops need rain.—*Barnville Statesman.*

Harvesting has made great progress during the last week throughout the country. The crop has been generally well secured, while fall wheat and barley have also to a large extent been got in. The country everywhere looks beautiful, and the farmers were never in better spirits.—*Concord Gazette.*

Our harvest, upon the whole, will be the best we have had for years, and it is being gathered in in splendid condition. A heavy rain, which fell on the 11th, has done much to bring the crop to the threshing machine, and our produce men may look out for a heavy busy season, and we feel confident that they will be prepared for all that comes.—*Harvest Tribune.*

The spring crops around Seabright have a very fine appearance. Wheat will make an excellent yield. Barley, which made no appearance at first, will make a better one than an average. While spring wheat, rye, peas, and clover are all doing well, the farmers have ceased complaining of anything except that it is too hot.—*Harvest Signal.*

The crops in this district are splendid. I was down the road a piece on Monday, and called to see Mr. Menz, a settler who came in here last fall. He has six acres under crop—two acres of oats, and two of wheat. The wheat is in fine condition, and the oats are well advanced. The potatoes are also doing well, and the corn is in fine condition.

The long continued drought had parched up everything, and the late crops were suffering badly until partially relieved by the rain, which fell rather sparingly on Thursday morning. Farmers were beginning to look blue over the prospects of the root crops, and horticulturists in this vicinity have given up all hopes of saving their cabbage, which are being in many cases entirely destroyed by the midge and worm. The grain has been saved, however, except late oats, and a plentiful shower of rain would be of great benefit to the late crop.—*Colony Sentinel.*

From all parts of the country we hear the most gratifying accounts of the promising condition of the crops. The farmers are now actively engaged in cutting down their hay, which is unexpectedly heavy this season. The only drawback to the light fall of mow during the winter, and the dry, cold winds which were very prevalent in the early spring, farmers prevailing from these causes that the crop would be a total failure, but the very favourable weather which has prevailed during the summer months seems to have amply made up for any backwardness in cutting down the hay, and, although some low fields have suffered from rust, the rest will be more than an average one in quantity and quality. The weather has been exceedingly favourable for harvesting, the crop has been secured in good condition. Too much cannot be said of our barley crop. An average bushel was sown, and the season from the commencement has been favourable both for growth and harvesting. Consequently we have one of the best (if not the best) crops of this grain that has ever been gathered in this neighbourhood, the yield being about one-third more than the average, heavy in weight, and bright in colour. Spring wheat promised one of the largest yields we have had for several years, but we regret to learn that along the front the weevil has done considerable damage in the early sown fields, though we have heard no complaints from the back country. Late sown spring wheat, has escaped and looks well. The season thus far has been favourable for securing this crop. Oats and peas promise an abundant yield, fully one-third more than an average.—*Port Hope Times.*

Waterdown, Sept. 7.—Yesterday, a young man named Anderson was handling a revolver, not knowing it to be loaded, and discharged it, a bullet passing into the muscular part of his back. A medical man examined it, and the boy is now doing quite favourably.

Truth is always consistent with itself, and nothing to help it out; it is always near at hand, and it is always ready to stand up before we are aware; a lie is troublesome, and sets a man's invention upon the rack, and one trick needs a great many more to make it good. It is like building on a false foundation, which continually stands in need of props to shore it up, and proves at last more chargeable than to have raised a substantial building at first upon a true and solid foundation.

The wheat crop is threatened with serious damage from the weevil. We have heard frequent rumours to that effect recently, but no rather they are now confirmed by a farmer in the eastern part of Canada, who says that the early ravages of this worm lead to grave reductions as to the probable

results of the attack of this very destructive pest. An abundant crop of hay has been secured in West Torra. Fall wheat has commenced. It is much better than was at one time expected. Spring crops look very promising. Harvesting operations are progressing satisfactorily in this country, and the promise of abundant crops in spring grains seems likely to be realized. Even fall wheat with many is turning out better than was anticipated. With good grain crops and a favourable season for cheese, Oxford ought to be in a prosperous condition.—*Hamilton Times.*

Hay in the neighbourhood of Carleton is a fair average crop. Those who ploughed up their fall wheat in the spring now regret it, as it is much better than they expected. All the spring crops are very promising so far. The potato crop is late at work, but it does not seem quite as bad as other years. Another reason is every probability of a good average yield of crops this year. The spring crops are looking splendid; they have seldom looked better. A good deal of the fall wheat was ploughed up, but those who let it stand have little reason to regret it as it has grown wonderfully, and will be nearly equal to a full crop of spring. Hay is pretty well in, and in fine condition, it is a very fair crop. Notwithstanding the ravages of the bug, potatoes are looking pretty well. Turnips and mangolds are doing tolerable thus far. Spring crops in North-East Hope township, are far look very well. Fall wheat being "frost-killed" there is not much of it, but what remained untouched will bring an average yield. Although frost in Wellesley was nearly all destroyed by the frost of last spring, still there is a fair crop, and farmers generally are going to have more hay than they had expected. The weather for haying has been fine, and hay as a whole has been well saved. The prospects of an abundant harvest are still as good as ever. The late fall wheat is considerably rusted, and consequently will be somewhat damaged. The potato, but is still committing its ravages, but potatoes will be plentiful for all.—*Stratford Beacon.*

The farmers of Dalton are very busy just now in housing their grain harvest. Crops are unusually good in this township this year—much above an average. The hay has all been well saved, and is also more than an average crop. Farmers in Hartley are very busy now making hay while the sun shines. Crops are generally good, but the weather has been very dry. The hay crop is above the average, and the spring crops never looked better. The fall wheat is also good and almost ready for the threshing machine. The crops are splendid in the Dundas section. The hay is all in. The crop has been very large—the largest for many years, and recovered from the debilitating effects of too little food, and the stupifying effects of too much beer, they will no doubt complain of the hard work of the Canadian farmer. But ask any of the octogenarians to be found in every settlement, once emigrant farm laborers, now living in comfort on their own farms, with their children and grand-children settled about them as independent proprietors of the soil, whether the hard work they encountered ever seriously affected their health?—*Whether good food and plenty of it, with a bracing climate and the knowledge that the fruits of their labor would be their own, and that they would be able to support their families and children in the land as well as the new winter time, and not make that work easy—a pleasure rather than a task? Ask them if they would exchange their homes and fields and flocks, their social, educational, political and religious privileges in Canada for the best cottages and highest wages obtainable, under the best landlord in these kingdoms, with all the blessings that are to be found here, including Sunday ministrations and week-day "cups of tea" with the vicar of two or any number of parishes? I have heard an answer at many a Canadian fireside. It was always the same. Even the poor Scotchman, driven from his native hills to make room for sheep and cattle, thanked God the cruelty of the landlord that compelled him to cross the sea had been turned to a blessing. Many a revival of the old home, but only two classes as a rule, remain—those who have acquired considerable wealth, and it may be living lost their children, prefer to end their days among relatives in their native village, and those who, like the vicar's parishioners, fall into evil courses, complain of hard work, and after "leaving" for the country for a few months, beg or steal enough to pay their passage home.*

In regard to the extraordinary assertion that Canada is an irreligious country compared with England, Mr. Macdougall makes reply:

"I admit that, as it is, religion consists of a State-paid priesthood, and uniformity of faith and practice, enforced by Acts of Parliament, with a special judicial machinery to prevent the establishment of dissenting churches, and the willing observance of those forms and practices that give evidence of its existence in the hearts of the people, then the 'Vicar of Two Parishes' has grossly slandered four millions of British subjects on the other side of the Atlantic. I am ready to produce substantial evidence to prove that there are more churches, places of public worship, and church-goers, that there is less drunkenness, and fewer crimes in proportion to the population, in Canada than in England."

The poorest object in nature is a Spanish beggar, for these beggars beg on horseback, and it is an odd thing to see a man riding up to a poor foot-passenger and asking alms. A gentleman in Valparaiso, being accosted by one of these mounted beggars, replied, "Why, sir, you come to beg of me, who have to go on foot, while you ride on horseback!" "Very true, sir," said the beggar, "and I have the more need to beg, as I have to support my horse and myself."

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LORD DUFFERIN ON SPURIOUS LITERATURE.

Those who have read carefully the numerous addresses delivered by His Excellency the Governor General during his present tour through the Province must have struck by the elegance of diction and felicity of expression which characterized them all. He is quite "at home" on all subjects. In reply to the address of the faculty of the new Wesleyan Female College at Whitby His Excellency thus referred to a class of literature so common and popular at the present time:

"My views in regard to education are so sufficiently common that it is unnecessary for me to state them upon the present occasion, but I cannot help saying that I take it as a most happy augury that the Province should stand the test of the principles of European literature, of a man the healthiness of whose mind and the high standard and perfect taste of whose compositions it would be well if his successors in literature would imitate. I allude to Sir Walter Scott. (Applause.) I do not know whether it would be out of place to remark that there are dangers against which it is advisable for all those who are interested in the healthy intellectual training of the youth of this continent, and particularly of its female youth to guard. Of late there has sprung up a class of literature, which in my opinion contributes but very little to the advancement of those higher aspirations which it ought to be the aim and object of all literature to promote. There has arisen a late school of writers whose chief object seems to be to extract amusement and to awake laughter by turning everything that is noble, elevated, and reverend by the rest of the world, into ridicule, to substitute parody for invention, and coarse vulgarity for the tender humour of a better day, or if this is avoided, a sickly, morbid sentimentalism is substituted, more corrupting than absolute vice, or a historical sensationalism which is as bad as either. I cannot but think that it is a great matter that in our schools we should take the greatest pains to maintain a standard of healthy, robust, and refined taste."

His Excellency concluded by thanking the authorities of the school for the flattering remarks contained in their address.

MR. WILLIAM MACDOUGALL ON CANADA.

A "Vicar of Two Parishes" having written to an English paper in condemnation of Canada, Mr. Macdougall replies in an English paper, referring particularly to the complaint made by the returned emigrants that they had to work much harder in Canada than in England. Mr. Macdougall says:

"They must learn the quick step if they intend to win the race in the new world, and until they have thrown away their hob-nailed shoes, and recovered from the debilitating effects of too little food, and the stupifying effects of too much beer, they will no doubt complain of the hard work of the Canadian farmer. But ask any of the octogenarians to be found in every settlement, once emigrant farm laborers, now living in comfort on their own farms, with their children and grand-children settled about them as independent proprietors of the soil, whether the hard work they encountered ever seriously affected their health?—Whether good food and plenty of it, with a bracing climate and the knowledge that the fruits of their labor would be their own, and that they would be able to support their families and children in the land as well as the new winter time, and not make that work easy—a pleasure rather than a task? Ask them if they would exchange their homes and fields and flocks, their social, educational, political and religious privileges in Canada for the best cottages and highest wages obtainable, under the best landlord in these kingdoms, with all the blessings that are to be found here, including Sunday ministrations and week-day "cups of tea" with the vicar of two or any number of parishes? I have heard an answer at many a Canadian fireside. It was always the same. Even the poor Scotchman, driven from his native hills to make room for sheep and cattle, thanked God the cruelty of the landlord that compelled him to cross the sea had been turned to a blessing. Many a revival of the old home, but only two classes as a rule, remain—those who have acquired considerable wealth, and it may be living lost their children, prefer to end their days among relatives in their native village, and those who, like the vicar's parishioners, fall into evil courses, complain of hard work, and after "leaving" for the country for a few months, beg or steal enough to pay their passage home."

In regard to the extraordinary assertion that Canada is an irreligious country compared with England, Mr. Macdougall makes reply:

"I admit that, as it is, religion consists of a State-paid priesthood, and uniformity of faith and practice, enforced by Acts of Parliament, with a special judicial machinery to prevent the establishment of dissenting churches, and the willing observance of those forms and practices that give evidence of its existence in the hearts of the people, then the 'Vicar of Two Parishes' has grossly slandered four millions of British subjects on the other side of the Atlantic. I am ready to produce substantial evidence to prove that there are more churches, places of public worship, and church-goers, that there is less drunkenness, and fewer crimes in proportion to the population, in Canada than in England."

The poorest object in nature is a Spanish beggar, for these beggars beg on horseback, and it is an odd thing to see a man riding up to a poor foot-passenger and asking alms. A gentleman in Valparaiso, being accosted by one of these mounted beggars, replied, "Why, sir, you come to beg of me, who have to go on foot, while you ride on horseback!" "Very true, sir," said the beggar, "and I have the more need to beg, as I have to support my horse and myself."

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

What the licensed-liquor traffic involves has rarely been presented in a more striking light than in the following remarks of an Illinois justice, as reported in the Chicago Tribune:

"By the law you may sell to men and to women if they will buy. You have given your bond and paid your money to sell to them, and you are entitled to a right sale by your legal business. No matter what the consequences may be, no matter what poverty and destitution are produced by your selling according to law, you have paid your money for this privilege, and you are licensed—no matter what the selling." "But what families are distracted and rendered miserable, no matter what wives are treated with violence, what children starve or mourn over the degradation of a parent, your business is legalized, and no one may interfere with you in it. No matter what mother may witness the apoplexy of her son, or sister blush for the shame of a brother, you have a right to disregard them all; you pursue your legal calling; you are licensed. You may fit up your lawful place of business in the most enticing and captivating form; you may furnish it with the most costly and valuable furniture; you may fill it with the allurements to sinfulness; you may use all your arts to induce visitors; you may skillfully arrange and expose to view your choicest wines and most captivating beverages; you may then induce their appetites, and make them feel a raging appetite for drink, and then you may supply that appetite to the full, because it is lawful; you have paid for it; you have a license."

"You may allow boys, almost children, to frequent your saloon; they may witness the apparent satisfaction which which their seniors quaff the sparkling glass; you may be schooling and training them for the period of 21, when they too can participate; for all this is lawful. You may hold up the cup to their very lips; but you must not let them drink from it. You must not let them have all these privileges for the money which you pay, this poor privilege of selling to children is denied you. Their parents have the right to assert a little claim. Here the parent has the right to say: 'Leave my son to me until he grows up, and I will control him.' You do not anticipate that terrible moment when I can assert for him no further rights of protection. That will be soon enough for me, for his mother, for his sister, for his friends, and for the community to see him take his road to death. Give him to us in his childhood. Let us have a few years of his youth, in which we may enjoy his innocence, to repay us in some small degree for the care and love we have lavished upon him.' This is something you who now stand a prisoner at the bar have not paid for; this is not embraced in your license. The court sentences you to ten days' imprisonment in the county jail, and that you pay a fine of \$75 and costs; and that you stand committed until the fine and costs of this prosecution are paid."

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, OTTAWA.

THE LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE NEW CITY CHURCH.

This corner stone of 'Emmanuel Church' in communion with the body known as the Reformed Episcopal Church, situated on Elgin street, in the city of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, and Dominion of Canada, was laid on the night of George Washington's birthday, the 22nd day of February, 1874, and on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1874, and in the eight year of his consecration as a Bishop to the Church of God, being the 37th year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria. His Excellency the Honourable Sir Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood, Earl of Durham, being Governor General of the Dominion of Canada.

Here follows a list of the names of the pastor, church wardens, vestrymen, the contractors for the building, and the before-mentioned articles and documents deposited in the safe.

The Right Rev. Bishop Cummins then opened the religious services by prayer, which was followed by the reading of the 84th and 98th Psalms, as contained in the Psalter, by the Rev. Johnstone McCormack, pastor of the congregation. The people present were invited to sing hymns Nos. 106 and 107. The Rev. Wm. Moore, of the Free Presbyterian Church, read the second lesson. The 40th Hymn, in the Mission Service Hymn Book, was then sung to the grand old melody, 'The Lord Is My Strength,' by choir of ladies and gentlemen, ably led by Mr. Clarke, the Organist of the Church.

At the conclusion of the services, Mrs. Barrett, wife of the Senior Church Warden, stepped forward and presented his worship with a silver towel, with which she had adorned the altar, and then stood in the same as it was lowered to its resting place and said,—"In the name of thy Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, the undivided Trinity, I lay this Corner Stone of a Church to be known by the name and title of Emmanuel Church, in the City of Ottawa, Capital of the Dominion of Canada."

THE BISHOP'S ADDRESS.

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

A most successful meeting of the Association of Sabbath School Teachers in the Ottawa Valley, was held in the Ottawa Convention Hall, on Sept. 11. The convention were held on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. At the welcome meeting of Monday evening there was a densely crowded audience. The proceedings were interesting and lively. The main feature of the meeting was an address by the Rev. Dr. M. J. McVicar, of Montreal, on "The Teacher in his Study and Class." On Thursday the mass meeting of children in the Drill Shed was the chief point of interest. There might have been over one thousand present. On Thursday the children sang, and the Rev. Dr. McVicar gave an address. There was an entertainment to the children by Mr. Topley, of Ottawa; illustrations of our Savior's Life, which, with appropriate music and reading of Scripture, was felt to be a most impressive manner of preaching the Gospel. The audience was immense, nothing approaching having last year. The Rev. Dr. McVicar's meetings were largely attended and the proceedings were from beginning to end maintained with the utmost spirit and could not fail to be of great and lasting profit.

WHY HER PLAN DIDN'T WORK.
The *Pottsville, Penn., Miner's Journal* is responsible for the following story: A Phenixville maid, quite old, becoming anxious about her material prospects, had recently conceived a plan to deceler a young fellow as so herage, this was the way she tried it. The old family Bible contained a faithful record of all births, marriages, and deaths. This volume she men took to her employer, and, reading it with a view, she managed by dint of scratching and writing to change e' date of her birth to a period eleven years later than what it had legitimately been recorded. Then the Bible was placed on the sitting-room table in a conspicuous manner. He soon began to finger the Bible pages, and finally reached the birth record, where and when he discovered, to his surprise, that his Angelina was just one year younger than he. He thought it strange as she appeared older. He kept his mouth closed and counted each subsequent day. Next he began reading the death list, and made the very astonishing discovery that the radiant maiden, according to the Bible, had actually been born ten years after the decease of her father. The young man quietly arose and bid Angelina good-by, and in a way which attracted no vigilance is indeed the price of liberty."

The Herald.
CARLETON PLACE, ONTARIO.
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JAMES POOLE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

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

But the argument on the other side is
 strong and almost unanswerable. Why
 should the man who buys a reaper or a
 sewing machine have to pay an extra
 price for the article, in order that the
 Canadian manufacturer may live? The
 manufacturer can be counted by tens,
 —the purchasers by thousands. Ought
 the man to be taxed for the benefit of the
 few? The duty on American manufac-
 tures has simply the effect of excluding
 them from the country, in order that the
 Canadian manufacturer may realize a
 higher price. It is putting money into
 his pockets at the expense of those who
 are thus in a manner compelled to buy
 from him; and it may be that it is an
 inferior article that is thus as it were
 thrust upon them.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

GRAVESEND, Sept. 10.

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

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

Referring to the coming meeting of the Ontario Legislature the *Toronto Sun* says: "The impression which has been gaining ground, to the effect that the Ontario Legislature would be summoned for the despatch of business some thirty months seems to be strengthened by an official announcement in the *Ontario Gazette*, calling upon the members to attend in their places on the 10th of October. The House was formally prorogued until the 1st of September, but by the present order the members were relieved from attending on that date and ordered to assemble together on the 10th prox. Whether to then meet for the despatch of business is not officially stated, but the fact that each member of the House has been forwarded a copy of the *Gazette*—which is not a customary proceeding—seems to confirm the belief that the session will be one of work not mere formality."

Late exchanges from Manitoba report that the Hon. Mr. Laird prevails to starting on his treaty mission to the Plain and Wood Cree Indians, had, with studios impartiality, given audiences to all sorts and conditions of men. He has had to listen to grievances of every imaginable sort and kind from redskins, half-breeds, and whites, and his patience is described by journals of both parties as of the most extraordinary length. Of course everybody was not satisfied. That would be impossible where legislation regarding rights of property has hitherto been so loose and so contradictory to character. It seems however, that even in Winnipeg there is no lack of unscrupulousness among the writers for the Opposition press, and some of the utterances of the Minister of the interior have been viciously perverted. A Winnipeg contemporary, however to give the lie direct to some of these false assertions, and the journal at fault, with a spirit of fairness which might be copied to some advantage by the Opposition press in this Province, has been careful to put the matter right before the public through its own columns.

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

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SHARP AS A STEEL TRAP.

Nothing like being sharp in this world. Tom Average of this city is not the only one in the world who believes this to be true.

And yet he is not certain, after all, but that there is such a thing as being too sharp.

Tom is looked upon by those who know him best as being an obliging fellow, although the church to which he belongs looks upon him in quite another light. He is always foremost in charities and other good works, and possibly may have without meaning it, done some good work in the world.

Not long since, it was decided to have a fair in the church to which he belonged, and as usual, Tom was one of the important committees.

This fair was something of a success, and nearly all of the valuable articles remained unsold, and so Tom suggested that they be disposed of by lottery. This idea became instantly popular, for among other things to be got rid of was a valuable piano and several other paintings.

Tom was voted just the man to conduct such a scheme as this, and he was at once given full power to go ahead with the lottery. And this pleased him very much, for he was determined to get the piano himself.

It may as well be stated here as elsewhere, that Tom Average was a broker—a Wall Street operator—a man who considered himself as sharp as a steel trap; and that once Tom measures to manipulate affairs in such a way as to secure himself the valuable piano. This manipulation was to be effected by the tickets, and as he had everything in his own hand, there was no reason why he should not succeed.

So he proceeded to number them, placing the grand number which was to win the piano at 502, and at the same time, marking the number down on a piece of paper on his table, so that he might not forget it.

After this had been fixed, he handed the tickets all over to a committee of ladies to sell, and then went out to his business as if nothing had happened. And nothing had happened up to this time.

It must be understood that the bundles of corresponding tickets were given to the minister, by him to be kept from all eyes until after they were drawn out of the wheel in the regular way, when those for sale, with corresponding numbers, were given out to the committee.

Now there was a young lady in the family where Tom boarded who did not exactly believe in his piety or honesty. She had seen quite enough of the world to know that he was a trifle better than the ordinary run to rascals, although his landlady had every belief in him.

This young lady saw the number 205 marked on the piece of paper, with a circle drawn around it, and she at once suspected that he was up to some rascally trick. Five hundred and two was, undoubtedly, to be a large prize, and she resolved to head him off. So she was doing up the work in his chamber at the time of her discovery, and taking a piece of rubber, she obliterated 502 and wrote 502 in the same place.

That evening Tom returned from business, and after dinner he slipped himself up, preparatory to visiting the fair, now on its closing night, calculating to buy a package of tickets, including, of course, that particular number.

He had already slipped from his mind, but just before starting away he consulted his memorandum; 502, that was it, of course; he remembered it now well enough; 502, and he repeated to himself.

Thus refreshed in memory, he started for the lottery, to carry out his sharp little game; and that pretty servant girl who had slipped up and went to the fair, she took about as much notice of him as she did of her, in everything she saw the purchase of tickets; in this respect Sarah took more notice of him than he did of her. She kept her eyes close on him until she heard him call for several tickets, among which was 205, and then she felt sure that her suspicions were correct.

Tom purchased about fifty dollars' worth of tickets, to make it appear that he was above suspicion, and finding the number 502 among the number he had at once proposed to call it his. He was sure that he had won the piano, and he was sure that he had won the piano.

In fact he gave away nearly all of the tickets to poor people, and made himself very popular with everybody save the suspicious Sarah. He could be completely, not even recognizing her presence, and she said that he had a very good reason for doing so.

But the lady was brought to a close, and the announcement made that the remaining tickets were to be disposed of the following night by lottery, the tickets to which were nearly all sold at a dollar a piece.

Tom Average felt so good that he bought more tickets and gave them away to a lot of young ladies, wishing each, at the same time the good luck to draw the piano, the particular object on which everybody's heart seemed to be set. At all events, the tickets were nearly all disposed of before the evening was over, and the party retired to dream of coming luck.

The next evening the lottery of the church was crowded, and after some delay the drawing commenced. Tom in the meantime, had given his ticket, 502, in charge of a particular business friend, so as to appear above suspicion himself when the result was made known.

So the drawing progressed, the numbers coming out of the wheel in all kinds of figures, from one to one thousand. Some proclaimed blanks, and others drew washboards, tin whistles, mouse traps, babies' stockings, a paper of pins, a picture—in fact a sample of everything to be found at the fair end of a fair; and finally 502 was drawn, and the prize of the Grand Piano announced.

Tom Average leaped to his feet; so did many others.

"Who has No. 502?" asked the minister.

"I have," replied Sarah Smith, rising and blushing.

Tom Average sat down on his seat like a lump of dough.

"Goodness gracious!" said everybody: "Sarah Smith to draw that grand piano, and to marry next month to Harry Brown! Oh, oh!"

Sarah smiled, and was satisfied.

But Tom Average was not; and to this day, although he believes in being smart, he can't understand how he made such an expensive mistake. Sarah has been married since, but she keeps her own counsel.

"What's the matter there, Alice? Don't you know it?" "No, papa, they don't sit me at all," replied the little one. "Why, then, don't you answer me when I go out for a walk."

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