LAW UPON THE SABBATH.

JOHN BROOM NOW TAKES HIS CRI-TICS SEVERELY TO TASK.

Mr. C. J. Cameron Does Not Satisfy Him And Does Not Get the \$100 - A Bit of Argument That Will be Interest, ing if it is Not Convincing.

KINGSTON, Oct. 12. - (To the Editor) : In your issue of to-day I see there are some who have been endeavoring to secure the hundred dollars that I offered in my letter of yesterday to any person, who would produce one scripture text that says that our Saviour met with his desciples (collectively) either in public or private, on the first day of the week after his resurrection. There are two that claim the reward. One is (un known) who signs J. W.; the other is Mr. Charles J Cameron, 128 Union St. city, as I have been informed a much respected citizen and a scholar. He triumphantly refers me to John xx. 19-20 and modestly claims the hundred dollars which he says . I have so kindly ventured. But I beg leave to say that the gentleman referred to has failed, as I will endeavor to show as plainly and as briefly as I can.

Now we will rend the scripture referred to by the genfleman above mentioned, John xx. 19-20 : "Then the same day at evening being the first day of the week, when the doors were shut where the disciples were assembled (for fear of the Jews,) came Jesus and stood in their midst, and saith unto them, Peace be unto you

"And when he had so said, he shewed unto them his hands and his side. Then were the disciples glad when they saw the Lord. Now let us examine the matter from a bible standpoint. 1. Our Savour was crucified on the pre-

paration day, which was the day before the Sabbath. (Proof, Mark, xv. 42.) 2. The day with the Jewish people began

at evening, at the going down of the sun. (Proof, Neh., XIII. 19. 3. The Sabbath day began on what we

would call Friday evening; in other words, the evening of the Sabbath came before the enorning of that day. (Proof, Lev , xxIII. 32.) 4. The day began at creation, evening first (Proof, Gen., 1. 5.)

This being so when did the Sabbath end upon which our Saviour lay in the tomb? It ended at the going down of the sun upon that day. This no scholar in his right mind will dispute. Then when did the evening of the resurrection day begin? Why it be gan when the Sabbath ended, at the going down of the sun, of course. Then where was our Saviour on the evening of the day of his resurrection. He was lying in Joseph's new tomb. When did his resurrection take place? About the dawning of that day. What day of the week was it? Why the first. When did it end? At the going down of the sun. What day began then? The evening of the second day of the week. Where was our Saviour at this time? He had just returned from Emmaus where he had gone the afternoon previous, with two of his disciples, and entered with them, unnoticed, into the upper chamber, where the remainder of the disciples, save Thomas, were gathered together, (for fear of the Jews), and not to commemorate the event of His resurrection that our modern divines would have us believe. For they had not believed at the time that He was resurrected. This was the first meeting (collectively) that Our Saviour had with His disciples after His resurrection, and this meeting was on the evening of the se cond day of the week, and I do not believe that any person with good sense will dare dispute it after reading over the above explanation and carefully examining the proofs quoted.

I am glad that Mr. Cameron replied to my letter, and hope that he will be satisfied with the above explanation. I have no desire to bring myself into notoriety, neither to play with the Word of God, but my motive in agitating the subject of my letter of the 11th inst., was to endeavor to stimulate some to the study of the scriptures concerning it in order that they might be convinced of the fact that they are not keeping the true Sabbath of God by the observance of the first day of the week, Sunday, no matter how sacred they may observe it, for the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord Our God. (Proof, Exodus xx.-8, 11.) "For the Son of Man is Lord of the Sabbath." (Proof, Matthew XII. 8.) Now what Sabbath was He Lord of ? The Sabbath on which He passed through the corn fields, when His disciples were accused of the Jews for violating it, for plucking and eating the ears of corn on that day. Then this was the Sabbath the Jews kept, so the seventh day of the week is the Lord's day and not the first as we are told from our modern emlpit.

My offer stands good yet and I hope that some one or all of your divines will come to the front as they should do and give the people of their respective churches some divine authority for the observance of their pet Sunday. If God intended man to keep Sunday instead of the Sabbath, which He blessed at creation, Our Saviour or some of the apostles would have told us about it somewhere in the new testament. If they have we want to know it, and if they have not who wants to keep it. Sin is a transgression of the law of God, and the violation of the fourth commandment is the tenth part of sin, and the seventh day is the Sabbath of that commandment. So says the inspired Word of God. - Yours truly, J. Broom, of St. Catharines.

The Sabbath and the Law.

KINGSTON, Oct. 12.—(To the Editor) In Tuesday's issue, I observed the letter of a correspondent, who goes into the scripture. Permit a few remarks on the said letter.

(1) Our Sabbath or rest day. Some men esteem one day above another and some esteem one name above another. But to the followers of Jesus one name will do as well as another, and with the mind and heart clear Sunday can contain as much beauty and force as the Lord's day. His great work of restitution is really the seventh day the seven thousand years, the millenium just opening before us-and not the first Sunday suggests the fullness of light and glory from the Sun of Righteousness, which will belong to the new and everlasting age following the millenium of restitution. It suggests; too, the new dispersation and fullness of light unto which the gospel church, (the little flock) is ushered even now, breaking in upon our darkness, first at and by the resurrection of our Lord. However God has not put us under a law to keep any day. The law of the country, made by the world, does bind us, for we must be "subject to the powers that be." The world's law is sufficiently liberal to give each well-doer an opportunity to use his conscience as to his own preference or manner of observing the day. On this as on other points God has put no fixed law upon the world as upon the Jews, under the Mosaic law, but has allowed the other nations to fix their laws according to their best judgment. Calvin declares, "The Sabbath is abrogated," and denies that the moral part of it, that is, the observance of one day in seven, still remains, while he adds: "It is still customary among us to

assemble on stated days for hearing the word and for public prayer, and also to allow, servants and labourers a remission from their work, and justification was by faith not by the law,

(2) The law. We are taught that by the deeds of the law shall no flesh be justified in His (God's) sight. Again, (Gal. III, 18) : "For if the inheritance be of the law it is no more of promise, but God gave it to Abraham by promise. Wherefore then serveth the law?" It was added because of transgression, and was annulled and fulfilled at the sacrifice upon the cross of Our Lord and Saviour upon Calvary. Says Luther : "The Ten Commandments do not apply to us, Gentiles and Christians, but only to the Jews. If a preacher wishes to force you back to Moses, ask him if you were brought by Moses out of Egypt." Many are in bondage to that law, and fail to reap the greatest blessings from the privilege of the day, because conscious all the while that they are condemned by that law if under it, well knowing that they do not live up to its strict requirements—the commandments of the law covenant made with fleshy Israel, the penalty which was death, and the commandments relating to those voluntarily under the favor of the new covenant. The law was binding upon Israel up to the moment of its nutlifying as above stated. It was the only way or hope of future life to them. And hence, when the young man came to Our Lord saying, 'Good teacher, what good thing must I do that I may obtain lasting life?" He did not say, "If thou desirest to enter into life keep the commandments," and enumerate the ten commandments of the law. Our Lord could not and did not ignore the law while it was in force, neither in His own conduct nor in His teachings, but on the contrary testified that not a jot or tittle of the law could fail until all had been fulfilled. (Matthew xix, 16.) Our Lord knew that neither this young man nor any of the fallen race could keep those commandments. He, therefore, said : "If thou desirest life do this," and in view of His soon fulfillment of the law, and the divine acceptance of truly consecrated ones under the new covenant at Pentecost, He added: "Come, follow me." Had the young man obeyed he would have been one of those accepted of the Father at Pentecost, and heir of life under the new covenant. But while Our Master was obeying and fulfilling the commandments of the Jewish law covenant He was giving a new commandment - "Approved by the Father," for he says: "This is my beloved Son, hear ye Him" not to the world, but to His followers, the letter, substance and spirit of which was love, in various ways, illustrated, by forgiving one another until seventy times seven, by loving even one's enemies and feeding them if hungry, by loving one's neighbour as one's self, these are the commands. Of Love. Of these commands of Our Lord and not the ten commandments of Israel's law covenant, does John the apostle speak, saying: "Blessed are they that do His commandments. (Rev. XXII. 14. "And by this we know that we have known Him, if we keep His commandments." (1

I will close these remarks with the hope that they may be the means of reaching some "still rocked in the cradle of ignorance, and darkness and doubt, and that through grace they may be brought to light," and a knowledge of themselves and their duty to their God and Father. - Yours, J. S.

PERSONAL MENTION.

People Whose Movements, Sayings and Doings Attract Attention.

Wong Chin Foo, City Hall, Oct. 14th. Lord Salisbury's health does not improve. Rev. I. J. Christie, Wolfe Island, is visit-

ing in Ottawa. Mr. Tys ou, Toronto, is the official court reporter.

Myles Walker, of Murvale, has gone to Detroit and will reside there. The mayor of Argonia, Kan., has given birth to a son. Mrs. Salter is the lady's

name. Morey Spoor, J.P., Wolfe Island, has been a resident of it for sixty-three years. He was for twenty years the reeve of it.

Rev. Dr. Nelles is lying extremely ill at his home in Cobourg. Typhoid fever symptoms have developed themselves. H. H. Dewart, son of the Rev. Dr. De-

wart, has been elected president of the Young Men's liberal club of Toronto. Erastus Wiman and Hon. Benjamin But-

terworth visit Winnipeg next month and

deliver addresses on commercial union. Mark Twain has taken Buckenham hall, near Norwick, for the winter. He has been yachting with a party of guests, and filling his spare time editing a library of wit and

humor. Prof. John Adam, a weather prophet, who gave predictions to the Whio, has been given an office in the Toronto post office. All the prophets are now well-placed and people are yearning for another, "just to have the fun of shelving him.

Wilson Barrett, referring to the report that he had married Miss Eastlake, of his company, said to a cable correspondent : "It is a painful statement to make on the merest hearsay, for, if true, it would dishonor me and the memory of my late wife, who has not been buried three months. It also would insult the queen, who sent me a letter of condolence. I have not only not married, but I have no intention to do so.

THE ART SCHOOL RE-OPENING.

The Pictures on Exhibition—A Great Many Pupils Have Been Enrolled.

Yesterday afternoon the new rooms of the Kingston school of art, on the corner of Princess and Montreal streets, were formally opened, and a general invitation extended to all admirers of art to inspect the work of the new teachers which was shown. A large number of the citizens took advantage of the opportunity offered of seeing some really good work, and during most of the afternoon the rooms were well filled (the fair sex predominating) and much admiration was ex pressed with all the work. The work was of a high class; it became merely a matter of individual taste as to which pictures were most admired, but the figure subjects of Mr. Wrenshall (the new principal) were particularly remarked as showing such correct drawing and good colours, while the flower painting of Miss Shaw, in oils and water colours, as well as the display of decorative painting on silk, satin, plush and scrim, were most favourably commented on. Some of the water colour landscapes are particularly fine, showing most careful work and a thorough knowledge of drawing and colour. A great many new pupils were enrolled for the drawing classes, (which commences on Monday afternoon and evening,) while the number of those already enrolled for the painting classes, which meet each morning from 10 to 12, is ahead of any previous ses sion. Altogether the appointment of local teachers, and the removal to the new rooms seem to be a pronounced success, and there is little doubt but that under the new management the attendance at the school this session will be double that of any previous one. All who may desire to join any of the classes now forming can gain any required information by visiting the rooms.

A novel feature in the autumn trade is the great glove sale at Laidlaw's. Wong Chin Foo, City Hall, Oct. 14th.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.

A BREACH OF PROMISE CASE CAP-TURES PUBLIC ATTENTION.

The Love Letters Put in as Evidence-They Indicate Three Gradations of Affection Wonderfully Sensible, however, And Free of the Nonsense Usually Found in Such Documents.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12 .- In the Rowley case the jurors were all sworn by 1:30 o'clock. D. B. Maclennan, Q. C., presented it for the crown and then called James Matthewson, a stout fellow, dressed in black who could not grasp a question with the snap and percision of an expert. He asserted that on August 4th Rowley fired a revolver at him while in company with his brother. The young man said they were going from the Shaver to the Yott farm (both located at the head of Wolfe Island) to secure reaper knives and have them ground. While they were going along the road they saw one Brown, and he went up to Rowley and Coleman who were standing on the road and said : "Here they come." Then Rowley replied : "Let them come, we're ready for the --- "When they got abreast of the trio Rowley said, "Stand. And they stood. Then the revolver was tired off.

"What did you do. Run away ?" enquir ed the Crown prosecutor. "No," replied the witness. "We thought

it better to stand still and try and dodge the The shot went between James and Mat-

thew, "about that width from me," remark ed the witness as he held his hand a foot from the side of his leg. Then the witness and his brother run for a marsh pursued by the others. In the cross examination it came out that

feeling had been engendered by the partial closing of a concession road between the Yott and Crawford farms; upon the latter Rowley worked. Matthew Matthewson gave similar testimony and both protested that they had done nothing to create a disturbance, that they were not the aggressive party and that they had not thrown any stones at the prisoner or his friends. The prosecution rested the case here.

Albert Brown, a lad, who was suffering from broken ribs, said that he, Rowley and Coleman were fixing a fence on the concession road when some objects were noticed across the road. Brown went to see what it was when the Matthewsons jumped upon the tence and James said, "Come on, Phillie; we've got them now. Then James raised his arm, having a stone in his hand, but it was not thrown then. Brown ran back and the Matthewsons pursued him. When they came up to the trio James Matthews n hurled the stone at Rowley, denting a volver in Rowley's hands, hurting has fore finger, and knocking a piece of skin off his hand. Then the Matthewsons ran away.

Coleman, an Englishman, gave similar testimony. He had only worked for Row ley three days. He said that when the Mat thewsons approached them Rowley ordered them to stand back, but James Matthew son hurled a stone which caught Rowley, and then the revolver went off.

Samuel Crawford's testimony showed that there was a disagreement between Crawford and the Matthewsons about the closing up of a concession road. James Matthewson threatened to murder any one who touched the fence. Crawford had previously told Matthewson that Rowley had thrown down some of the rails.

Other immaterial evidence was presented, and the Matthewson brothers were recalled. They denied having said anything when they met Rowley and the others. They said no stones were thrown.

The counsel for the defence claimed that the shooting was accidental, that the strik; ing of the revolver by the stone created the explosion. Mr. McIntyre spoke for fifty minutes; Mr. Maclennan for twenty minutes; and the judge for a similar length of time. The jury retired at 4:50 o'clock.

About 6 o'clock the jury brought in a

verdict of "not guilty. Another jury was called and after they were sworn the crown had no evidence to offer that Rowlev had shot at Matthew Matthewson with intent. A verdict of "not guilty" was entered and the jury dismissed. The judge dismissed the prisoner saying that he should avoid using or carrying a revolver.

Breach of Promise Case.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12.—Miss Rachel Upham, evidently, was not satisfied with the conclusions reached by a famous poet many years ago when, in an impassioned moment, he exclaimed :

" Tis better to have loved an I lost Then never to have loved at all." She desired something more substantial than mere tender memories, hence her action for damages against a former lover, Isaac Pedlow, who came to Canada from Ireland some years ago in order to better his fortunes. Nothing but bright gold could soothe and satisfy a wounded heart, and pay for the fuel and et ceteras necessary to a well-defined courtship. Ever since the assizes began crowds of young men have been waiting for the breach of promise case to come on, and when it was called this afternoon they craned their necks to hear every word and broadened their countenances as they listen-

ed to the proceedings. The arrival of the plaintiff was an epoch in itself. She walked in quietly, turned her face but once toward the audience, and took a seat beside her counsel. She was, as a spectator remarked, "a symphony of black and white." The light salmon feathers that fluttered on her hat compared to a nicety with her soft pinky flesh, while a stylish brocaded velvet dolman fitted nicely and gave token of her taste. One kidgloved hand rested quietly against her cheek, her elbow resting on the arm of the chair she occupied. | Miss Upham is the daughter of the late Edward Upham, division court clerk, Sydenham, but now with her mother a resident of Kingston.

Behind her sat the defendant Pedlow, a bright little fellow, as full of push as an egg is of meat. He sat beside his counsel, Mr. Britton.

The jury was almost entirely composed of farmers, some old, some young, and sandwiched between them several young married men of the city. To these Mr. McIntyre, with all the eloquence he could command, presented the case, running over the points that were to be dealt with by the evidence. He laid down the law and added that no matter how much romance or sentimentalism there was usually attached to a matrimonial alliance the law was "a dead settler" upon such things, for it coldly considered a breach of promise of marriage in the same light as a breach of covenant or contract. Then he spoke of Mr. Pedlow's arrival in Kingston, of his Irish antecedents and possession of all the fire, impulse and emotions that are known to cluster about people of that nationality. Mr. Britton suggested that Mr. MeIntyre was quite "a clusterer" himself, but the reply came back that he (McI.) was not the masher Mr. Britton was in younger days. While the audience tittered, the counsel added, that Mr. Britton was noted for the number of his conquests in earlier times. Resuming Mr. McIntyre spoke of

the defendant making advances to the plaintiff that were of a tender and emotional character (and in doing so he was authorized to say that he conducted himself nowise derogatory to a gentleman | which were responded to by the fair lady. A day was fixed for the wedding, May 1st, 1886, but meantime Mr. Pedlow removed to Renfrew and then it seemed that Campbell's lines, "Distant lends enchantment to the view" were not fulfilled, for now his arder calmed. Returning to the legal aspect of the case the counsel spoke of defendant's plea, that he never promised to marry Miss Upham, but if he did it was duly cancelled, and said that the defence reminded him of a man who borrowed a pot, and, when accused before a court of not returning it, replied: "I never borrowed the pot at all; it was broken when I got it and whole when I sent it back.". (Laughter.) Then the counsel put in the following letters from the detendant to plaintiff, showing the gradations of his affection during two years, and as he read them, criticized and commented thereupon, to the infinite delight of the ready listeners:

The Love Letters.

SOME TENDER-TOUCHES OF EMOTION.

"RENFREW, Feb. 2nd, 1884, ' My Pear Zip-I thought that you had gone back on me sure, because I never got either letters or papers until this (Monday) morning. The post-master is a kind of a stupid duffer. The letters have been lying there ad the time, and, notwithstanding my frequent enquiries, they lay until I had given up hopes of ever hearing from y wat all. However, I am gia! that all is right, but I can assure you I was kept in miserable suspense.

"I have been much as usual, was a little sick Saturday and yesterday, but am quite well again. (Homesick.) We are very bard worked every night till ten and eleven o'clock, and doing double work during the day. But I hope that they will fully reward me for it. If you,

I'll kick like fury. "Yesterday was very stormy, snowing all day, so much so that I only went outside the hotel once the whole day, to the Presbyterian church. They have a fine church here, and the largest congregation in Renfrew. I meet quite a number of travellers with whom I am well acquainted. With them I try to wile away any spare hours I have. But I need not say how often I wish to see my own dear Zip. Kind regards to mother, and, with fond love, believe me. Yours, PED.

HE COULD NOT MARRY.

"Renfrew, Sept. 27th, 1885. Dear Zip-You will no doubt wonder at my tardiness in writing you. Well it was because of the subject of which I have to write, viz., cur getting married, which I have come to think is, and would be, sheer madness on our part. At all events on my part it would be. My reasons, if you will allow me, are plain, viz. : My salary at present, and for a long time to come, probably years, would not be sufficient to support a wife the way that I would wish to, and also the uncertainty of a position in the dry-goods trade, that of proprietor being so uncertain that Leould not think of marry ing for years to come.

"I know at first that you will assign other reasons for this step, over which I can have no control, but when you come to think seriously over the matter everything will appear all right and not only appear but be so. You may think that there are other attractions, or, perhaps, that I have want of con'idence, but such I can assure you is not the case, because if I was in a position at present, or had hopes in the near future of being situated as I would like to be, under such circumstances there is no one I know of at present I would so gladly share my future life than with you. But fate is against it being so, therefore further thoughts of such are useless.

"I suppose you will after this be inclined to be a bitter enemy to me, but such should not be the case. Why not be friends in the absence of a closer relation! But although I prefer friendship, it is just as you desire it and which suits you best. I SAAC PEDLOW.

> SHORT, SHARP AND DECISIVE. "RENFREW, 8th Feb., 1886.

"Miss Upham. "Mddle. I wish it thoroughly understood as, indeed, I thought it was so long ago, that want no more correspondence with you in the future. Nor do I wish to have any conversa tion with you or see you at any time. - Yours, etc., ISAAC PEDLOW

As the young plaintiff was about to be placed in the box his lordship decided to adjourn the case until the morrow. Mr. McIntyre was not pleased, for he felt his impassioned address had found a responsive chord in the jurymen's hearts, that a night would go far to spoil the effects.

Beginning the Evidence.

Thursday, Oct. 13.—Ten o'clock found a fair court, including a seat full of ladies young and old. Rachael Upham took the witness stand. She said she was born at Sydenham and had lived there, at Robertsville, and Kingston. She became acquainted with Isaac Pediow in 1883, shortly after his arrival from Dublin, Ireland. He paid her attentions which led to an engagement in April, 1884. In January, 1885 he left Kingston for Renfrew as manager for Murray and Hardy's branch store. Their marriage was fixed by Mr. Pedlow for May 1st, 1886. She recognized the letters put in, the same that were read by Mr. McIntyre. A letter written in red ink in January, 1885, was put in and the judge remarked, "he must have been on fire about that time," and Mr. Britton added that it was certainly a red letter day. Then another was put in, in blue ink, and the judge said "His ardour was cooling" and Mr. McIntyre said "At this time he said his ears were frozen and probably his heart was also." On May 1st., 1886, Miss Upham said she was ready for marriage and that no cancellation of the contract had occurred. A bunch of letters were put in but they were not peculiarly affectionate. In one, on January 25th., 1885, Pedlow reported "When night draws nigh I long to see you." On August 9th, 1885, after a visit to Kingston and Miss Upham, he remarked It is "dull and comfortless away from you."

In the cross-examination Miss Upham told how the symptoms of love manifested themselves and how they developed. One of Pedlow's first acts was to ask her to go to the Salvation army.

"Did you ever go to the opera ?" "Ne, it was against Mr. Pedlow's religious principles. I like the opera, but would just as leave have gone to the army."

Miss Upham said she was twenty-seven years of age and a little older than the defendant. She was previously engaged to Mr. F. Knowles, of Sydenham. This was when she was eighteen years of age. The engagement was mutually broken. She received nothing for breaking that contract. She kept the engagement ring. Knowles did not want it back. She denied having been engaged to George Purdy, of Sydenham. The rumors afloat, that she threatened him with a suit if he did not make things right, were false. She heard the rumors from different people at different times. She claimed she was now disengaged, that she was not keeping company with any gentlemen in Waldron's store. She only knew one gentleman there and, he was a married

"You were not engaged to him?" "No, hardly!"

She claimed that she had a right to Mr. Pedlow, and that she would marry him now. She would marry him if he were to leave her immediately after. She loved him still. "He said he had every confidence in me," said the lady. And then the counsel took up the letters and they were discussed. The witness asserted that if she didn't

marry Mr. Pedlow she wanted money. "Then it is a case, if not matrimony some

other money ?" remarked Mr Britton. Miss Upham said her life was very unhappy now; it could not be more so after her marriage with Mr. Pedlow. She went to Renfrew to see him and he refused to see her. She went to the store. In speaking of her conduct at this time she observed to Mr. Britton, "I am no child." Mr. Britton said he was quite aware of that fact. Mr. McIntyre said the same thing, and the judge added, "Then the counsel admit it."

A reference in a letter to Miss Upham's pet dog " Major" created considerable amusement. The defendent had spoken very affectionately of him in one of his letters, and after that the judge often quietly referred to his abiding love for the pet canine

"Major. In the letter in which he broke off the engagement Pedlow remarked that he had come to the conclusion that it would be sheer mainess for them to get married. The plaintiff said she did not think it would be. The judge remarked that she probably thought it would be sheer madness to think

In his last letter Mr. Pedlow said be wished to have no conversation with the plaintiff, and Mr. Britton asked, "What do you think of that ?" The judge convulsed the house as he replied, "I suppose she thought it was an Irishman's hint.

, Mrs." Upham, the mother of plaintiff, gave testimony as to the engagement. She said Mr. Pedlow was a nice gentleman, and generous and free with his money. He gave many presents, in fact too many she thought. He did not ask her for her daughter's hand, though a previous suiter had done so. Then in November, 1885, after hearing that Mr. Pedlow was paying court to another lady in Renfrew she wrote to the family about the matter. In November, 1885, Mr. Pedlow was seen and said be could not marry Miss Upham. Then the mother said to him, "You are willing to accept the curse of a broken law," and he said "yes" and began weeping.

"Then," said Mr. Britton, "under such circumstances you and your daughter were bound to pursue Mr. Pedlow.

"We were, 'replied Mrs. Uphum, many "That's my case," said Mr. McIntyre. "I have no evidence to offer," said Mr.

Mr. McIntyre, Q.C., began his address to the jury at 11:20 o'clock. He passionably hurled back the insinuation that the plaintiff had been an adventuress and sough* damages from other gentlemen, that even now she was keeping company with another person. The address was thereafter confined to legal points. In turn he insinuated that the real reason for Pedlow breaking off the engagement was the presence of a pretty person at Renfrew. He concluded at 11:45

Mr. Britton followed in an address in which he showed that from Sept. 1885, to Sept. 1886, nothing took place in reference to the case, and a cancellation of the engagement had occurred. It was generally understood that the plaintiff accepted the conclusions Pedlow had reached. It was admitted that there had been a promise of marriage, but by its cancellation no dam age ensued. It would have been great dam! age to herself, in the sight of God, to have demanded marriage after the revulsion of feeling in the case. By the action of the plaintiff one would think that all the poetry and sentiment that clustered about matri mony were moonshine. The woman delivered herself to Mr. Pedlow for marriage, and if he didn't take her she wanted damages. Considerable time was spent in discussing unhappy marriages, the counsel claiming that plaintiff only desired "a marriage of convenience, and if a mandamus to compel marriage could have been secured from the court, what would have been the result? The affair, as a purely civil contract, was viewed, and the question asked: "What are damages required for? The counsel claimed unhappiness could have only resulted from the union, and would any jury give damages for such a thing? The speaker dwelt with considerable eloquence on the circumstances of Mr. Pedlow's early love and his reasons for not marrying Miss Upham. He claimed that the defendant had acted most honourably in seeking a cancellation of an engagement which could not have been followed by happy results. It were better for repent ance to come when it did, for the injury would have been made infinitely worse if he had gone to the altar and wedded her and perjured himself. The jury should give nothing, or if anything nominal damages, under the circumstances.

The court then adjourned for dinner. After resuming Judge O'Connor first presented the law touching the case. The plaintiff's right of action was admitted and the only thing for the jury to consider the amount of damages she was entitled to. The jury had a right to consider the wounded feelings of the plaintiff whose affections were so strong that she would even marry him now. It was for the jury to estimate how much she was entitled to. At 4:15 o'clock the jury had not returned

with a verdict.

Grand Jury Presentment.

The grand jury of our lady the queen for the court of assize for the county o Frontenac, gladly report a calender almost free from crime.

After disposing of the only one complaint laid before us, we visited the goal, and found 13 male and 5 female prisoners. Some of them were asked had they any complaints to make. They said, no.

The prisoners are fully occupied in clean ing, whitewashing, setting out trees, and keeping the grounds and buildings tidy and clean. While nothing seemed wanting on the part of the goal management we saw an old woman in the prison, said to have been committed for no crime whatever, one deaf mute able and willing to work, his friends living on Wolfe Island; and one man insane. We think the old woman ought to have more liberty than this goal affords. The deaf man should be sent home to earn his living, or his friends should be made contribute toward his support. Perhaps if the insane man were placed in Rock

wood asylum he might regain his reason. The penitentiary shows a decrease of crime, having only about 575 prisoners. It used to contain nearly twice this number. The lunatics both in Rockwood and Regiopolis asylums seemed to be cared for superb-

We think that for cleanliness, good food and discipline, our penitentiary, goal and asylums, are second to none.

Lastly we visited the Orphans' home, containing 56 children, and we know by their open countenances, easy gestures, and wil ling obedience, that they were treated kindly by those having the oversight of them. We think this and like institutions ought to be suitably aided by public or charitable

funds. The judge, in his reply, spoke about the presence of one insane person in the goal but added that the Ontario government had done everything reasonable to prevent such a state of affairs. There was a statement mrde by the inspectors that persons were sent to the goals and asylums that should be cared for by the municipalities, but he could not speak as to its reliability. He spoke of the absence of crime and declared that there was no country in the civilized world as free of crime as Ontario. This was due to the fact that the people were sober, intelligent, educated and industrious.



Weather Probabilities. Strong winds and moderate gales from the south-west and north-west, generally fair weather with a few local showers, stationary or a little higher temperature.