

Ministers who had recently resigned. I was strongly urged by the leaders of the party to assume that position, and although I had some controversies not only with the *Banner* and *Examiner*, but likewise with the *Globe*, there was nothing approaching to a rupture between Mr. Brown and myself until after I had ceased my connection with the press, which I always considered to be wholly incompatible with the position of a minister of the Crown. When I first accepted office in 1842 I abandoned my connection with the *Toronto Examiner*, and I followed precisely the same course when I again accepted office in 1848. In 1847, during an absence of a few months in my native country, the *Toronto Globe*, in its issue of 8th May of that year, referred to me in terms which I shall quote as the best evidence I can offer as to Mr. Brown's opinion of one whose labors are deemed so valueless by his biographer. Space does not allow me to copy the whole article, which was over a column in length, but I will cite a few passages:

"The Tory papers of Montreal have again declared war against Mr. Hincks. The press of the Metropolis has ever been distinguished by the grossest personalities, and in the disputes between editors an amount of scurrilousness and ferocity has been displayed which would have been tolerated in no place but in Montreal. There is only one English political journal on the Reform side in Montreal, the *Pilot*, and four on the Conservative side. The editor of the *Pilot* has over and again proved himself more than a match for the whole of them; beaten in argument, watched at every point, and unmasked on each new dodge, they seem to feel that there is but one way of safety left them, to drown their sturdy opponent's argument in an ocean of personal vilification. Mr. Hincks took up his stand for the popular cause when it was at zero; he stuck to it year after year amid reproach and obloquy; the best years of his life have been spent in the cause of the people of Canada, and the fruits of his services have been not to him but to his country. The energy and business talent which would have secured a fortune in any commercial pursuit he has freely devoted to the public good; the great improvement which has been effected in public affairs, he has contributed largely to secure; he will have the satisfaction of being one of the founders of Constitutional Government in Canada, but the contest has brought him no golden fruits. Amidst temptation on all hands Mr. Hincks has remained true to his principles—devoted to the people's cause—and poor as when he entered on public life. We trust the day is not far distant when the Reformers of Canada will give an unequivocal testimony of their high sense of the services which Mr. Hincks has conferred on them—of the wonderful energy which he has brought to bear in their cause. No man has been more horribly persecuted than he has been; painted as a human fiend, a monster of wickedness, and for no other reason than his firm adherence to the Reform party of Canada."

The above opinion of Mr. Brown himself is the most satisfactory reply that I can give to the depreciatory remarks of his biographer in his introduction on myself in common with all the leaders of the Reform party prior to Mr. Brown's entrance into public life.

I have expressed an opinion that Mr. Brown had in later years materially modified those views which caused the antagonism between him and myself during the period from 1851 to 1854. I will briefly state the grounds of that opinion, and believe that the *Globe* of the pre-

sent day expresses political views substantially in accordance with those which Mr. Brown held at the period of his death. It is my conviction that thirty years ago no Catholic Archbishop would have expressed the confidence in an Administration, enjoying the support of the *Globe*, that was only a few days ago declared by Archbishop Lynch. I am equally confident that no Roman Catholic would have consented at that period to be a member of an Administration supported by Mr. Brown. Had the *Marmion* controversy taken place thirty years ago the *Globe* would most assuredly have taken a course diametrically opposite to that which it has but recently followed, one I should think substantially the same as that of Principal Grant of Queen's University. Again, thirty years ago the *Globe* would not have published such an article as that in its issue of the 11th inst., headed "PROTESTANT AID TO ROMAN CATHOLIC OBJECTS." I believe the *Globe* to be decidedly more liberal to-day than it was in 1852, and I am moreover firmly convinced that at that time my own political principles were more liberal than those of Mr. Brown.

F. H.

"DR. GUSTAVUS GRIFFIN, M.D., B.A.," referred to in our last issue as the promoter of the Pye Harvester Manufacturing Co., has for the time being at least ended his brief but notorious career in Montreal, and now lies in duance vile, realizing doubtless that "the way of the transgressor is hard." He landed in this city about the 1st July last, with the self-made reputation of having kept an hotel in Paris which accommodated 500 guests. He had come to Canada to invest some \$6,000, and after inspiring confidence by the aid of letters supposed to be from distinguished clergymen in London and Paris he leased the Victoria Hotel, where he kept over 20 servants, who, it is alleged, were not paid officials. Assuming the role of a pious Christian he preached from the pulpits of small churches in the humbler quarters of the city, and imposed upon credulous people to an unlimited extent. He used checks on the Union Bank to pay small debts, but these were invariably returned with the statement "no funds." The company of which he constituted himself president is said to have advanced him monies for which he has not accounted, and he was, prior to his arrest at the instance of his hotel manager, compelled to resign office. It is stated that his local debts foot up some \$5,000, and among his various attempts to raise funds was that of asking his landlord, whom he owed several months' rent, to lend him money for a passage to New York. His statement that he possessed \$5,000 worth of bonds in England is not generally believed, especially since the receipt of a letter from the Scotland yard authorities in London stating that he is "wanted" there by the police for giving false certificates of death.

WHAT is termed the "selfishness of capital" receives little illustration from the Montreal members of the Canadian Pacific Railway Syndicate. The foresight which in the case of the St. Paul & Manitoba and the Canada Central Railways, only a year or two since, made them as it were with a bound the possessors of great wealth, may befriend them again in their now gigantic undertaking; but many a man would have contented himself with a million or two, or much less, and hesitated to enter upon a struggle in which so much is ventured—in a grand spirit of enterprise.

THE production of anthracite coal for the week ended November 11th was 669,867 tons, as compared with 588,584 tons the previous week, and 635,472 tons for the corresponding week of 1881. The total product from January 1st to November 11th was 24,965,258 tons, as against 24,176,670 tons for the like period of last year, showing an increase this year of 788,588 tons.

PROFITS ON EVAPORATED FRUITS.

During the last two or three years horticulturists have been experimenting with methods of evaporation, and although much remains to be learned, enough is now known to demonstrate that the grandest industry of the Pacific Coast is to spring from this plan of preserving fruit. The old plan of drying fruit in the sun is exceedingly objectionable because much of the substance, as well as the flavor, is lost. While lying in the sun a chemical change takes place which discolors the fruit, alters its taste and completely destroys its chief virtues. Bees, yellow jackets and flies also carry away much of the meat, and millers deposit their eggs in it to finally develop larvae. Subjected to a heat of 140 to 160 degrees for a period from twelve to twenty-four hours, all kinds of fruit come out of the evaporator, soft pliable and juicy, and robbed of not one single, desirable quality except the water they contained. This is replaced by soaking the fruit over night, which restores all the former plumpness and gives the fruit quite the appearance of canned goods. By the addition of the requisite sugar to suit the individual taste it is ready for cooking. It is proved, however, that the fruit must be thoroughly ripe before being taken from the tree. Five pounds of ripe apricots make one pound when evaporated, while seven pounds of apricots suitable for canning are required to make one. The immense profit to the fruit grower is readily understood when it is stated that evaporated apricots bring from twenty-five to twenty-seven and one-half cents per pound, less the labor of evaporating. Those having experience say the fruit can be taken from the tree, evaporated and placed in boxes ready for shipping at one cent per pound of green fruit.—*Santa Barbara Press*.

FIRE RECORD.

ONTARIO.

Hamilton, Nov. 18.—The steamer "Dromedary" lying here was totally destroyed. Valued at \$16,000. Insured in the Western and Royal Canadian for \$10,000. *Kirkfield*, 20.—The barns and stables of R. Armstrong, J.P., totally destroyed with contents. Mr. Armstrong's loss is \$2,500; insured in the Sovereign for \$800. *McRae* and *McNis*'s loss for threshing machines, \$200. No insurance. *St. Catharines*, 20.—F. Nihan's frame house corner Lake and Albert streets, destroyed. Loss, \$1,400. *London*, 22.—A fire occurred at the Imperial Oil Co.'s premises, destroying property of the value of \$5,000. *Whitby*, 22.—W. H. Crosby's stable with horse burnt; loss \$150; insured. *Ambro*, 22.—The Spring Creek Mills, owned by H. M. Sutherland, were burned with a quantity of oats, oatmeal and a large number of bags. The stable, a hundred yards away, also destroyed, with a horse. Loss not known.

QUEBEC.

Hochelaga, Nov. 18.—Messrs. Bourgoin & Co.'s cement works at Hochelaga totally destroyed. The building belonged to Messrs. Hogan & Beaufort, and was of wood. The damage estimated at \$5,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

St. John, Nov. 18.—The schoolhouse at District No. 4, Lancaster, destroyed. Insured in Liverpool, London and Globe for \$10,000.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Fusket Wedge, Nov. 19.—J. H. Porter & Co.'s blacksmith and work shops totally destroyed.