ROWMANVILLES INDISTRIES WILL

Visit and Inspection by the Finance

WHAT THE N.P. HAS DONE FOR THE TOWN

Indisputable Evidences of Prosperity on all Sides.

I VISIT TO THE NEWCASTLE FISH HATCHERY. Address by Sir Leonard Tilley in the Town Hall.

BANQUET GIVEN BY THE CITIZENS.

From Our Own Reporter. Bowmanville, Nov. 2.—Sir Leonard Tilley said his promised visit to the leading industries of this town to-day. The hon. gentleman was kindly received by the leading mon on both sides of politics. His visit was favoured with good weather, and he was no doubt cheered by the signs of progress which everywhere met him. Accompanied by Lady Tilley, the Finance Minister atrived, as anounced in to-day's Mall. last evening. He Tilley, the Finance Minister arrived, as announced in to-day's MAIL, last evening. He
was met at the station by a large number of
titizens and conducted by them to the resitence of Mr. J. Milne, where he and Lady
Tilley passed the night. This morning the
Mayor, Mr. F. F. McArthur; the Reeve,
Mr. S. Burden, Councillor Piggott,
Colonel Cubitt, and Mr. J. Brittain
waited on Sir Leonard and Lady Tilley, and
soting as their escort introduced them to the
leading industries of the town. Accompanyling the party were also Mr. and Mrs. Milne.
The first industry inspected was that of the

Mayor McArthur is manager of the establishment, and as manager he did the honours. The factory consists of a series of brick and wooden buildings, the largest one of which is the wood-working department, in which the sawing, planing, carving, turning, &c., are done. This building is 180 feet long by 60 wide, and consists of four flats. As in other establishments of the kind, the heavier part of the work is carried on on the ground floor, and the lighter in the upper storeys. All kinds of furniture are turned out, from the common wood slatted chair, UPPER CANADA FURNITURE COMPANY. storeys. All kinds of furniture are turned out, from the common wood slatted chair, which retails at about a quarter of a dollar, to the raw silk upholstered parlour suite or the high-priced marble upper bedroom furniture. The process of manufacture is, of course, of such a character as to render the work merely mechanical. Each man makes his section of the piece of furniture under construction, while other men collect the various pieces and form them into beautiful ornamental articles. Sir Leonard and Lady Tilley were shown beautiful ornamental articles. Sir Leonard and Lady Tilley were shown the various styles of furniture in course of manufacture. The style which is now becoming very popular is the Queen Anne. A special designer, the artist who prepared the designs for all the furniture in Dr. Pierce's hotel at Buffalo, is continually employed in drawing new styles or in reviving old ones. The Oueen Anne style, in which he is design. the designs for all the furniture in Dr. Pierce's hotel at Buffald, is continually employed in drawing new styles or in reviving old ones. The Queen Anne style, in which he is designing a great deal of furniture now, is not, of course, a new one. It is more properly described as an old one re-introduced. Styles in furniture are, after all, very much like fashions in clothing. One style becomes popular for a brief period and dies out, only to be revived after all other known styles have done duty in turn. The upholstering, painting, and varnishing are done in a second building known as the "finishing shop," which consists of three flats of 100 by 40 freet. On the opposite side of the street is the warercoom, a building 120 by 60 feet land of three flats. It is well stocked, and the furniture, the manager says is constantly mentioned by sales and replaced by the workmen in the factory, and fifty women work outside at cane-seating chairs. Within the last few years the business of the establishment has received a healthy impulse. By reason of the return of good times more hands are employed than formerly, the output of furniture is fully twenty-five per cent.

Missiser. The hardwish factory the party drives along the Kingston road to year the party drives along the Kingston road to year the party drives along the Kingston road to year the party and the pa

stream of fresh water is allowed to pass over them continually. The eggs after a time break, and a small, very small, fish emerges. When large enough to look after themserves the fish are placed either in tanks or ponds, from which they are removed as occasion requires to various parts of the country. The room in which the troughs and trays of eggs were shown is scrippilously clean, and everything about it is tasty. In the apartment below it Mr. Wilmot has a series of aquaria, in which he keeps fish of various kinds and of various ages, from the infant salmon to the three-year-older, from the showy goldfish to the most unattractive specimens. A curiosity in Mr. Wilmot's collection is a recently captured fish of the perch persuasion. It has the features of the perch, but its fins are coloured blue and red, while the rest of its body has also an unusual hue. Chameleon-like its above the statement. are coloured blue and red, while the rest of its body has also an unusual hue. Chameleon-like, it changes its colour. It is a nondescript, but it seems to bear the same relation to its fishy brethren that the bird of Paradise does to the other birds. In the upper storey of the hatchery there is a museum. Mr. Wilmot has in it stuffed specimens of the inhabitants of both salt and fresh water. Relative to the ornsmental ponds to which yelerence has already been made, it may be remarked that it has been found that they are too warm for salmon. Mr. Wilmot proposes, therefore, to utilize them in the propagation of German carp, eggs of which he expects to receive from Prof. Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute. The inspection of the hatchery was by no means the least interesting portion of the day's proceedings. After lunch with Mr. and Mrs. Wilmot at their residence, not far from the hatchery, the residence, not far from the hatchery, the party drove through Newcastle and returned to Bowmanville, where a visit was made to

DOMINION ORGAN FACTORY.

Mr. Piggott and Mr. W. H. Russell did the honours here. The factory is an immense four-storey brick building with a large lum-ber yard attached. It was established in 1873, and continued in existence until 1875, when the present company took control. At that time the output of the establishment was about forty instruments a month. To-day it turns out 125 a month. With a view to meeting the increased business the town voted the company a bonus of \$5,000 to aid voted the company a bonus of \$5,000 to aid in the erection of additions to the factory. A short time ago the additions, which consisted of a brick building 100 by 45 feet, and another 60 by 45, were put up, and are now fully occupied. Next year 75 feet additional will be built. This will make the factory of really immense proportions. The company employs 125 hands, and pays about \$1,200 a week in wages, a sum which, spent by the workmen in the town on the necessaries of life, is no small item. Within necessaries of life, is no small item. Within the past three months the company has started the manufacture of pianos. When the arrangements for the building for the piano manufactory are all complete, forty or fifty will be turned out every month. In making their pianos the Roymanyille works will be will be turned out every month. In making their pianos, the Bowmanville works will be doing what it is said no other pianoforte maker in our country does. They will be making their own strings. The process of making the strings was examined to-day by Sir Leonard and Lady Tilley. The wiree arrive in large spools. They are, of course, of various thicknesses, the thickness and the length to which they are cut regulating the sound which will be produced by them. A wire of the requisite length is stretched to each end of a small lattle, attached to which is a pulley and belt. Steam power being applied to the wire, it revolves with wonderful vencity, and a second wire is coiled around it. On the shortest possible notice an American had to be brought ment has received a healthy impulse. By reason of the return of good times more hands are employed than formerly, the output of furniture is fully twenty-five per cent. greater than it was two years ago, and the demands of the increased business have rendered necessary the erection of a new steam dry-house, which has a capacity of 30,000 feet of lumber. The advantages which the factory derives from the protective system must be great. It was one of the first to feel the bad times, and as early as 1874 the manager, Mr. McArthur, was one of a deputation to Mr. Mackenzie to ask that gentleman to increase the tariff, with a protective purpose in view, but Mr. Mackenzie declined to accede to the request. After that the factory went through the hard times much as every other factory did, but with 1879 and the new tariff came a relief which has infused new life into the establishment, and has done the town in which it occupies so important a place much good. The apparent progress of the factory and the hearty welvome of the workmen were no doubt cheering circumstances to the Finance Minister. Upon leaving the factory the party drove along the Kingston road to MR. WILMOT'S JISH-BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT, near Newcastle. On the way an inspection of some fat cattle, belonging to Mr. John Burrell, was made, The caftle were Durham grades, weighing each 1,300 pounds, and are

TRATESTEROME NEWS

iff. At half-past six this evening Si mard acceded to a request to deliver an ADDRESS IN THE TOWN HALL. The hall was crowded and Sir Leonard wall received. The Mayor, who presided introducing the Finance Minister, pointed that a gentleman occupying such a posit was worthy of a cordial reception from beides of politics. As Mayor of Bowmanvi and though a Reformer, he had pleasure presiding at a meeting addressed by Finance Minister. Sir Leonard, he said, shown his interest in the factories by purching a couple of tables from the furniture of the said. shown his interest in the factories by purchasing a couple of tables from the furniture factory, and he would no doubt buy a piano from the piano factory. (Laughter).

Sir Leonard Tilley, in the course of his speech, gave an admirable discourse upon the National Policy and its effect upon this coun-

DINNER TO THE PINANCE MINISTER. Immediately after the speech the party adjourned to the Ruebottom House, where the citizens entertained the Finance Minister at dinner. The usual toasts were proposed and responded to. The toast of "The Finance Minister" was drunk in cold water. Sir Leonard, in replying to the toast, pointed out that the policy of New Brunswick thirty years ago, when he first entered politics, was protectionist in its character. He also dwelt upon the Paoific railway question, and predicted the ist in its character. He also dwelt upon the Pacific railway question, and predicted the early completion of that line, and the rapid settlement of the North-West Territories. The dinner was attended by gentlemen of both sides of politics. Among them were the Mayor, the Rev. Dr. Macnabb, John McDougall, president of the Reform Association, Dr. Fielding, Richard Windatt, Col. Cubitt, Mr. Milne, Rev. Mr. Nott, Mr. S. Wilmot, Mr. Burden, E. G. Burke, Col. Wilmot, B. Armour, Dr. Barr, G. Piggott, John Wesley, W. Jones, Mr. St. John Hutchison, Dr. Beith, Duncan Beith, James Parr, M. Davies, Mr. Brittain, Capt. Scott, James Calvitte, J. B. Farewell, S. Washington, Dr. Allison, and others. Sir Leonard leaves for Toronto to-morrow morning.

SHOCKING OUTRAGE.

A Woman Brutally Ill-used by Drunken Soldiers at Halifax. HALIFAX, Oct. 29.—Between nine and ten o'clock last night three soldiers of the 97th regiment were parading Maynard street and acting in a rather disorderly manner. The policeman on duty went to find some of the military police, and during his absence the men entered a house and assaulted a woman named Eliza Davis, beating and ill-using her in a cruel manner and outraging her. The woman's mouth was cut by a bayonet which had been used as a gag. The soldiers were eaptured shortly after.

We Bayis machanical engineer of the 20c.

We Bayis machanical angineer of the 20c. HALIPAX, Oct. 29,-Between nine and ten captured shortly after.

FOUND DEAD IN THE WOODS

A Montreal Journalist's Sad Fate—His Re-mains Unburied for Two Years. MONTREAL, Oct. 31.—A telegram from Fox-boro', Mass., received here to-night, announces the finding in the woods there to-day, of the body of J. B. V. Wilton, formerly of the Montreal *Herald*, and that it must have the Montreal Herald, and that it must have lain there undiscovered for two years at least. Mr. Wilton was connected with the Herald, here, as shorthand reporter, for many years, and left the city about two years ago for Boston, where he had obtained employment on one of the daily journals. Since his departure he had never been heard of by his friends here, and all enquiries in Boston and elsewhere failed to elicit any tidings of him. He was a native of Bristol, England, where his family reside. How he met wath his death is not known, but, as he was of intemperate habits, it is possible his untimely end was the result of over-indulgence in drink. He was not more than thirty years of age. He was not more than thirty years of age.

Brave Conduct of the Mate of an Ocean Steamer—Two Trips Through a Heavy Sen to Secure Assistance,
HALIFAX, Oct. 28.—The Herold publishes an instance of true heroism on the part of the mate of the steamer Titania. On Saturday, when the Titania was labouring through the gale of that day, with torrents of water pouring in on both sides through the large holes that had been knocked through her sides by her spare propeller, that had broken loose, her spare propeller, that had broken loose, the Belair, seeing her signals of distress, bore down to her. On her approach the people on board the Titania tried to launch their boats, but these were smashed alongside, so heavy was the sea. The mate of the Titania then sprang into the seething waters, and boldly swam to the Belair. Having with some difficults was the sea of the titania then sprang into the seething waters, and boldly swam to the Belair. culty succeeded in reaching the deck of the latter vessel, he engaged her to stand by the Titania, and made the necessary business arrangements. He then jumped overboard and swam back to his own vessel.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Victoria Customs Statistics—The Indian Population of the Province—Heavy Gale—Discouraging Mining News—Lighthouse Inspection—Railway Notes.

VICTORIA, B.C., Oct. 31.—The Customs duties collected during the month of October at the port of Victoria were \$47,247. The other ports approximate \$15,000. During the four months it amounted to \$244,257. For the year it is estimated that the collections will amount to \$732,771.

For the year it is estimated that the collections will amount to \$7.32,771.

The Indian population of the province is officially stated at thirty-five thousand.

A heavy gale swept over the North-West near Fort Simpson, but no damage has been reported as yet.

News from the Cassiar mines is discouracing.

News from the Cassiar mines is discouraging.

Mr. Smith, of the Marine and Fisheries Department, is visiting the lighthouses and Customs stations.

Instructions have been received from Ottowa to locate the railway from Burrard Inlet to Emory, a distance of ninety miles.

The penitentiary is nearly full of prisoners.

There are, however, no female prisoners.

The railway tunnel is progressing. Accidents are of frequent occurrence.

MANITOBA NOTES.

MANITOBA NOTES.

Arrival of Sir Charles Tupper at Winnipeg Reception at the Railway Depot.

Winnipeo, Oct. 30.—Sir Chas. Tupper, Minister of Railways and Canals, and Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific railway, will arrive here on Monday night. The former has accepted an offer of a public stanquet to be given on Saturday next by Conservatives.

The Times this morning has over a column reviewing the progress of the city. Upwards of four hundred tenements and stores have been erected this season, at a cost of nearly one million dollars. The service assessment has increased from two to five millions, and the population from two to ten thousand in less than six years. One million and a quarter in real estate is reputed as passing, through the regustry office this year, an average of nearly twenty-five thousand dollars in weekly transactions. The city revenue is estimated this year at \$80,000, and the servenced time first time supposed to be within the income. The indebtedness is recorded at less than four hundred thousand dollars, against which are assets and permanent improvements far in excess of that amount. The trade and commerce has in creased from \$25,000 to 1872 to over three and a half millions in 1880, and the foreign imports from nine hundred thousand dollars, against which are assets and permanent improvements far in excess of that amount. The trade and commerce has in reased from \$25,000 to over \$552,000 to 1872 to over three and a half millions in 1880, and the foreign imports from nine hundred thousand dollars, against which are assets and permanent improvements far in excess of that amount. The trade and commerce has in creased from \$25,000 to over \$552,000 to over \$552,

(BY TELEGRAPH.) The new post effice at Brantford was open A sturgeon weighing 97 pounds was caugh in a net near Millpoint on Friday. St. John city bonds sold at auction (Saturday went as high as 6 per cent, above Several boat leads of lumber are hipped from Ottawa for Wilmington,

Fifty-six carloads of sugar were shipped to Monoton and Montieal from Halifax last week. Valuable iron ore free from sulphur has been discovered on the north side of East Bay, C. B. amongst the sheep of farmers in the rear of Frontenac.

At Wardsville on Saturday one J. M. Dykes was fined for uttering blasphemous language on the Sabbath day over the open Bible.

The St. John river has risen considerably, and the great jam of logs at Grand Falls has broken. The logs are now coming down.

A musical festival with the combined voices of nearly all the city choirs is to be held at London about the beginning of the new year.

A vein of gold quartz has been struck in areas in Montague, N. S., adjoining those in which the "Barrel" lode was recently discovered.

A party of gendlesen from New York who recently visited Madoc on Friday completed the purchase of a valuable tract of mining land in that township.

There are still between forty and fifty

There are still between forty and fifty ocean vessels in port at Montreal, an unusual thing at this season of the year. Shipping continues very active.

Deer shooting is good on the Upper Ottawa.

A carty headed by Mr. Woods have returned to the capital after an absence of two weeks with fifteen deer. Another party got seven.

Mr. Davis, mechanical engineer of the Oc-oidental railway at Montreal, claims to have invented a new locomotive that will run a train at the rate of ninety miles an hour. It is now under construction.

A temperance convention for the counties of Lincoln and Welland is being held at St. Catharines to consider the propriety of submitting the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 to the electors of those counties.

The Quotidien, of Quebec, says that the men employed in the ship-yards of Messrs. Young, Price Bros., and the St. Lawrence Dock Co., who only received 80 cents per day this time last year, now earn \$1.50.

this time last year, now earn \$1.50.

Capt. W. H. Bailey, of Rat Portage, Keewatin, has purchased at Brown's foundry, Belleville, a quartz mill, which he will erect at Rat Portage, where a new gold field promising rich results is, being developed.

The Quebec Government is credited with receiving an offer of \$36,000 per annum for a lease of the Occidental railway. Mr. Joly, when he was in newer, was prevented by the Conservatives from leasing it for \$25,000 per annum.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Newcastle at 6 p.m. on Sunday lasting about five assemble, and followed by a low rumbling sound as alidistant thunder. Houses were shaken of the avening was bright and starlit.

A valuable deposit of silver, lead, and copper has been discovered in a mountain on the north side of Cape Breton. There is also a belt of pure china clay, six feet wide, running through the property. This is the only belt yet discovered in the province, and should prove of great value.

prove of great value.

The coal sales from the Gowrie mines at Cow Bay, C.B., this season amount to 40,000 tons against 24,000 tons to the same date last season. The shipments to the 29th from Sydney and North Sydney, C.B., aggregate 157,000 tons, an increase over the shipment last year of 47,000 tohs.

The total amount collected in aid of the Hull sufferers by the recent fire was \$22,513.94. The committee's report will be published in a few days. It has been awaited with impatience, as some statements were made some time ago in regard to the expenditure of money which are said to require explanation.

made some time ago in regard to the expenditure of money which are said to require explanation.

Donald Archibald, of Little River, N.S., has struck gold in the Cariboo district, Halifax county, the specimens being of a most favourable character. John Beneil has opened two shafts on the lode on range seventeen at Montague, both showing gold, and is also sinking a third on the same lode, where there are indications of a cross lode.

Late on Wednesday night at St. John, N.B., a drunken man was found in a perilous position standing on a narrowledge of rock under the Suspension Bridge, with the falls ninety feet below him. His cries attracted attention, and a rope being lowered him, he was brought to terra firma. How he got to the place is a mystery. The least motion was likely to have sent him ever an almost perpendicular cliff into eternity.

On Friday one of the oldest men in London, probably the very oldest, who has been in the county gaol serving a term for vagrancy, was turned out again to wander around the streets. About four months since the old man, whose age is 105, arrived in London from near Woodstock, having been shipped up by the authorities to get rid of him. He said his name was John Ross, and that he had for a time lived in East Zorra. Arriving in London, he was picked up by the police and sent to gaol as a vagrant.

trial establishments are represented as in their infancy yet, and manufactures evince. That if everyone would use Hop Bitters freely, there would be much less sickness and misery in the world; and people are fast finding this out, whole families keeping well at a triling cost by its use. We advise all to try it,—U, & A, Rochester, N.Y.

Information the Enumerators will Have to Get.

HISTORY OF CENSUS TAKING

The announcement is made that the Canadian census for the year 1881 is to be taken on the 3rd of April next. The muchabused enumerator will, therefore, soon be on the war-path. By an Act of Parliament passed in the session of 1876, and chaptered 31, provision is made for the collecting of census and criminal and vital statistics. By that Act the Governor-General in Council is authorized to diverse a province. CENSUS DISTRICTS

to correspond as nearly as possible with the electoral divisions and sub-divisions. Authority is also given for the appointment of the necessary officers to each district. The census shall contain, with reference to each census district, the following information:

Its population, classified as regards sex, age, social condition, religion, education, race, and occupation.

Its buildings, public and private, classified into dwellings, shops, uninhabited buildings, inhabited buildings, churches, schools, &c.

Its land, the quantity devoted to village, town, and city purposes, the quantity under cultivation, the quantity fit for cultivation but still unsettled.

Its produce and agricultural resources, statistics of its fishing, lumbering, mining, mechanical, manufacturing, trading and other interests. Its institutions, municipal, charitable, etc.

table, etc.

This is but a brief summary of the statistical information which is to be elicited. The details of that information have to be—
if they have not been already—decided upon by the Minister of Agriculture and agreed to by the Governor-General in Council. As in former years, so next year every householder will be expected to give accurate information to the census collectors. The penalty for refusing to answer the questions put by the bensus-takers is from \$5 to \$20. The penalty for giving false information is \$100. Of course the census-takers will have, as they have had on former occasions, considerable difficulty in getting answers to all their questions. As regards age, for instance, the ladies are said to be very diffident about giving information.

"Now, Miss Jukes, I come to the last question," stated a census-taker, on the last occasion that the census was taken, "It is, how old are you?"

"I'm not going to tell you that," Miss Jukes protected."

"I'm not going to tell you that," Miss kes protested.

Jukes protested.
"All-right; then I'll put you down as fifty-"Oh, don't do that," Miss Jukes cried out, "for I was only forty-two last birthday.

THE AMERICAN CENSUS.

In taking the census of the United States, the collectors had an interest surrounding their work, and an advantage in getting it performed quickly, from the fact that they were paid, not so much per day, but so much per name recorded—two cents. They may too have had a temptation to record more names than the facts would warrant, but if they were discovered in so doing the penalty they had to pay was about \$100. It was in the poorer districts that the American censustaker made his biggest haul. In the wealthy parts of the city he would go from house to house and only find three or four names, or six or eight cents in each. In the mofe thiskly populated places he would sometimes second twenty and thirty cents worth at one stroke. In taking the recently made census of the United States, the collectors had to visit not only persons having in ordinary dwellings, but all persons occupying lofts in public buildings, stores, warchouses, factories, and stables, all persons living on boats and barges, persons having no usual place of abode, and persons in public stations having no homes. In the execution of their duty the police assisted the collectors.

The questions required to be answered by householders in cities of the United States included the following:— THE AMERICAN CENSUS.

ANGIENT CENSUSES.

The census is for modern times a nineteenth century institution. A census was taken in China over two thousand years before Christ, and in Japan a century before Christ, and it also was a feature of classic civilization; but with the dissolution of the Roman Empire the institution vanished. Moses had a census of the Hebrews taken during the exodus, and King David instituted a tensus, three days after the taking of which a pestilence broke out and destroyed seventy thousand people. This was regarded as a judgment, and in consequence there has ever since been a superstition regarding enumerations of the people in both Mohammedan and Christian communities, especially in the former.

THE SUPERSTITION was even carried to this continent. In the early part of the last century when a census was ordered in New Jersey Governor Burnet, in a communication to the lords of trade, wrote:—"I was advised that it might make the people uneasy, they being generally of a New England extraction, and thereby enthusiasts, and that they would take it for a repetition of the same sin that David committed in numbering the people, and might bring on the like judgments." The "Doomsday Book," made in England in 1801, under William the Conqueror, was an excellent census of the kingdom; but other census taking was almost unknown in the Middle Ages. Sweden has the honour of being

law was enacted, which is still in force deaths, a record of persons removing from or to each parish, a list of the inhabitants by houses and households, and a record of all extraordinary accidents during the year.

a census has been taken every ten years since 1801, and the system is now one of the most perfect in existence. Up to 1851 the taking of the census was a private enterprise, but under the system adopted that year the census of Great Britain is taken in one day—the 31st of March. In 1851 30,610 enumerators were appointed in England and Wales by the 2,190 district registrars in those countries, each enumerator having a distinctly defined district assigned to him. Measures were taken to secure accurately the names of night labourers, persons out of the country, travellers, seamen, soldiers, &c. These schedules were all filled up in the night of March 30-31, and were taken up at an early hour on March 31, the colin the night of March 30-31, and were taken up at an early hour on March 31, the collectors filling up the parts that had been left blank through negligence or inability. All unoccupied houses and buildings in course of construction were also noted. The floating population—persons who spent the night in boats and barges, in barns, sheds, &c.—were required to be estimated as nearly as possible. The census was the most successful, in quickness and accuracy, accomplished in any country up to that time, and the same system has been pursued, with little variation, ever since.

THE FRENCH SYSTEM.

France had no census worthy of the name until the beginning of this century, although as early as 1707 Vauban, the great engineer and scholar, suggested the idea of taking a census as a basis for a reform in the system of taxation; but the book gave great offence to census as a basis for a reform in the system of taxation; but the book gave great offence to Louis XIV. because it assumed that the glory of the realm consisted of its people and wealth. He therefore had the book burned and forbade any bookseller to sell it under heavy penalties. Vauban survived the shock but six weeks. Under the French system the population is divided into two classes—the floating and the resident, the former comprising the military, the inmates of public and private educational establishments, penal and charitable institutions, members of religious orders, political exiles and other persons, charitable institutions, members of religious orders, political exiles and other persons, while the resident class comprises both regular and transient inhabitants not included in the foregoing. The floating population is estimated on a fixed day by the authorities having control over it—the resident by municipal officers within a fixed period of several weeks. In practice it has been found difficult to distinguish accurately between the two to distinguish accurately between the two

The Belgian system of census-taking is very efficient. The census is taken every ten years, and the population returns form the basis of representation. In Italy the census is taken once in ten years by municipal and administrative officers in one day by means of printed schedules previously distributed. The Austrian census is taken once in every six years by means of printed schedules, the system being similar to that of Italy. In Norway the census is taken every ten years, and every five years statistics are gathered as to the condition of industry. In Russia the census is taken once in ten years, by means of printed schedules distributed by the local administrative authorities. OTHER COUNTRIES. CANADIAN CENSUSES

Canada was early in the field as a censustaker. The first census taken in what is now
Canada was collected at as early a date as
1665. It was the census of Quebec, or of
New Esanbel as the present province of
Quebec was then called. It was taken in
parishes and duly calculated, the original
manuscript being sent to Paris, where it was
deposited among the public archives. The
total population of New France in 1665 was
3,215, irrespective of the royal troops, which
consisted of 1,000 or 1,200 men. Seventynine of the people were over a hundred years
old. The professions and trades were as follows:—Eleven bakers, 7 butchers, 7 hatters.

THE FIRST MODERN COUNTRY will be added to the number that made a census. In 1686 an ecclesiastical a year or two.

THE SYNDICATE NEGOTIATIONS

Bystander" on the Attitude of the "Globe,"

Bystander for November, speaking of the attacks made upon the Government during the syndicate negotiations, says:—"It would surely be difficult for a political party to be worse served than the Canadian Opposition has been served on the present occasion by its reputed organ, the Globe. The situation of the Opposition leaders was delicate. Either from conviction or, what is more likely, out of deference to conventional opinion, they had adopted the enterprise in its entirety, including the unprofitable as well as the profitable parts of the road, and had become as thoroughly responsible for its success as those table parts of the road, and had become as thoroughly responsible for its success as those by whom it was eriginally set on foot. They were bound therefore, to further, at least not to impede, it in the hands of their successors; and when Sir John Macdonald went to England to make arrangements for its completion, duty and policy alike prescribed to them scrupulous forbearance from anything like antagonism till the result of the negotiations should have been made known. Only by such forbearance could they have preserved their authority with the nation and their right to a hearing for their criticisms when the proper time arrived. Instead of this their organ presented them as mad with factious malevolence, passionately desiring the failure of the operation, agonized by any favourable intelligence, halling any adverse report, however frivolous, as a crumb of comfort. Since the positive announcement of the Prime Minister's success, they have been exhibited as seeking consolation day by day in wretched cavesdroppings from Ottawa about hitches in the access. tion day by day in wretched eavesdropping from Ottawa about hitches in the negotiations. which were the mere creatures of a malevo-lent fancy. On the question of the road itwhich were the mere creatures of a malevolent fancy. On the question of the road itself, two or three different positions have been taken up in the course of as many months, and each in turn has been maintained with the vituperative and slanderous violence which, when the time for falling back arrives, adds emphasis and disgrace to the retreat. The game of the Opposition has thus been ruined, and the leaders will go to Ottawa without a shredof moral authority left. Had the object of the organ been to bring disaster on the new leadership, it could not have laboured with more success. The finishing stroke is put to the work by the attacks upon Sir Charles Tnpper, stamped as they are in every line with the mark of personal malice added to party hatred. If public justice requires that Sir Charles Tapper be arraigned, arraigned let him be in the manner and in the language befitting anything so grave as a charge of peculation or personal corruption against a man in an office of the highest trust. But any one, even the most fanatical Grit, can see that it is not regard for public justice which inspires venomous invective. crit, can see that it is not regard for public justice which inspires venomous invective. Supposing the person accused to have done anything needing concealment, he could devise no more effectual veil for his offence than that which has been thrown over it by the Globe. Generous sympathy for a man run down by malice is a feeling of which the conductors of their journal beauthous of their journal beauthous and the conductors are considered to the conductors of the conductors are conductors of the conductors of the conductors are conductors. ductors of that journal have had no personal experience, and of the influence of which on the public they can form no idea; but Sir Charles Tupper, whatever may be his demerits, is now in the eyes of the mass of his fellow citizens an injured of the mass of his fellow citizens an injured of the mass of his fellow citizens an injured of the mass of his fellow citizens and the second of the mass of his fellow citizens and the second of the mass of his fellow citizens and the second of the mass of his fellow citizens and the second of the mass of his fellow citizens and the second of the mass of his fellow citizens and the second of the mass of his fellow citizens and the second of the eyes of the mass of his fellow citizens an injured man. On evidence which only the blindest of partizans can think complete, he has not only been pronounced undoubtedly guilty of public theft, but loaded with the foulest abuse; for these self-appointed censors feel themselves at liberty to combine the functions of a judge with the oratorical freedom of an Old Bailey advocate. If the same accusation is prought forward by the chief of accusation is brought forward by the chief of the Globe's party at Ottawa, it will hardly obtain a hearing, because there will be a universal unwillingness to sacrifice any one to versal unwillingness to sacrifice any one to the paltry vengeance of the Globe. The practical moral is that if the Opposition lead-ers wish to attract men of sense and character. Liberals above all, to their standard, and to have their cause decently presented to the public intelligence, they will find it necessary to reform their press. While the party sys-tem endures there must be party journals, on the conduct of which the popular estimate of the party will, in great measure depend; and leaders whose organ during the eight months the party will, in great measu leaders whose organ during t

systemation of their duty the police assisted the collectors.

The questions required to be answered by the collectors are proposed to the collectors of the collectors. The questions required to be answered by the collectors of the proposed to the policy of the policy were over a hundred years in an analysis of the family; the colours, and any of each for the head of the family; the colours, and any of each for the head of the family; the colours, and any of the colours of control of the colours of the colours, and any of the colours of the person had been employed during the consussion of the colours of the person had been employed during the consussion of the colours of the person and the places of birth of each person, and the places of birth of each person, and the places of birth of the person and the places of birth of the person, and the places of birth of the person of the person occurred to t he was spending the evening with some neighbours. As Hailes did not return on Tuesday morning the neighbours were called out to search. They traced him through the snow to Four Mile Lake and there lost track of him. Thinking that he had been drowned, they spent Tuesday afternoon in dragging the lake. On Wednesday night Smith was in Coboconk, and was shown the Toronto papers with an account of the man killed at Lindsay, and as Hailes answered the description, Smith as soon as possible came to Lindsay. He seemed very much affected at the loss of his friend. His theory is that Hailes' mind became affected by the business matters before referred to, and that he had decided to run away and leave the farm for Smith to look after. This is borne out by a conversation the deceased had with some section men on the Victoria railway, who gave him a ride towards Lindsay on a hand-car. Hailes appeared to be wandering in his mind, and remarked that he wished he had jumped into the Burnt river. He also expressed a desire to go to Toronto. The body was taken by Mr. Smith to Coboconk yesterday noon for interment. The deceased has a brother named Edward Hailes residing somewhere in the Niagara district.

VEGETINE.—The great success of the VEGETINE as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it, and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

· · ·

keel of a large Some Antigonish farmers have 00 tons of hay and 1,000 bushel Over \$65,000 were paid in wag by the coal and railway comp Glasgow, N.B. The return "exodus" from the Maritime Provinces has set

CANADIAN ITE

Saskatchewan Herald is

to a six-page paper.

The Episcopal clergy of the Amherst are in session at Pictor

Gasius S. Turner, M. P. P., is

Grit papers are mum. The Bluenose Amateur is anotition to amateur journalism. shed monthly in New Glasgow. Messrs. David Douglas and have been awarded the contrapply of 250,000 ties for the South-Western railway.

Sixty, million feet of lumber of the Upper St. John this season evidence of how the "lumber ruined by the National Policy! The collection of the Historic of the New Glasgow Philoms now numbers about 350 books as many of which are of decided

There is some talk of a placed on the route between I and St. John next season. S cation between Windsor and

The rails on the Eastern Exte are now laid to the crossing grave, and the works on the bridges are being speedily push expected that the road will be sengers on the 4th November. Mr. Guilford Fawcett, Otta last spring a quarter of a por variety of potato called the Be ron, and obtained the large yie from one. John Fawcett, of Sac obtained 40 lbs. from the same

Twenty-five men are to return in December from Leadville, Mr. Cameron writes home to his he would not stop out there to ten dollars a day. One of the ten dollars a day. One of the died of mountain fever; and t very hard, although a little imp sent, which causes their delay un A curious case of depravity Spencer's Island, N.S. A man i liam Mahoney kept an illegal there, where no licenses are issu been convicted and fined several lest time he was a granted by strucast time he was arrested he stru stable with an axe, and was sent two years. The other day his very guilty of selling liquor.

The Milton Champion says :-Mr. Tost against Dr. W. Freem town, for malpractice, which was in Hamilton, has been withdraw the relief of all the doctors in They felt that such a suit, if would place them in such a positione doctor could safely undertal carious case." carious case.

The young ladies of Advoca N.B., are equal to the occasion N.B., are equal to the occasion.
says the correspondent of the Chig
"a very amusing and novel sight
teen young ladies drive out with
call for an equal number of young
get into procession, take the driv
visit, drive the gentlemen to the
homes, and perform all the cour
usually fall to the lot of the othe
whole affair was grand spaces." hole affair was a grand success.

The contracts for the constr The contracts for the construct Assimiboine traffic bridge have The piers and all the substructur taken by Mr. Charles Whitehe contract requires him to have his pieted by the 1st Feb., 1881, superstructure has been let to the company, the same of the contract of t superstructure has been let to the Bridge and Iron Company, the se who are supplying the iron we Louise bridge. Their price was obelow that of the Toronto Bridge

1st March, 1881. - Winnipeg The Halifax Recorder reports marriage at the Brunswick Street. "The bride was Miss Annie L only daughter of the late J. Wesle (of the Customs Department). The Mr. E. D. Adams (of McFarlane The bride entered on the arm of Mr. Wm. H. Hennigar, by who given away. Rev. J. C. Hennig wallis (grandfather of the bride the ceremony, assisted by I Brecken. Miss Annie Starr and Bell were bridesmaid and grooms the ceremony the party drove to to fee the bride's mother, and afterwoon a short tour to St. John, N.B. The Belleville Intelligencer say

The Belleville Intelligencer say The Belleville Intelligencer say W. Newton, veterinary surgeon, best known of our younger citizen terday (Sunday) morning at nine his father's residence, midwa Thomasburg and Tweed. Dr. hit is well known, a devoted horse a member of the Belleville Hunspending much of his leisure time cise on horseback. This season fered some very severe falls from and during the summer was conbed for several weeks as a rest socidents. About a month ago h bed for several weeks as a rest accidents. About a month ago him are on the track at Park, when she stumbled again and threw Dr. Newton over her fore he could rise the animal st the forehead with her hoof, infii ful wound. However, no imme of a serious nature followed from and Dr. Newton made light of Friday, the 15th ult., he was violent pains in the head, and of the brain immediately set in, is short time by brain fever, from we yesterday morning. Dr. New graduate of the Ontario Veterin and came to Belleville about for for the purpose of practizing her. for the purpose of practising he he was a young man of very est acter, respected as well as below friends.

On the 14th inst. formal taken of the Seattle railroad for ists. The property of the corp aists of twenty-one miles of na road, seventy-five cars, four locor a large quantity of real estate about six hundred city lots in Salso a franchise for the cost must also a franchise for the constru cross the Cascade mountains, qualmie pass, to Walla Walla, 200 miles. Twenty thousand is monthly now freighted over the purchasers propose to increase the capacity to 30,000 tons per more ately. An immediate extension to Cedar mountain bituminous co the adjacent iron mine is preserved construction of the road speedy construction of the road qualmie pass, making Seattle to point for the product of coal and of the Cedar and Snoqualmie basinelds of Kittitas and Yakima fleet of coal colliers will be put or between Seattle and San Francia lumbia river for the transportation Steamships and roads of the O., Commany will become the commany will be contained to the commany will be contained to the command the contained the command the c ompany will hereafter be su eattle. The sale of the road fresh impetus to every branch of Seattle, reviving confidence in greatness of that city, and with lively boom in real estate.—Vi

A most useful and simple inverse claimed, been discovered by mechanic of good standing, the successful will be an invaluable road companies, and of still greathe saving of life and limbs of brak invention consists in the discover whereby cars are coupled by the link without the assistance of a link without the assistance of a link in which without the assistance of a link without the link All that is required is to shunt