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The Guelph Herald

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

THE MORALITY CRY.

Mr. McKenzie's organs are re-assuming the hypocritical *role*, with an evident desire to again mislead the electors, as they did by their false professions of purity prior to the last general election. The first shot has been fired at Mr. Boultbee, the ex-local member for North York, whose moral character is strongly denounced, and an attempt made to hold the Conservative party responsible for it. Such an attempt is certainly a most nonsensical one. It is true that Mr. Boultbee has been charged with an offence which, if the charge is true, should entirely ostracise him from society, and also from the leadership or confidence of any political party. In his case, however, he is merely a private member of the party; he does not occupy the position of a member of either House, and he not been put forward by the Conservative party in any prominent capacity. This being the case, the party is in no sense sullied by him, so long as he simply remains a private member of it, although any attempt he may make to put himself forward in a prominent position will be at once resented by the party, which is determined to have for its leaders men who are above suspicion. But the criticism of Mr. Boultbee and the attempt to fasten his iniquities on the Conservative party come with a bad grace from Grit journals, which should certainly see to setting their own house in order before interfering with their neighbors. It is not intended to offer any palliation here, for the offence of which Mr. Boultbee is said to be guilty, nor will a *tu quoque* argument be adopted with a view of reducing members of the opposite party to the same level, but it is intended to expose the hypocrisy of those who have set themselve up as moral censors, and who attempt to show that while the Conservative party is made up of men of lewd character, the followers of Messrs. Mackenzie & Mowat are as immaculate as the virgin snow. It is not necessary to look far to find instances of the rascality and scroundrelism perpetrated by members of the "party of purity." Beginning at Mr. Mackenzie's right hand, he is found sitting cheek-by-jowl with the President of the Council, Mr. Cauchon, who was at one time contractor to the old Canadian Government for the care of the lunatics in the Province of Quebec, at Beaufort Asylum. The institution was a private one, the Government paying Mr. Cauchon so much per head for the support of each unfortunate in it. In order to make more money out of the contract Mr. Cauchon deprived the helpless creatures of a portion of their food, giving them barely enough to keep them alive. The horrible outrage was discovered, and he was compelled to fly from the Quebec Legislature, in order to avoid expulsion. The Montreal *Herald*, the leading Grit organ of that city, in commenting on the affair, on the 18th of December, 1872, said:—

"Scandalous as this affair is in its barest outline, it is made infinitely worse by its attendant circumstances. It is worse because this villainous bargain was made with a man holding no less a position than the Presidentship of the Senate; worse because the material out of which the job was effected were those who suffer from the saddest infirmity to which human nature is liable, because what was bought and sold was the power of squeezing the highest possible profit out of economies exercised at the cost of the most helpless of God's creatures. It is quite safe to say that if this were a matter of life and death in a criminal court, the evidence of M. Cauchon—not to go a step too far, we will not include the Ministry in the scope of this sentence—*would be sufficient to hang him.*"

The *Globe*, too, took up the hue and cry and declared Mr. Cauchon's crime as rank and smelling to heaven, and yet to-day this scoundrel-villain, who profited by the starvation of "the most helpless of God's creatures," is the President of the Council created by Mr. Alexander Mackenzie. Creatures as morally corrupt as Mr. Cauchon have been appointed to the [illegible]

reply to your attack. I may state in the first place, in justice to myself, that so far from my having advocated justice to our farmers for party purposes, I used my utmost efforts to enlist those who were politically oppposed to me in the House of Commons in the cause and fully expected, when I first asked for a committee to enquire into our agricultural interests that I would have received the cordial assistance of at least every representative of an agricultural constituency, of whatever political creed, to try and obtain a firm, complete and impartial investigation into what legislation would most conduce to the prosperity of an interest which, I think it will be generally conceded, is the main stay of the wealth and success of Canada as a country, viz:—Our agricultural interests; and it was with deep and heartfelt chagrin that I found myself met with the most unfair, ungenerous and unworthy opposition from the Government and the whole of its supporters, with one or two worthy exceptions. The farmers of Canada do not forget that when their interests were sought to be advanced, I was met by the course insults and snubbing of the Premier, his unparliamentary manipulation of the committee to obtain a majority on it of Government supporters opposed to the object in view, the trickery used to prevent a report of the evidence obtained, and when foiled in that, the action of the Government majority on the printing committee, in preventing the printing of the most important of all the evidence, *viz*:—that from presidents of agricultural societies, reeves, and others occupying representative positions amongst the farmers of the countrys for the reason that about three-fourth, of that evidence was opposed to the present unjust tariff relations existing between Canada and the United States. Every variety of intellectual effort was employed to oppose the farmers question, from the logical eccentricities, to use a *Globe* expression, of the latest acquisition to the Cabinet, the so called Philosepher of Bothwell; the gawdy eloquence of the ambtious and would be Cabinet Minister from South Waterloo, down through the most varied talent, even to the ironical sneeze of the member for South Wellington, and the supercilious self satisfied effort of the party whip. Why all this endeavor? Was it to aid in gaining information in reference to our important agricultural interests? No! But to try and swamp the legitimate objects of the committee, to crush out every attempt at gaining redress for the wrongs under which our farming community are laboring. I need not refer to the ridicule and abuse of the Government press on this question, from the organ of the Great Mogul, the *Globe*, to the hermaphordite pretectionist organ of the Government, the Hamilton *Times* and every small sheet in the country, not excepting your own continuous and persistent, if not choice efforts. Yet, most wonderous to say, the topic raised by the Agricultural committee stands out more prominently than ever as one of the great living questions of the day in Canada, and will have to be settled by the people at the polls where no tyranical Government can through a slavish majority prevent an impartial expression. All the prodigious efforts of the Government and its supporters, both in the House of Commons and outside, have failed to convince the farmers of Canada, 1st. That a fair reciprocal interchange of farm products between Canada and the United States can ever be negotiated so long as our cute American Cousins over the border are allowed to have the handle of the jug always on their own side. The country well knows that we have too long tried and too long paid dearly for trying to get reciprocity by such a foolish policy. 2nd. To convince them that it is not unfair and unjust in any way you can look at it that wheat, oats Indian corn and other grain are admitted from the United States, free of duty, to compete with our grain in the Canadian market, while the Yankees persist in charging 20 cents per bushel for wheat, 15 cents for barley, oats and peas, and 20 per cent for flour and meal of all kinds which the Canadians desire to send to the States. And to allow the Yankee farmer to bring in his live stock at 10 per cent, which with difference of currency is in reality *duty free*, to compete with the Canadian farmers beef, mutton and pork in his own markets, while he has to pay 20 per cent for every animal he sends to the United States. 3rd. That no fancy theory of political economy can show that we are not doing a most unprofit-

which I fear I have trespassed too much.

I remain,
Yours respectfully,
GEO. T. ORTON.

Fergus, Oct. 26, 1876.

LOCAL NEWS.

DEATH IN ELORA.—Mr. Moses Douglas, who has resided in Elora for some years past, died in that village on Saturday, at a ripe old age.

ST. GEORGE'S.—On Thursday, being Thanksgiving Day, a special service will be held in St. George's in the morning. On Sunday next the Holy Communion will be celebrated at 8.30 a.m., and the order of baptism during the morning service.

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.—Mr. H. D. Morehouse has been appointed agent of this popular Canadian Company for Guelph and its vicinity, Mr. John A. Wood having resigned. The company has already established a considerable business in Guelph, which will no doubt be much increased by Mr. Morehouse's exertions.

GALT INSOLVENTS.—The estate of Mr. Thomas Colwell, an hotel-keeper at Galt, has fallen into the hands of the Sheriff, in consequence of a judgment being issued against him. The same judgment caused the assignment of Mr. A. H. Peatman, another hotel-keeper in the same town. The liabilities in either case have not yet been ascertained.

PROPERTY SOLD.—On Friday at two o'clock, Mr. R. R. Dalgleish, sold by public auction part of lot No. 8, situated on Woolwich Street; on it being a frame cottage, containing five rooms. The cottage and lot belonged to Mr. H. Charman, and Mr. George Young bought them for the handsome sum of $1,000.

THANKSGIVING IN FERGUS.—On Thursday next, Thanksgiving Day, a united service will be held in Melville Church, Fergus, at eleven o'clock a. m., when a sermon will be preached by the Rev. G. Smellie, and a collection taken to meet any destitution there may be in the village; or, if there be none, for such benevolent object as a union committee may direct.

MR. W. A. BOOKLESS.—On Saturday, intelligence was received in town to the effect that Mr. W. A. Bookless, of Owen Sound, who has been seriously ill for some time past, had undergone a change for the worse; but on Monday Mr. H. M. Anderson, in reply to telegraphic enquiries, received a dispatch stating that the symptoms were better during yesterday and to-day.

COUNTY POOR HOUSE.—A meeting of the committee on the County Poor House was held at the North American Hotel, Fergus, on Tuesday afternoon. Present, Mr. John Mair, in the chair, and Messrs. Matthew Anderson, Hugh Roberts and Robert Dalby. Mr. Flad, of Salem, was present in connection with his claim for summer fallowing the farm, which, after some discussion, was amicably arranged. No other business of public importance was transacted.

ST. GEORGE'S RECTORY.—The tenders for the erection of the proposed rectory for St. George's church having been opened by the Building Committee, a meeting of the Vestry was held this morning, when there were present the Rev. Canon Dixon and Messrs. John Horsman, George Elliott, F. Biscoe, J. M. Bond, Jas. Davey, T. Sayers and G. Murton, Senr. Owing to a mistake in calling the meeting, it was adjourned in order to allow of sufficient notice being given.

LEFT FERGUS.—Mr. William Robertson, formerly proprietor of the Fergus mills, has left that village for Wellington Square, where he intends running a mill for a short time. He came to Fergus in 1855, and carried on on extensive business for some time, accumulating a fortune of about $125,000, which, however, he has since lost and passed through insolvency. His principal loss was in an iron mining speculation in North Carolina, his loss there being about $75,090.

GUELPH MANUFACTURES ABROAD.—One of the chief features in the Blanshard plowing matches, on the 20th inst., was a gang-plow competition. No prizes were awarded, but the judges gave recommends. The St. Mary's *Journal* has the following awards of the judges:—"Cossitt plow, Guelph, J. G. Wright, Guelph, plowman; best work; first recommendation. R. Harstone & Son, agents. Another Cossitt plow, by Messrs. Harstone & Son, W. Malcolm, plowman; favorable mention." Two gang plows of other makers came in second and third.

FERGUS RIFLE COMPANY.—The Fergus Rifle Company, having about completed their annual drill, under command of Captain Beattie and Lieut. Graham, were inspected in the Fergus Drill Shed on Friday by Lieut.-Col. Moffatt, Brigade Major of the 1st and 2nd military districts. The men were put through a number of movements in squad and company drill, which they executed very

ELORA VOTERS' LIST.—The Judge of the County Court will hold a court at Elora on November 6th, at one p. m., to hear and determine complaints against the voters list for 1876.

WELLINGTON FIELD BATTERY.—Owing to the very unfavorable weather on Saturday last, the left wing of the Wellington Field Battery was unable to go on with its carbine practice. An early date will be selected for its completion.

A FINE HORSE.—On Saturday Mr. F. Gauhan purchased from Mr. R. Parker, for a gentleman in Toronto, a fine black mare, 15½ hands high, four years old, for $175. The animal has good action and promises to making a topping roadster.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—As Mr. John McGregor, of Nelson, father of Dr. McGregor, of Guelph, was going into a loft over his stable recently, the ladder slipped and fell, Mr. McGregor being thrown near one of his horses, which kicked him severely in the face.

AN OMISSION.—Mr. George Hood requests the HERALD to state that, in his letters on the Centennial, he omitted to mention Mr. Hodge, of York Mills, and Mr. Kitchen, of Grimsby, as exhibitors in the Durham class. Their cattle were a great feature in the exhibits.

FEDERAL BANK.—It will be noticed that the Guelph branch of this bank has a new advertisement in to-day's issue, in which its Manager announces that six per cent interest will be paid on all deposits subject to three months notice. This advance in the rate of interest will undoubtedly add largely to its deposits.

CIRCULAR SAW ACCIDENT.—On Monday forenoon, as Mr. F. B. Rowe was engaged in working a circular saw in Messrs. Burr & Skinner's furniture factory, the board he was ripping flew back and forced his hand on the saw. The forefinger and thumb were deeply cut, but fortunately the fingers were not entirely cut off. He will be able to work again in a few days.

NEARLY CHOKED.—As Mr. Thomas Daly, a well known land agent in this county, was dining at the Victoria Hotel on Tuesday, a piece of meat stuck in his throat, and he was nearly choked. Dr. Brock was at once called in and succeeded in removing it by an operation after which Mr. Daly was removed to the General Hospital. He is much better this morning and will be able to be out again in a few days.

ACCIDENT IN ERAMOSA.—On Monday last, while Mr. Robert Scott, merchant, of Oustic, was removing a loaded revolver from a shelf in his store, it accidentally went off in his hand, the ball lodging in the upper part of the bone of his little finger. He drove at once to Fergus and had the ball extracted, after considerable difficulty, by Drs. Orton, Griffith and Johnson. It is considered doubtful by those gentlemen whether the finger can be saved or not and amputation may yet have to be performed.

THE GALT INSOLVENCY CASE.—The *Globe* of this morning says:—"Mr. Thos. Colwell, whose failure as an hotelkeeper at Galt we announced yesterday morning, informs us that about a year ago he sold to Mr. A. H. Peatman the furniture used by him in the Queen's Hotel of that town. On these effects Mr. Colwell took a chattel mortgage and promissory notes payable to his order as collateral security. Some of these notes were disposed of with his endorsation. And thus it is claimed that the judgment debt is Mr. Peatman's, and that his estate has been seized subject to the chattel mortgage of Mr. Colwell."

THE FERGUS CURLING CLUB.—The annual meeting of the Fergus curling club for the election of officers for the ensuing season was held in Mr. Grieve's Ontario House on October 17th., when the following office bearers were elected:—Patron, John Watt; Patroness, Mrs. James Perry; President, W. Hamilton; Vice do., H. Michie; Representative members, D. Forbes, M. Anderson; Sec.-Treasurer, J. C. Donaldson; Chaplain, Alex. Harvey; Committee of management, P. King, W. Hamilton, C. Young, A. Anderson. Skips M. Anderson, H. Michie, James Wilson Alex. Anderson.

RIGHT OF WAY.—It is well for drivers and teamsters to know, if they do not know it already, that persons on foot have the right of way over street crossings, and that by law they are compelled to give it. They are liable if they do not. Very often drivers tear along over crossings, without holding in their horses, nearly running over passing pedestrians. After a few are arrested they may, perhaps, learn to do better. That the misapprehension seems to exist in the minds of teamsters who visit the town that the street crossings were intended as halting places for their wagon and other vehicles is evident. The practice generally is to stop the vehicle on the crossing, thus compelling pedestrians to wait until it suits the convenience of the drives to move on, to retrace their steps to the opposite sidewalk, or to pass around the vehicle, no matter what the condition of the road may be.

ALLEGED ROBBERY IN AMARANTH.—On Sunday, October 22nd, Mr. Eli Driver, of Amaranth, applied to Mr.

The Temperance Question.

To the Rev. W. S. Ball.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR.—I make bold to address myself to you on a subject to which, you will pardon my saying, it does not appear to me that you have given that consideration which your position as a minister of the Gospel, and a pastor of souls demands. I refer to the sanction which you have given the present total abstinence agitation, and more particularly to your giving the use of Knox church one evening last week to one whose avowed object is the bringing about of the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law, and thereby tacitly proclaiming that the present agitation is sanctioned by the religion of Christ.

In anything I may have to say on this subject, I trust you will not fall into the error of supposing that I am actuated by any feeling of hostility against you personally, or indeed, that I am desirous of imputing any improper motives to either yourself individually, or to prohibitioners as a class. For reasons of my own I prefer to address you over a *nom de plume*, but I may say that I am a warm personal friend of yours and I believe that you, Sir, entertain similar feelings towards me. Indeed, were it not that I do entertain these feelings of friendship for you, I doubt if I would address you on this subject.

I do not suppose that you will dispute the proposition, that, by giving the use of your church for the purpose spoken of, you proclaim your belief that the Christian religion sanctions the agitation for a Prohibitory Liquor Law. Indeed I have frequently heard you, both in the pulpit, in the lecture room and in private conversation, advocate prohibition, or at least abstinence, on religious grounds. I confess that I never heard you—or for that matter, anyone else — advance arguments on such grounds which commended themselves to my reason, but until now I have never seen my way clear to addressing you on the subject. Nor would I do so now were it not for the hope that a friendly public discussion—to which I invite you in the best possible spirit—may lead many who have hitherto been content to accept the statements of the advocates of prohibitory liquor laws as being almost as certainly true as the word of God itself, to consider whether the hobby which they have allowed to almost over-shadow the light of Christianity is not only not sanctioned by either the Old or New Testaments, but is directly opposed to the spirit and letter of both.

It is not my intention to occupy more than the column which the Editor of the HERALD has kindly placed at my disposal on this occasion. Nor is it necessary that I should, if you will, as I hope, make a reply, as I can then enter more fully into the question at issue.

I will therefore content myself with stating my grounds for believing that a Prohibitory Liquor Law is not sanctioned by, but rather opposed to the teaching of scripture. I believe it is opposed to the word and spirit of the Old Testament, because I find many passages which, not by implication, but directly, sanction the use of wine and strong drink, and not only so, but I find other passages which number the depriving a people of their wine, as among the most frightful punishments pronounced against a disobedient people. I am aware that teetotallers attempt to evade the force of this argument by saying that the wine and strong drink here referred to are not wine and strong drink as we, in the present day, understand the terms; that in fact our modern translations are faulty and the beverages referred to are really some innocuous syrup or orgeat. But you, sir, as a scholar, cannot, and, as an honest man, will not, take such an absurd ground as this.

Again it is said that the Old Testament legislation has been repealed and its moral teaching superseded by the New. Such an argument is neither candid nor creditable to those who advance it, and I am satisfied would not be resorted to by you Still, in order that there may be no ground for suspecting me of evading the issue I have challenged, I am prepared to even admit for the sake of argument that though the Old Testament sanctions the temperate use of intoxicating stimulants, yet, if the New Testament forbids such use, we ought as christian people to abstain from drinking them even in moderation. But, does it do so? I think not. On the contrary

[illegible]LING UP THE GAPS.

Th[illegible] Town's Progress Citywards.

When, about twelve months ago, the HERALD published a record of the building operations carried on in Guelph in 1875, the cost of which amounted to about $250,000, it was felt by many that this year would not witness nearly so large an addition. Subsequent events have, however, proved the opinions then advanced to be erroneous, and a careful survey of the works carried on this year leads to the conclusion that the cost of buildings erected and in course of erection this year will not fall far short of $300,000! The Central School, commenced in 1874, will be completed in a few weeks; the Government building is being rapidly proceeded with; an excellent start has been made on the large and beautiful church for the use of the Roman Catholic congregation; numerous costly private residences, as well as a number of less expensive ones, have been erected, and a large sum has been expended in enlarging and beautifying many of those erected in previous years. The building operations for 1876 cannot [illegible] prove a source of congratulation on [illegible] part of all who have Guelph's prosperity at heart, as in them is presented [illegible] most conclusive and undeniable testimony that the town's growth has been a solid one, and that it will very shortly be one of the cities of Ontario. Of the various new buildings in town,

THE CENTRAL SCHOOL

is probably the one most striking to the eye, and a description of it cannot therefore fail to prove of interest. As before remarked, its erection has extended over three years, but its completion having remained until 1876, it properly comes under the head of new buildings for this year. Reference to the fyles of the HERALD shows that the question of erecting a central school in Guelph was first taken up at the Board of Education in 1857, when the Venerable Archdeacon Palmer was Chairman of the Board. During the winter of that year, on motion of Mr. William Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Clarke, Dr. Howitt and Messrs. Smith and McCrae were appointed as a special committee to enquire into the state of school accommodation in the town. After devoting considerable time to a full consideration of the question, the committee reported in April, 1857, in favor of the adoption of a scheme for a central school, at the same time suggesting further enquiries before taking definite action. The committee made further enquiries, and again reported, when the question was discussed by the Board at great length, but as the majority of the members considered it premature to erect an expensive central school, until ward schools had been built, which will always be necessary for the younger pupils, the matter was allowed to remain in abeyance for a number of years, a stone school being put up for each ward. No doubt earlier action would have been taken had it not been for the difficulty in selecting a suitable site, but as no desirable spot could be agreed on, it was not until 1870 that the matter again came prominently before the Board. On April 25th, in that year, the ball was again set rolling by Mr. Wm. Stevenson moving, seconded by the late Mr. Pirie, the then proprietor of this journal, a resolution to the effect that the Board should at once consider the desirability of purchasing a site. A second resolution, authorizing the School Property Committee to make enquiries as to a site, was moved by Mr. Stevenson, seconded by the Rev. W. S. Ball. The Board having gone into Committee of the Whole on the resolutions, the Rev. W. S. Ball and Messrs Stevenson, McNeil, Mitchell, Pirie and Harvey were appointed as a special committee to consider the whole question. This committee reported to the Board on August 22nd, 1870, in favor of the erection of a Central School and recommending the purchase from the Rev. Father Archambault of four lots on Dublin Street, between Cambridge and Cork Streets. The report was adopted by the Board and negotiations commenced for the purchase of the lots, but some difficulty arose with reference to the authority of the agent to sell and a compromise was effected by the Board taking the two lots at the corner of Cambridge and Dublin Sts, the ratepayers passing a by-law closing a portion of Cambridge Street, adjacent to the purchased lots, and conveying it to the Board to complete the amount of ground required for a site. On April 19th 1871, on motion of Mr. W. Stevenson, seconded by Mr. Charles Sharpe, Messrs. Raymond, Kennedy, Newton, Harvey, Knowles, Peterson and Stevenson were appointed as a special committee to obtain information as to the most desirable building to be erected. The committee duly reported and on June 6th of the same year the Board authorized the committee to obtain plans and specifications for a building, to be erected of Guelph stone, at a cost not exceeding $20,000. Premiums were offered for the best plans, Mr. W. R. Strickland, of Toronto, now of the

pupils for public examinations &c., and the ante-rooms in connection with the same. The dimensions of each class room is 25x35 ft., arranged for 30 double desks, to accommodate 60 pupils, or a total of 960 for the whole building. In addition to the class rooms, on the first floor, there is the library 35x12 feet, opening off the corridor and lighted by a twin window overlooking the town. On the opposite side of the corridor are situated the apparatus room and masters private room, connecting with the class room. The entrances to the building are six in number, two to the basement and four to the ground floor; two of the latter for the pupils and two for masters and visitors, but which can, however, be used by the pupils in case of necessity. These entrances communicate through inner fly doors with the corridor, the latter being 10 feet in width, extending the whole length of the building, and lighted by large windows at either end. From the ground floor corridor and communicating with the upper flats are two stairways, one flight at either end, five feet in width, with easy grade steps, and midway landing to the same, guarded by strong oak rails and ballusters and newel posts. These stairs continue to the short corridors leading to the ante-rooms and assembly hall, and are well lighted throughout. The class rooms open directly off the corridors, having wide doors to the same, opening outwards, with ventilating head lights over. Each class room will have a teacher's platform, with black board along the wall, enclosed in a moulded frame, with chalk trough. Outside each class room and extending along the walls of the corridor will be cloak and cap racks, with metal hooks, numbered in regular order. The assembly hall is 80 x 60 feet and 24 feet from floor to ceiling, the iron columns which support the roof extending up through it and from the caps of which spring the framed principals supporting the roof and belfry. The frame work of the roof consists of curved ribs and open timber trussed work in pine, neatly painted. The belfry stands 45 feet above the roof, terminating in a handsome wrought iron finial 12 feet in height, with weather vane, and scroll work with gilded points, &c. The belfry is octagonal in shape, with lowered ventilators, and is covered with galvanized iron on the sides, the roof being slated. The building is well lighted, each class room having 4 windows, each 9ft. by 3ft., the top sash being hung upon weights and with suitable fasteners. The Mansard storey is well lighted with gabiet and dormer windows. The basement is also well lighted, particularly on the town side of the building. The approaches to the several entrances, except in the basement, are by cut stone steps with flanking parapets also in cut stone. The boys and girls' entrances are covered by projecting porches, with doors opening outwards. The main entrances have open stone porches projecting 3 feet from the building and carried up the whole height, terminating in a stone gable. Over the side entrances will be gabled projections, carried up and terminating in the same manner as the front projections. The building is heated and ventilated upon the most modern and approved system, the heating being by steam on the low pressure plan, by direct and indirect radiation combined. It is expected that the indirect radiation will be sufficient, except in extremely cold weather, when the direct radiation will be used as an auxiliary. It may be here briefly explained that the heat is produced by steam, generated in two large boilers situated in the basement, and conveyed through wrought iron pipes to the radiating coils and radiators, situated in the most convenient places throughout the building for the proper distribution of the heat. The differences between the direct and indirect systems being in the case of the former, by heat direct from the radiators, situated in the class rooms and corridors, the steam being conveyed to the same, by iron pipes from the boilers, but in the case of the indirect, the heat comes from the fresh air brought in from the outside of the building, passed over steam coils in the basement, until heated to the required temperature, and then conveyed in large air pipes or ducts to the several class rooms. In short, the direct radiation system simply heats the air in the room, but by indirect radiation the room is heated by a constant inflow of warm fresh air, the vitiated and cold air being forced out. The ventilation is effected by ventilating shafts with steam coils placed near the top, to assist the upward draught. Each room has two ventilating registers, one near the floor line and one near the ceiling line, so as to regulate the current of air passing through. The fresh air is supplied through a large main air-duct, with branches to the various steam coils. The heating apparatus is arranged so as to be noiseless in its action, and each radiator in the class rooms is provided with a shut off valve, with keys, with which each teacher will be provided, so as to increase or lessen the amount of heat required for the respective rooms. The interior finish of the building is of a plain but appropriate description. All the doors are made to open outwards, and all the walls wainscoted three feet in height all around. The floors through[illegible]

THE MASONIC BUILDING.

A meeting of Speed and Guelph Lodges, A, F. & A. M., held on April 14th, decided to erect a Masonic Hall on Upper Wyndham street. Stock to the amount of $16,000 was required, and half of it was then subscribed. On Monday evening April 26. it was announced that a block of land 60 feet square had been purchased from Mr. James Massie, and a Board of Directors as follows were elected:—Messrs. A. B. Petrie, President; John Inglis, Thos. Y. Greet, David Kennedy, Hugh Walker, Samuel R. Moffat, and Chas. Pettiford. Mr. Jos. Mimmack was appointed Secretary and Mr. W. H. Jacomb, Treasurer. Mr. D. A. Mackintosh, of Mount Forest, was awarded the contract for excavating the cellar, and the 1100 yards of earth were removed by June 1st. Application for incorporation was made in the Ontario *Gazette* of April 29th, by the gentlemen who were chosen provisional directors, under the name of Guelph Masonic Hall Company (limited), with a capital of $16,000 divided into 800 shares of $20 each. At a meeting of the Directors held on Monday, May 16th, the contracts were awarded as follows:—Masonry, Taylor & Emslie, $4,600; carpentering, Geo. Stevens & Son's, $2,975; plastering, Wm. Day, $1,600; smith and founders' work, Inglis & Hunter, $358; painting and glazing, Jacomb & Taylor, $465; tinsmithing, Geo. Howard, $897. The total cost of the building to be about $12,000, including plate glass and other extras. The work was then rapidly proceeded with, and on the 1st of July M. W. G. M. Bro. J. K. Kerr, of the G. L. of A. F. & A. M., of Canada laid the corner stone amidst great *eclat.* The style of the building is Venetian, three storyes in height, with a Mansard roof, the centre of which is surmounted by a handsome tower, encircled by an elegant crested railing. Appropriate emblems of the Order are cut in the centre at the top of the third story, and likewise the Masonic year when the building was erected (5876). The ground floor is divided into three stores, one having a single front, and the other two being double ones. At the south side is the main entrance to the upper part of the building, ten feet in width with two sets of double doors, one on the outside and one in the vestibule. The first floor is reached by a staircase seven feet in width. On this floor are a large public room 57x29, five offices, ante-rooms, &c. A five feet wide stair, allows the second floor to be reached. This floor will be occupied by the fraternity itself, and is lighted from the dome at the top. The Masonic Hall is 57x29 feet, and the Royal Arch Chapter room is 20x30 feet. On the same floor are two ante-rooms for the Blue Lodge, two for the Royal Arch Chapter, an elegant smoking room, 15x18 feet, lavatories, &c. The ceilings are covered, and are all 15 feet in height. The ventilation, &c., is excellent, and every provision seems to have been made for the comfort of all concerned. When fully finished the Masonic Hall block will be one of the finest in town, and the architect, Mr. Victor Stewart deserves great credit for devising so beautiful, substantial, and comfortable a building.

UPPER WYNDHAM STREET STORES.

One of the finest stone blocks being erected this year extends from Mr. W. J. Little's confectionery establishment to the Government building. They are all three stories high and run some eighty-five feet back. The first one next Mr Little's is that belonging to Mr. James Mays, which has a frontage of 26 feet. It is three stories high and has a very commodious basement. The style of architecture is similar to that in the block next to it, and presents a very fine appearance. The architect was Mr. John Hall, and the contractors were:—Masonry, brick-work, &c., George Pike; carpenter work, John Boult; plastering, Wm. Day; tinsmithing, slating, &c., W. Sunley; painting, F. Sturdy; iron work, Inglis & Hunter. The total cost when finished will be about $6,000.

Mr. A. B. Petrie's new store has a frontage of 16 feet, the depth being the same as the others, 85 feet. In addition to the three stories it has a basement, and a mansard roof, in the slope of which are handsome dormer windows. Over all is a square tower, finished with a flag-staff, and encircled with a richly-wrought iron railing. The latter is 2½ feet high, painted an ultra-marine blue and tipped with gold. The mason work was let to Matthew Bell & Sons; the carpentering to Francis Small; the tinsmithing to Wetherdon & Rudd; painting and glazing to Jacomb & Taylor; iron work to Inglis & Hunter and the plastering to Day & Martin. Mr. Victor Stewart was the architect.

Mr. Wm. [illegible] had erected this summer [illegible] next to the one described [illegible] above, and similar in design [illegible] feet across [illegible] depth is 85 feet [illegible] basement, three stories and a man[illegible] to a level with [illegible] handsome and elaborate railing of iron surmounting the whole, and it is painted to imitate that of Mr. Petrie's. [illegible] contractors were:—Mason[illegible]; carpentering, [illegible] & A[illegible] tinsmithing, Wetherdon [illegible]

one level, and above them is a neatly-finished course of stone ornaments. The main entrance on St. George's Square will be surrounded by solid stone panels, and three small steps will allow ingress to the building. The cornices and other ornamental work in connection with the roof will be of galvanized iron, while the Mansard will be covered with shingles set in mortar. Two doors situated on Wyndham street will provide entrance to the Post Office, while on Douglas street there will be an entrance to the top floors and the basement. In the rear a lane ten feet wide will run between Wyndham and Douglas streets, and a retaining wall, capped by an iron fence, will be built along the north side about ten feet from the main wall, forming an inclined road from the basement doors to Douglas street. On the basement floor a large room, 36x24 feet, is alloted for the Gas Inspector's Office, besides which there is an examining warehouse, 20x20 feet, furnace room, 14x22 feet, &c. In the centre of the furnace room is a well, which has already been dug 14 feet deep when the rock was reached. It is expected 40 feet will have to be drilled through rock before water is found, and this will be one of the unavoidable extras to be allowed for. On the ground floor is situated the post-office, which is 44x36 feet in the clear; the weights and measures office, 23x15 feet; and two large-sized vaults. On the second, facing Wyndham street, is the office of the Inland Revenue and Customs Departments, with two private offices. The attic contains storerooms and a suite of living rooms for the keeper of the buildings. The total appropriation made was $25,000, and the contract of Messrs. Dobbie & Grierson, who took the whole responsibility of the work, is in the neighborhood of $19,000. Mr. Thomas S. Scott, Architect-in-Chief at Ottawa, designed the buildings, and the courteous and energetic Clerk of the Works is Mr. Andrew Dalgliesh.

Watt's American Hotel was enlarged by the proprietor, Mr. Thomas Ellis, so as to give an additional kitchen, dining-room, laundry and bedrooms. The addition is two stories in height and 54 feet long by 26 feet wide, and greatly increases the accommodation of the American Hotel. The architect was Mr. John Hall and the contractors were:—Geo. Pike, excavation and brick work; Frank Swan, carpentering; Day & Martin, plastering; Humphreys & Reynolds, painting and glazing; tinsmithing, W. H. Mills. The total cost was $2,200.

Mr. Thos. Heffernan's store, at present occupied by Mr. Robert Crawford as a Goldsmith's Hall, was remodelled from the form it had when known as the post-office, at a cost of $900. The store adjoining it on the north side, was also remodeled at about the same expense. New fronts have been put in, and consist of four plate glass windows, with a handsome door in the centre of each pair. On each side of the fronts are pilasters, spaunelled and finished with rope mouldings. A rich and massive cornice is above each, and in Mr. Crawford's dial plates have been added. The floors were levelled to the level of the street, and as a whole the alterations add much both to the appearance of the street and the stores.

NORFOLK ST. METHODIST CHURCH.

With characteristic energy the trustees of this church have inaugurated the most extensive and palpable improvements, and when they are finished the old church which has seen so much good service will present both inside and out a modern appearance. The architect who designed these improvements was Mr. John Hall, jr., and the highest credit is deservedly due him. The alterations embrace a wide area, extending from the basement to the topmost point on the tower. The tower has been built 24 feet higher, of cut stone laid in cement, and the windows in it are finished with Gothic tracings. On the corners are beautiful finials, which stand three feet further above the top of the tower, and the cornice is also in accordance with correct taste. The whole is covered with galvanized iron, and the battlement adds much to the appearance of the church. The old windows and frames in the main building were removed, and handsome new lead sashes put in, and these have been filled in with beautiful colored glass. The external portion of the arch of the windows is completed in a neat label mould, which has a very neat cut boss-beneath. On the side facing Cork-st. a new entrance has been made, and an opening made through the fence has been provided with a handsome iron gate. The steps which lead to the entrance have been enclosed in a substantial and pretty porch. A rear addition has also been erected, 18x46, and built of stone in accordance with the general style of the architecture of the church. The basement contains an infant class room, and a store-room; the next flat having a large class room and vestry, and the next one is devoted to an organ loft and cloak room. The rear end of the old church had to be removed, in order to accomplish this improvement, and when it is finished the choir and organ will be situated behind the pulpit. This organ loft deserves more than a passing notice, as

The front will be built of cut stone, with handsome corbels and label moulds. It will be two stories, with an attic and a basement. In the front a segment head window in the attic story relieves the sameness which the front would otherwise present. The basement contains a soft water cistern with drainage pipes, furnace room and cellar. The ground floor has a vestibule, hall, kitchen, sitting room and two dining-rooms. On the first floor is a large female ward, 20x32 feet, hall, passage, two private rooms, and a Sisters' Community room. The attic floor has a ward for old women, 50x32, bath-room, &c. The old part of the building is to be renovated, and the conveniences of the new added. When finished the front of the building will be about 100 feet long, with a depth of 36 feet, and will present a massive and substantial appearance. In the rear of the two portions an enclosed verandah, 54 feet long, is to connect them. Mr. John Hall, Jr., was the architect. The contractors were:—Mason work, James Quin; carpenter and joiner's work, Bernard McTague; plastering, John Lambert; tinwork, Geo. Bruce, Jr., and painting, Jas. Garland. The total cost is estimated at $4.500.

Cost of the Centennial.

The New York *Herald.* thinks that the Centennial Exhibition will be a financial success. The running expenses average about $11,000 per day. At this rate the *Herald* says the entire running expenses of the exhibition from May 10 to November 10, would be about $1,800,000, and this is as near its estimate as it was possible to procure. The total receipts to October 14th amount to $2,688,635. This amount will be increased, says the *Herald*, by the gate money of the period during which the Exhibition is still to remain open, added to the income from concessions that the Board of Finance feel justified in declaring that there will be a surplus of $1,500,000 after the $1,800,000 running expenses have been subtracted.

The Fenian Movement.

The Montreal *Noveau Monde* of October 28th, had the following:—A new Fenian invasion is being plotted against Canada without doubt. Everywhere they are holding frequent secret meetings which bode no good. The less discreet do not hesitate to say that they but await a favorable opportunity to make a new attempt upon Canada, and seize sufficient territory to enable them to operate against England, after having procured a fleet and the necessary arms. All this may appear unworthy of belief and visionary, but nevertheless it is a fact that the Fenians have the object in contemplation. They propose to commence this fall or next spring, according to circumstances. The opportunity they watch for is this: Let England become embroiled with the Russian Government in regard to the Eastern affairs, and the Federal Government of the United States have greater numbers of their troops engaged in the western interior against the Indians and in the South against former secessionists, upon a new rising of whom they caculate, seeing that an aggressive and almost unendurable policy is being pursued towards them by the Republican administration —this will be their time. The other night two hay-wagons passed through the village of Highgate, situated near the frontier, and appeared very heavily laden, the horses dragging them with difficulty. Curiosity prompted two citizens to investigate, and on placing their hands through the hay in one wagon they touched an iron substance which they took to be two canons of small calibre. In the other wagon were boxes, apparently heavy boxes, which contained ammunition. The Canadian Government would act wisely in taking beforehand precautions to avert such an eventuality.

Items of Interest.

Premier and Mrs. Mackenzie leave Montreal to-day for the Centennial.

The Rev. Canon Innes, of London, fell from a ladder recently and sprained his knee.

Malcolm McLand was kill at Fisher's Mills, Wingham, on Tuesday, by being caught in a shaft.

A man named Wardell, from Owen Sound, was drowned at Presquisle on Tuesday, while trolling for fish.

At Sarnia this morning a true bill was found against Murray Grennie, for the murder of Monaghan in March last. His trial is fixed for to-morrow.

Ontario Prohibitory League met again this morning when a resolution was passed recommending temperance advocates to use their influence in electing candidates to municipal councils, who will pledge themselves to support the Dunkin Act or any other act for the suppression of the liquor traffic. Another resolution requesting the Executive to send infor-