Railroad Must Protect Passengers

The duty of railroad companies not only to carry passengers safely, but also to protect them from annoyance and insult, has just been judicially declared in a suit against a railroad company in Maine. The plaintiff in the suit being in one of the company's cars, surrendered his ticket on demand to a brakeman. Shortly after the brakeman, without provocation approached the plaintiff in his seat, and accusing him of having no ticket, declared that he had seen or knew that he was trying to evade the payment of his fare, and with having done so before; and leaning over him and bringing his fist down close to his face, violently shook it there, and threatened to split his head open and spill his brains right there on the spot, with much more to the same effect. The defendants, although well knowing the brakeman's misconduct, did not discharge him, but retained in his place, which he continued to occupy at the time of the trial. The jury was instructed that the case was a proper one for exemplary damages, and they returned a verdict for $5,850, which the court declined to set aside, laying down the law as follows:—"The carrier's obligation is to carry his passengers safely and properly, and to treat them respectfully; and if he intrusts the performance of this duty to his servants, the law holds him responsible for the manner in which they execute the trust. The law seems to be now well settled that the carrier is obliged to protect his passenger from violence and insult from whatever source arising. He is not regarded as an insurer of his passenger's safety against every possible source of danger, but he is bounden to all such reasonable precautions as human judgment and foresight are capable of to make his passenger's journey safe and comfortable. He must solemnly protect his passenger against the violence and insults of strangers and co-passengers, but, *a fortiori*, against the violence and insults of his own servants. If this duty to the passenger is not performed, if this protection is not furnished, but, on the contrary, the passenger is assaulted and insulted through the negligence or willful misconduct of the carrier's servant, the carrier is necessarily responsible."

Who are Qualified for Inspectors and Examiners.

The Council of Public Instruction have prescribed the following as the qualifications of school inspectors and examiners of teachers respectively:—

INSPECTORS.—All county and city superintendents of public schools who have held that office consecutively for three years; all teachers of public schools who have obtained or shall obtain first class provincial certificate of qualification of the highest grade (A); all head masters of Grammar or High schools, who have taught the same school for three years, and who shall prepare and transmit to the Education Department a satisfactory thesis on the organization and discipline of public schools; and all graduates who have proceeded regularly to their degrees in any university in the British Dominions, and who have taught in a college or school not less than three years, and who shall prepare and transmit to the Educational a Department satisfactory thesis on the organization and discipline of public schools, shall be considered legally qualified for the office of county inspector of public schools, without any futher examination, on his obtaining, in each case, from the Educational Department, the certificate required by law.

EXAMINERS.—All head masters of grammar or high schools, and all graduates who have proceeded regularly to their degrees in any university of the British Dominions, and have taught in college or school not less than three years; and all teachers of common or public schools who have obtained a first class Provincial certificate of qualifications, or who may obtain such certificate under the provisions of the present law, shall be considered legally qualified to be appointed members of a county or city board of examiners without further examination, on their obtaining from the Education Department for the satisfaction of the County Council or city board, a certificate of their having complied with the regulation, and being eligible under its provisions.

The county council at their meeting in June will require to appoint county boards of examiners, as well as county inspectors.

A NEW CURE.—George Gilbreath, who was in the employ of the Lake Shore Nitro Glycerine Company at Fairport last season, on the removal of that establishment to Lake Superior, went with it. He was in poor health, had a bad cough, and arriving at Marquette, the symptoms of consumption were so strong that he was unable to work, and he returned to Painesville. He went again to Marquette just before Christmas, his lungs still being in a bad condition. He says that soon after he arrived at the works, some one in a joking mood advised him to take oil of glyceryne, which he commenced doing without any idea of being benefited by it, and from the time he commenced its use, he began to recover, and a few days since returned to Painesville in good health, and weighing some nine pounds more than he ever weighed before. He also says that many others have tried it with equal success, and that he has known it to cure several cases of diseased lungs and asthma. A remarkable change has certainly been wrought in his health since last year, which he avers has been done by the use of oil of glycerine.—*Painesville Telegraph.*

A Not Wedding Party.

From Gloucester, Mass., comes the story of a sailing boat, merry with a bridal party, that went out to sea and came not back again. The wedding had been celebrated in the morning, and the party were to leave for New York at night, so to fill the measure of the day went roaming over land and sear, and finally gathered in the boat for a short sail upon a sea that suddenly rippled. It was the last we heard of them. Whether upset by a sudden squall, or borne out to mid-ocean by water-spirits, is unknown. No one is left to tell the story of the death, and through the lonely casements of the manor, eyes that are dry and tearless look down over the waste of waters, searching for what does not come.

Don't Know Him.

We have heard of a man who [illegible] with a Chronic Cough, and was [illegible] in a poor condition; he at length [illegible] to sell him, and did so for a very [illegible]. Some 5 or 6 weeks afterwards, the person to whom he had sold [illegible] a beautiful horse, full of life, [illegible] he had, either exchanged [illegible] or purchased another; but [illegible] surprised learning that the [illegible] he had previously [illegible] of so little value. [illegible] what had effected so [illegible] he was told that "Darley's Arabian Remedy and Condition [illegible] had done it. This preparation [illegible] remarkable cures. [illegible] Hard & Co. [illegible] that the [illegible] Lymans, [illegible] Druggists, C. W., [illegible] for the Canadas. Sold by all [illegible] dealers.

[illegible] of a church in Western [illegible], unable to pay their clergyman [illegible] the arrears of salary due to him, [illegible] used to do it "in trade." [illegible] they sent him ten feet of [illegible] papers of corn-starch, one [illegible] kegs of varnish, one paper [illegible] leaf fans, and two bundles [illegible]

COLBORNE.

The last few hot days has made a great improvement on the appearance of our fair township. The trees are clothed in rich luxuriant foliage and the fruit trees in addition are laden with bloom and the earth is now covered with a carpet of green, which the cattle are badly in need of. But there are other changes which have taken place that delight the farmer more than the change of landscape or forest; namely, the improved appearance of the crops. The winter wheat was beginning to look weak and puny on low land, but the change for the better has been wonderful during the last few days. The effect of the cold, however, was much worse on the spring crops and the meadows than the fall wheat and many farmers were again preparing for another year of bad crops but prospects are improving now.

The officers and Directors of the Colborne Agricultural Society held their second meeting on Monday last. Present, President William Young; Vice-President, H. J. Nott; Secretary, John Varcoe; Treasurer, Gordon Young. Directors,—James McDonagh, Patrick Carrol, Jos. Fisher, W. Clarke, W. J. Harris, Peter Robertson, William Cunningham, John Morris, and Edward Strachan. Messrs John Buchanan and Francis Stalker were appointed Auditors. It was moved, seconded and carried, that the society be opened to all and the societies fairs to all subscribers. The next meeting of directors will take place June 15th, at 2 p. m. The society has now over one hundred members and about $130 subscribed.

The scarlet fever is very bad I understand in the south of the township; many cases have proved fatal during the spring. I am happy to state that Mr Rosebrugh the energetic teacher of number three school, has succeeded in establishing a large and prosperous sabbath school in that section.

Ashfield Council.

24th April, 1871.

The Council met at Anthony Black's Hotel, Dungannon. All the members present. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved. A petition was presented from W. J. Hall and others asking the council to expend money in improving the road between 9 and 10 on con. 10. The Township Treasurer's bond was laid before the council and accepted. Moved by J F Andrew, sec. by J. Crawford, that Alexander Philips perform his statute labor under W J Hall on side line 9 and 10. Carried.

Moved by M Dalton, sec. by J Crawford, that J Lucy be granted five dollars as charity he being sick and in want. Carried. Moved by Patrick Clare, sec. by J Crawford, that T Hannah be refunded five dollars, back taxes paid by him to the County Treasurer for 25 and 26 Arthur Street, Port Albert. Carried. Moved by J Crawford, seconded by John F Andrew, that A Bay's account of $4.50 for drawing plan of the bridge crossing the eighteen mile river on the boundary between Ashfield and Huron, be paid. Carried. Moved by J Crawford, sec. by J F Andrew, that D Boyd, S Murray and J Matheson do their statute labor under Alexander Ferguson on side line 15 and 16, con. 14. Carried. Moved by J Crawford, sec. by J F Andrew, that a By-law be passed to authorize the opening of certain roads and streets in the township and that the same be passed at next meeting of council. Carried. Moved by J Crawford, sec. by J F Andrew, that J McQuoid be pathmaster in place of P Allen, that Neil Munro be path-master in place of J Munro and that J McMillan be Pathmaster on North street, Port Albert. Carried. Moved by J F Andrew, sec. by J Crawford, that we do not adjourn to meet again at Alexander McKee's tavern, Kintail, on the last Saturday in May next. Carried

The Court of revision sat at two o'clock in the afternoon according to public notice The dog tax was deducted from the assessment of R Hamilton, Hugh Ferguson and Angus McDonald. The following reductions were made in the assessment of real property. H Ferguson $30, A Ferguson $25; A McKenzie W ½ 4 con. 13, $50. Isaac Branston S ½ 12 con 8 $150. V Alton W ½ E ½ 11 con. 11 $50. W Kickl $100. The assessment roll was amended accordingly and finally passed.

JOHN COOKE
Tp Clerk.

Goderich Township.

15th May, 1871.

The Council met to-day pursuant to adjournment Members all present. The Minutes of last meeting were read and passed. Resolved that whereas the lowest tender for putting in a stone culvert on the 1st con. as advertised for, is so much in excess of what is considered a reasonable sum, the council cannot accept said tender; but would recommend that the Reeve and Deputy examine the place where the bridge is to be built, and have a wooden bridge, such as they may deem good and sufficient, instead thereof. The petition of Mrs. Brown and others could not be complied with, as the council does not consider the drain made, was for the benefit of the road. The petition of John Moseley and others was again laid over until next meeting of council. The petition of Mary Miller for relief was not complied with. Isaac Lemon was paid the sum of $1 for repairing bridge on 3d & 4th con. Resolved that the Engineer be instructed to survey the south end of the 11th & 12th con. from Loft's corner to the Bayf. con. Resolved that the sum of $1300 be expended in this township for road improvements, as follows viz: In ward No. 1 $250, No. 2 $275, No. 3 $275, No. 4 $250, No. 5 $250. The Collector was paid the sum of $10.00 for extra services in collecting the taxes of the year 1870. The claim of Wm. Cantelon, for damaged cutter, was not granted. James Torrance Esq. was refunded the sum of $6.72 being error in assessment for the year 1868. The council adjourned to meet again on the first Wednesday in July next at Knox' Hotel Holmesville.

T. B. Stokes.
Clerk.

WROXETER.

NEW CHURCH.—Workmen are busy with the erection of the new Wesleyan Church in this village. It promises to be a handsome and commodious structure.

WEATHER AND CROPS.—Fall Wheat looks splendid and should the weather continue favorable the prospects for an abundant crop will be hopeful.—Spring work in this vicinity is nearly finished; the weather for the past week has been very dry.

GOOD OATS.—Mr Robt Douglas when on a visit to Scotland this winter brought out with him for Mr Richard Miller of Morris Tp two Bushels of a new species of Oats, the name of which we did not learn. The grain is very large and plump and if it succeeds well in Canada will be a valuable addition to our cereals. Some idea of its meal producing qualities may be formed from the fact that one bushel of this grain weighed exactly 46½ lbs.

LOOKS LIKE BUSINESS.—No less than six different stages arrive in and depart from Wroxeter every day.

CHASED BY BEARS.—We hear that two young sport-loving villagers got chased by a bear, while on a trouting expedition on a stream somewhere north of this unpleasantly called "Mud Creek". We suppose running was the best thing that could be done under the circumstances as though they were well prepared for any number of trout they had not the proper tackle for an encounter with Bruin.

The man that struck Billy Patterson has at last been brought to justice in San Francisco, and his name is Thompson with a [illegible]

Public School Trustees.

A special meeting was held on the evening of Thursday, 25th inst. Present, A. Lobban, Esq., in the chair, Messrs Crabb, Dether, Nairn, Ferguson, Swanson and Elliott. A letter from the Education Department was read showing that parents taking their children to be admitted into the Public Schools must give proof that they are of eligible age. Mr Crabb read a letter written by him as Chairman of the Contingent Com. to the Canada Co., in reference to the prices of certain lots in St. Andrew's Ward. The Secretary read the Company's reply. Mr Swanson warmly accused Mr Crabb of very strange conduct in writing for the prices of lots on "all manner of streets" and not for the prices of those looked at by the Contingent Committee. As the mouthpiece of St. Andrew's Ward, he knew the wishes of the ratepayers and should have something to say in the matter. They didn't want any wet lots for school purposes. Mr Crabb was perfectly astonished at Mr Swanson, and indignantly repudiated the accusation. He got the prices of all the lots spoken of by the Committee and a great number more, that the Board might have a wider choice, and he didn't think he had exceeded his duty. Other things being equal the centrality of a lot should decide. The reply of the Canada Co., to a letter from Mr. Swanson was then read, and also offers of lots from Mr G. P. Johnston and Mr G. H. Parsons. Mr Detlor was of opinion that the Contingent Committee should have come to an understanding among themselves and submitted a report. If they had agreed, the Board might have taken action to-night. As the Committee seemed to disagree, he, for one, would not be prepared to vote on the question without first personally inspecting the lots. Mr Ferguson said when the St. David's Ward School was erected the Contingent Committee submitted a report for the approval of the Board, and they should have done so in this case. He moved, seconded by Mr Elliot, that the matter be referred back to the Contingent Committee to report at next meeting.—Carried. Adjourned.

Important to Shippers by Express Companies.

In the United States Circuit Court of the Fifth Circuit and Southern District of Alabama, during the April term of this year, the case of Newton St. John *vs.* the Southern Express Company was given to a jury, who rendered a verdict for the defendants. The points in the case are these:—Plaintiff, a merchant in Mobile, forwarded by the Southern Express Company, on the 26th day of May, 1866, the sum of $5,000, to be delivered to one J. B. Alexander, a resident of New York city. For this he paid the ordinary charge of twenty-five cents for letters in stamped government envelopes, thus leading the employes of the Southern Express Company into the belief that it was but an ordinary business letter, having no declared value. The letter was carried by the Southern Express Company to Lynchburg Va., and was there transferred to the custody and care of the Adams Express Company, to be by it delivered to the person addressed in New York. The delivery clerk of this latter company, instead of performing his duty with the fidelity that usually characterised him, suspecting the letter to contain valuable contents, opened it and filched the $5,000 which he found in bills of large denominations. Complaint reaching the Adams Company of the non-delivery of the letter for Alexander they set inquiries on foot, and ascertaining the delinquency of their clerk had him arrested and secured the greater part of the stolen funds. A failure to deliver the package to Alexander was considered good grounds for suit by St. John, who came upon the Southern Express Company. Judge Wood delivered the decision of the court at great length, during which he laid particular stress upon a provision in the Southern Express Company's receipts for money packages, which says "that this company is to forward the same to its agent nearest or most convenient to destination only, and then to deliver the same to other parties, they to complete transportation, such delivery to terminate all liability of this company for such packages." But this was only one point; there were others, but the principal one was that alluded to above, where the plaintiff, in order to save expense, forwarded the money in a letter sealed in the ordinary way, and not in a large envelope sealed at each corner, and in the centre with sealing wax, and having on the upper side not only the directions but the precise value of the contents. This should prove a warning to merchants and business men, who cannot hope to be protected by express companies, except by a strict compliance with the rules which experience teaches are necessary for the safe conduct of a business that is now a necessity of our civilisation.

New Rules for Correspondents.

The old rules for correspondents having been found too 'hard' and impracticable for common use, and having become worn out and indecipherable by long use and much abuse it has been deemed expedient to draft a new code, better adapted to the requirements of the present day, easy to follow, and first rate to remember. They are warranted to wash. I am good on rules.

1. Write on the thinnest paper possible. This saves postage.
2. Write on both sides of the paper and up and down the paper. This saves more postage. The paper may blot through, but that ain't your fault.
3. Don't pay any attention to spelling, punctuation, or grammar. Every well regulated printshop keeps a proof reader, and it is his business to correct all these things, or get discharged. He can take his choice.
4. Don't write so any one can read your MSS. easily. A copper-plate writer is always set down by editors as an ignoramus. Remember it is your business to write and theirs to read. Let every man attend to his business.
5. When you date your letter, carefully omit the name of the place in which you live. The editor can always find that, by looking at the post mark on the envelope—when there is a postmark.
6. Don't sign your name. Editors always like to receive anonymous communications. They hate to publish your name, and they can't do it if they want to, for they don't know what it is. Write your name on a slip of paper and put it in the envelope with the rest of the matter, and they will be able to see at a glance that it is not to be published, and will be grateful for the favor. Write on one side of the paper only, because they want to cut up your production and paste it on separate pieces of paper, that they may be able to put some of it in the paper this week and the rest of it next week, and they can't do that if your manuscript is written on both sides of the paper. Write plainly, because they can't publish what they can't get into type until they have spelled out the meaning of every word in your production, and if they have to stop to consult a dictionary to ascertain the meaning of your words they will be tired before they begin to work, and will be in a bad temper when they do begin to work. Write only on one side of the paper, because they want to paste your production on the blank leaves of their scrapbooks, and they can't do that if it is written on both sides of the paper. Write your name on the outside of the envelope, because they want to see it when they are in a hurry to see if they know anybody in the place to which you live. The editor can't stop to read your production when he is in a hurry to see if he knows anybody in the place to which you live