The Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1876.

VOL. V. NO. 227. TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1876. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ARBLE STEPS.

NITY THAT COSTS
A $3,650,000 EVERY

letter says :—This city
ilar to itself, and it is
of honourable mention.
marble doorsteps, and
nsion have marble trim-
tions which use above the
to four or five feet. The
to is devoted to keeping
lean. A stranger would
matter, and that a few
sh or broom would be suf-
it so far from being the
st deal of hard work re-
t be done in a particular
ter. The search for this
that there is more or less
her minerals, in the mar-
usually coming to the sur-
ken out by hard rubbing
and likely enough with

k commences early in the
at daylight. A bucket
sh are required, also soap,
ushes store, and the
on her hands and knees
f such a movement is a
to rub on one side, and
the surface, much as a
do if it were a piece of
be planed and sandpapered
Nor will ordinary scrub-
for the discoloured spots
ed and rubbed until they
and if the spots will not
be rubbed till they shall
considered that there are
and even a dozen steps,
of marble from fifteen to
ng, it will be seen that
ment work to be done,
d half hour is required for

ar about the matter is, that
arrangement concerning it,
ile to neglect the work, for
to the next door neighbour,
the street, all the passers-
the remainness, and a glance
he east at the front door,
and the whole house, and
ng of the inmates will be in
hape credit itself will be in

t that the servant girl does
it is certainly true that
ts like a servant girl. But
great majority of families
sons, and they do not keep
the house women of the hour
hands and knees, and at
husband and children are
helping in some way to get
y, when there is only one
le required at the range, or
ks not done the scrubbing
low spots, and there have
ing glances, the lady of the
h, but nobody is the wiser.
d given, and in were she but
les down to the great social
ured that when, later in the
down those snowy stairs
and all other things in the
perhaps admired or envied
ne, she would be shocked
o fool spot. And so day by
month, and year by year,
in industry goes on.
out factories and strictly
there are in this city not
0 houses whose marble steps
must be rubbed down every
of the work performed and
used will average fully ten
house—though in many cases
twenty-five cents—
daily investment is $10,000,
50,000 a year; certainly an
ing that is contributing
, clothing, religion, nor poli-

E."—Most people are under
ion that Canada have very
rejoice at the course of events
sent generation. They have
ately slight sacrifices, and
siders would not say they have
nderful bravery or skill; yet
they have been realised in a
most enthusiastic could not
It seems, however, that
class are not yet satisfied. At
held in honour of the battle of
Ontario, a large representative
lity students waxed eloquent
ngs of "the sister cities of
and Nice," and vowed "to
signs of mourning which evil
ed, and which should be marked
ents of Italy have "a great
that that idea is "a system,
system is "after having con-
communes in the nation, to
the nations of humanity,
ntioned, "for humanism we
ech and pen, and when it is
will seize the word and
humanism we will conquer
age talk about "humanism"
Dr. Dio, darn, although
better if Italian young men were
themselves with rather less
bjects; but the diffusion of the
Austria and France must one
ne under that Trent, Trieste,
ed recovered, would be ab-
some danger. After all, it
humanism, and yet very con-
ersons should give themselves
about these cities, and
"humanism" the distinction
s should cease to have any dig-
it ought to be considered of no
whether a town belongs to one
another. We expect, but
in the opinion of Italian en-
confederation of nations in
ts a confederation in which
s the place of honour. Certainly
deration of the Italian people
ve look forward all the other
have to feel themselves honoured
ropped round Fraxoo.—*London*

CTION IN JAPAN.—An erection
tion has taken place within the
ngyard at Tobe. The man
ed death was Amamiya Chuye-
on the 4th of March last entered
ty fifteen years old, into his
ranami Nakadori, Sanchome, and
ed him in order to make a
in Japanese paper money, which
been sent to change into gold at
ce Department. The accused
small square enclosure, divided
ne three yard by a fence of
en fifteen feet high. It contains
ll open shed and a post for strang-
who are condemned to be exe-
ay. At one side of the en-
y a small straw mat about three
and on this the executioner's
pped up in a yellow cotton cloth.
executioner, his pupil and
middle-aged man, dressed in a blue
ith a cap. Presently Amamiya
ing handcuffed, dressed in a
robe with white tassels, his legs
bare, and his hands tied behind
He was made to kneel on the
in that position he muttered a
ver, the executioner, with a naked
his right hand, standing on his
the executioner's assistant to his
ng over, the assistant pulled
d man's robe down his shoulders,
head in a right position; down
sword with a flash, a slight thud
as it struck the neck, and the
rolled on the ground, while the
forward, the warm blood pulsat-
the severed neck. The bamboo
er seized the head by the hair,
it from the face, threw from
standing near him a couple of
rater on the neck, and held up the
to the gaze of the spectators.

TING LEAKY CELLAR WALLS.—The
of leaky cellar walls should never
d, since the crevices are continually
by the water seeping through.
tar, and water-glass, are the best
for the purpose, but the last two
be used at a time when the cellar
in winter, perhaps even in Septem-
ing and airing it in winter
ial means. When nearly dry the
rtions of the wall can readily be
ed, and should be marked with
Holes and cracks should first be
hydraulic cement, the marked
then dry, should be coated three to
s with a solution of 1 volume of
d water-glass to 2 of water.
After becoming perfectly dry, with a
of 1 volume of water-glass in 4
water. Instead of the solution of
ass, tar, kept quite liquid by heat-
the last is a number of times, but
s to be employed, the marked por-
the wall should be cut out wedge-
and carefully filled with a cement,
quickly made up with; sand. If the
cannot be dried, the most place
be cut out somewhat deeper (4 to
and filled with cement, by placing
any material about as thick as a
the middle, and packing the cement
dry around it, and, if necessary,
in place, with a board until it
while the water escapes through
without exerting any pressure upon
twenty to thirty days the opening
plugged up.

WORLD GROWING WHEAT FOR ENGLAND.—We need hardly say that this
price of grain is owing wholly to
trade in that commodity. Since
of the Corn Laws, thirty years
whole world has been ploughing,
ing, and reaping with a view to the
market. Russia and America had
d, but various other countries have
the good intentions towards an
Africa has done something, and will
do more before long; although we
the colonies of Natal have re-
ture to sugar cultivation. Then
are the Australian colonies and New
the recently India has come
the list of our contributories,
what is quoted high
exchanges. We have named
; but as this is a wide
the question may be necessary. Up
time the Atlantic States have sent
rge supply of grain; but, in the
of things, their own produce will
by be absorbed by their own re-
ists. It is not so in the States
e Pacific Coast, especially California.
Beginning with gold seeking, that
have turned its attention to
ture, for which it seems to be
bly adapted, both by soil and climate
such so, indeed, that for years past a
proportion of our wheat has come from
the circuitous route of Cape Horn. It
st the finest wheat that comes into
arket, and, of course, it commands the
ing price. It may be added that there
vourable reports of the present harvest
fornia, which is in course of being
p in these days.

Half-breed Lands in Manitoba.

SCRIP AND PATENTED.

It is likely, according to announcement of the Dominion Parliament, that, during the early summer of 1876, the half-breed reserves in Manitoba, some fifty-four Townships (1,400,000 acres) will be patented to the grantees.

These plots, of 190 acres each, lying near Red and Assiniboine rivers to Poplar Point westward; beyond Selkirk on the north, and nearly as far as Emmerson towards the south—making in all the most valuable tract of land in the North-West. The allotment of scrip, 160 acres of each (about 200,000 acres), to the heads of families and old settlers, locatable anywhere in Government land, will also, it is promised, be distributed to them on the close of the present session of Parliament. The greater part of this immense acreage, both scrip and patent, will then be thrown upon a market unable, from its limited capacity, to absorb it, and consequently be sold at absurdly low prices. It is almost certain that these lands may then be purchased at from twenty-five to fifty cents per acre, or at all events, less than one dollar.

A. W. Burrows, Winnipeg, Manitoba, will undertake, for intending investors, the purchase of these lands, after Patents and Scrips issue, and guarantee satisfaction. He possesses unusual advantages for the commission, in his universal acquaintance with the settlers and half-breeds, through his former connection with the Dominion Land Office, at a time when the original census of the inhabitants was revised, by personal attendance of the claimants, for the basis of these grants. He is also fully aware of the value and quality of all the lands referred to.

City lots in Winnipeg, and other town plots, also river front and quarter section farms for sale on favourable terms. Address

A. W. BURROWS,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

References—Messrs. Morphy, Morphy, & Monkman, Barristers, Toronto.
Messrs. Walker, Cassels, & Pennock, Barristers, Ottawa.
Mr. J. H. Flock, Barrister, London.
Messrs. Gilman & Holton, Advocates, Montreal. 214 2 6.

TURKISH ONGUENT — AN Oriental compound for forcing whiskers or moustaches; will not injure the most delicate skin; a very valuable article for ladies. Postpaid for $2 per box. STAR STAMP AND NOVELTY CO., Toronto. 226-tf.

BUG EXTERMINATOR — BY mail 19 cents. A. MARTIN, Drawer 19, Baltimore, Md. 221-f.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR Moody and Sankey; full history; 740 pages $2; Orange, Scripture Lithographs, chromos, etc. Address J. O. ROBINSON, London, Ont. 226-tf

$77 A WEEK TO AGENTS. Old and Young, Male and Female, in their locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

ONE THOUSAND AGENTS wanted for the most complete history of Moody and Sankey yet published, embracing Mr. Moody's sermons and Mr. Sankey's songs. Address 162 King street, London, Ont. 224-tf

$100 INVESTED HAS earned $1,700 during the past few months, under our improved system of operating in stocks. Risks reduced, nominal sums and profits increased. Book containing full information sent free. Address, THOMPSON & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 22 Broadway, New York.

WANTED — LADIES AND Gentlemen to qualify as Telegraph Operators for offices opening in the Dominion. Address MANAGER, Box 956, Toronto, Ont.

FOR SALE—100 ACRES, LOT 35 Large barn; barn and shed; frame building; land in high state of cultivation. Apply to C. SCARFE, ADT. P.O. 224-f.

300 ACRE FARM, SAW MILL, and water factory for sale. Lots 1, 2, and 3, 7th concession, Township Glenelg, County Grey. 125 cleared, and free of stumps. Soil rich clay loam. Abundance of good timber. Saw mill in good working order. Large commodious barn and stables and dwelling house, all new. Lots sold separately, or the whole, with or without the mill. G. C. HAYWARD, Hayward's Falls P. O., Ont. Grey.

COUNTY OF HALIBURTON.—For sale by the Canadian Land and Emigration Company, at from $1.50 to $3 an acre, farm lots in Dysart and adjoining townships, situate on the projected line of the Victoria railway. It is expected that the Victoria railway will be open for traffic the year after at Kinmount, twenty-three miles from the village of Haliburton. For particulars apply to C. J. BLOMFIELD, Manager, Lakefield, or to ALEX. WEBB, C. L. A. Agent, Haliburton. 215-13

A TAILOR WANTED—A TAILOR to whom a good job will be given, at Tavistock. To a steady man who is a good hand and understands the business, a permanent situation is offered. Apply at the office of the Tavistock Gazette.

TAILOR WANTED—A TAILOR to whom a good job will be given, at Tavistock. To a steady man who is a good hand and understands the business, a permanent situation is offered. Apply at the office of the Tavistock Gazette. 226-tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof, by Martha Jemima Hawkshaw Holiwell, of the City of Toronto, in the County of York, and Province of Ontario, Edwin Holiwell, of the City aforesaid, Barrister at Law, and Frederick Holiwell, her husband, on the ground of adultery committed at the City of Toronto, on the 25th day of June, 1876. 225-26

MARTHA JEMIMA HAWKSHAW HOLIWELL.

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION

Parties visiting the Exhibition will find superior accommodation at reasonable prices at

2,044 Arch st., Philadelphia.

PLOUGHS AND GRAIN DRILLS.

On the GRANGER plan.

No credit, no pedlers, and customers given the agents' and collectors' fees, and a large cash discount on the price. FIRST-CLASS WROUGHT IRON BEAM PLOUGH FOR $16.

Send for circular.

C. P. MALCOLM,
219 26 Cayuga Iron Works, Cayuga, Ont.

THIS NO HUMBUG. By sending 50c with age, height, colour of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail a correct Photograph of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage.

Address W. FOX,
P.O. Drawer 44, Fulton-ville, N.Y. 219-13

AGENTS WANTED

in every Township in Canada to sell our celebrated

JOHNSTON HARVESTERS

COMBINED AND SINGLE; also our

CAYUGA JR. MOWERS.

Address,
THE THOMSON & WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
STRATFORD, ONT.

COLLARD'S PATENT IRON FLEXIBLE HARROWS,

COLLARD'S PATENT IRON FLEXIBLE CULTIVATORS,

COLLARD'S PATENT IRON COMBINED HORSE HOES,

Manufactured and sold by the undersigned only who has the sole right for the Dominion of Canada.

GEORGE GILLIES,
Gananoque, Ont.
156-tf

REDUCED TO A CERTAINTY.
Chance to Gain

$50,000 NO RISK.

Send for circular at once. No time to lose. BEAN & CO., Bankers, 74 Maiden Lane NEW YORK

CAUTION.

MYRTLE NAVY TOBACCO.

None is Genuine Unless Stamped

T. & B. 215.13

THE WEEKLY MAIL

is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and contains the news of the week to date of publication. Price $1.50 a year.

Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of fifteen cents per line, contract rates by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of forty cents per twenty words, and two cents each additional word.

THE WEEKLY MAIL will form an excellent medium through which to reach the public and circulating from every Post Office and prominent point in Ontario, and largely in the sister Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.

THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and Published by the MAIL PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at their Office, corner of King and Bay streets, Toronto, T. D PATTS SON, Manager.

The Mail (For the Country).

TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1876.

THE ELECTION RECORD.

By an ingenious arrangement of the result of the elections, which it made the other day, the Hamilton *Times* is enabled to boast that the Ministry has been winning seats right along since the General Election in 1874! The following list, which we believe to be a correct one, tells another and a far different tale:

IN 1874.		TO-DAY.	
Essex, McGregor	M	McGregor	M
Lincoln, Norris	M	Norris	M
Cornwall, Macdonald	M	Macdonald	M
Renfrew, McDougall	M	McDougall	M
Addington, Shibley	M	Shibley	M
Argenteuil, Abbott	O	Christie	O
E. Renfrew, White	O	White	O
W. Northumberland, Kerr	M	Kerr	M
W. Montreal, Macdonald	M	Workman	M
C. Montreal, Ryan	O	Devlin	M
E. Northumberland, Bigger	M	Bigger	M
Richmond, Aylmer	M	Aylmer	M
Joliette, Baby	M	Baby	M
S. Norfolk, Stuart	M	Wallace	O
C. Wellington, Orton	O	Orton	O
Leeds, Ferguson	O	Ferguson	O
Lennox, Mackay	M	Mackay	M
N. Victoria, Macdonald	M	Cameron	O
S. Simcoe, Cook	M	Cook	M
Niagara, Plumb	M	Plumb	M
L'Assomption, Thurbeau	O	Thurbeau	O
Kingston, Macdonald	O	Macdonald	O
Chambly, Odoherty	M	Benoit	O
E. Toronto, O'Donohoe	M	Platt	O
Hastings, Chisholm	M	McCraney	O
E. Middlesex, Wilson	O	Macmillan	O
London, Walker	M	Fraser	O
S. Huron, Cameron	M	Green way	O
Two Mountains, Prevost	M	Daoust	O
Marquette, Cunningham	M	Sproule	M
Brant, Gilbert, Dorion	M	Gilpel	M
E. Elgin, Harvey	M	McDougall	M
Bigby, Oakes	M	Vail	M
Victoria, N.S., Ross	M	Tremaine	O
Berthier, Paquet	M	Cuthbert	O
Gaspe, Harvey	O	Short	O
C. Toronto, Wilkes	M	Macdonald	M
Hastings, Irving	M	Irving	M
Hamilton, Wood	M	Wood	M
Monck, Mclallum	O	McLallum	O
N. York, Dymond	M	Dymond	M
C. Perth, Mountcell, G	M	Mountcell	M
Bellechasse, Fournier	M	Langevin	O
W. Simcoe, Mowat	M	Blanchet	O
N. Middlesex, Scatcherd	M	Robinson	M
C. Ontario, Gordon	M	C. Scatcherd	M
S. Ontario, Cameron	M	W. H. Gibbs	O
S. Wellington, Stirton	O	P. S. Gibbs	O
Guthrie	M	Guthrie	M

Reclamation.

C. Quebec, Cauchon, on taking office.
S. Bruce, Blake, on taking office.
Cornwall, Geoffrion, on taking office.
Provencher, Bannatyne, vice Riel (expelled).

Pending.

Glengarry, Macdonald.....M
Lisgar, Girard.....M

Thus of the 50 contested seats 36 were held by the Ministry and 14 by the Opposition in 1874, while to-day the division stands 24 Opposition, 22 Ministerial, and three Independent.

AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.

As we remarked a few days ago, the recent secret Grit meeting at No. 45 King street east, for whatever other purposes called, appears to have had special reference to the attitude to be taken by the Party on the question of Protection or Free Trade. One of those little birds that are always flitting about on such occasions has whispered that this was actually the principal question then and there discussed by the Grit council of war, that great differences of opinion were expressed as to what the course of the Party ought to be, and that the affair came very near ending in a row. At last, however, all Dictation or those who spoke for him prevailed, and the Otly Gammon who did duty as chairman succeeded in persuading the Protectionist malcontents that it was their duty to smother their convictions for the good of the cause, and hoodwink the word of command appears to have been passed along the whole line, and nearly all the organs, big and little, are now lifting away at Protection as zealously as if the country's safety depended upon crushing it out. In the three weeks that have passed since the explosion, the Toronto organ has had considerably more Free Trade in its columns than it had during the three months that preceded it, and over the Province "Tray, Blanche, "and Sweetheart" are yelping out in chorus. To the Hamilton *Times* must be awarded the credit of having hit upon a most ingenious plan of fastening the battle for Free Trade, while keeping up the appearance of being on the other side. The tactics taken by the "Slippery Jack" of Hamilton are little city is to laud protection to manufactures while fiercely denouncing protection to agriculture. Both are now raising a prominently before the country, and it is foreseen that, as they must be carried together, or not at all, to defeat the latter is to send the former to the limbo of impossibilities. As we have before said, there are three or four Grit journals in the whole Dominion that make a pretence of being in favour of protection to manufactures, but when they come to protection to agriculture they reach the sticking point, and will have none of it. If, by the free use of the cold water douche, the latter can be "done for," the smothering of the former under a wet blanket is secured. The game seems a cunning one, but it will not work. The question of Agricultural Protection has, within a few months past, advanced from the rear to the very front rank in public interest, and ere long it will take precedence even of protection to manufactures. In this there is, however, nothing for the particular friends of the latter to be alarmed at, for with the triumph of a national policy of protection to both branches of industry, agriculture included, justice to the interests they represent is assured.

Having already noted some points in the evidence given before Dr. Ormond's Agricultural Committee by Mr. Hill, of Welland, and Mr. Morgan, of Essex, we will now glance at that of other important witnesses. M. Bisson, M. P. for the County of Chambly, Province of Quebec, who is a member of the Provincial Council of Agriculture, gave evidence as a practical farmer. In his opinion the prohibitory duties imposed in 1870 were beneficial, and their repeal in 1871 was an injury to the country. He favoured duties upon all farm or food products except wheat and flour, of which, he believed, Canada does not produce enough for her own consumption. On this point M. Bisson differs from his agricultural friends in the West, and the *Globe* makes what it can out of an apparent inconsistency of Protectionists. There is really, however, no disagreement as to the principle of Protection, though there is on the question of its application to the case of wheat and flour. With agreement on the great principle which is to be taken for a guide, such questions of detail as that referred to are quite capable of being settled, when the right time comes, by a close test of facts. M. Benoit adduced in support of his views Dr. Tache's letter of 17th January last to the Dominion Board of Trade, in which it was maintained that the quantity of wheat and flour together exported by Canada is actually exceeded by the imports, and that, so far from having a surplus, we have to import to make up a deficiency. Dr. Tache's opinion, we know, is not concurred in by leading produce dealers in the West but we are by no means prepared to say that it is one to be lightly dismissed or disregarded. The area of land ploughed and under crop has no doubt greatly increased during the last decade or two, but the area *under wheat* is probably less than it was twenty years ago. As is very well stated in the report of the Executive Council of the Board, the question raised by Dr. Tache is one rather for careful inquiry than for oral discussion; and it may be hoped that ere the next meeting of the Dominion Board comes round figures to set the debated point at rest will be forthcoming. But, on whichever side of this question the truth may be found to rest, we hold the view so ably advanced by Mr. Lukes, of Newmarket, to be the right one, viz.: That to admit free American wheat and flour, while our wheat and flour have to pay high duties when sent across the border, is to hand over to our wide-awake neighbors the lion's share of the profits of a trade which we should retain for ourselves. M. Benoit would so regulate the tobacco and sugar duties as to favour the production in Canada of tobacco and beet root sugar; and would favour the growth and manufacture of flax by duties on imported fabrics. Starch factories and straw paper factories he would encourage by putting sufficient duties on foreign starch and paper. He says that it would in a general way be simple justice to impose on American products duties exactly equal to those that our products have to pay when exported to the States.

Another witness examined was Mr. Ira Morgan, of Osgoode, near Ottawa, who is this year President of the Provincial Agricultural Association. Looking at the requirements of the lumbering districts, he thinks the importation of American wheat and pork beneficial rather than otherwise, and he evidently leans to Dr. Tache's opinion that Canada is more a wheat importing than a wheat exporting country. Still, he thinks the present system, free imports on one side of the border and high duties on the other, is unjust to the Canadian farmer, and he would like to see reciprocity. The crucial question, "what must we do "when reciprocity is proved to be unattainable?" would probably elicit from him the answer that we must simply deal with our neighbours as they deal with us. He agrees with Mr. Hill and Mr. Morgan of Essex in their opinion, before referred to, that it is not profitable for a farmer to feed stock with stuff that he has to buy, and that generally he will find his profit in feeding to stock what he produces at home and sells.

Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Compton, Province of Quebec, was also examined. As a large breeder and feeder of improved stock, he thinks the importation of American corn beneficial. In his opinion the surest way to benefit the farmers is to give them a profitable home market, at their doors, for *everything* that they have to sell, by the expansion of manufactures through Protection. And he is clear that the present one-sided system is unjust to the Canadian farmer.

Mr. Bunster, M. P., has become so prominent as an advocate of agricultural Protection that we need do no more than mention that in his evidence he vigorously supported it as the right policy for the interests of British Columbia, the youngest Province, for which he had specially to speak. Senator Sutherland, speaking for Manitoba, said something to the point. He said that although the purpose of American grain might be of advantage in Manitoba at the present time, while so far that Province was buying produce instead of selling it, yet the tables would be turned as soon as the vast prairies began to yield a surplus for exportation, and that then free imports should no longer be allowed, except on condition of reciprocity.

The Toronto organ's laboured efforts to prove that the farmers cannot be benefited by Agricultural Protection, because it will not give them any better prices for their produce, also that the fisherman, the lumberman, and the artisan will be injured by it, because they will have to pay higher prices, will not suffice to keep the truth of the matter from the Canadian public. In making up their minds the farmers generally will grasp these two main points, which not all the sophistry of Free Trade advocates will be able to draw them away from. The first is, the standing injustice of having Free Trade on one side of the border and high Protection on the other; and the second is the fact—far more to the purpose than any theory of prices—that with the practice and experience of Agricultural Protection our neighbours are well satisfied, because they find it to be for their benefit. They have tried it, they still continue it, and no persuasion can make them abandon it. The wind of the Free Trade demolishes all the Free Trade theorizing of Messrs. Mille, Dymond, and the rest of their school, when confronted by practical, and most important considerations, must shortly, with the agricultural constituencies, be regarded as the Free Trade of a national policy, we hold to be a certainty as any contingency of the kind can be.

A LECTURE ON THE PROPRIETY.

It is not easy under some circumstances to preserve one's gravity. We have not been as much amused at anything for some time back as in reading in the Grit organ Friday a rebuke of this journal because of its mention of the name of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario in connection with the Glengarry election. We are indeed told that "to do so is as impt "decent an'it is spiteful;" the additional remark being made that "nothing is "sacred if it can be made a prejudice to be "created, or a little political capital to "be manufactured." This is excellent from a journal which not a few days ago called an esteemed member of the Bench a "pot-house politician," and by the most coarse and vituperative epithets sought to bring him into disrepute with the public. The sum of our offending as to the Lieutenant-Governor is that, while we published the salient points of the judgment of the Court in the Glengarry controversy the election was made, but a telegram appeared in our columns in which it was stated that "a cousin of the "partner of Mr. Donald A. Macdonald" had made himself conspicuous in a Grit plot to assault a prominent supporter of Mr. McLeod. By a process of reasoning of ratiocination it is made to appear that *The Mail* charged, or insinuated, that the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario had tried "to break heads in Mr. McNab's interest." The man who in the heat of the dog days, could pen such a silly and stupidly inconsistent paragraph should be looked after by his friends. It would be a waste of time to handy words with him. He is already sufficiently silly. With respect to the Lieutenant-Governor we have said nothing which his Honour's position precluded us from saying, and certainly nothing which is in the least degree disrespectful towards his personality or his office. We are not ready, however, we may say, to receive lectures from the mut-machine. Before it again ventures to lecture us it will, or at a Lieutenant-Governor we recommend it to revise its vocabulary in respect of its application to the Bench.

THE NAPOLEON OF LIMITED LIABILITY.

Mr. William Black wrote a novel called "The Monarch of Mincing Lane," in which he painted a well known character in a way that quarter devoted to tea and pepper. A trial was brought to a close in the second week of last month in London, which would furnish a novelwright with a theme full of romance, of rogury, of splendour, of vulgar vanity, and glittering hundreds. Some years ago, a young man, bearing the name of Gotthimmer, and carrying in his veins Jewish blood, entered upon the service of Sir Andrew Lusk, then simply Mr. Lusk, a plain Scotchman, with a strong north country brogue, and possessing therewith all the characteristic shrewdness and energy which have made Scotchmen so successful. The young German Jew saw in the Limited Liability Act of 1855 and the fever of speculation which followed an opportunity for making his fortune, and exchanging the name of Gotthimmer for Grant he proceeded to promote companies, and rose at a bound to a position second only to the financing world of London. In less than ten years he made an immense fortune, and on the eve of the calamity of 1866 was at the head of the "Credit Foncier" and a host of enterprises. He made his money by speculating for the rise in the scrip of companies he promoted, and by receiving vast sums for his services as a promoter. Ten years ago his character had already become known, and we well remember thousands of angry shareholders in Ex-ster Hall pouring out their execrations. He stood the storm unmoved, and at last on getting a hearing, owing to his sublime audacity and skill in putting a case, won the vast audience over to trust him and try him once more. What he did with so much success for himself was done by many others who had nothing in common with Mr. Grant but lust of gain and freedom from scruple. The writer on one occasion was present at the examination of a manager of an insurance company which was being wound up, and the counsel, having led up to a certain name down for $25,000 for services as a promoter, triumphantly asked who and where was this man. The answer was, "He has no existence." "Come, come," cried the counsel, "no existence "What do you mean? The witness refused to answer, but being pressed said, "I am Mr. Raoo." He had paid a bogus promoter five thousand pounds and pocketed the money himself. Mr. Grant did nothing so clumsy as this. But the transactions in which he engaged were no whit more honest. Widows, half pay officers, clergymen, men of annuities, were caught in shoals with the current of speculation, and the great financial whale had only to open his mouth and they glided into the enormous maw.

Nobody knew better than Mr. Grant how to utilize names more or less distinguished. Lords and members of Parliament, knights and baronets, and generals with K. C. B. after their names, were on his companies, and he might well be excused if he grew confident and believed he had laid his lines so strong that it would be impossible to bring home to him retribution. Within quite recent years he built a palace at Kensington, bought a newspaper; and essayed to force the gates of London society. He might be pardoned if he was confident of doing this, because duchesses had been aided by him in getting shares for the premium, and he was the intimate of many Royal noble lords. Yet those who knew London society were aware he had set himself a task it would be impossible for him to compass. People who had great pride in the power of money, both on this and that side of the Atlantic, prophesied he would succeed, and the event has shown that London society with all its faults and failings knows where to draw the line, and its instinct has been justified by the downward career of the Baron—his title comes we think from Austria—and now his palace for sale. The *Echo* is in other hands, and the corrupter of the press and the hoodwinker of shareholders, having ruined thousands of shareholders, having ruined thousands of shareholders, one prominent city editor, and at least one noble Lord, who had become a Minister, will soon pass from the scene of his financial triumphs to draw out the mouldering days of a detected rogue.

In the case of "Twycross against Grant" and others, "tried before Lord Coleridge and a special jury, Mr. Albert Grant was by no pardon—Baron Grant—elected to be his own counsel. There is an old proverb, that the man who is his own counsel has a fool for his client, but in this case we think Mr. Grant was not a fool, and that he should not get a verdict, and it was his interest to think the same. Moreover he had an opportunity of displaying his powers as a speaker, and he desperately calculated, perhaps, that by crowding the court with *claqueurs* he would be able to make himself the subject of popular sympathy, and even catch a verdict. But the transaction on which the suit was based was too bad, too palpably fraudulent, to allow of any verdict save one. The plaintiff asserted that the shareholders in the Lisbon Tramways Company had bought their shares on the faith of a misleading prospectus. They were never told that one hundred thousand sterling had been given privately to the promoters and contractors, and Mr. Twycross claimed seven hundred pounds damages. The action was a test one and the verdict will rule in eighty-five other cases, so that there will be a wholesale disgorging, unless Baron Grant can give, on his part, for going back to the old allegiance.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN BOTH HEMISPHERES.

In two countries very far apart, one in the eastern and the other in the western hemisphere, the question as to the employment of silver as current money has become a most important one. A great disturbance of values has taken place, and the depreciation amounts to a fallen twenty per cent. or more in the average of the world's market within a year or two. There is at once an increased supply and a decreased demand, the joint operation of which produce the present extraordinary fall in the price of silver. In Europe the question has been complicated because the German Government is substituting gold for silver as current money, and to some extent the other Governments there are contracting their regular annual coinage of that metal. In the United States there is a greatly increased production of silver with but a limited use for it as yet, owing to the large diffusion of the national paper currency. There is a vast field for the production, an enormous accumulation of silver, which it is said Europe offers no outlet, and beginning to tell upon monetary exchanges. For centuries India and China have been sucking the money out of Europe, the Asiatic settling down contentedly as the world's treasure vault, where it lies dormant, or is used for purposes of barter. The United States seem to be in the same condition, and, as we have above this year expanse is the remarkable mountain Gambaragara, which Stanley explored, and which, he says, contains the richest mine of silver in the world. Yet the United States are not prepared to adopt the silver money as the basis of their currency, and Europe, the great market of the world, refuses to take it. The Liberal-Republican Party proposed, without, by another, And the Democratic Party such a combination of the worst elements as makes it hopeless to look in that direction. In a word, Mr. Schurz now goes back to the Party that he left four years ago, very glad, as it appears to us, to be again admitted.

The reason as to the futility of third Parties is a telling one. We have seen an attempt to found one in Canada meeting with even less success than in the States. A few amongst us, professing superior wisdom, two or three years ago attempted to organize a third Party, and, after a brief existence, it died with the disappointed, and even now, as it has been, the Liberal-Conservatives, and the Reformers, are ready to receive back the prodigals. The fate of the Liberal-Republicans in the States, and of the Reformers in Canada, shows that third Parties are not the remedy for the evils of the two Parties, and that with one or the other of the two every man who wishes to be of political service to his country must cast in his lot. So they are now all or mostly back again within the Republican lines, though apparently with a feeling that their return thither is something of which they owe an explanation to the country.

Such an explanation Mr. Carl Schurz, one of the most capable among them of making it, has attempted to supply. Being a staunch, his colleague and supporter the Democratic ticket, because, although Tilden is personally sound on the currency question