Guelph Evening Mercury.

VOL. VII. NO. 301 GUELPH, ONT., CANADA, THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 23, 1874. PRICE TWO CENTS

Business Cards.

GUTHRIE, WATT & CUTTEN,
Barristers, Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Guelph, Ontario.
D. GUTHRIE, J. WATT, W. H. CUTTEN
Guelph, March 1, 1871. dw.

A. H. MACDONALD,
BARRISTER AT LAW.
OFFICE—Corner of Wyndham and Quebec Streets.
Guelph, June 3, 1874. d&wtf

LEMON, PETERSON & McLEAN,
Barristers and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers and Notaries Public.
Offices—Brownlow's New Buildings, near the Registry Offices.
A. LEMON, H. W. PETERSON,
K. MACLEAN, County Crown Atty

DUNBAR, MERRITT & BISCOE
Barristers and Attorneys at Law Solicitors in Chancery, etc.
Office—Over Harvey's Drug Store.
A. DUNBAR. W. M. MERRITT. F. BISCOE.
Guelph, Oct. 7, 1873 dw

STEPHEN BOULT, Architect, Contractor and Builder. Planing Mill, and every kind of Joiner's Work prepared for the trade and the public. The Factory is on Quebec street, Guelph. dw

WILLIAM J. PATERSON,
Official Assignee for the County of Wellington.
Office—Opposite Town Hall, Guelph. dw

OLIVER & McKINNON,
Barristers, Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notaries Public, etc.
Office—Corner of Wyndham and Quebec streets, Guelph, Ont.
R. OLIVER. dw A. M. McKINNON.

F. STURDY,
House, Sign, & Ornamental Painter
GRAINER AND PAPER-HANGER.
Shop next to the Wellington Hotel, Wyndham Street, Guelph. f27 dw

DR. COLLINGE,
(M.D., Edinburgh, and M.R.C.S., England having assisted Dr. Clarke in his Practice during the last twelve months, has now commenced Practice on his own account at the house formerly occupied by Dr. Herod, Quebec Street East, Guelph.
Guelph, May 27, 1874. dw3m

IRON CASTINGS
Of all kinds, made to order at
CROWE'S IRON WORKS,
Norfolk Street, Guelph.
15dw JOHN CROWE Proprieto

M. P. DELOUCHE
WIRE WORKER,
Pearl street, off King street. Every description of wire work made to order at the lowest terms. Any orders left at W. H. Marcon's seed store, Market Square, or at R. Murray's fruit depot, Wyndham street, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Terms strictly cash.
Guelph, June 13, 1874. dtf.

RICE'S
BILLIARD HALL,
In the Queen's Hotel, Guelph, opposite the Market.
The room has just been refitted in splendid style, the tables reduced in size, and everything done to make it a first-class Billiard Hall.
Guelph, Nov. 3rd, 1873. d

DOMINION SALOON
AND
RESTAURANT,
Opposite the Market, Guelph.
The subscriber begs to notify his friends and the public that he is now proprietor of the above saloon, and hopes by keeping none but first-class liquors and cigars to receive a share of public patronage.
Oysters in their season. First-class accommodation for supper parties.
M. DEADY, Proprietor.
Guelph, April 7, 1874 dly

MONEY TO LEND,
In sums to suit borrowers. No solicitor fees or commission charged.
Apply direct to the undersigned.
GUTHRIE, WATT & CUTTEN,
April 16, 1874 dwtf Guelph

W. M. FOSTER, L.D.S.,
Surgeon Dentist, Guelph.

Office over E. Harvey & Co's. Drug Store, Corner of Wyndham & Macdonnell-st, Guelph.
☞ Nitrous Oxide laughing gas) administered for the extraction of teeth without pain, which is perfectly safe and reliable.
References kindly permitted to Dr. Herod, McGuire, Keating, Cowan, and McGregor, Guelph.

R. Campbell, L.D.S.
Having recovered from his recent illness, is again prepared to attend to the wants of all who may require his services.
Office at the old stand, Wyndham street, Guelph.

THOS. WORSWICK
MANUFACTURER OF
MACHINISTS' TOOLS
Complete, with best modern attachments.
STEAM ENGINES
Of a superior class, with variable cut off. Also cheap Portable and Stationary Engines, the smaller sizes of which are designed for Printing Offices, and others requiring small power.
Jobbing will Receive Careful Attention.
THOS WORSWICK
Guelph, Ont
Dec 17, 1873 dwly

"MONEY TO BE MADE."
The subscriber is authorized to let the store and premises, in the village of Eden Mills, lately occupied by Samuel Meadows.
These premises are of stone, large and well suited for a general store. The village is situated in the centre of a flourishing farming district. Terms moderate. Apply to Lemon, Peterson & McLean, Solicitors, Guelph, and to J. A. DAVIDSON,
Township Clerk,
Eden Mills.
May 27, 1874, do

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT — A commodious Stone Workshop, with or without two acres of land. Apply to James Barclay, builder, Guelph. dtf

STONE SHOP TO RENT — In the Town of Guelph, well adapted for any kind of manufacturing business. Apply at the Mercury office. j27-dwtf

LOST—Between the residence of Chas. Davidson and Dooley's Corner, Waterloo Road, to-day, a pair of gold spectacles, in a brown case with lap torn off. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them at this office. dtf j20

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.
A house on Cardigan street, in the North Ward, containing four tenements, yielding an annual rental of 20 per cent. of the required price. Can be sold in one or two lots to suit purchasers. Only part of money required down. Cheap.
Apply to Hart & Speirs, or to James Morrison, on the premises.
Guelph, July 23, 1874. d6t w3

LOST — A large Brindle Dog — part Bull and part Mastiff,—about a year and a half old, with tail about four inches long. Any person retaining him after this notice will be prosecuted.
JAMES MITCHELL, Guelph.
Guelph, July 23rd, 1874 d2w1

FOR SALE — A very excellent Building Lot fronting on Paisley Street and running through to Oxford street — about half an acre. Apply to R. Easton, bookbinder, St. George's square, Guelph.

10 acres of Land wanted, suitable for Strawberries, near the town. Apply to the above.
Guelph, July 15, 1874. dwtf

TO BORROWERS.
Having invested the $28,000 recently advertised, we again have the following sums, besides others, to lend on farm security:

$500	$1000
$600	$1000
$600	$1200
$600	$1250
$800	$2000
$800	$2500

LEMON, PETERSON & MACLEAN.
Guelph, July 18, 1874 dw

WANTED.— We will give energetic men and women
Business that will Pay
from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood, and is strictly honorable. *Particulars free*, or samples worth several dollars that will enable you to go to work at once, will be sent on receipt of fifty cents. Address
J. LATHAM & CO.,
d6w2 292 Washington Street, Boston, Mass

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned beg to notify the public that they have entered into partnership and have purchased the Business recently carried on by Mr. Jas. Barclay, Builder, and are prepared to do all Carpentering and Building on short notice. They trust by strict attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage. Jobbing a speciality. Lumber and Cedar always on hand, and for sale.
DANIELS & BUCHAN,
Near the Gas Works.
Guelph, July 21, 1874. d6t

Y. M. C. A.
Lecture on Comets
A Lecture will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Davidson, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association,
IN THE BAPTIST CHURCH,
On Friday Ev'g first, 24th inst.
Subject, "Cometary Worlds." Admission free. Collection at the close.
Lecture to begin at 8 o'clock.
All are invited.
GEO. ALLCHIN,
General Secretary.
Guelph, July 22, 1874 d3t

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869,
AND AMENDMENTS THERETO.
In the matter of John R. Porte, an Insolvent.
A Third and Final Dividend Sheet has been prepared, open to objection until the TWENTY-NINTH day of July, instant, after which dividend will be paid.
ANTON GUNTHER,
Assignee.
Dated at Toronto, this 13th day of July, A.D., 1874.

PIC-NIC.
THE ANNUAL PIC-NIC
OF THE
Guelph Wesleyan Methodist Sabbath School
Will be held on the Grounds of H. W. PETERSON, Esq.,
On Thursday, 23rd Inst.
Tickets, adults 25c; Children under 12 years of age, 15c.; to be had at the gate.
A. O. BUCHAM, Sec.
Guelph, July 16, 1874. dd

PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS.
HUMPHRIES & REYNOLDS
Beg to announce to the people of Guelph and surrounding country that they have entered into partnership, and intend to carry on the Painting Business in all its branches in their shop a few doors west of the Guelph Sewing Machine Factory. Being practical painters, they are confident that they can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor them with a call. House and sign painting, graining, paper hanging, etc. done on short notice. Ceilings calcimined in the best manner.
HUMPHRIES & REYNOLDS.
Guelph, June 9, 1874. dw4m

PRESTON
Mineral Baths
—AND—
Artesian Springs.
These celebrated Mineral Baths are now open to the public. Hot, cold, and shower baths, together with all conveniences, accommodation, and amusement usually found at such places, such as billiard parlor, croquet ground, apparatus for giving combined exercises and amusement; also facilities for fishing.
The above baths are in connection with the North American Hotel, and now under the management of an American gentleman of experience in the business, and the public may rest assured that he understands catering for them in every respect.
The proprietor has also built a race course which may be used as a driving park. A fine livery in connection. An omnibus to and from all trains
C. KREISS, Proprietor.
Preston, July 17, 1874. m3d3m

Guelph Evening Mercury

THURSDAY EVN'G, JULY 23, 1874.

Town and County News

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE.—We understand that Mr. P. Ryan, of the west ward, has lost a valuable cow by poison.

THIS EVENING.—A special meeting of the Council is to be held this evening, when the affairs of the Road and Bridge Committee will be discussed.

PIC-NICS.—This afternoon two pic-nics are being held; that of the Wesleyan Sabbath School in H. W. Peterson's grove, and that of the scholars connected with Chalmers' Church S. S., in Beech grove, (Mr. Gow's.) Parents and friends are invited to participate.

CONGREGATIONAL S. S. PIC-NIC.—The annual Sabbath School Pic-nic of the Congregational Church was held on Tuesday in Mr. Goldie's grove. The children turned out in full force, while the attendance of members and friends of the congregation was larger than on any previous occasion of a similar nature. Games were entered into with zest by young and old, and a bountiful set out of good things added much to the enjoyment.

GRASSHOPPERS.—We learn that the grasshoppers are committing sad havoc in some parts of Puslinch. Mr. Wm. Anthony, who lives on the Brock Road, has had ten acres of wheat, five of oats, and three of buckwheat totally eaten up, and a meadow partially destroyed by these pests. The loss will fall heavily upon Mr. Anthony. This (Thursday) morning the grasshoppers are travelling towards Guelph in myriads, having reached as far as the first toll gate.

POLICE COURT.

(*Before the Police Magistrate.*)
July 23.

Nancy Dolan, for vagrancy, was sentenced to two months at hard labor.

A fire broke out in Ridgetown on Tuesday morning and destroyed about $20,000 worth of property.

A monument will be erected in commemoration of the Foam disaster, so soon as the other three victims' bodies have recovered.

BALLOON ASCENSION.—Prof. Wise of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania will make a balloon ascension from Stratford on Tuesday, August 4th. The Grand Trunk Railway will issue tickets at reduced rates for the occasion.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE is charged with plagiarism. In its August number several pages from Mr. Taylor's "Fast Life on a Modern Highway" are incorporated in an article on "The American Railroad."

THE HAMILTON *Times* says that the harvest of fall wheat has begun on the Mountain as well as below it. Some of the fields have been badly injured by the midge, which has also got into some spring wheat that has been examined. The yield is thus impaired. In some places the crop of hay is very light.

OBSERVATORY for WOODSTOCK. — At a public meeting in Woodstock on Tuesday night, held for the purpose of considering the question of erecting an observatory in the town, a committee was appointed to mature a feasible scheme for its accomplishment, and there is very little doubt of success in the enterprise.

TEACHERS.—Hamblin Smith's Statics, Cherriman's Mechanics, Todhunter's Advanced Algebra, Galbraith and Houghton's Arithmetic, Trigonometry, Mechanics and Optics, Balfour Stewart's Physics, Chambers' Mathemetics, also a large and cheap stock of School and Gift Books at Anderson's Bookstore.

ENTERPRISE.—We learn from the *Nor' Wester* that a new tri-weekly stage has been put on the line of travel between Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg, by McKenney & Bros. The horses are splendid animals, and the wagons are fitted with all the latest improvements. The stage leaves Winnipeg on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; and the Portage on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

THE SANITARY JOURNAL.—We have received the initial number of this bimonthly, edited by Dr. Edward Playter, of Toronto. Its typographic appearance is very neat, and its contents interesting. The purpose of the *Journal* is to diffuse a knowledge of the causes of disease; to arouse public attention to the amount of preventable disease in our midst; and to exhibit the results of proper living as manifested in improved health and longevity. We believe this new venture will receive a hearty support.

BUTCHERY NEAR PEMBINA.—The *Nor' Wester* of the 13th inst. says:—The news of the butchery of two families in Dakotah, near Pembina, last week by Sioux Indians, created quite a sensation in town. Rumor immediately swelled it to the massacre of the whole Boundary Commission. There were about a hundred Sioux in the party which committed the depredation, and they were mounted on shod horses, which was probably the foundation of the rumor referred to. Traders, however, just arrived, say that the Commission was not molested. The U. S. troops, together with a party of the Mounted Police, started after the marauders, but were not able to overtake them.

AN INVALUABLE INVENTION.—Thomas Turner, track foreman on the G. W. R. at Suspension Bridge, is the inventor of a new railroad switch which has many valuable points. It is simple, easy to construct, and not very expensive; it is of great strength, and works with the same accuracy under any circumstances. A train coming from no matter what quarter, cannot meet with an accident at this switch if it is on the track, and if the arrangement is open the wheels of the locomotive shut it. It can also be applied to any track and worked by the old semaphores, no alterations to them being required. The railroad authorities have not yet decided upon putting any one of these inventions upon their line, but only wait a thorough test before doing so.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE MERCURY

Affairs in Spain.

The Tilton-Beecher Scandal.

Beecher's Reply to the Charges.

How Tilton's Statement Came Out.

London, July 22.—The *Times* Paris special says that a Committee of thirty agreed to the Electoral Bill, firing the age of the voter at 25, providing for the elections by arondisements instead of departments, and giving an additional member to every 50,000 inhabitants.

Algerian papers fear that trouble with the natives is impending, having heard that 10,000 muskets and 500 cwt. of powder are imported across the Turnisian frontier weekly.

Advices from India represent that the cholera has broken out among 50,000 pilgrims assembled in Poore for the Juggernaut festival.

The floods in the North have subsided. The southern districts are still without rain. The little that has fallen in some sections has done no good.

Madrid, July 22.—Senor Castelar delivered a speech yesterday in which he declared that the programme of his party demanded the establishment of the Conservative Republic. Extreme Republican theories only divided them from the Liberals, who were their best allies. Senor Sarz has been appointed Minister of Spain to Mexico. The Carlists shot every 10th man of the Volunteer Battalions captured at Cuenca. Gen. Dominiquez is in command of the Republican army in Catalonia. Gen. Pavia will soon take the field in Central Spain with 14,000 men and 30 guns.

New York, July 22.—Tilton states that the publication of his statement was unauthorized by him; that there were but two copies of it, one in his possession and the other in the possession of the Committee, who would rue the day they gave the statement to the public. He said he had struggled for peace for four years, but now the struggle had come he felt victory was his because he was in the right. The Clerk of Plymouth Church says Beecher will make a prompt statement.

Rev. Dr. Holliday, Assistant Pastor of Plymouth Church, says he would not believe anything against Beecher, if fifty Tiltons said it, and nothing from Tilton will shake the confidence of the Church in Beecher.

At a meeting of the Beecher Investigating Committee yesterday, Tilton was questioned as to many portions of his statement, to which he answered without hesitation. He declined to submit the original documents contained in the statement. On being cross-examined, he burst into tears and requested exemption from further examination, which was granted.

The legal adviser of Beecher says the investigation will exonerate Beecher, showing the charges of criminality unfounded.

New York, July 23.—Augustus Maverick, of the Brooklyn *Argus*, acknowledges in a card the sole responsibility for the publication of Tilton's statement. As an old friend of Tilton, and as groomsman at his wedding, he aided him in copying the statement read before the Committee, and in Tilton's absence made another copy for publication. His excuse for the act, which was unknown to, and contrary to the wish of Tilton, is that he became so thoroughly struck with the perfection of Tilton's defence, that he felt sure it would carry weight with the public.

New York, July 22.—This evening Mr. Beecher had a consultation at his house with several of the Deacons of Plymouth Church, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Ross, and General Tracey, when a statement of Mr. Beecher's case was prepared for publication. Mr. Beecher intends to prepare a full statement for the Investigation Committee. He recognizes the importance of preparing a full answer to the charges Tilton has made against him, but having requested the Committee of Investigation to search this matter to the bottom, it is to them he looks for vindication. He expresses the most sincere admiration for Mrs. Tilton, and rejects with indignation every imputation which reflects upon her honor or his own. He says that this high regard for Mrs. Tilton was known to his family, with whom Mrs. Tilton was very intimate. When serious difficulties sprang up in Mrs. Tilton's household it was to Beecher's wife that she resorted for counsel, and both Mr. and Mrs. Beecher, acting from sympathy, and as it subsequently appeared without full knowledge, gave unadvised counsel which tended to harm. Owing to the change in Mr. Tilton's social and religious views, his wife's confidence in Beecher's judgment had increased, while Tilton's influence had lessened. During those years, Mrs. Tilton's mind was greatly exercised lest her children should be harmed by views which she deemed virtually false and dangerous. Beecher was suddenly and rudely aroused to the reality of the danger by the disclosure of domestic distress, of sickness, and of the likelihood of the separation and scattering of a family, every member of which he had tenderly loved. The effect on Beecher of the discovery of the state of Mr. Tilton's feelings and the condition of his family surpassed in sorrow and excitement anything that he had ever experienced. That his presence, influence, and counsel had brought to a beloved family sorrow and alienation, gave, in his state of mind, a poignancy to his suffering which was indiscribable. Even to be suspected of having offered, under the privileges of a peculiarly sacred relation, an indecorum to a wife and mother, could not but deeply wound one so sensitive to the honor of womanhood. In this state of mind, Beecher gave expression to his feelings in an interview with a mutual friend, not in cold and cautious self-defending words, but eagerly taking blame upon himself, and pouring out his heart to his friend in the strongest language, overburdened with the exaggeration of impassioned sorrow. It was his horror of the imputed evil that filled him with intensity at the very shadow of it. Thus his apology to Tilton was made up of fragments of what he had been saying to his friend Moulton. Beecher says that this apology was more than ample to meet the case, and that Tilton subsequently ratified it in writing, resumed his friendship with Beecher, and continued till two weeks ago to live with his wife. Is it conceivable, if the original charge had been what is now alleged, that he would have condoned the offence not only with the mother of his children but with him whom he believed to have wronged them? The absurdity of the story is apparent, when Tilton now alleges that he carried this guilty secret of his wife's infidelity for six months, locked up in his own breast, and that he then divulged it to Beecher only that there might be a reconciliation with him. Tilton has since, in every way, orally and in written language, asserted his wife's innocence. Beecher affirms that every private letter of his that has been published, bears out his statements. His public correspondence on this subject comprises but two elements, viz: the expression of his grief, and that of his desire to shield the honour of a pure and innocent woman. The incidents of criminality related by Tilton, one at Beecher's house, and another at his own—are said by Beecher to be absolutely false. Beecher closes his statement with these words:—"To every statement which connects me dishonourably with Mrs. Elizabeth R. Tilton, or which in anywise would impugn the honour and purity of this beloved Christian woman, I give the most explicit, comprehensive and solemn denial." (Signed) Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn, July 22nd, 1874.

The statement of Mrs. Tilton will be made public to-morrow, and it is understood that it will be a complete denial of the charges made against Mr. Beecher and herself by her husband.

BASE BALL ITEMS.

Yesterday afternoon, the second nine of the Silver Creek Club, of this town, played with the Unions, of Rockwood Academy, on the grounds of the latter. Up to the end of the sixth innings the game was well contested, but towards the latter part of the game the superior batting of the Silver Creek began to tell, thus running up their score to such an extent as to leave the Unions far in the background, as will be seen by the score appended—

RUNS EACH INNINGS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	—
Unions	0	1	2	1	3	2	2	1	5	—17
2nd Nine S.C.	5	1	0	0	1	4	8	5	0	—24

A match between the first and second nine of Raymond's shop will be played on Saturday afternoon, at five o'clock, on the Exhibition Grounds. A good game is expected.

Yesterday afternoon, a match was played between the workmen employed in the varnishing department of Bell's Organ Factory, and a picked nine selected out of six other departments, who, with the assistance of an outsider not belonging to the shop, succeeded in vanquishing the "Knights of the varnish pot" by 19 runs. Nothing daunted by their bad luck thus far the defeated of yesterday hold themselves now as still prepared to play any nine that may be picked from any other single department in the shop. At the close of the match the score stood 15 to 34 in favor of the picked nine.

Casemakers	0	1	6	3	3	6	7	4	4	—34
Varnishers	1	0	4	1	0	0	4	1	4	—15

The Independents of this town have arranged for a match with the Ætnas of Toronto on Saturday next on the Toronto ground.

Cricket.

A cricket match was played at Gall, yesterday, between the Club of that town and a Club from Chatham. One innings a side. Galt 41; Chatham 149. Majority for Chatham 108.

CRICKET.—The following teams have been selected to play in the matches on Friday and Saturday next against Brampton and Chatham. The Secretary requests any gentleman who will be unable to play to forward at once his name to the Vice-President. Brampton—Friday, July 24—Messrs. Oliver, Wells, Grange, Evatt, F. Hall, Hind, T. Smith, Bookless, Palmer, McCaul, and Jones. Chatham—Saturday, July 25—Messrs. Jas. Nichols, Maddock, Henry, McConkey, Crombie, Palmer, Oliver, Mitchell, Evatt, Hall, and Hellet.

Philadelphia will send a strong team to Halifax to compete in the cricket tournament, about the 20th proximo. J. O. Howard, President of the Toronto Club, requests the various clubs in Ontario to send in the names of their best men, in order that a strong team may be selected to represent this Province. The fare to Halifax and back, per Grand Trunk, will be one and one-third fare. The hotel expenses in Halifax of each competitor will be paid.

Our Sidewalks.

To the Editor of the Mercury.

SIR,—Recently having occasion to pass along Dublin street, I was not a little surprised to notice that a new sidewalk was being laid down on the South side of Oxford street, between Dublin and Glasgow—on that side of which street there is not a single house. If the sidewalk had been laid on the North side of the street, I for one would not offer any objection. But that a sidewalk, four feet in width, should be laid down in a place where perhaps not a dozen persons would pass during a whole week, most certainly displays a wanton waste of our town funds. Why not lay down a sidewalk along Dublin street from Oxford to Green, along which in the spring of the year it is impossible to travel without sinking ankle-deep in the mud, and where there are dwellings on every lot? I hope the electors of the West Ward will, at the next election, place men at our Council Board who will see that sidewalks are laid down in places that will be an accommodation to the citizens of the Ward generally, and not for the purpose of enhancing the value of the property of a single individual.

Yours &c.,
WEST WARD.

Guelph, July 22nd.

Notes of a Trip to Manitoba.

(Continued.)

On arrival at Winnipeg we found the hotel accommodation better than expected, our hosts of the "Davis" house doing all they could to make us comfortable.

Popular amusements being rather scarce, the want is made up by the billiard table; and the twenty tables in this city of three years' growth, are all fully patronized during the evening by all classes, from the Government official off duty to the half-breed, who has come in from his farm to enjoy city life.

Winnipeg may be shortly described as one long main street of over a mile in length, running from the Hudson Bay Fort on the south to Point Douglas on the north, with the Red River flowing half a mile distant on the east side, and the level prairie stretching out as far as the eye can see in the west. It is a fine site for a city, which is being rapidly built up, containing at the present time between 3,000 and 4,000 inhabitants. The houses are mostly of wood; but good clay for brick-making being in the immediate vicinity, a good many houses are now being built of white brick. City property has increased enormously, good building lots on the main street having been sold for $2,500, and others on the side streets in proportion. The city is laid out for over two miles out on the prairie, where small lots have been sold from $100 upwards; and the ever-sanguine land speculator will tell you it is bound to be a large city, and will do his best to make you believe that city property is being sacrificed even at these prices.

They are getting the land fever bad, as the numerous real estate agencies and auction sales testify. One great drawback to the proper settlement of the best part of the city is the reserve of 500 acres by the Hudson Bay Co. This land is owned by the old partners of that corporation resident in Britain, and is held at very high figures. In fact just now it is withdrawn from sale, waiting the improvement of surrounding property, when it will again be put in the market. Another evil of this reserve is the policy of the Company to draw the city all down near to their property, and the Government appears to give in partly to this. The new custom and land offices are being built on this property; and had it not been for an earnest and just protest, the post-office would have been moved from the present centre of the city to fully three-fourths of a mile nearer the Hudson Bay Fort. The post-office question is not settled yet, and Mr. Mackenzie's Government is greatly blamed for their dilatoriness in this and other questions of vital importance to the city. The city is well governed, having a full staff of police; and the various street improvements show that no time will be lost on the part of the citizens to do their duty.

The land around Winnipeg is all first-rate prairie, and all fit for settlement; but being mostly reserved for half-breed claims is not open for settlement. This may appear strange to those seeking for land, but when the treaty was made and the land given over to the Canadian Government by the Hudson Bay Co., certain reserves were made. Amongst them, land was provided for all the half-breeds and their children at the date of the treaty, such land to be exempt from taxes for nine years. The half-breeds were to choose what township suited them, and the result was that all the townships near Winnipeg have been selected by them as well as the best townships on the south side of the Assiniboine, and several good townships and parts of townships through the Province. What good land is not taken by them has already been taken up by settlers, so that those now going in have to go farther into the interior. There are also the Hudson Bay Co.'s reserve of two sections, and the school reserve of two sections, in every township in the Province, which two reserves alone amount to one-ninth of the land. It would have been far better for the Dominion Government to have given a cash equivalent for all these reserves, and left the whole country open for the settler, as it will come to the same thing in the end. The half-breed will sell out his claim to land speculators, and the Hudson Bay Co. won't sell their 1,280 acres in each township till they get their own price for it, and the settler will have to deal with them, instead of the Government as he ought to have done. There is plenty of good land open for settlement. One of the best settlements in the Province is at Palestine and Westbourne, over 80 miles west of Winnipeg. The land in that neighborhood is well wooded and well supplied with water. Then there is another good settlement near the Pembina mountains, called the Boyne Settlement, about 70 miles south-west of Winnipeg. A good deal of the land has been taken up even west of these settlements, and should the railway go on, the country will soon fill up.

No doubt the climate is extreme, much the same as Ontario. In summer there are severe thunder storms; and in winter the severe frost often goes into the ground six and eight feet, only comes out gradually all summer. This is said to be an advantage, keeping the roots damp and moist.

Wheat, oats and barley looked fully as healthy and strong as in Ontario, and down in the Kildonan Settlement the spring wheat was of a rich dark color. The land must be rich, having been cultivated for over forty years and no manure put on it, as can be seen by the old heaps of manure lying all along the banks of the Red River.

The great want of the country at present is a cheap and speedy route. The Dawson route is of no avail for heavy traffic, and the Red River steam boat route being a monopoly, owned mostly by the Hudson Bay Company, the charges are exhorbitant, the rate for bonded goods from Canada being $50 per ton from Montreal to Winnipeg, whereas the charge for American free goods for the same distance is $25 per ton, just half. The competition of flat boats carrying American goods causes the difference; but as it is said the steamboat company clear nearly the entire cost of each of their steamers and barges every trip, a lower freight might satisfy them. One result of this discriminating charge in favor of American