bers would make unleavened bread of the whole cake. Friday Chatham replied its indebtedness altogether, and St. Catharines came to the conclusion that she would not pay a cent on the interest account. This is the beginning of the end. Next February, when the scheme is to be finally closed, municipal debentures will be hawked like Confederate scrip—all sellers, no buyers.

THE appointment of Mr. WITTON M.P. for Hamilton, as Director of the Canadian Commission to the Vienna Exhibition, is applauded on all hands. Mr. WITTON is a thoroughly practical man, of high attainments, and no one is better qualified to represent this country on such an occasion. A Grit contemporary says that Mr. WITTON's independence as a representative of the people, will be developed by the appointment; but as he will receive nothing for his services, that statement is utterly groundless.

THIS is the sort of thing some people get into the habit of saying by reading the *Globe*:—

"Mr Carmichael (at the nomination at Whitby) said that at the time of Confederation Sir John Macdonald had stated in the controversy that the people of Ontario should not have the same rights as the people of Lower Canada. This was the Government that Mr. Gibbs belonged to."

Did Mr. CARMICHAEL ever hear it said that Sir JOHN had uttered a single ounce of his own knowledge, the moon is made of green cheese? There is nothing too absurd for these people to say, even if they do not believe it.

It is pleasant to find occasional honest confessions from Grit journals. Mr. HODGINS thus spoke at the nomination in South Ontario. (See *Globe* report):—

"He then, in the defence of the Hon. Mr. Mowat, passed a high eulogy upon that gentleman, whom he characterized as an honest, straightforward, and honourable statesman, and was not to be compared with Sir John A. Macdonald."

Whoever said he was? As compared with Sir JOHN MACDONALD, Mr. MOWAT is a babe in swaddling clothes.

REFERRING the Lower Brunswick School question, the Ottawa Citizen makes the following announcement, no doubt on authority:—

"We understand that Bishop Sweeney, of St John, N. B., has been informed by the Government that they are ready to advance the funds necessary to carry the judgment of the Privy Council of Lower Brunswick before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and urging him to send counsel for that purpose."

ATTORNEY-GENERAL CROOKS left town Tuesday for England. It is presumed that his mission is connected with the forced resignation of HORSOCKS COCKS, who knows so much of Mr. ARCHIBALD and the Pacific Scandal. Mr. CROOKS is urgent as well as necessary that he should be placated.

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE TORONTO EDITOR.—It is well for the cranks that the Grand Jury has more sense enough to vote the cruel order to cut their pigtails from the heads of Chinese prisoners. The matter had, in fact, assumed considerable importance as one, not merely of cruelty to the prisoners, but of international concern. The Rev. O. Gibson, Chinese Missionary, appeared before the Board of Supervisors with a petition, signed by many leading Chinese merchants, a document calls attention to the manner in which the exclusive policy of the Chinese Government had been relaxed in favour of foreigners, and Mr Spencer was asked to treaty obligations which now exist, and contrary to the spirit of which the edict is. "The document in question, because we supplant white labourers in this country ought to know, say the petitioners, "what is well known to all intelligent Chinamen, that the introduction of American and English steamers upon the rivers of our vast Empire, has drawn out of business a vast fleet of junks, and cut off employment a whole array of men larger in number than all the Chinese now in America." Attention is further called to the governmental relations between the two countries, and the significant fact that the Chinese Government has sent and continues to send scores of youths to America to learn the language, customs, and laws; and that foreigners, under stipulations, are not subject to the laws of China, but carry their own code of laws into all parts of the country. Speaking of emigration in general, the petitioners ask why there should be great opposition to the emigration of 15,000 or 20,000 peaceful Chinese annually, when 400,000 Europeans—some of them, too, are plotters against American institutions—are received with open arms. "In the name of our country, in the name of justice and humanity, in the name of Christianity, we understand it," the petitioners say, "we protest against such severe and discriminating enactments against our people while living in this country under existing treaties." They then make the following proposition:—"Finally, since our presence here is considered so detrimental to the country and is so offensive to the American people, we propose and promise on our part to use all our influence to carry the proposition into effect. We propose a speedy and perfect abrogation and repeal of the present treaty relations between China and America, requiring the retirement of all Chinese people and trade from the United States and the withdrawing of all American people and trade and commercial intercourse whatever from China. This proposition is to the American people the opportunity of preserving for a longer time their civil and religious institutions, which, it is said, the agitation of the Chinese is calculated to destroy. This arrangement will also, to some extent, relieve the Chinese people and Government from the serious embarrassments which now distort them, and enable them, by so much, to return to the traditional policy of their sages and statesmen, i.e., 'Stay at home and mind our own business, and let all other people do the same.' This is our proposition. We, as Christian Americans, do not like it. Will the newspapers, which have lately said so many things against us and against our residence and our labours, now, when we are in bringing about this, to us, dearish state of affairs? In the meantime, since we are now here under sacred treaty stipulations, we humbly pray we may be treated according to those stipulations, and that time as the treaty can be repealed and commercial, religious and friendly relations come to an end."

VON RAUMER.—Freedrich Ludwig George Von Raumer, whose death is announced by telegraph, was one of the most distinguished historians of his day. He was born in 1781 at Worlitz, near Dessau. He studied in Joachimsthal and afterwards at the universities of Halle and Gottingen, and began the practice of the law in 1801. In 1810 he obtained the place of Counsellor in the Cabinet of the Chancellor Hardenberg, having already published the "Six Dialogues on War and Commerce" (1806) and "British System of Taxation" (1810). In the following year he translated "The Speeches of Æschines and Demosthenes on the Crown and Oil, Emendations on the Genealogical Tables of the Arabs and Turks." These latter works showed such comprehensive and intelligent research that in the same year their author was appointed to a chair in the University of Breslau. In 1813 appeared his "Manual of Remarkable Passages in the Greek and Latin Historians of the Middle Ages" and "Autumn Trip to Venice," and these essays, more important than those which preceded them, brought it about that he was appointed professor of political economy and history at the university of Berlin. Afterwards he held several important positions. The city of Berlin elected him to the Municipal Council, and in 1848 sent him to the Parliament at Frankfort, after which he was made Ambassador to Paris. Upon his return to Berlin he was elected member of the first Chamber of Prussia. Old age has fallen upon him, and in 1853 he retired from active life, receiving the title of emeritus professor in the University of Berlin. The works to which Professor Raumer's reputation is chiefly due are "The History of the Hohenstaufen and Their Age" (Leipzic, 1823 25), "History of Europe from the End of the Fifteenth Century" (1832 58), "England in 1835," His minor works appeared in 1852-54, under the title of "Vermischte Schriften" (miscellanies). After the year 1880 Professor Raumer made many travels, notably in France, Italy, Switzerland, and the United States, which gave occasion for several essays: "Letters from Paris and France," "Letters from Paris to Serve as Commentaries on the Nineteenth and Eighteenth Centuries," "Documents in the British Museum and the Archives of England for Use in Modern History," "Italy, and How to Understand It," "The United States of North America," and "Letters from Frankfort and Paris." Other works were his "Studies in Ancient History," "Historical Developments of Ideas of Law, State, and Politics," "Municipal Administration in Prussia," "Antiquarian Letters," and "Manual of the History of Literature. In conjunction with Tieck he published the posthumous works of the German philosopher Karl Salger, and afterwards the "Handbook of History," which contains a fine dissertation on the end of Poland.

JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE.—The recent exposure of the London *Telegraph's* Khiva correspondence must have exceedingly mortified the owners of that journal, who have however a partner in interest in the New York *Herald*. The latter had made arrangements to receive letters from the Russian expedition by the same writer who undertook to supply the *Telegraph*. He badly sold both his employers by vamping up, or merely reproducing, his old sketches and passing them off as new. The brick was dangerous to fire, but the blame must be attached to his victims, who no doubt acted in good faith toward the public. Mr. David Ker, the delinquent, has injured himself far more than they, and cannot again be trusted to supply the newspaper with the newspaper. That he was found out is fortunate in the interest of journalism in general, that the full measure of his iniquity is ascertained may be a question. For instance, he dated his letters from various points, and they were actually sent from thence. But it does not follow that he was there himself. Some friend may have dropped them at stated points to ship the literary forgery. Diddler. When, as a contemporary puts it, Box and Cox discovered that their landlady had been letting the same apartment to one of them by night, and to the other by day, Box and Cox turned on that thrifty soul with much acrimony. But if they had discovered that she had no right to let it to either of them, having received money for it from a third person, Box and Cox would either have betaken themselves to doing her personal violence or, if her sex restrained them from that, of invoking a policeman. This aggravation of their woes Box of London *Telegraph* and Cox of the New York *Herald* have suffered. And the sympathy of the public which they once had will be turned to indignation if they do not take steps to have justice done upon the heartless person who has sold to each of them for its full price what he had stolen from the person to whom he had previously sold it.

NEW BOOKS.

BITS OF TALK ABOUT HOME MATTERS, by H. H., author of "Verses" and "Bits of Travel." Toronto: Adam, Stevenson & Co.

This is a Canadian edition of a book that shows Mr. Jean Ingelow to be a writer of a delicate and sound practical common sense. It is an eloquent plea for wise and considerate talks in home matters, and is specially addressed to the social training of the young. That the subject is of vital importance to every country is too plain to need argument. The influence of the parents and the household moulds the character and affects the destiny of the young for good or for evil, accordingly as it is loving, reasonable and judicious. This little volume is worthy of careful study from this point of view, and may be of good service in guiding those in whose hands the responsibility of training rests. We commend it to our readers, feeling sure they will thank us for the opportunity. We cordially vote its publishers.

THE PATHOS, HUMOUR & SCRIBNER'S Manual of Penmanship. New York: Wolworth, Ainsworth & Co.

A useful handbook for teachers or students. It contains, besides practical instruction in the art of penmanship, a large number of engraved specimens of style, attitude and obliquity. &c.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE—July.

The July issue is up to the usual high character of this popular magazine. Among the articles of permanent interest is one by Thomas W. Knox, "Russian Policy in Asia," and there are others which will be read to find, as he is by War Dance (a son of Lexington and Reel) out of Eliza Davis by Knight of St. George. The Queen's Plate has secured eleven entries, given in our issue of Friday last, and as all the animals are comparatively black, it would be rash to hazard an opinion before they have put in their preliminaries. The Kempenfeldt Stakes closed with eight nominations, all American bred.

We are glad to hear that the gentlemen of the Toronto Club are organizing an excursion, comprising the *élite* of Toronto's fair dames and daughters, and if only blessed with fine weather, the coming meeting at Barrie promises to afford one of the most enjoyable seasons ever provided at opening a Dominion Day holiday. That there will be a crowded grand stand and keen contests race on both Tuesday and Wednesday, nobody need doubt, the Queen's Plate being the piece of meat for the big dogs, and, all the Derby, appropriately enough, the event of Wednesday. Make up your parties, ladies and gentlemen, and lend your assistance to the countenance and encouragement of better things on the Canadian turf, than for a few years past have characterized our sport.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

**Questions respecting subjects in this Department will be answered every Monday, and correspondents are requested to address communications, sporting matters to the Editor, to arrive not later than Friday.

A Weekly Chronicle of Shooting—Fishing—Pistol-shooting — Hurdle-racing — Steeple-chasing—Trotting—Sind News—Yachting—Boat-racing — Pedestrianism — Athletics—Cricket — Croquet — Lacrosse — Skating—Swimming — Base-ball—Billiards, &c., &c.

"MAN" OFFICE,
Toronto, June 26.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. G.—(1) Yes. A bat weighing 2-5 would be clear, as a heavy bat, anything under 3-4 as a light one. (2) We know of no club in the Toronto district, but anyone who wishes to form one should address letters than the figure name. Tour.—Boyle can be heard of at Barrie. D. W. D., Montreal.—Under the generally received principle can he be considered a Dominion Rider. It is now an advisable distinction to draw in this country. It is sufficient to close the race against any who have ever ridden for pay, or been employed in a training stable. J. Saxeven.—(1) The distance is less than ninety miles by road, and a Derbyite as the crow flies. (2) It is a very old cash that Edinburgh is west of Liverpool. INGRAM.—Write to Mr. Hickson. *Speculum* was a first-class rack-horse, but has not been at the stud long enough to achieve any startling success. He won the City and Suburban, Goodwood and Brighton cups, &c., &c.

Barrie Races.

As the time approaches for the celebration of the chief Ontario meeting, speculation with respect to the chances of events is getting lively, and expectations too are indulged in by those who can own a horse or look on a race meeting. The gentle aspiration of "a dollar on the game." Those sharp-sighted Americans who entered their two-year olds for the Canadian Derby, have shown considerable 'cuteness; Keene Richards' two, Major Mason and War Cry, having been sold during the recent Jerome meeting, while the filly by Lightning out of Mirth by Glencoe, and Sarah, by War Dance out of Wild Duck by imp. Eclipse, had previously been purchased with a view to engagements at Barrie. These four, therefore, will in all probability show at the post, and the Canadian who will beat them at a difference of 5 lbs., may safely go down to Saratoga and count on paying his Boyle's nomination. Sarah, too, is quite filly, out of Maiden, ran second to Dutch Girl in the Westchester Cup, and was put in an appearance. Sarah G. has the advantage of being thoroughly acclimatized, but Mr. Richards' Kentucky horses have arrived early in York. The best of the two will probably run out to be Major Mason, who was bought by O'Neil, the owner of Lord Byron. War Cry, who ran only third on Thursday last to John Bowlger and Minnie W., and was afterwards purchased by Dr. Smith, is a fine slashing colt, but stale and thin as a hurdle, and it is just possible that his skill ful owner may think it best to give him time, with the hope of a well develope into a magnificent specimen of the thoroughbred. A better horse than he would be hard to find, as he is by War Dance (a son of Lexington and Reel) out of Eliza Davis by Knight of St. George. The Queen's Plate has secured eleven entries, given in our issue of Friday last, and as all the animals are comparatively black, it would be rash to hazard an opinion before they have put in their preliminaries. The Kempenfeldt Stakes closed with eight nominations, all American bred.

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Scraps.

EUROPEAN.—There were no less than thirty-eight fours-in-hand present at the second meet of the Coaching Club on the Epsom Road on Thursday.

Another monster Islington horse-show has come and gone. The cause upset. The horse which was "cooped" eight others for the thoroughbred stallion prize, and beaten his turf days he defeated the redoubtable Blue Gown.

The prize meeting of the All England Croquet Club was held on the lawns at Wimbledon, on Thursday. Miss Wade was the lady champion, Mr. Hatch the Gentleman's. Mr. Gray scored shots at 17 to one score at 16 and Mr. Jacob at 15 to one score at 14 to beaten by Mr. Law. Mr. Heath's principal shots were 48 and 29 yards. Mr. Little hit the target half at 46 yards, and every year seems to add to the distance at which these marksmen can hit and continue to hit without affecting a "round."

Lord's and Westminster have had a fight at Pole. Lords A. Somerset, Cole, Aberdour, Rosmores and Fitzwilliams represented the Lords, and Messrs. Hanbury, C. Fitzwilliam, Muriettta and Sir R. Cunard. The Commoners had a very easy time of it, Lords A. Somerset fashionable attendance.

Late Regulars of Cricket, North against South, on Lord's, June 23rd, North 147 and 192, South 98 and 141, *for the Middlesex*, Lord's, June 23rd, North 147 and 34, Middlesex 0 and 77, Mr. Booth 27 and 14, Rylott 24 and 0 not out, Mr. Ridley 0 and 0 not out—catching two in the match. For the South, Mr. W. G. Grace 0 and 0 not out (not bowled), Mr. Ulyett 1 and 50, Charlwood 3 and 36, M. C. C. v. Royal Artillery, Lord's, June 23, Royal Artillery, 1st innings, 0 and 0 ... Surrey vs. Sussex, at the Oval, June 23, Surrey 1st innings, 0 and 0 ... Sussex 92 and 166, ...Gentlemen of the South v. Players of the North, at Prince's, June 23, North 1st 127, F. C. M. 122 and 258 (for four wickets) Gentlemen of the South 1st innings, 0 and 0 ... Lord's v. Prince's, June 23, Prince's 1st, 0 and 0 ... Lord's 1st, Wilkinson 11, &c. For Bamboro, Mr. A. Lubbock 20 Mr. E. Lubbock 20, &c., Mr. Annesley, Trent College, week known in Canada, has been getting long scores in Yorkshire. Mr. H. C. Pearson, Cambridge, 1st Eleven, Church vs. Rowley.

Mr. Spencer Joey won the Oaks Handicap at Huntingdon Pigeon Shooting Grounds, killing ten birds to succession at 27 yards rise. Mr. Spencer's second, Mr. Richards' Kentucky, have been a good second to him in York. The best of the two will probably run out to be Major Mason, who was bought by O'Neil, the owner of Lord Byron. War Cry, who ran only third on Thursday last to John Bowlger and Minnie W., and was afterwards purchased by Dr. Smith, is a fine slashing colt, but stale and thin as a hurdle, and it is just possible that his skilful owner may think it best to give him time, with the hope of a well develope into a magnificent specimen of the thoroughbred. A better horse than he would be hard to find, as he is by War Dance (a son of Lexington and Reel) out of Eliza Davis by Knight of St. George. The Queen's Plate has secured eleven entries, given in our issue of Friday last, and as all the animals are comparatively black, it would be rash to hazard an opinion before they have put in their preliminaries. The Kempenfeldt Stakes closed with eight nominations, all American bred.

Mr. F. Faze, an Englishman, and Mr. Robert Sparks, of Ottawa, walked a match last Wednesday from Arnprior to Ottawa, a distance of forty miles, which Mr. Sparks finished in eleven hours and twenty-five minutes, in 3 hrs. 17 mins. Faze was at one time half a mile ahead, but gave out too fast cracked badly and eventually limped from distress.

The stakes will close for the Barrie close on Wednesday 25th inst.

We have made several allusions during the past week to the Grand International Regatta, to come off here on the Saturday following, and we regret to-morrow's issue.

St John Breddice, of Oakville, has won a handsome belt, presented by a lady of that sporting town to the highest scorer in a cricket match among the members of the club.

A match was played at Goderich on Saturday and Monday between Seaforth and Goderich. Goderich 22 and 37, Seaforth 32 and 2 (no wickets down). Fast bowlers opposed. A. Ross made 19 out of 22, but was badly supported. A nobody cried, stumped and bowled. Mr. Ross made 10 out of 37, and Mr. Ross, of Lambton, 10 out of 37, and Mr. J. Lamb 18 for the victory.

The Montreal races are fixed for July 12th, 14th, 16th, 17th and 19th—eventually, if rain comes down, and it looks as if it would, the week won't break in the middle. Things are shaping well, and the management, Messrs. G. C. Barber, and S. Sabourin, are favored in excess. There is a heavy race every day out of the five, of $250, $250 and $400, for which it is hoped to have Mr. Benjamin will bring up his horses Missess, perhaps, by that time will be fit to venture the remarks made last winter in *The Mail*.

INSURANCE DETECTIVES.—The New York *Express* says:—The convention of underwriters in this city, a few weeks since, raised one hundred thousand dollars, to be used in secret detective service to expose and arrest incendiarists. This service reaches to the upper class of villains—to the "respectable" fire-bugs who set fire to their stores and factories in order to secure insurance money. It has already proved beneficial. In Mobile the vessel started McGerry's arm became entangled in the rope, which drew it up to the tree near which the hawser ran, and snapped the arm off with such force that the hand and wrist were thrown some distance away.—*Cape Breton Advocate.*

The Berlin *Telegraph* says:—"The conclusion of the Fire company during the burning of Mr. Schneider's barn on Tuesday last, to say the least of it, was simply disgraceful. It appears that the Firemen have been opposed to the introduction of Chemical Fire Engines, one of which was tried here some time ago. This engine and hose, it is said, did good service, being portable, did some service in preventing the fire from spreading to the adjoining buildings and fences. This so vexed the members of the Fire Company that they not only turned the hose into the street, but also those who were working the Chemical engine, completely drenching them, but when the Mayor interfered in good faith toward the engine, the brass trumpet upon him lit his countenance, and he was obliged to retire."

Of course somebody must fall sick so that Tweed's trial could be postponed. He has now another six months' respite from justice.

SOUTH ONTARIO.

Nomination of Candidates.

The nomination of candidates for the representation of the South Riding of the County of Ontario in the House of Commons took place at Whitby on Monday. As is already known, the seat has been contested through the acceptance by Mr. Thomas Nicholson Gibbs, the late member, of a seat in the Cabinet as Secretary of State for the Provinces. The Hon. T. N. Gibbs was nominated for the Ministry, and Mr. James Holden, of Whitby, was proposed in the Clear Grit interest as his opponent. In addition to these, fifteen other candidates were put forward, but merely to give them an opportunity of speaking.

Hon. T. N. Gibbs was received with enthusiastic cheers. The following is his speech to the electors:—He said it delighted him, very great deal of pleasure to meet so many of the electors of South Ontario again. They had been very properly informed that he appeared before them under new relations, and that for the time being he was no longer a representative of the constituency that had done him the honour, on three occasions, unmistakably to express their confidence. He was told he was to bear all the sins of the Administration, and he was told that although that Cabinet had been in existence nearly six years, it had not half so many sins as the Grit party accumulated in a year (Loud cheers.) It had not a quarter so many sins to answer for. It had he did not think—he would come there as an honest dictate. (Loud cheers.) But he was willing and ready to bear the sins that were said, by the company he kept. He was in good company—(cheers)—that of all the ability this country possessed—(cheers)—men who were guiding the ship of State and who were doing good in the hour of trial, men who had stood nobly by her notwithstanding the attacks made upon them from front and rear. (Cheers.) There were two things the *Globe* newspaper could never do, however long it lived, and although it had done a great deal of harm to this country. It would never destroy Dr. Ryerson, nor destroy this country, and it would never prevent the construction of the great Pacific Railway. (Hearty cheers.) It had tried to do both. It was trying now to prevent the construction of that great railway—and it was trying because they thought it ought not to be constructed, because they thought it would over-burden us and place taxation on our shoulders which we were not able to bear (No—) It desired to see it impeded simply for Party purposes. (Cheers.) He people desired to see that work constructed, Parliament had said it should be done in a certain way, and the Government were trying to carry out the views of Parliament. All sorts of opposition had been offered to the gentlemen who were in England to carry out the views of the country. It was said the railway would cost $100,000,000, and $100,000,000. What did the people care here much it cost, after they had given their aid to it. That was a matter for the stockholders, who advanced the money, and they would take care they had good security before they advanced a dollar. That being done, it was the duty of every patriot, the duty of every lover of his country to further by every means in his power this great national undertaking. The acts of the Government before 1872 had been unanimously those of last year. They had now to deal with the legislation of the first session, and if it was good, they would stand or fall by that legislation, did they not suppose his opponent would have the manliness to say to the gentleman who was to follow him might perhaps tell them something about that legislation, but he knew he was bound to say he would rather be that than gangbag Tory. (Cheers.) He was the one of those Reformers who were endeavoring to carry out the Canadian law, thus to carry out the Reformers who, in 1856 and 1857, had struggled for the right to lay aside Party principles and for the nonce to unite in order to bring absolutely constitutional Reform principles into effect. Party feeling had risen to such a pitch that Government had become almost impossible. Laying aside all these Party differences, they had gone for in the purpose of bringing about Confederation, which was at first it contemplated only the immediate union of the four Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In view that which we now enjoyed—a Dominion stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific—it was a grand idea. It was to be united, notwithstanding what had been and still was said, by an iron band which would make the Confederation, and the power of British North America, not only in the Eastern Hemisphere, but in the Western. (Cheers.) He believed in his heart that the large majority of the Confederation endorsed the views which he held. (Cheers.) In 1867, he had accepted a seat in the Cabinet, because he had every confidence in having no personal interest in doing anything, and because he felt that the Party he was determined to the best of his ability to do what he could for the good of his country. (Cheers.) He was the same man that he was then, and he was the same man that he was then, and he was the same man that he was then, and he