Senator Penny comes to Senator Brown's rescue in this style:—

"All rational men know that both in diplomacy and in war, or civil combinations, there are occasions when information must be gained, and services secured which can only be had by money. We never yet heard that outlay for these purposes was looked upon as dishonourable on the part of those who made it; and it is certain that he who should decline to make it would often sacrifice the interests committed to his charge. Well, Mr. Brown going to Washington three years ago to negotiate another treaty had to expend, or cause to be expended, a good deal of money in various ways."

This, if it is anything, is an admission

n various ways."

This, if it is anything, is an admission This, if it is anything, is an admission that Mr. Brown spent the \$4,940 he used out of the \$10,000 appropriation he obtained from Mr. Mackenzie in "various ways." But as Mr. Brown in his solemn denial on the 18th said, "Not one shilling was paid by the Canadian Commissioner, or by anybody else, to Dr. Young," it follows that Dr. Young was not the "various ways." And yet the Committee say Dr. Young was "improperly interested." The case is becoming so mixed that nothing short of a detailed statement showing how the \$4,940 disappeared will clear it up satisfactorily. We should like to hear from Senator Simpson on the subject. pson on the subject.

The evidence in the Vanderbilt will case brings to light some facts showing the credulity of the late Horace Greeley. He was
in the habit of lending money without
thought or stint, and never getting it back.
For instance, Cornelius J. Vanderbilt victimized him, though at Mr. Greeley's death
some attempt was made to deny the story.
Now, in cross-examination, Cornelius J.
admits that he borrowed \$40,000 and paid
back nothing. Commodore Vanderbilt, it
is understood, paid Mr. Greeley's children
a part of this debt. He was under no legal
obligation to pay it, nor, indeed, under any
moral obligation. As soon, however, as he
became aware that Mr. Greeley was lending money to his son, either through the
endorsement of his notes or through direct
loans, he went to the Tribune office to give
warning that in this business no expectation must be entertained that the money
would ever be paid back by him. This information Greeley rather resented, telling
the Commodore in effect that it would be
quite time enough for him to refuse payment when payment was asked, and not
before. At this the Commodore bid him
good morning and went off. But it is rather
pleasant to know that after Greeley's death
a portion of the money was refunded to his
children. rings to light some facts showing the credu-

The New York Times' Washington special returns to the case of Dr. Young, and gives a summary of the finding of the and gives a summary of the finding of the Treasury Commission, composed of Mr. Adams, Special Treasury Agent; Mr. Warren, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Education, and Mr. Lyman, Assistant-Chief of the Division of Stationery, on his improper connection with various immigration and labour reports, and hints that he is about to be removed. The New York World's Washington special also says Dr. Young is to be removed, and to be succeeded by Professor Walker, of Yale. Why does not Mr. Brown come out with a detailed statement of the expenditure of the \$4,940 he used at Washington, and clear Dr. Young of the Reciprocity charges? That would be only fair play to an alleged accomplice who is now down.

A Mitchell Lothario, however, has come to grief, and his fate may possibly be a warning to others. His name is Andrews, and he eloped from Mitchell with a Mrs. Melville, taking with him such loose personal property as her husband's house contained. The pair lived together in Palmerston for a time, and then, of course, quarrelled and separated, she returning to her husband. Andrews returned to Mitchell and hung about Melville's house, holding clandestine interviews with the erring woman. Mrs. Melville's sister, evidently a woman of great tact, conceived the idea of having Andrews arrested for stealing from Melville the goods he carried off with Mrs. Melville. He was accordingly handed over to the police, and has just been sent to the Penitentiary for three years. ef, and his fate iary for three years.

We made some remarks a few days since n the absurdity of the Grit leaders threaton the absurdity of the Grit leaders threatening to go into Court whenever an accusation is made against them, instead of submitting their case to the Grand Jury of Public Opinion. The Brockville Recorder, which sees in our remarks a slur upon the Bench, hastens to its defence and says:—"We believe our Judges are incorruptible and uninfluenced by political considerations when delivering judgment in any case brought before them." What did our contemporary think when Mr. Brown called Mr. Justice Wilson a "pot-house politician" and a "screech-owl?" We do not remember that on that occasion the Brockville Recorder sharpened its pencil to denounce Mr. Brown.

The Kingston Daily News gives the Premier this rather unpleasant reminder:—
"One of those monuments of Mr. Mackenzie's remarkable foresight in the shape of steel rails continues to adorn the Penitentiary wharf. The rust on the rails is becoming tolerably thick. In other parts of the country similar monuments may be seen. Why not keep them on the move from one point to another? an act which might put money in the pockets of a few staunch supporters. Or a large number of men might find employment in scraping the rust off them and then oiling them. But the approaching snow will shortly bury them out of sight for another winter."

A London hotel-keeper, who is something of a statesman, visited Paris just before MacMahon submitted, and sent the leading citizens of the French capital the

fore MacMahon submitted, and sent the leading citizens of the French capital the following circular: "I have the honour of inclosing you my eard. II, on the approach of the crisis which menaces France, you repair to London, I will do my utmost to make your stay agreeable. You will find at my establishment first-rate accommodation, and, considering the season, at reduced rates. You can be speak by letter or telegraph the rooms you desire, and your orders will be immediately attended to."

The Board of Directors of the Ontario Teachers Association met on Friday, and

The Board of Directors of the Ontario Teachers Association met on Friday, and selected the following subjects as the topics for discussion at the next annual Convention, which will be held about the middle of Angust:—1. The work of the Association, and how best to do it. 2. The Professional training of teachers. 3. The nonprofessional training of teachers. 4. The national system of education in its moral aspect. 5. The educational tendencies of the age.

have issued a call for a National Contion to meet at Washington on the 22nd of January to consider the question of im

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