The Opening Proceedings FISIT OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

Presentation of the Medals of 1879.

SOME OF THE PIONEERS' OURIOSITIES An Inspection of the Machinery Building.

THE MANITOBA EXHIBIT.

the city of Toronto had on Tuesday a splendid opening day. The morning was certainly cloudy, threats of a downpour were admitted ly frequent, but altogether the weather was of such a character that no one would think of protesting against it. With the early morning exhibitors appeared on the grounds to complete the arrangement of their

to complete the arrangement of their goods. A great deal of work there is in displaying goods, and the speed at which the entire business is performed is really wonderful. Monday morning saw the Main Building almost empty; Tuesday afternoon found its interior a mass of valuable and interesting goods. It would take half a dozen men a year to fix up the building as it now appears; yet the army which commenced operations within its walls on Monday completed the work in less than twenty-four hours. In other buildings the transformation from vacancy to chaos and transformation from vacancy to chaos and from chaos to order has been equally rapid, and equally a matter of surprise.

Altogether the Exhibition is asplendid af-

fair, and the best that has ever been attempted in Canada. In value the articles exhibited are are more of them, there is more work on them, and, as regards finish, they are far more beautifully got up this year than last. Any one who likes to see our manufacturing industries flourish will be gratified at the and pails, some organs, stoves, and agriand pails, some organs, stoves, and agri-cultural implements. Then, a fair was not cailed an industrial show; it was called an agricultural exhibition, and while our ex-hibits of horses, cattle, and produce were splen-did, the manufactured articles shown were, if of home make, few; and if imported none too good. In this show, the industrial arts will have the lion's share of the space, and will cartainly be the greatest in value. This is by ertainly be the greatest in value. This is by no means derogatory to our agriculturists. The agricultural department is, as every one who pays regular visits to our shows is aware, annually increasing in importance, and improving in the quality of its exhibits. The industrial department has been for years below the standard of excellence. It is now rapidly and unmistakably reaching that standard. A sharp walk through the Exhi-bition, and the remembrance during that walk that the goods are made at home, will that after all there is skill manufacturing and ability to manufacture There are immense quantiies of goods shown, and new classes of home made articles stand out prominently in goodly and general excellence. In machinery there is a most complete exhibition, both as regards agricultural and other implements. Carriages of the best description are shown, musical instruments, clething, all the utensils of lite—in fact everything one needs from the cradle to the grave is shown, and there is very little on exhibition that was not made in Canada. In this respect the Industrial Exhi-

FHE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S VISIT. ut half-past two o'clock his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, attended by Capt. Geddes, A.D.C., Mrs. Robnison, and the Geddes, A,D.C., Mrs. Robinson, and the Misses Robinson drove into the grounds, and passed around to the southern entrance of the Main Building. The Battery band was stationed on the slope, and as the party drove up played a selection. At the door his Honour was met by Mr. Withrow, Capt. McMaster, Mr. McGee, and other members of the Association, and conducted to the dais which found in consultation. which faced the fountain opposite the Art Gallery. Seats had been arranged around the dais for the comfort of the ladies who the dais for the comfort of the ladies who wished to witness the ceremonies. Among those present were his Worship the Mayor, Miss Beaty, Miss Lizzie Beaty, Hamilton; Miss Mallory, Hamilton; Hon. Mr. Hardy, Dr. Strange, M.P., Mrs. Strange, Archbishop Lynch, accompanied by Fathers McCann, Laurent, and Bergin, Mr. Alex. Morris, the Misses Morris, Mr. Angus Morrison, Mrs. Morrison, Miss Emily Morrison, Ald. and

Mrs. P. G. Close, Akl. and Mrs. Walker, Miss Jessie Walker, Mrs. Wright, Ald. and Mrs. McMurray, Mrs. Redfern, of Buffalo; Miss Thompson, of Bradford; Mrs. Fuller, Ald. and Mrs. Trees, Ald. and Mrs. Steiner, Mr. John O'Donohoe, 'Miss O'Donohoe, Mrs. Dr. Bull, Miss Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Withrow, Mrs. and Miss McMaster, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Evans, Mrs. Darling, Ald. and Mrs. Taylor, Miss Spratt, Miss Ridout, Mr. and Mrs. McWilliams, Dr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. A. Green, Miss Green, Mrs. Strachan, Mr. and Mrs. Frankland, Mr. A. H. Dymond, Mrs. Röst, Ald. McMurrich, Ald. Crocker, Ald. Baxter, Mrs. S. S. Macdonald, and Ald. Oates. Col. Durie, Col. R. B. Denison, and Col. Alger were in attendance, and Hon. O. Mowat, Attorney-General, stood at the left hand of his Honour. As soon as the party had been escorted to their places, the following address was read:—

CAPT, McMASTER, T. J. HILL, J. McGEE,

To the President and Committee of the Industrial Exhibition Association of Toronto: GENTLEMEN, -I have to thank you for yo GENTLEMEN,—I have to thank you for your congratulations on my appointment to the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and am glad of the opportunity it affords me of co-operating with you in the opening of this your second annual Exhibition.

The gratification attendant upon the discharge of my first public duty of this character is greatly increased by your kind allusion to Mrs. Robinson, and by her presence with me on this covarion. me on this occasion.

I cannot but regard with special attention

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His Honour replied as follows :-

extent and quality of the exhibits in every department, the largest and most varied ever held in Canada.

The improved appearance of the main exhibition building is indeed most marked, and it is gratifying to hear that its greatly increased accommodation is all required, as it must afford to the City Council ample justification, for the demand of the Association made upon them, and for their liberal response, culminating as it has in the most beautiful and most capacious Exhibition building in the Dominion.

beautiful and most capacious Exhibition building in the Dominion.

The doubling of the capacity of the agricultural implement hall is another encouraging circumstance, filled, as it now is, with exhibits to its utmost extent.

These practical proofs of the increasing prosperity of the agricultural and industrial interests of this important province, over which I have been called upon to preside, cannot but afford me much pleasure.

In conclusion, permit me to say that your friendly assurances of respect and esteem for Mrs. Robinson and myself are greatly appreciated, and I trust that we may on many future occasions be able to unite with you in

future occasions be able to unite with you in performing duties so beneficial to the public and as interesting and agreeable to us all as

and as interesting and agreeable to us all as the present one.

I now declare the Toronto Industrial Exhibition of 1880 to be duly opened.

Mrs. Robinson, who wore a charming costume of blue silk, with chintz pattern satin trimmings, and a captivating bonnet, then advanced and presented the gold and silver medals awarded in 1879. After spending a couple of hours in viewing the exhibits, they took their departure from the grounds.

For the information of strangers, it may be as well to enumerate the various means of transport to the Exhibition from the city. The steamers Queen Victoria, Prince Arthur, and Maxwell will leave the Church and York street wharves every ten minutes dur-ing the day for the Exhibition wharf, which is immediately opposite the main building. During hot weather this route is by far the most pleasant. By rail, the visitor can reach the Exhibition by taking one of the Great Western trains at Yonge street. By street car, the best way is to take a King street car, which will take passengers to minutes' walk of the grounds.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Messrs, Haggert, Brampton, show a new kind of sulky rake. The improvements claimed are that the iron axle passes the full length of the rake, that it has a centre positive dump, and is highly finished. The "Star" reaper is also shown by this firm. One steel pinion forms all the gear, and it has a hoisting lever raising the grain wheel off the seat, a lever raising the gearing end of table, and a tilting lever for tilting the table without disturbing the frame. The cane is around the jack of the rakes, instead of the cross-rods. The next article in the same collection which attracts attention is a steam or horse-power separator. It has the agitating horse-power separator. It has the agitating rake at the back of the cylinder, and a steel the grain from the straw. A rattle belt under the canvas rakes carries the grain on to the riddle, and prevents it coming down in a the riddle, and prevents it coming down in a body. A rake at the back of the riddles prevents thistle knots from going back with the grain. The machine has moreover improved gearing, safety couplings, and brass boxes. Finally, the firm exhibit an improved ten-horse-power, a Meadow Lark mower, two hand straw cutters, one power straw cutter, a Corhiss portable engine, and a land roller.

the sheds outside the stove building. He has here a horse hoe for drilled crops, especially fall wheat and peas. It is guided easily, the shafts being attached to a swivel, so that ally fall wheat and peas. It is guided easily, the shafts being attached to a swivel, so that if the horse gets out of the line, the driver can adjust the hoe so as not to injure the grain. The feet are attached to a rock bar, so that the ground can be cut or stirred to any depth desired. Another novelty is an implement for topping, tailing, and taking up carrots and turnips. The inventor claims that with this machine a man and his team can finish four to six acres a day. It tops and takes up the roots at one operation. Mr. Bartlett also exhibits another invention, a hand corn or bean planter. The corn is placed in a kind of hopper, and is sown in the hill by making a dig at the ground with the small end of the planter. The planting can be done almost as quickly as a man walks. A hand seed-drill and cultivator combined, having a force feed, completes Mr. Bartlett's exhibit.

The Massey Manufacturing Company, of Toronto, show the Massey harvester, which is remarkable for its beautiful finish, two horse rakes, and two mowers. The specialty

England this year.

Patterson & Bro., of Patterson, exhibit two reaping machines, two mowing machines, a patent spring tooth harrow, six ploughs, and a gang plough. Their new Acme plough, No. 2, appears to be the very ideal of a plough for working in sod. The reapers are distinguished by malleable arms and rake joints, and a new mode of throwing in and out of gear by a shipper lever operating the rakes and knives.

J. Fleury, of Aurora, is a large exhibitor of reapers, mowers, self-dumping rakes, straw cutters, corn crushers, root cutters, borse hoes, ploughs, &c. The "Fleury" Harvester is a new machine. It has five rakes, a driver at each end of the table, and the far end of the table can be raised from the driver's seat. The cam is 27 inches in height, the grain is gathered quicker to the knife, and more room is left for the straw to pass from the table than under the old method. The pitman rod is of wood, and does away with any friction. The outside divider table is so constructed as to be best adapted for taking up lodged grain. The dividing wheel is large, in order to get increased power. The Meadow Lark combined machine, shown by this firm is similar to other machines in most particulars. The gearing is heavier, completely cased in, and is much simplified.

J. C. Cockshutt, Brantford, show various implements. They make a specialty of their Western corn planter. This machine works both sides of a row, there being a cultivator on each side of the row. If the row is crooked, the position of the feet can be changed by

both sides of a row, there being a cultivator on each side of the row. If the row is crooked, the position of the feet can be changed by moving the stilts. The machine can be used either to hill up or to draw away earth from the rows. The Wiard plough and a land roller frame have also some good new points.

The Masson Manufacturing Co. of Oshawa show sulky rakes and seed drills.

R. Bell & Son, St. George, exhibit the Victor reaping machine, the new model mower, a roller, ploughs, two horse cultivator, champion horse hoe, and American jointer plough.

Messrs. Harris & Son, of Brantford, have a good collection on the ground. They show a

good collection on the ground. They show a new reaper, in which the rake is driven by a chain, and from which two speeds can be obtained. They also show a self-binder for

either cord or wire. MACHINERY.

There is a splendid exhibit in this de-partment of machine tool and wood-working machinery. Indeed it may fairly be claimed that in wood-working machinery it would be difficult to beat our Ontario manufac

Messrs. McKechnie & Bertram, Dundas, exhibit a single planer and matcher and a four-sided moulding machine. An improve-ment claimed for the latter is that the operator can make all the various alterations required while the machine is in motion. The quired while the machine is in motion. That table is raised or lowered by a handle in front, a method now generally adopted. The firm state that they invented this machine, and since 1875 have yearly been improving it. The planer and matcher has two feeders, which can be changed instantly. They also show a new sash and door morticing machine. Contrary to the usual custom, the pitman is at the bottom, thereby securing man is at the bottom, thereby securing stability. It is connected with a chisel bar by a connecting rod, inside which falls the chisel point. There is a boring attachment for hardwood, and the table is worked by hand, wheel, and rack motion. The chisel can be reversed instantly. Among these wood-working machines is a pony planer for surfacing boards. In iron-working machines they also make a good display. There is a large drilling machine, which turns to the centre of four feet. The drilling headstock can be raised or lowered to suit the material. The drill bar can be raised or lowered by lever in rack motion, and also operated by one wheel-feed and a hand wheel in front. They have also a small drill machine, a 36-inch gap lathe suitable for shafting, a small ordinary turning lathe, a brass-finishers' lathe in operation, a fox lathe, an iron shaper, the last made for Jahn Doty, and an 8 ft. iron planer.

Goldie & McCulloch, of Galt, exhibit a variable cut-off engine, boiler, feed pump, band saw, power morticer, four-side moulding machines, a re-sawing machine, buzz planer, shaper, shingling, and tennoning machines, bran duster, middlings purifier, oat and cockle separator, brush polishing machine, pair cut-gear wheels, rip-saw table, &c., &c. The can be raised or lowered to suit the material.

gear wheels, rip-saw table, &c., &c. The moulding machine has an improved pressure bar which rises from the cutters, so as to clear them if extra thick stuff is put in. There is an improved arm for carrying the upper cutter head, binding the table, cutter head, and frame in one solid piece when at work. The under cutter head can be adjusted work. The under cutter head can be adjusted sideways, the same as the upper one. The rip-saw table permits stuff to be cut to great width and any angle. A safety guide behind the saw prevents accidents from its throwing back the plank. The shingling machine has a patent friction feed. The middlings purifier, it is claimed, has many special features. It has a suction in the feed before the middlings goes to the cloth, thereby taking out fuzzy, fibrous material before it reaches the cloth. The drive is by steel eccentrics on each side, in drive is by steel eccentrics on each side, in-stead of by a cam, with one eccentric in the stead of by a cam, with one eccentric in the centre, as is usual in most machines. There is a conveyer for carrying away the returns, and a reverse chamber to prevent the middlings being blown to the dust room and lost. The suction valves over the bolt cloth are operated in sixteen divisions, divided into sections of four each, giving the miller thorough control of the suction, and as the middling control of the suction, and as the middlings get heavier towards the end of the machine, the space is increased at will. The orush traverses across the machine, instead of engthways, which causes a mixing of the middlings. The cockle extractor has a double cylinder. The small wheat and cockles are separated from the large wheat in the upper cylinder, and the small wheat and cockles

are then separated in the lower cylinder.

John Doty, Toronto, shows several boilers nd engines.

Cowan & Co., Galt, exhibit seven different

Ald. Crocker, Ald. Baxter, Nr. & S. Mag. donald, and Ald. Oxtee. Col. Durie, Col. R. B. Denison, an Oxt. Algar were in athendance, and the party had been escorted to their place, the following address was read:—

To the Honourable John Escenty Robinson, Lieutenand-Gowran of the Procince of Oxter. As soon as the party had been escorted to their places, the following address was read:—

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May IT PLAZER YOUR HONOUR,—The Indication of Toronto, Lieutenand-Gowran of the Procince of Oxterio:

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finer goods equalling those of Scotland and England. Blankets of the finest texture suggest comfort in cold weather, while the hosiery and knitting yarns will be found particularly useful before a few months have passed. The manufacturers themselves had nothing but good news to tell. They are fully employed, and are extending their factories. "We have more orders than we can supply," said one. To an inquiry as to whether he proposed to export any goods, the manufacturer replied that he could not meet the home demand. This circumstance he explained was due to their being able to undersell English makers in this market.

Lomas & Son, of Sherbrooke, P.Q., exhibit scarlet, white, blue, grey, and fancy flannels, and sheetings of all textures and qualities. It is a well-established firm, and the state of its business may be judged by the fact that the orders already received cannot be completed before December. They use Cape and Australian wool, and their annual products range from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

The Cornwall Manufacturing Company send blankets and tweeds. Of the former they show some fine and medium white. The yearly make is about 40,000 pairs, an increase of ten per cent. during the last two years. They use some Canadian wool, but mainly Cape and foreign wools. Their market reaches from Newfoundland to British Columbia. This company make a fine display of tweeds of various grades. They report that the demand for tweeds last fall exceeded that of any similar period for five years back. Last spring they made an experiment in exporting some Halifax tweeds to London, England, and the venture was attended with success.

One of the most complete displays of cloths

porting some Halifax tweeds to London, England, and the venture was attended with success.

One of the most complete displays of cloths is made by Paton, Foy & Co., of Sherbrooke. Many of the pieces exhibited were equal to any English or Scotch goods, and gentlemen ordering suits from fashionable tailors may rest assured that the question as to whether they wear Canadian or Old Country goods can only for the future be decided by experts. Instead of it being a disgrace to wear Canadian tweeds the very reverse is the case, and when a customer demands English or Scotch the chances are that he will get Canadian, but plus 25 per cent. in cost. Of high class tweeds, cassimeres, nap coatings, presidents, beavers, pilots, fancy six-quarter coatings, and other varieties, this firm has an annual output reaching about \$750,000.

B. Rosamond, of Almonte, makes a very complete display of woollen cloths, every piece being regular goods supplied to customers, not specially manufactured for Exhibition purposes. His tweeds cannot be distinguished from those made at Galashiels, but they are 25 per cent. cheaper. Business is reported to be "booming." A four-storey addition is being made to the present factory, as the firm have purchased machinery in England for manufacturing fine worsted coatings. Even at present there are from 250 to 270 hands employed.

Barber Bros. of Streetsville, the Auburn Wollen Co. of Peterbord, W. H. Wylie of Carleton Place, the Clyde Woollen Mills, Moorehouse, Dodds & Co. of Glentay, are severally fully represented in this department. A. G. Van Egmond, of Seaforth, sends union flannels, grey and white. An assortment of checked flannels is displayed by. Dufton & Myers of St. Mary's. From Mackintosh's factory at Woodbridge there are wool druggets and blankets. These are some of the exhibits in this department, and a notice of the balance must be deferred till another issue.

exhibits in this department, and a notice of

ABOUT WALL PAPER. Canadian manufacturers are making good show. The firm of Staunton & Co., whose place of business is at Yorkville, had a couple of years ago but one wall paper printing press. They have two now, and three additional presses are on their way from England. With five presses running and seventy hands employed, an enlargement of the premises will be necessary. The firm can new turn out, as the exhibit they make abundantly proves, paper equal to any that can be imported. The price charged by the Canadian makers is now lower than it was last year, and the price last year was lower than it was the year before. The introduction of further machinery and the employment of more hands will soon effect another reduction. The home manufacturing business has more than doubled this year. Meanwhile outside manudoubled this year. Meanwhile outside manufacturers must be losing ground in Canada, The English makers now sell their paper here at a lower price than formerly, and that price, which is in currency, includes both duty and freight.

THE ART GALLERY.

To say that the few paintings and drawings sent in this year for competition constitute anything like a fair sample of Canadian artists' work would be simply absurd, though there are two or three very creditable pictures, notably portraits, to be seen. However, all must agree that it is a pity to have so poor a display of contemporary works hanging side by side with a loan collection, made up of pictures old and new drawn from various pictures old and new, drawn from various parts of the world, and selected in the most part for their merit. In fact this plan may be said to gibbet Canadian art in a very unfair manner. The managers of the Exhibition can-not be blamed for their endeavours to make up for the shortcomings of native work by gathering together these borrowed paint-ings rather than allow their walls to go bare; but were there only a collection of bare; but were there only a collection of representative Canadian pictures, experience has proved abundantly that as regards at-tracting public interest our artists need not fear contact with foreigners. In this connec-tion it must be remembered that the finest foreign pictures must ever lack that charm and interest always to be found both in native feeling and subject. At the first exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy, held last winter with such great success in Ottawa, the artists obtained some of the most valuable European works in the Dominion, including an original Turner, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Melby and many others. These were conspicuously hung, but it was not in front of them that the graph was greatest at was not be before ly hung, but it was not in front of them that the crush was greatest; it was rather before such pictures as those of J. A. Fraser, O'Brien, Sandham, Fowler, Martin, Perré, and others of our own men. It must ever be so; it is human nature. The mind naturally seeks sympathetic rather than technically clever themes, and therefore it must be expected that a Canadian public will prefer to inspect a gallery containing conscientious portrayal of our own landscape and life, instead of the finest Rubens or Titian which exists, even were it possible to give this choice. This much explanation is due to a class of men who have for many years gallantly struggled to obtain what is, to say the least, their due; namely, public recognition for honestly doing namely, public recognition for honestly doing their best to perform their legitimate work of raising the esthetic taste of the community, while being heavily handicapped, as they un-

doubtedly are.

The managers of this year's Exhibition have doubtless done their best, according to their lights, to secure the successful display of this most important and interesting department of their undertaking; and it is only to be regretted that, with so very creditable and successful a result in all other branches, this should be a comparative failure as failure.

A., the new Vice-President of the Ontario Society of Artists. His large portrait of the Rev. Provost Whitaker, of Trinity College, Toronto, is a very successful effort, and alone goes far towards redeeming the scarcity of good work. As a likeness it is perfect, realising completely the character and action of the original. The college corporation is very fortunate in thus retaining so powerful a souvenir of their principal and friend, Mr. Harris paints entirely from life, and in a very decided style. There is no hesitating touch, no tedious blending, no feeling for the tint; it is put right on to the canvass with the decision of a master who keenly appreciates character. "Rejected," by the same artist, is a very masterly picture. The cavalier seated disconsolate in a corridor at the foot of a broad staircase, expresses by face and attitude the dejection he feels. The general colouring of the picture is cool and sober, in good keeping with the sentiment, while the manner of execution is such only as a clever painter should attempt. In every respect it is a very successful work.

A small study in oil, apparently representing a pair of lovers pretice in the scale of the straight in the trailed in the resident in the sentiment of the property of

is a very successful work.

A small study in oil, apparently representing a pair of lovers parting in the twilight, is full of truth and feeling though but a sketch. This artist's pen and ink sketch, "Tristram and Iscult," is very good, showing a skill in figure-drawing which does credit to the schools in which Mr. Harris has been trained. The Exhibition may be said to owe to Mr. Harris its chief merit. Mr. H. R. Watson, who carried off the first prize in landscape. Harris its chief merit. Mr. H. R. Watson, who carried off the first prize in landscape painting last year, is not quite so successful this season, though his large picture, "Waning Summer," has many good points. Many connoisseurs would prefer his smaller work, "Clearing Up," after a storm, which is harmonious in colour, and requires to make it very satisfactory that it should possess a little more of that unique energy which the truly original work rarely fails to possess. Mrs. Schreiber's works are tolerably familiar to the Toronto public. It is a pity this lady does not go on producing new subjects, as there must be plenty of themes around her, and there is no challenging her ability, particularly in her smaller animal pictures. "The foster mother" has plenty of story in it and is very realistic. smaller animal pictures. "The foster mother" has plenty of story in it and is very realistic. It represents a cat surrounded on all sides by a brood of chickens, which she seems to regard with quite as much complacency as if they were veritable kittens. This picture is new to the public, having only been seen before on the walls of the artists' exhibition in May last. To be sure, times have been hard of late, but it does not speak well for our art patrons that so many of Mrs. Schreiber's old favourities should still be cropping up at the annual fairs; they ought to have found permanent house long since. Her "Olivia," "Joan of Arc," "The Monks of St. Bernard," and others we have noticed before, and they will be readily renoticed before, and they will be readily re-cognized by admirers in former years. A portrait in water colours by the same lady s pleasing, though not perfectly satisfactory

THE DOG SHOW. One of the principal attractions this week was the dog show. Dogs have an attractive and fascinating power over the human race possessed by no other animal, because a well-behaved dog is never out of place, and whether as a companion, on watch, or for sport, nothing can equal a good dog. There are dogs and dogs, however, and the purpose of bench shows is to educate the general public as to what each breed of dog should be like. The prices paid for some dogs would open the eyes of the uninitiated, who think a dog is but eyes of the uninitiated, who think a dog is but a dog, and that \$5 would be an extravagant price to give for the best one ever born. We know that Mr. Llewellin, of England, refused the offer of \$3,750 made by Mr. A. H. Moore, of Philadelphia, some time since, for the setter dog Count Wind'em, and from \$500 to \$1,000 is by no means an uncommon price for a dog good enough to win prizes at bench shows and field trials; the former being the test of beauty and the latter of canability. It is not enough to win prizes at bench shows and field trials; the former being the test of beauty and the latter of capability. It is not only in the case of field dogs that such sums are given, for \$2,500 were declined for the buildog Monarch, in England, a few months since, and for a very fine mastiff \$1,000 were loading months since, and for a very fine mastiff \$1,000 were were added by the seller in the matter of exhibiting, etc. After all, if people are to be found who will give \$40,000 for a cow and as much and more for a horse, why should not dogs of a special merit be priced in the test of the fire and six and threepence for the fore cabin. The Richmond was wrecked near Darlington one night. A short time ago her oak keel found who will give \$40,000 for a cow and as much and more for a horse, why should not dogs of a special merit be priced in the test of the Richmond, for Niagara. Splendid accommodation this sailing vessel had it appears for the last turning on the merits of the free talk turning on the merits of the free talk turning on the merit district, the York farmer said: "Now, Niagara was ten shillings for the last cather of the fire talk turning on the merits of the free talk turning on the talk turning on the talk turning on the story of the last to remove the year district, the York farmer said: "Now, Niagara was ten shillings for the last cather of the fire talk turning on the merits of the free talk turning on the merits of the free talk turning on the talk turning on the talk turning on the story of the last to the fire talk turning on the merits of the free cather. The fare for a passage to the said gentlemen. The fare for a passage to the said gentlemen. The fare for a passage to the said gentlemen the said gentlemen the Richmond, for Niagara. Splendid accommodation this sailing vessel had it appears for the last turning on the merits of the free talk turning on the real type and the said gentlemen. The fare for a passage to the said gentlemen the said gentlemen the said gentlemen the said gentl

thousands as well?

All classes have received entries, the most being in the foxhounds, strange to say, but that is owing to a long list of entries by Messrs. Weighell & Wooden, of Rochester, N.Y. These gentlemen are well represented in many other classes, and altogether from the States there are over 30 entries. Mr. E. Langdon Wilks, of Galt, has entered his very fine setter Prince of Orange; Dr. Niven, of States there are over 30 entries. Mr. E. Langdon Wilks, of Galt, has entered his very fine setter Prince of Orange; Dr. Niven, of London, will bring on Blossom; and the well-known Paris, from the celebrated kennels of Mr. L. H. Smith, of Strathroy, will be a conspicuous feature of the show. Mr. Geo. Macdougall sends two cockers from New York, but with Mr. Robinson's Rollo to represent Toronto, it is hardly likely the special prize will go far away. Mr. Grand, of Toronto, has entered the Countess, said to be one of, if not the, best mastiff on the continent. Fox-terriers brought out some good dogs, Messrs. Hendrie of Hamilton, Gibson of Ilderton, and other good kennels being well represented. By way of curiosities are two Beadlington terriers, shown by Mr. Dempster of Ingersoll, and some of the "coming terrier," the Irish terrier. One is Mr. J. Watson's Kathleen, who has a most successful show career in Ireland and England, and lately took a prize at New York, and is priced in the catalogue at \$1,000. Kathleen will have for company two quite recent importations from the "ould sod," in Norah and a dog oup. They arrived a few days ago at Dr. Niven's kennels, and he at once wrote offering to put them on exhibition, which offer was accented by the at once wrote offering to put them on exhibi-tion, which offer was accepted by the

THE MANITORA EXHIBIT. Every visitor wants to know where the fanitoba exhibit is. On Monday it was in Manitoba exhibit is. On Monday it was in some box cars which had run off the track near Chicago. Tuesday it was, until evening, somewhere on the Grand Trunk line between Toronto and Port Huron. Wednesday it was found on the south side of the top gallery of the Main Exhibition Building. The exhibit is a good one, and better even than that which Ottawa, London, and, later on, that which Ottawa, London, and later on, Toronto, had an opportunity of examining this time last year. The display left Winnipeg last Thursday. On the evening of the day before its departure it was exhibited to the Winnipeg people in their City Hall. After speaking of the devices with which the hall was decorated, and which will be shown here, the Winnipeg Times, alluding to the exhibit itself says.

exhibit itself, says:—

"The display in roots and vegetables was as good as we have ever seen, and will be a source of surprise to our eastern friends. The season has been unusually late, and on this account fears were entertained for the success of the exhibition; but, notwithstanding these drawbacks, Mr. Begg has been exceedingly forkunate exceedings for the fine

had better be kept out of the sight of the grocers. On view there will also be specimens of the soil of various parts of the Province. This soil is cut from one to four feet in depth, and it is shown in glass pyramids four feet high, so that those who are judges of soil can casily see what Manitoba is made of. It is evident that the Prairie Province treats Mr. Begg well; for instead of shaking the dust off his feet and leaving it—which he would have to do if not well treated—he carries the soil away with him by the box load. A goodly number of Indian curiosities accompany the exhibit. The rarest of the curiosities is the scalp of a Cree Indian which was removed from the eranium of its original proprietor and rightful owner by one of the Sioux. Another Indian curiosity is a warrior stand or flag composed of feathers. It is used in the councils or pow-wows when the warrior chief is present. Canoes, dog sleighs, Indian dresses, bows and arrows, furs, horns, and heads will also be shown. There are in the collection samples of coal from the Souris coal mine, specimens of the woods of the country, samples of the brick, clay, and stone of the country, and clay from Lake Winnipeg. It was the intention of Mr. Begg to bring down a Buffalo bull with him, but the beast got so wild when it was about to be removed, that it was not deemed advisable to touch the chain with which he was kept from doing harm.

Mr. Pruden, an English half-breed, assists

harm.
Mr. Pruden, an English half-breed, assists in the exhibition of the goods. A display, something similar to that which will be seen Dominion Exhibition in that city. Many of the articles in the Toronto exhibit will, it is said, be presented to the Industrial Exhibi-tion Association.

THE YORK PIONEERS. THE YORK PIONEERS.

The members of the society representing the early settlers of York are to the fore again. On Monday they opened their two log houses, the Simcoe, which was built in the last century, and the Lorne, which was built last year. Mr. A. E. Denison has charge of the curiosities. Mr. Gedde, the oldest Toronto printer, has the care of the cottages. With a view to preserving the curiosities, glass cases have this year been provided. Last year some of the visitors to the cottages took the liberty of carrying

der forth in Parliament his condemnations of the Family Compact. The desk is an ordinary parliamentary desk, with a hole in the top of it, hacked out, no doubt, by Mr. Mackenzie with his sessional penknife. This relic of the early Parliamentary history of Upper Canada is in the older of the two log houses. In the modern log house there are, so far, several chairs of ancient date. On the wall several chairs of ancient date. On the wall of the house is a copy of the York Observer of December 11, 1820. The Observer was the second paper started in Toronto, and upon it Mr. Gedde, the ancient typo, served his time. The Observer is celebrated as having espoused the cause of Queen Caroline. Its editor not only wrote in the Queen's favour, but got up illuminations in York in her interest. Some queen tions in York in her interest. Some queer advertisements are to be found in this old paper. Most of the business was, it appears, done near the site of St. James' cathedral, for done near the site of St. James' cathedral, for all the advertisers state that their shops are near the church or opposite the church. The prices of many articles were rather different to what they are now. For instance, window glass is offered at \$13 a hundred feet. One advertisement announces the sailings of Mr. Edward Oates' (Ald. Oates' father) packet, the Richmond, for Niagara. Splendid accom-modation this sailing vessel and it appears for

neers' building is the Manitoba prairie cart in which Lord and Lady Dufferin crossed the prairies. The old-fashioned democratesisty years old, belonging to the Denison family, is on view again. years old, belonging to the Demison family, is on view again.

Prominent among fresh arrivals are the epaulets and the hat which were worn by General Sir Isaac Brock on the day of his death on Queenston Heights. The epaulets are of blue cloth, with gold fringe; the hat is the peculiar military head-piece of the time—a sugar-loaf arrangement, with the appearance of which every one who has examined historical pictures is familiar. The incredulous may be led to doubt the genuineness of the hat. There are people who doubt almost everything except their own judgment. An evidence of the authenticity of the hat is to be found in its disfigurement. One day, it is said, General Brock sent an officer to carry an order to another officer started on the errand, but returned without delivering part of the field. The officer started on the errand, but returned without delivering the message. The General was annoyed at this, and, following the custom of the time, threw his hat to the ground in a very forcible and expressive manner, indicative of displeasure. The hat was broken and had to be stitched. It happens that the hat that is on view has been identified by the break and by the stitching which it has undergone. Another relic of the war of 1812 is a short sword of the time; another is a Union Jack in saffron and blue, which was carried at Queenston Heights. The flag that has braved the breeze is tattered and torn. Still another relic of the period during which Canada suffered invasion is an old musket which was fished out

during which Canada suffered invasion is an old musket which was fished out of the lake in front of the Fort a couple of years ago. The woodwork of the musket is decayed, the iron part is rusted and bent. It has a history. When Gen. Pike took possession of Little York, and met his death in the hour of his victory, the explosion by which he was killed carried the musket into the lake. For over seventy years into the lake. For over seventy years the musket lay under water. Tecumseh's powder horn, a beautifully chased horn, now the property of Ald. Oates, is also on view. A cavalry trooper's sword of the early part of this century is also shown. It is a very heavy weapon. It was presented by the late Sir John Harvey, subsequently Governor of Nova Scotia, but then commanding in the Niagara district, to Cornet McKenney, of the late William Hamilton Merrit's troop, for gallant conduct at the battle of Stoney Creek. The sword is now owned by Mr. Arthur Phipps, grandson of its recipient. There is no inscription upon it except the maker's name and address, which reads:—"Brunn, sword cutter to the Prince Regent, Charing Cross, London." A relic of a still earlier date than that is not without interest. It is a lieutenant's com-The managers of this year's Exhibition have doubtless done their best, according to their hights, to secure the successful display of this most important and interesting department of their undertaking; and it is only to be regretted that, with so very creditable and successful are sulfield and successful are s

which belonged to the late Col. John Clarke. It now belongs to Mr. James Clarke, collector at Port Dalhousie. The inscription which it bears gives its history:—"This vine was cut at Navy Island after 'the Lion' (Mackenzie) and his pirate followers fled to their boats, on the 16th January, 1838, finding the grape of Canada too potent for their relish." A more recent production still is a collection of 9, 468, more or less, buttons, which was made by Miss Tilly Wood, of this city. The buttons are all of different shapes and sizes. They are stringed. These are but a few of the York Pioneers' exhibits. Enough, however, have been mentioned so far to indicate that the log houses are worthy of a visit.

Very few pianos are shown this year. There were five hundred births on the grounds on Tuesday—the new-comers were mammaless chickens. Every official of the Association who has

the interest of the Exhibition at heart should wear a white plug hat. There are sixty-three entries of cage birds. The feathered songsters will be shown next week in the upper gallery.

The man who says Canadians cannot manufacture anything will be converted in half an hour at the show this year.

At the Exhibition post office mails arrive at 10 a.m., 2 p.m. and 4.50 p.m.; the mails close at 10.10 a.m., 2.10 p.m., and 5.10 p.m. Ald. Hallam has put up a tent in which he is showing samples of wools from all parts of the world. He has wool from England, Ireland, Scotland, from Bagdad, and from Can-

The Bullato cow leeds on case and hay. She is inclined to be recalcitrant sometimes, but never goes so far as to refuse food. The keeper had a pretty hard job in bringing her to the grounds. Ten men had to hold her in A splendid picture of Mr. William Goodart gallery. The picture will be the more interesting when it is known that Mr. Goodenham is perhaps the oldest man in Toronto. He has just turned 91.

Wallace Bros., of Woodbridge, who opened a flour mill last fall in that village, have bar-rels of flour of their own milling on view in the main building. The demand for Ontario flour from the Maritime Provinces made the opening of the mill necessary. The mill em-ploys Canadian capital and Canadian work. In his exhibit of fish, Mr. Manger has in

the main building the boney pike or fresh water sword-fish which was captured in the lake near the Island last October. Since it has been in captivity the fish has eaten nothing. Like Tanner during his fast, it lives on nothing but water, and is therefore inex-The Bible Society has on exhibition a case

containing bibles in 703 different languages, including the following:—Sirenian, Feejeean, Kurdish, Otyi, Sechnana, Hansa, Accra, Enghadine, Mohawk, Sesuto, Cree, Esquimaux, Karelian, Aneitqum, Harotee, Man-choo, Basque, Syro-Chaldaic, Kunkuna, Samogitian, Rarotongan. The English ver-sion is, however, that for which there is the greatest demand in Ontario. The delegations from Rochester, N. Y.,

will arrive on the 13th, 16th, and 17th inst. On the 13th the Corporation of Rochester will arrive. On the 16th the Uniformed Patriarchs, a lodge of Oddfellows, will come. The Patriarchs, a longe of Oddrenows, will come.
The Patriarchs wear splendid uniforms, and
are well drilled. They took the first prize for
drilling at Saratoga last year. On the 17th
a further delegation of Oddfellows from
Pachester will a write.

Muskoka must send down some specimen Muskoka must send down some specimens of free grant products next year. People here have a very peculiar idea of the district. Yesterday a Muskoka farmer entered into conversation with a York county farmer. The talk turning on the merits of the free grant district, the York farmer said: "Now, excuse me, I know I ought not to ask the question, but then, really, I should so like to know; how much rock have you on your farm?" "Not a foot," replied the Muskoka man.

from the Indians. The buffalo arrived from Emerson, Manitoba, on Saturday, and is to be dispatched at the close of the show to. Prof. Frank Buckland, the naturalist, of the London (Eng.) Zoological Gardens. It is tied up in a temporary enclosure opposite the cattle sheds. The Exhibition Association pays its board.

The cairn marking the spot upon which old Fort Rouillé—the military post of the French rulers of this country nearly two centuries ago—was situated still stands; but it is re-markable what an effect the sun and the wind have even on stones. A couple of years ago the large two or three ton stone upon which have even on stones. A couple of years ago the large two or three ton stone upon which the inscription in reference to the spot was cut was a neat and glossy affair. To-day the gloss has gone; the stone is getting worn; and the inscription is disappearing. The stone in question was discovered in the lake in front of the Exhibition grounds, and was hauled out when the stones for the foundation of the main building were being collected.

Consumption Cured by Inhalation.

The following letter is one of the many, and needs no introduction:

Dear Sir,—I feel it to be a duty I owe to you to let you know the benefits I have received from your treatment, by the inhaling system, for the relief and cure of Consumption.

system, for the relief and cure of Consumption.

In the month of April, 1878, I contracted a severe cold which settled on my lungs, and in the following August I was completely prostrated, and was then informed by my family physician that my left lung was very much diseased and quite useless; my breathing was very short, and I could scarcely lie down; I had a very bad cough, and expectorated large quantities. I continued in this low condition for upwards of two months, and was under the care of three of the most skilful physicians in the vicinity, who all informed me that my case was hopeless, and that I had only a short time to live.

About this time I first heard of your method of treatment, and grasping, yet without hope, applied to you for it. To my joyful surprise, I received great benefit from the very first; and now, after the lapse of two years, I have no cough, my breathing is free very first; and now, after the lapse of two
years, I have no cough, my breathing is free
and easy, and my health completely restored.
No one would suppose from my present appearance that I had ever had Consumption.
I am satisfied that my lungs are as well as
ever, which great blessing I ascribe to your
valuable treatment.
I can only add that you are at liberty to
use this in any way you may see fit. ise this in any way you may see fit.

I am yours, very truly.

MRS. REUBEN LANE.

Mrs. REUBEN LANE.
Mossley, Sept. 1st., 1880.
To Dr. J. Rolph Malcolm, Scotland, Ont.
The application of remedies in a state of vapour directly to the seat of disease in the lungs, by inhalation, has now been practised in Canada by Dr. Malcolm for nearly seventeen years and vast numbers now in the entern send vast numbers and vast numbers numbers and vast numbers numbers numbers and vast numbers numb toen years, and vast numbers now in the enjoyment of good health, who were to all appearances fast sinking into the grave from Consumption, bear unimpeachable testimony to the beneficial results of this method of

Dr. J. Rolph Malcolm, now of Scotland, Ont., has written a work fully describing this treatment, and will mail a copy to any

address, on application.

In order to accommodate patients at a distance, Dr. Malcolm can be consulted at the Marlborough Hotel, Toronto, on Wednesday and Thursday, 15th and 16th September, and at the Tecumseh House, London, on Wednesday and Thursday, 6th and 7th October, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The Customs duties collected for the month of August at the port of Winnipeg were \$20,564.37, showing a slight increase over those of the corresponding month of last year.
The excise duty for the same month amounted to \$7,490.20, being an increase over the corresponding months. esponding month of last year of \$3,020.10.

WRECK OF THE VERA

SEVENTY-ONE LIVES

the Florida Coast. CHARGES AGAINST THE CA

An Unparalleled Hurrica

rtrending Scenes at the Supr

ment. ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Sept. 4. -Th

City of Vera Cruz foundered at 5.3 day morning. Of the seventy personny thirteen are known to have been On Saturday afternoon the steamer tered a strong gale which soon inc fury, and the Vera Cruz laboured he block on Sunday morning to the drag to keep her head about. The now grown to a hurricane, and imme began breaking over the doome until her deck was finally swept of the rigging being torn. The drag fulfil its functions, seas deluged the soon reached the furnaces and ext the fires, the hatches having been their fastenings. The fires being out to soon stopped and the Vera Cruz lay

AT THE MERCY OF THE STOR Not even a donkey pump could be v relieve the vessel of the water she wa making in her hold. Captain ordered the men to throw overboard load, but the sea was too heavy an men were carried off their feet a washed overboard. Captain Van Sie officers acted courageously, but wer ONE BY ONE WASHED OVERBO The captain perished fully an hour vessel succumbed, and as nearly were lost the few remaining alive to

life preservers. Every boat and life stove in. The sailors and passen fragments of spars, stateroom doors, movable articles and awaited the evessel was about thirty miles off ONE AWFUL LURCH

the steamer suddenly sank, the swirl down many of the living. The thin vivors are all men—three passenge hands, one engineer, and They were all in the water buffe twenty-four to twenty-six hours, but for this ordeal many more w been saved. It has only been possil tain the names of two of the surviv ailors, Mason Talbot and James 1 first a native of England and th New York. One of the passengers a young man, but he states that he wish his name to be sent for publicat was a companion of Gen. Torboit. BODIES OF THE VICTIMS

came on shore thirty miles south place, among them that of Torl Wednesday. The bodies of two passengers have been found. The three females have been recovered waves, and four other men, probably OTHER CASUALTIES.

The schooner Ada J. Simonton, land, from Pensacola to Boston, wer near Mosquito Inlet. All on bosaved. A barque, name unknown, at the same place; all saved. The about thirty men at Port Orange, all were shipwrecked. Seven men we were shipwrecked. Seven men were shipwrecked. Seven men were ashore from the brig Caroline Eddy, but very weak. They had lived it ging two days. They said that digale they were in company with steamer which looked as though stickness and had about one hydre. distress, and had about one hu THE LOST VESSEL

NEW YORK, Sept 4. - The lost ste steamer New Orleans reports that s the same cyclone off the Florida cos in which the Vera Cruz founder captain of the New Orleans says before witnessed anything like it his best men was lost overboard. The

STREWN WITH WRECKS.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 4.—A special Augustine says:—The beach no south of St. Augustine light and as as Matanzas Inlet is strewn with stuff, dry goods, provisions, etc. evidence of the wreck was discove the lighthouse on Tuesday, and on the coast to the north and southy story of a terrible disaster was Ten miles below Matanzas truni mail bag were found, the latter of wmarked with a tag "Return to New Matanzas truning the strength of marked with a tag "Return to Ner It was opened and was found to letters dated "New York, Augu 1880, per City of Vera Cruz," als lading for goods per steamship V Near the place where the mail trunks were found the bodies of the trunks were found the bodies of trunks were found the bodies of the awoman, and a child were discover the valuables and jewellery were to the bodies, so that the remains couldentified. All the wreckage show steamship Vera Cruz, which say New York on the 25th for Havana, etc. ashore or foundered just off the Flo on Monday night or Tuesday mornin a heavy storm, and that all on b perished.

THE LATEST DETAILS. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 5.—Th Water Lily, from St. Augustine yesterday, having on board A. Ro engineer, and four seamen, survivo steamer City of Vera Cruz. From statement it appears that the steve was not well done, and even befor grew furious the ship had a decided officers and crew comprised fifty-one cabin p making eighty-two souls on board of those on board only are know been saved. The Vera Cruz left N at four c'elect. at four o'clock on Wednesday, the The cold wave of Wednesday with tinued with a brisk wind from the nor Thursday and Friday, but it calmed midnight. The ship listed all the at meals it was difficult to keep the the table. The weather was clou frequent rain. At one o'clock p.m. day the captain was heard to r Harris, the first officer:—"I n barometer is falling rapidly. We to have a hurricane." Orders were throw overboard the barrels of oil a on deck. Owen says:—"The real the cyclone struck us on the port h twenty-five minutes to two on Saturlisted the ship. tinued with a brisk wind from the nor

During the evening three skylights main saloon were carried away, and poured considerable water into the staterooms, setting all adrift. By the passengers were generally sittin lying on the floor of the but were nearly flooded out. At 1 but were nearly flooded out. At I angine room was dry. A drag was but was useless, as it was too smalervice, even if in proper order. A ship took a heavy sea, and the wate free out, immediately stopping the A donkey engine was then started, toing when the ship sank. The pur hurriedly below, saying that the calent to tell the passengers to come a the crew or the vessel would go do the crew or the vessel would go do animediately got up. I went to the to the floor of the engine room, and to pass buckets for an hour. Capt. was in the line near the top passing while I was there. It was no use, a was continually breaking over the veoming down in large quantities bet decks. After this nothing remains the life-preservers agon the women

ALMOST ON HER BEAM ENDS