...TTLE.
...irly good throughout the
...have been on the increase; been heard for ocean ship- ...had has prevailed for the ...have been now many ...have been in rather better ...ed and readily taken at ...for exceptionally fine. ...ers abundant, but have ...to $4. Third-class have in- ...with more offering than ...ve consequently been slow ...price at $5.75 to $5 25. ...Tuesday of a car of steers ...$30; a car of steers averaging ...car of steers averaging 1,10 ...of ten steers averaging ...mental.
...had been rather less ...for shipment has fallen ...consequently, been enough in ...have remained fairly ...keeping them up being the ...s. First-class have been ...for lots dressing hot loss ...class have been quiet and ...Third-class remain nomi-
...were large in the latter part ...the week have fallen off ...have been wanted and ...ly prices. First-class have ...to $5.30 for lots, and $5.20 to ...second-class have been quiet ...Third-class have been ...$3.50 for poor ...Very hard, dressing about ...at $4.87 1-2 a lot or at about ...
...ushed quiet at generally ...First-class dressing not ...to have been quiet at $6 50 ...dressing from 25 to 110 lbs. ...ale at $4.50 to $6, but inferior ...ly price.
...KINS, AND WOOL.
...have been quiet since our
...ve continued scarce, and ...ed 50c per cental, as is quo- ...ceipts are small. Dried ...have not risen as high as ...ect No. 1 sold at 9c.
...kin nominally unchanged at
...ves have again advanced ...r stand at 55c for the best ...large, but all sell fairly well. ...has been quiet and in- ...small lots at 50c; Pelts ...ed at 30c according to quality. ...ll, small, and dealers do not ...advance beyond these prices. ...steady with all offering ...fine rough, and 75c for res-
...LL NEW — FIRST- ...ze, 8c, and 8½, at ADAMS' ...main street west. 252-
...-200 BARRELS ...ple in lots to suit pur- ...H WEBSTER, Jr., Bullocks
...R SALE—TWO MILES ...illage of Hanover, lot 5, 4th ...ay, joining Newry if desired. ...Apply S. HUNTER, 32 ...
...OR FARM FOR SALE. ...ore, being composed of the ...lots 11 and 12 in the half ...Amelia street, and the north ...in the 1st con. north of Dundas ...Township of Trafalgar, con- ...ly for a dairy farm, ...promises a good brick house, ...and all other buildings ...variety of choice fruit. The ...to look. For particulars ap- ...MARLATT, Trafalgar Post ...
...0 ACRE FARM FOR ...Trafalgar, Halton, 3½ hours by ...from Toronto, or 1½ hours by ...Stations, Good house, barn, ...fruit trees. Price $2,600; $600 ...Apply to JAMES WATSON, ...Office, Ont.
...ANNUAL SALE OF ...HERED STOCK.
...ake place at the Queen's ...Toronto, on Wednesday, ...

CATARRH

Catarrh of the Nasal Cavities, Acute, Chronic, and Ulcerative, Hay Fever, or Rose Catarrh, Catarrh of the Eye and Ear and Catarrh of the Throat.

SUCCESSFULLY TREATED WITH

Sanford's Radical Cure

CATARRH is a disease of the mucous membrane. Temperament and constitutional vary its severity in individual cases. Catarrh may arise from a cold or a succession of colds, from sudden change of atmosphere, wearing wet clothing, or exposure to inclement weather, and becoming thoroughly chilled when the digestive organs are in a morbid or inactive condition, and the strength and vital forces exhausted. The disease may arise from a scrofulous condition of the blood, from Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Diphtheria, in which cases the eye and ear are generally involved and discharge quantities of matter. The discharges from the nose, the distinctive feature in all catarrh cases from whatever cause they arise, may be thin and watery, and so acid as to cause redness and excoriation of the skin with which they come in contract, or thick and yellowish, emitting a foul odor, or clear and white like the white of an egg. There may be at times lack of secretion, the surface being dry and heated, the face, front and upper part of the head feeling tense, throbbing and as if ready to burst with pain. Catarrh in the Head was confined by a light, trifling cold in the head to be a trifling affair. Catarrh in the head may discharge enough to cause the patient to avoid society, and become thickened, rendering breathing through the nose difficult or impossible, and the sufferer finds it necessary to breathe through the mouth, thereby permitting cold air to pass directly to the bronchial tubes and lungs. The matter passing down the throat creates a constant desire to hawk and expectorate to throw it off; but when the membrane is dry and feverish, instead of passing freely down from the nose and throat, the mucous becomes hard, and forms into scales, incrustations, and hard masses, which adhere so firmly to the membrane passages and throat as to require very persistent effort to dislodge them. The eye in sympathy becomes inflamed red, weak, and watery, or in the morning the lids may be found glued together, and matter is secreted in more or less quantity. The ear also becomes sympathetic, discharging quantities of matter, besides being vitiated by the most vexatious and painful ringing frequently in inflammation, ulceration, and total deafness. The throat becomes affected, and gives rise to a hard, hacking cough, and the general prostration of the nervous system is manifested, and deafness and deafness do not advance beyond these prices.

Ears steady with all offering ...ore rough, and 75c for res-

Catarrh of the Eye and Ear.

Catarrh of the Throat.

Hay Fever.

Rose Catarrh.

Each package of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, and full directions for its use, by mail, postpaid, $1.00. For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists throughout the United States and Canada. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS'

Voltaic Plaster

CURES PAINS AND AGHES.

It equalizes the Circulation.
It relieves Inflammatory Action.
It cures Rheumatic Pains.
It removes Pain and Soreness.
It cures Kidney Complaints.
It strengthens Weak Backs.
It cures Rheumatism and Neuralgia.
It cures Nervous Headache.
It cures Sciatica and Lumbago.
It cures Inflammation of the Liver.
It removes Nervous Pain.
It cures Spinal Weakness.
It is Grateful and Soothing.
It cures Lumbago and Pleurisy.
It cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
It is prescribed by Physicians.
It is endorsed by Electricians.

Price, 25 Cents.

Be careful to obtain COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER, a combination of Electric or Voltaic Plaster with Gum Plaster. Ladies, ...

...ALE OF VALUABLE ...AL ESTATE, ...PROPERTY OF THE LATE ...DOW, ESQ.

...TION SALE ...

...ay, October 1st, 1877.

...PAROEL I, ...

...PAROEL II, ...

...PAROEL III, ...

...0 ACRE FARM FOR ...

...0 ACRE FARM FOR ...

...ERNATIONAL ...EXPOSITION, ...SYDNEY, ...STRALIA, ...APRIL, 1877. ...RIZE MEDAL ...AND ...Diploma, ...WORK AND GENERAL EXCELLENCE. ...OVINCIAL EXHIBITION ...UEBEC, SEPT. 1877.

GOLD MEDAL

PIANOS.

Awarded ONLY GOLD MEDAL at World's Fair, Vienna, 1873. Highest at Centennial Exhibition, 1876. Warerooms, 107 Queen street, Toronto. Send for list. Warerooms, 9 Adelaide St. East, TORONTO. NORRIS & SOPER.

FLOWER BULBS

FOR AUTUMN PLANTING.

Just received a very large importation, direct from Holland. Catalogue free on application.

J. A. SIMMERS, Seed Merchant, No. 96 Front street east, Toronto.

THE WEEKLY MAIL

is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and despatched by first trains and express to all parts of the Dominion. Price $1.50 a year.

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

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

THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and Published by THOS. C. PATTERSON, at the office, corner of King and Bay streets, in the City of Toronto.

FOR SALE.

East half of lot 32 in the 6th con. of the township of Nissouri, containing 100 acres, well fenced and 75 acres cleared, balance good wood, good orchard, within half a mile from the village of ...

WE WILL

...

The Weekly Mail.

VOL. VI. NO. 288. TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Gov. Gen. Secretary 300

BIRTHS.

MILLETT—At 26 William Henry street, Toronto, on the 24th September, the wife of James R. Millett, of a son (prematurely).

HUNTER—In this city, Temperance street, the wife of Adam Hunter, of a son.

WADE—At Chestnut Lawn, near Port Hope, the wife of Henry Wade, Esq., of a son.

LAW—The wife of Commander Fred crick Charles Law, Royal Navy, of a daughter.

LANGSILL—On October 2nd, at 231 King street east, the wife of Mr. T. Langsill, Foreman Board of Health, of a daughter.

MCMULLEN—At Brockville, Monday Oct. 1st, the wife of G. A. McMullen of a daughter.

HUNDEPETH—At Lindsay, on Sunday, the 30th Sept., 1877, the wife of Adam Hudspeth, of a son.

WHITTY—In Brantford, on the 27th ult. the wife of Moses Whitty, Esq., of a son.

MCCOLLUM—On the 30th ultimo, at 189 Jarvis street, Mrs. Dr. McCollum, of a son.

SAULTER—On the 30th ultimo, at 137 Isabella street, Mrs. Joseph Saulter, of a daughter.

BOUTTON—On the 27th ult., at 11 Grange road, the wife of John Boulton Boulton, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MITCHELL—ORR—On Wednesday, September 26th, at the residence of the bride's mother, 102 Sherbourne street, by the Rev. Wm. Briggs, George A. Mitchell, to Lizzie Adelpha, eldest daughter of the late James A. Orr, all of Toronto.

BARBER—HELLEN—On Wednesday, the 19th September, at the church of St. Mary Magdalene, Pimlico, by the Rev. R. Lowder, Rector, David J. Barber, youngest son of the late David Barber, Esq., to Ellen Hope, eldest daughter of Judge Jellett.

MORRISON—FRASER—At St. Andrew's church, Toronto, on Wednesday, 26th September, by the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, M.A., Donald C. Kay Morrison, son of his Worship the Mayor of Toronto, to Jessie Annie, second daughter of the late Jas. Fraser, Esq., Barrister, etc., Kingston, and step-daughter of Wm. Hightingham, Esq., of this city.

POWELL—BOWEN—At the family residence Clover Hill, on Tuesday the 25th of Sept, by the Rev. Edward Ryerson, Frank Powell, to Mary Anne Foster, Eld.D., of Osgoode Hall, Barrister-at-Law, to Maggie, daughter of the late John George Bowen, Esq.

CRAIG—PARKER—At the residence of the bride's father, Rochester, N.Y., on the 20th September, by the Rev. A. T. Harris, the Rev. John Craig, of Port Hope, Ontario, to Mattie M., oldest daughter of Hiram Parker, Esq.

LANGLEY—WARD—On the 27th ult., by the Rev. W. S. Griffin, assisted by the Rev. W. Kettlewell, in the Methodist church, Clifton, the Rev. John Langley, of Lynden, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Jacob Ward, Esq., of Clifton.

BARROWCLOUGH—DICKENSON—On the 27th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, Joseph Dickinson, of the Township of Brantford, by the Rev. J. H. Dorman, Thomas Barrowclough, of Brantford, to Miss Frances E. Dickenson, of the Township of Brantford.

[illegible] Sarah Sawdon, both of London.

TOWNSEND—STEPHENS—On the 27th ult, by the Rev. W. Shepherd, at the Methodist Parsonage, Burford village, Seymour Townsend, of Burford, to Fanny Bungale, of the same place.

JARVIS—BROOKS—At Christ Church, Chatham, on Thursday morning, 27th, 1877, by Rev. Freeman Harding, of the Holy Trinity Church, Toronto, assisted by the Rev. Canon Hill, Frederick W. Jarvis, eldest son of Jas. Jarvis, Esq., of Toronto, to Clara Brooks, eldest daughter of J. R. Brooks, Esq.

CHAMBERLAIN—WALTON—At 68 South Pembroke street, on the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. Dr. Jeffers, Thomas Chamberlain, of Leicester, England, to Emily, only daughter of Henry Walton, Esq., of this city.

PARKE—MCMINN—At the residence of the bride's father, 76 Brock street, on the 26th ult, by the Rev. Samuel J. Hunter, Edwin Parke, Esq., of London, Ont., to Ada Beatrice, eldest daughter of John McMinn, Esq., and grandaughter of the late Colonel Gallinger, C.B.

DONALD—STAUNTON—On Thursday the 27th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, Queen's Park, Toronto, by the Rev. Professor Gregg, M. A., James Hamilton Donald, to Varina, third daughter of McGee Staunton.

PURKIS—NEWCOMBE—At 18 South Pembroke Street, on the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. Dr. Webber, T. W. Purkis, to Mary Ann Newcombe, all of Toronto.

DEATHS.

RYCE—At Middleton Lodge, Belleville, Oct. 2, Sth September, Mary Ann, widow of the late Thomas Ryce, second daughter of the late William Randolph Epps, Esq., Deputy Commissary General.

BAKER—At Burford Township, Harriet Jane Gullen, beloved wife of John P. Baker, in the twenty-fourth year of her age.

LEWIS—At St. John's parsonage, Prescott, on Tuesday, 25th September, Miss Maggie Lewis, daughter of the Rev. W. Lewis.

PERRY—At Stratford, on the 23rd September, Mary Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Perry, aged 32 years and 8 months.

HARMONY—In London, on the 27th September, Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas W. Harmony, aged 22 years and 8 months.

WHITTEMORE—In London, on the 27th Sept, Eliza B. Whittemore, relict of the late Rankin Whittemore, aged 86.

MCCOLLUM—At Bowmanville, Sept. 29th, Ethel Alice, youngest daughter of Georgina and William Mutchson, aged 2 years and 3 months.

BRUNSKILL—On the 30th ult. Frances Nichols, second daughter of the late Thos. Brunskill, Esq.

HENWILLS—In Ottawa, on the 25th day of September, at the early age of 3 years, Mary Jane, daughter of the late Patrick Henwills.

DUNLOP—At St. Catharines, on the morning of 28th Sept., Percy Franklin, infant son of John and Jessie Dunlop, aged 3 months and twelve days.

BELL—At St. Louis, Mo., Mary Bell, in her 75th year.

BURNHILL—At Asphodel, on Thursday, the 27th Sept., 1877, Richard R. Birdsall, Esq., C.E., late Warden of the Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, aged 49 years.

STEVENSON—At Newton Brook, on Oct. 1st, 1877, Thomas Steele, aged 71 years and 5 months.

GRAHAM—At Greenwood, on the 30th ult., Isabella, eldest daughter of George Graham, aged 21 years and 4 months.

MUNROE—At Bowmanville, Sept 29th, Ethel Alice, youngest daughter of William Murdoch, C. E., aged 2 years and 3 months.

CRAWS—On Wednesday, the 26th ultimo, at 14 Uniu street, Florence, only daughter of George and Sarah Crane, aged five months and sixteen days.

The Weekly Mail

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCT. 5, 1877.

MR. LUCIUS SETH HUNTINGTON AS A MORALIST.

"Let honesty be taught that their duty as Canadian citizens would be to look to the future of this country on a broad basis, that everybody might be made to feel that our country should grow older."

THUS SPOKE MR. MACKENZIE's Postmaster-General at Orangeville. It is to be hoped Mr. HUNTINGTON applies his words to himself as well as to others; for there is assuredly no man in this country in whom there is so much room for moral reformation as himself.

Mr. HUNTINGTON, it will be remembered, sued the proprietors of the Montreal *Gazette* for libel in connection with charges made by them as to the corrupt mining transactions in the Mother Country. Probably Mr. HUNTINGTON thought that a threat of suit would bring the Messrs. WHITE to their marrowbones. If he ever had such a notion it must have been rudely shaken, when, instead of being called upon to plead to his declaration, they withdrew not a single allegation, but "justified" them all. Mr. HUNTINGTON is evidently not a reader of press suit; and while he is "shivering" "on the brink," afraid to trust himself to the stream, the meanwhile preaching morality to the young men of Canada, we shall briefly look at the charges which the proprietors of the *Gazette* so firmly believe to be true that they were not in the least afraid to "justify."

I.—That in the year 1872 Mr. HUNTINGTON associated himself with one ALEXANDER MCEWEN, of London, England, for the purchase of certain mining properties in Quebec and Ontario. That the said HUNTINGTON was at the time owner of certain property adjoining the mine known as the Huntington Mine, and used in connection therewith. That he was also the largest shareholder in the Huntington Mine, and virtually controlled it. That he had for a long time managed the working of it, said working resulting in heavy loss, and involving large indebtedness at the time mentioned.

II.—That to facilitate the sale of these properties he projected a joint stock company, called the "Huntington Copper and Sulphur Company, Limited," and issued a prospectus in which it was stated that the capital of the Company was to be £290,000 stg., in 20,000 shares of £10 each, on which it was proposed to call up £6 per share. That previous to the issue of this prospectus the shareholders in the Huntington Mining Company "nominally, but in reality [Mr. HUNTINGTON] for himself as the main "shareholder thereof," executed a contract between John Gennes Long, a person in the employ of ALEX. MCEWEN, and JAMES HENDERSON, of the County of Lanark, Scotland, whereby the latter purported to acquire the Huntington Mine and adjoining property—such proceeding being a necessary preliminary to the formation of a joint stock company in Great Britain.

III.—That Mr. HUNTINGTON represented that the annual profit of the mine would be £72,000 stg., or 45 per cent. upon the capital proposed to be called up; though, as previously stated, the working of the mine had been a source of loss rather than profit. That Mr. HUNTINGTON's properties were purchased by the Copper and Sulphur Company for £125,000, and its shares disposed of mainly through the representations published under his name and public designation as a member of the House of Commons of Canada. That many of these representations were utterly untrue. An alleged magnificent water power for dressing mills referred to in the prospectus had no existence whatever. The shipment of ore to England, so far from being largely profitable, could not be carried on at a profit.

IV.—That the said Company was so got up and organized, and the sale of "mine and property so sold, for the "benefit chiefly of the said plaintiff, who "himself ultimately received the greater "part of the purchase money thereof."

V.—That, flushed with their success in this enterprise, Messrs. HUNTINGTON and MCEWEN projected and set on foot the "Canadian Copper Pyrites "and Chemical Company, limited," with a capital of £600,000; the stated object being to acquire some seventeen mining properties mainly in the Province of Quebec. It was set forth in the prospectus of this Company that the properties in question were acquired under the dispension which had fon some years ruled the copper trade, and before the then mining excitement had reached Canada.

The following were the properties named, with their acreage and the alleged bond *fide* prices to be paid by HUNTINGTON, MCEWEN, et al for them:

No.	Names of Properties.	Extent Acres.	Price. $
1	Clark Mine	150	25,000
2	Shawbridge	200	
3	Belvidere Mine	324	40,000
4	Scott Property	100	
5	Hartford Mine	200	200,000
6	Capel Mine	300	175,000
7	Morrill's Lands	1,200	7,000
8	Carbonate Hill Mine	718	15,000
9	Brompton Gore Mine	150	150,000
10	Vigor Property	100	10,000
11	Ireland Mine	1,000	100,000
12	Shaw Mine	200	10,000
13	Gatchy Lot	50	2,000
14	St. Francis Mine	50	20,000
15	Bolton Mine	100	20,000
16	Brome Mine	50	6,000
17	Levant Mine	1,000	40,000
		10,912	$900,000

On the strength of this statement a transfer of the properties was made to MCEWEN and one JOHN RALPHON CAMERON, at a nominal price of £800; whereupon MCEWEN and HUNTINGTON received from the Copper Pyrites Co. £15,000 stg. in paid-up stock of the Company, and also the sum of £35,000 stg. by way of premium.

VI.—That to induce a number of well-known persons in England and Scotland to become directors in these Companies HUNTINGTON and MCEWEN; but that several of the directors returned the money when they learned the fraudulent character of the transactions to which they had been induced to lend their names.

VII.—That HUNTINGTON and MCEWEN bribed, in the first place, with £10,000 paid-up stock and, in the next place, by a position to which was attached an annual salary of £3,000 stg., one JAMES TAYLOR, to report upon the properties in question in such way as they might desire.

VIII.—That instead of £25,000 having been paid for the Clark mine only $20,000 was paid, out of which "the said plaintiff "received or retained, or was returned, "the sum of $6,000 or thereabouts." That the proprietors of the Hartford mine, instead of $225,000, received only $170,000, $55,000 of which went willingly into Mr. HUNTINGTON's pockets. And so throughout his whole list; the entire sum retained or received by Mr. HUNTINGTON in this way amounting to $223,000.

IX.—That the total sum received by HUNTINGTON and McEWEN out of these transactions amounted to $1,200,000 or thereabouts.

X.—That in less than two years and "the time of the formation of the said "two companies, the stockholders therein, "by reason of the false representations "of said plaintiff, and his associates, "live worthlessness of the said mines "and mining properties, sustained a loss "of $240,000 in the current and ordinary value of their shares thereof, "equal to $1,200,000. That since the "said plaintiff and his associates has continued and greatly increased. And "that the whole of the said mining "properties, which cost the said HUNTINGTON Mine, are unremunerative, are "practically worthless, and now represent but a small fraction of the "original nominal value paid for them "by the bond *fide* stockholders thereof."

The Recorder's decision in this case, 28th Sept., Percy Franklin, infant son of John and Jessie Dunlop, aged 3 months and twelve days.

BELL—At St. Louis, Mo., Mary Bell, in her 75th year.

BURNHILL—At Asphodel, on Thursday, the 27th Sept., 1877, Richard R. Birdsall, Esq., C.E., late Warden of the Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, aged 49 years.

STEVENSON—At Newton Brook, on Oct. 1st, 1877, Thomas Steele, aged 71 years and 5 months.

GRAHAM—At Greenwood, on the 30th ult., Isabella, eldest daughter of George Graham, aged 21 years and 4 months.

MUNROE—At Bowmanville, Sept 29th, Ethel Alice, youngest daughter of William Murdoch, C. E., aged 2 years and 3 months.

CRAWS—On Wednesday, the 26th ultimo, at 14 Uniu street, Florence, only daughter of George and Sarah Crane, aged five months and sixteen days.

The Weekly Mail

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCT. 5, 1877.

MR. LUCIUS SETH HUNTINGTON AS A MORALIST.

"Let honesty be taught that their duty as Canadian citizens would be to look to the future of this country on a broad basis, that everybody might be made to feel that our country should grow older."

THUS SPOKE MR. MACKENZIE's Postmaster-General at Orangeville. It is to be hoped Mr. HUNTINGTON applies his words to himself as well as to others; for there is assuredly no man in this country in whom there is so much room for moral reformation as himself.

Mr. HUNTINGTON, it will be remembered, sued the proprietors of the Montreal *Gazette* for libel in connection with charges made by them as to the corrupt mining transactions in the Mother Country. Probably Mr. HUNTINGTON thought that a threat of suit would bring the Messrs. WHITE to their marrowbones. If he ever had such a notion it must have been rudely shaken, when, instead of being called upon to plead to his declaration, they withdrew not a single allegation, but "justified" them all. Mr. HUNTINGTON is evidently not a reader of press suit; and while he is "shivering" "on the brink," afraid to trust himself to the stream, the meanwhile preaching morality to the young men of Canada, we shall briefly look at the charges which the proprietors of the *Gazette* so firmly believe to be true that they were not in the least afraid to "justify."

I.—That in the year 1872 Mr. HUNTINGTON associated himself with one ALEXANDER MCEWEN, of London, England, for the purchase of certain mining properties in Quebec and Ontario. That the said HUNTINGTON was at the time owner of certain property adjoining the mine known as the Huntington Mine, and used in connection therewith. That he was also the largest shareholder in the Huntington Mine, and virtually controlled it. That he had for a long time managed the working of it, said working resulting in heavy loss, and involving large indebtedness at the time mentioned.

II.—That to facilitate the sale of these properties he projected a joint stock company, called the "Huntington Copper and Sulphur Company, Limited," and issued a prospectus in which it was stated that the capital of the Company was to be £290,000 stg., in 20,000 shares of £10 each, on which it was proposed to call up £6 per share. That previous to the issue of this prospectus the shareholders in the Huntington Mining Company "nominally, but in reality [Mr. HUNTINGTON] for himself as the main "shareholder thereof," executed a contract between JOHN GENNES LONG, a person in the employ of ALEX. MCEWEN, and JAMES HENDERSON, of the County of Lanark, Scotland, whereby the latter purported to acquire the Huntington Mine and adjoining property—such proceeding being a necessary preliminary to the formation of a joint stock company in Great Britain.

III.—That Mr. HUNTINGTON represented that the annual profit of the mine would be £72,000 stg., or 45 per cent. upon the capital proposed to be called up; though, as previously stated, the working of the mine had been a source of loss rather than profit. That Mr. HUNTINGTON's properties were purchased by the Copper and Sulphur Company for £125,000, and its shares disposed of mainly through the representations published under his name and public designation as a member of the House of Commons of Canada. That many of these representations were utterly untrue. An alleged magnificent water power for dressing mills referred to in the prospectus had no existence whatever. The shipment of ore to England, so far from being largely profitable, could not be carried on at a profit.

IV.—That the said Company was so got up and organized, and the sale "mine and property so sold, for the "benefit chiefly of the said plaintiff, who "himself ultimately received the greater "part of the purchase money thereof."

V.—That, flushed with their success in this enterprise, Messrs. HUNTINGTON and MCEWEN projected and set on foot the "Canadian Copper Pyrites "and Chemical Company, limited," with a capital of £600,000; the stated object being to acquire some seventeen mining properties mainly in the Province of Quebec. It was set forth in the prospectus of this Company that the properties in question were acquired under the dispension which had fon some years ruled the copper trade, and before the then mining excitement had reached Canada.

The bridewell keeper was very impertinent—the Recorder, in quashing the conviction, said the Act referring to unmasked dogs gave the police no special power. He had some doubt whether a policeman was entitled even to ask a person for his name and address, but the person if asked was not bound to give it. The offender had found it out he had been could. Unquestionably he had no right to touch or detain a person in a dingle manner to get it. With regard to bail, if any person, rich or poor, in appellant's position, gave the name of any homekeeper it was the duty of the officers to go and get bail. In London any amount of trouble was taken in such cases. As to the charge of being under the influences of liquor, he (the Recorder) not only disbelieved it, but he was convinced that the police did not believe it.

This is certainly a significant and instructive case. No less than four officers swore to the "in drink" allegation, and in fact the way police testimony often is given in such cases is sufficient to swore to the "in drink" allegation, and in fact the way police testimony often is given in such cases is something striking and alarming. If the appellant had her merchant champion, instead of being in good circumstances and position, had been indigent and indignified, and had no courage or money to fight, she would have had a hard time of it. After a severe and costly struggle, appellant got justice done to her; but who can say how many persons in the course of a year may have to submit to be treated just as she was, and have no redress, or be under the influence of drink. No pains which a magistrate may take thoroughly to satisfy himself that such an accusation has been truthfully made can be accounted superfluous. In no case is testimony the police have tremendous influences. Indeed, an unscrupulous police may be considered more potent than any other unscrupulous magistracy. Whatever the bias of the latter, they have to give their decisions in face of the world. Sometimes an ordered they cannot escape, and which may injure the reputation of a merchant, or carriage of reason and right. It is far otherwise with the police. They can easily intimidate, and inflict the most unmerited injury and oppression, with no check or supervision. The police constitute a legal knowledge of the magistrate. A policeman, for instance, chooses to swear that "defendant was drunk." The magistrate, if he is "known to the police" or frequently "concerns with suspicious characters," who is he to doubt the word of a policeman disproof is possible save the defendant's bare denial.

In the case under notice an elderly lady of means and good social position appealed to the magistrate against the charge of a borough magistrates by whom she had been fined 10s. and costs on the charge of assaulting a police constable in the execution of duty. The appellant had been met by the policeman with a little dog, which he considered was imperfectly muzzled. He ordered the lady to muzzle her dog, which known *education* in the matter before them. As it is, the judges as a rule know no more than the thousands of village farriers throughout the country. They have a practical knowledge which is not not so far enough. But if any of them ever saw a stud-book, know the leading families in it. The standard of a horse is the method of judging as one looks over bearers of the red, blue, and yellow cards in the show ring, or unapparently to the skilled expert. At London that excellent racehorse Vickaburg, retiring from the turf on account of hereditary unsoundness from Boston who also transmitted it to the great Lexington family, and showing that the stock of a colonial horse, whatever his mark, was awarded the first prize in the thoroughbred stallion class—an improper decision. The Judge, Mr. Curtis, good horse Terror being awarded no prize, his owner's wounded feelings are stirred by the grant of a diploma over the stallions of all ages to his pretty two-year old colt, a son of Terror, with a visible cross of Boston blood. It is preferable to being a better horse than his neglected sire. But it was a compromise, and a very ridiculous one, the judgment amounting to this that the first three, Vickaburg, Judge Curtis, and Big Sandy, should be placed in the order of their turf record for speed, that the claims of Terror being Province-bred should be postponed to those of the imported sires, and that nevertheless an untried Province-bred animal not at his growth, whose proportions can only yet be guessed at, is a better stallion than such a winner as Judge Curtis, such a powerful thoroughbred as Mr. HENDRIE's Big Sandy or than Terror, the best bred stallion on the grounds, and whose crippled forelegs are the result of his speed. We select this case to illustrate bad judging, because it comes first in the list. The horse ring, not unnaturally, is the chief attraction at the Fair, and the decisions in this class are most open to general criticism.

If permanent buildings are to be erected at Toronto, by all means let them be constructed on more approved principles than those which regulated the erection of the dual coffins now serving for the immurement of horses mistakenly sent to the shows. The dual idea is impossible for even an active man, vested with whatever advantages a badge of office may confer, to carry out with it, see half the live stock at a Provincial Fair. We want wide ranges of building with stalls on both sides and an aisle up the centre. The numbers on the stalls should correspond with the numbers in the catalogue, and whatever boxes are required should be railed off with light iron rods. Exhibitors fail to show their stock, and buyers fail to see what they want, under the present ludicrously bad system. We have outgrown it, and Toronto should be the first to adopt a better condition of things, and one in that case likely to be of more than temporary benefit to her.

VENNOR'S GREAT DISCOVERY—THE PHOSPHATE DEPOSITS.

A FEW weeks ago it was briefly reported by telegraph that Mr. H. G. VENNOR, of the Geological Survey, had made a discovery of extensive deposits of phosphate of lime in the County of Ottawa, Province of Quebec, lying north of the Dominion capital. Since then Mr. VENNOR has described his discovery at length in letters which have been published in the Ottawa *Citizen*, and now we begin to get a glimpse of its vast economic importance. He gives it as his firm conviction that in no other part of the world has there ever been, or probably ever will be, discovered such a continuous stretch of phosphate, bearing rocks and such vast and apparently inexhaustible deposits of the mineral phosphate of lime as exist in the County of Ottawa, and possibly in the adjacent country to the eastward. He believes, further, that this mineral, rather than any of the ores of iron, is destined to form the great centre of mining industry in the Ottawa section for ages to come.

If we look at the map, we see the Gatineau river in the western part of the county, and the Lievre river on the eastern north to south into the Ottawa; the former falling in almost opposite the city, and the latter farther below to the eastward. Mr. VENNOR tells us that between these two rivers lies a vast belt of apatite—phosphate of lime—which at its outer edges approaches the surface, but which towards the middle is deeply buried under formations of more recent geological date. It is believed that this identical belt of apatite crosses under the Ottawa river, and is continued southward and westward, capped over for a long distance by immense deposits of Silurian limestones and sandstones between Ottawa and Perth, until it crops out again in the township of North Burgess at Ridean, at Sydenham village, back of Kingston, and thence northward to Lake Huron. Further, a second great trough of apatite-bearing rocks has been discovered in the township of Lochaber, and in the Petite Nation Seigniory, lower down the Ottawa and on the north side, and it is believed that this section is connected with the Perth belt and even further eastward. The extent of these phosphate deposits, Mr. VENNOR says, is far beyond that of any others of the same mineral ever known in the world, or likely ever to be discovered.

The value of mineral phosphate as a fertilizer makes this discovery one of vast importance in an economic point of view. In England the demand for phosphate is fast increasing every year, in part owing to the pressing requirements of high farming, and in part to the failure of the supply of "bird lime," which has heretofore been largely used as a fertilizer. Again, a valuable discovery of "kaolin," or fertilizing clay, has been made by an English manufacturer of soap, who has produce one of the most valuable fertilizers of the present day, phosphate must be imported to mix with the kaolin. We understand that Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR, who visited Ottawa recently, has called the attention of the Government to the immense phosphate deposits of the lower Ottawa; and we may conjecture that it will be in Phosphate and not Diamonds that discoveries will be utilized. Dr. PLAYFAIR visited the Buckingham Phosphate Mines, in the County of Ottawa, and expressed his surprise at the extent and richness of the deposits now being worked by the Phosphate Mining Company. When shiploads of this material begin to leave our shores for England, then, perhaps, some farmers may think of trying it more liberally at home. If it be good there it ought to be good here also, and it may yet help materially to lessen the enormous cost of wheat up to higher figures than we have ever before attained to.

ADAM OLIVER'S JOBS.

THE *Globe* enters on a very lame defence of the Reading Hotel job, which concludes mendaciously thus:

"It is only a very ordinary structure of the size of the Reading Hotel that can be constructed for the sum of $6,000 after deducting from $5,029 a fair price for five acres of land at the Pacific railway station."

The $5,029 was paid for the Neebing rookery and the lot on which it was built, the latter costing at the rate of twenty cents an acre. The "five acres" of land at the Pacific railway terminus" were bought in the $31,000 job, and had nothing to do with the pile of cells known as the "hotel."

Mr. HENDERSON says the lumber and labour invested in the "hotel" represented at Fort William prices about $3,000. The lumber *per se* was worth, and the "hotel" *per se* to which the labour was spent is worthless, for it is impossible to appraise a "hotel" which is of no earthly use to any person as a habitation, much less as a place of entertainment. OLIVER, DAVIDSON, & CO., could not have sold the cells themselves than in the way they did: nor could they have disposed of the building in any other way. Intrinsically, the "hotel" was valueless. Days and weeks at a time were wasted by HENDERSON and his men in erecting instructions from OLIVER, who ordered them not to proceed so rapidly with the work. He had to wait for them to have it advanced beyond its present uncouth stage when the Government valuators came along, and Mr. HENDERSON represented so much time made by HENDERSON, for the latter could not be expected to wait for the valuators without being allowed "time." It was in this way, HENDERSON says, that the bill for labour mounted up far beyond the amount which it would have reached had the job been a straightforward one. A gentleman just returned from Fort William says he could make money building rookeries of the kind at $1,600 each Fort William prices; the difference between his estimate and HENDERSON's valuation, mainly representing the waste of labour involved in the latter's waiting for the Government valuators. Indeed contractors on the spot have declared their readiness to erect such rookeries at a contract price of $1,600 apiece. But granting for the sake of argument that the "hotel" requisite for the "job" cost $3,000, then OLIVER & CO., made $2,000 by the transaction less the cost of the lot, 100 ft. x 30 ft., worth twenty cents an acre. The money OLIVER & CO., sold for—say $1,000 a quantity of cells which in any other place would have been unsalable, and cleared $2,000 and odd on the labour involved in knocking them into the shape of a "hotel" while the Government paid $6,029 for that which was of itself valueless both to vendor and vendee. The *Globe*, as in duty bound, calls this an honest transaction, just as it defends the payment of $31,000 for the Neebing job morally worth less than as many cents. It is not content to defend the Government alone, but it seeks to put a straight face on the heinous frauds perpetrated upon the weak Premier by Liberals like OLIVER who live to pray.

In this connection, Mr. F. E. MCBAIN, of Peterboro', writes a letter to the *Review* of that town in which he thus graphically describes how the very practical Mr. MACKENZIE is taking the public money up there:

"The present administration have made the Kaministiquia river, six miles from the landing, the terminus of the C.P.R. The river is not much, if any, larger than the Otonabee river, and has a sand-bar at its mouth, upon which the smaller vessels navigating the lakes (no large ones attempt to enter) drawing from six to seven feet of water constantly strand, notwithstanding the Government during the past two summers have expended over $40,000 in dredging. The river is so narrow that the larger boats could not possibly turn around in it in order to be unloaded, but be towed back to the mouth. This great moral Reform Administration, the very personification of justice and purity, have purchased from Oliver, Davidson, & Co., *et hoc genus omne* (all good Grits dyed in the wool, of course) a narrow strip of land for railway purposes, on the banks of this little ditch, which is river for the most little time of $61,000. This same land was sold only two or three years ago to the Government of Canada for a fraction over twenty cents per acre.

"The Neebing Hotel, standing on tamarack piles, and built of green timber, and called lumber, without a foot of plastering, worthless to anyone, even as a barn, was purchased from the aforesaid happy family for $5,900. All these favours, at the public expense, were given to Adam Oliver and his friends because he resigned his seat to make room for Mr. Adam Crooks when the unfeeling people of Ontario left this honorable gentleman out in the cold without a constituency. All this