The Ingersoll Chronicle.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1878.

THE QUEBEC CRISIS.

When the Lieut.-Governor of Quebec asked his Ministers to retire the other week there was a tremendous outburst of Tory indignation all over the Dominion. The English language seemed utterly inadequate to supply adjectives to describe the enormity of the proceeding, and one irate editor gave vent to his feelings by saying it was "brutal." Now, that the facts are known, most reasonable people instead of blaming Lieut.-Governor Letellier for the course he pursued wonder how he endured the De Boucherville Ministry so long. If he erred at all, it was in not having dismissed his so-called advisers mouths ago. It is admitted on all hands now that the representative of the Crown has a constitutional right to dismiss his advisers at any time provided he can find other advisers who are willing to take the responsibility of his act. This has been made abundantly clear by Sir Francis Hincks in a series of articles contributed to a Montreal journal. Todd, the Parliamentary Librarian at Ottawa, also takes the same ground in a very able pamphlet on the subject, published since the Quebec crisis, the publication of which was no doubt suggested by that event. In fact no one claiming to be a statesman or constitutional lawyer will be found denying that Her Majesty's Representative has a right to dismiss his advisers provided another Cabinet can be found to take their places and shoulder the responsibility. Under what circumstances it is wise to exercise this right is another and very different question. In regard to Quebec the only point in dispute is, "had the De Boucherville Government gone so far in wrong doing that His Honor was justified in asking their resignation?" If this question is answered in the negative it might be well for those who give such an answer to try and draw the line and say when a representative of the Crown would be justified in dismissing his advisers. How much worse than the De Boucherville should a Government become before, it should be asked to resign? How much grosser should the outrages be? How much heavier the burdens laid upon the people? Here is a part of the indictment which the Lieut.-Governor of Quebec brings against his late advisers:—

1. That his recommendations to the Cabinet did not receive the consideration due the Representative of the Crown.

2. That his name was signed by them to documents he never saw.

3. That proclamations were published in the *Official Gazette* and the Legislature summoned without his consent.

4. That thanksgiving Day was announced in the same high-handed manner.

5. That, in express opposition to his expressed wishes, a principle was introduced in a Bill which took from the people certain privileges they had hitherto enjoyed.

6. That without having even asked his consent a measure of general taxation was brought down.

7. That after his resignation, in direct violation of his duty, M. DeBoucherville, when making his explanations, endeavored on false grounds to perjudice public opinion against him (Gov. Lettellier.)

8. That pretended conversations of a confidential character were made public.

9. That faith generally was broken.

10. That these facts render it necessary for him to vindicate his course to the Governor-General.

From the above it will be seen that the De Boucherville Cabinet habitually treated the representative of the Crown with disrespect; issued proclamations without consulting him; signed his name to documents he had never seen; proposed legislation of the most arbitrary and tyrannical kind in defiance of the expressed disapproval of His Honor, and without receiving any authority proceeded to impose burdens on the people that would have utterly ruined a large proportion of the business men of Montreal. Not only were iniquitous measures proposed and passed without consulting His Honor, care was also taken that the people should have no remedy from their operation. In regard to the famous railway act the right of appeal to the courts of law was cut off, and as His Honor says executed authority substituted for judicial. To use the ex-Premier's own words—the best possible under the circumstances—"the municipalities were taken by the throat" and compelled to pay bonuses to a railway after its route had been changed so as to be of no service to them. There was no use in appealing to the courts for the statute which compelled them to pay the money expressly cut off the right of appeal to the courts. The Lieut.-Governor thought that a Cabinet capable of such outrages on the people, and capable also of signing his name without leave or authority was not composed of the kind of men he needed to assist in governing a Province already on the verge of bankruptcy, and he told them so. He did right. The tax payers are very thankful that they have such a Lieut.-Governor.

A PARTY OF ORGANIZED LIBELLERS.

The Tories in Canada no doubt congratulate themselves. If not? Why not? They have Sir John "Macdonald," a merry old soul, who calls for his *pipe* and calls for his *glass* (frequently), &c., "who certifies accounts vs. Boylan, wrongfully appropriated public moneies vs. Secret Services, Northern Railway and other frauds, brought to light by Parliamentary investigation. They have Dr. Tupper, C. B., the greatest living political "stretchers;" they have Plumb, the poet and sweet singer from Niagara; they have *Bunster*, the would be duelist; McCarthy, the "singed cat," and last but not least, they now have Christopher W. Bunting, the equity of redemption, proprietor of the *Mail*, as the chief liar for these "organized libellers." In fact in this respect he stands unequalled. However, the rank and file of the Tory organs are apt pupils, and they make bold efforts to emulate him, and as a chief "swearer" of "stretching facts" he is also eminently qualified for his position. Having been permitted to examine some affidavits made by Mr. Bunting in his application to postpone the trial of the action brought by Mr. P. J. Brown against him, and his examination taken under oath, we consider that it is due to the people of this country, and especially to the people of the County of Oxford where Mr. Brown is well known and respected, to furnish from these documents a few samples of his elastic swearing.

1st. He swears that James Flanningan and M. Hagan are material and necessary witnesses in his behalf. That said Flannigan resides at Fort William and Hagan at Prince Arthurs Landing.

We are authorized to say as the fact is that Mr. Flannigan left Fort William in the fall of 1876. He has not been there since, is not there now, nor is he in this country. So much for oath No. 1.

No. 2. After the order had been made postponing the trial, Mr. Brown applied to change the Venue from Oxford, either to Goderich or Guelph Assizes, which takes place on the 6th May, and which would give defendant plenty of time to get his witnesses from Thunder Bay, but he there with his aforesaid elasticity of conscience swears that Hagan is up the line of C. P. R. writing about the road, which is as *true* as that the moon is made of green cheese. So much for oath No. 2.

No. 3. Having perpetrated his wilful libel against Mr. Brown—a libel having no foundation, either in substance or in fact. We give a few extracts from this curious bit of evidence to show with what recklessness and malice he has acted:—

1st. That the article complained of was published for the edification of the readers of the *Mail*.

2nd. That he read the proof containing the alleged libel, and afterwards allowed it to be published without knowing whether the obligations were true or not.

3rd. That he has no reason now for believing the truth of the obligations.

4th. He refuses to say who wrote the article.

Now, what a wonderful man this equity of redemption editor of the *Mail* must be, and what a wonderful elastic party he has to cater for—to lie, to slander, to deceive, to belittle our Country, as he is doing every day, surely cannot be much "edification" to the intelligent and better class of Conservatives. Mr. Brown's actions will not, therefore, owing to the order obtained by Mr. Bunting, be tried until the Fall Assizes at Woodstock, at which time it will certainly take place, and from the facts already published we feel satisfied that any twelve jurymen, irrespective of politics, in this or any other country, will give Mr. Brown a verdict, and thereby teach this chief of the libellers that he cannot attack the character of either our private or public men with impunity.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.—The Eastern Question remains just about as it was last week. The popular feeling in England is for war, and she has thrown down the gauntlet to Russia in the face of all Europe. The war feeling in Russia runs very high, especially among the masses. The question of war or peace rests with Russia. England has stated her demands, and unless Russia abandons her ambitious designs in the matter of the acquisition of important territory, she must fight England. The probabilities are in favor of war.

COMMENTING on the bank statement for February the *Monetary Times* says:—"The Merchants' Bank reduced their overdue notes secured in February by $67,000. The position of this bank, now that Parliament has decided upon legalizing the reduction of the stock by one-third, is a good one; it begins a new era with probably a practical clearance of bad and doubtful assets, and a clear surplus to form a good margin as the nucleus of a reserved fund, which the present management will build up steadily year by year. In the present state of our trade shareholders in other banks may well desire to know if their stocks are as firmly assured from more serious depreciation as the Merchants', and the distrust which prevails would be much modified were confidence to be justified in every case that the affairs of the bank will be dealt with courageously and no attempt made to conceal or color the fact."

IT is a question whether it would be a greater blow at national honour for the United States to repudiate the payment of the fishery award altogether or to pay it out of the unexpended portion of the Geneva fund. The Kingston *Whig* seems to think that it is a matter for congratulation that the President has "adopted its suggestion" and "taken advice" and that he will recommend the payment of the Halifax award out of the Geneva surplus the United States would be perpetrating a palpable wrong, for it would be paying a debt to Great Britain with money improperly taken from Great Britain. That would be adding insult to injury. The United States does not admit that it got more from Great Britain in the Alabama claims than it was entitled to, which admission it would certainly be making by paying a debt with money which it received in trust for third parties. Our neighbours could find some sort of excuse or pretex on technical grounds for not paying the award at all, but the could find no possible excuse for paying it out of the Geneva surplus.

Current Opinion.

Lord Beaconsfield and his associes in the British Cabinet have evidently gone mad. In no other way can we explain their failure to listen to the arguments by which a part of the American press has conclusively demonstrated that England is incapable of waging war with Russia. It will not do to pretend that Lord Beaconsfield has not seen the American newspapers. They are regularly sent every day, directed to "Mrs. Victoria Regina, the Tower, London, Eng.," and the British Premier must have seen them lying on the Queen's table when calling at the Tower to receive her Majesty's orders for the day's marketing.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Lieutenant-Governor was certainly placed in a more difficult position owing to the unconstitutional course taken by his Ministers. A crisis became inevitable. Did the house imagine that the Ministers who had introduced the measures would have assumed the responsibility of advising their suspension? The supposition is absurd. The more the question is examined the more clearly will it appear that the Ministerial crisis was brought about by the unconstitutional usurpation of the prerogative of the crown by the ex-ministers of Quebec.—*St. Francis Hincks in Journal of Commerce.*

The Murphy temperance movement in Massachusetts will, if the plan does not fail be made permanent in the hands of a state committee, with a paid secretary. Speakers for revivalism are to be provided by this central organization, which is to dabble in politics. The Murphy pledge has 80,000 subscribers in western Massachusettes.

The English crown diamonds have arrived at the Paris Exposition, and are valued at $8,500,000. They are in a thick iron chest, and are guarded by sentinels day and night. There is a diadem of eighty-six diamonds of various sizes, in the middle of which is the celebrated Kok-i-Noor, alone valued at $320,000, also a collar of 108 diamonds, in the center of which is an emerald, said to be the purest and most beautiful extant. A second diadem is a blending of diamonds and emeralds. In the centre is the large Kandavassy diamond valued at 600,000. It would be rated at a higher sum were it not for a slight defect. These and many other valuables of the kind, belong to the English crown. A portion are used by the Princess of Wales on special occasions; the others are reserved for the Queen. The Kandavassy was formerly the eye of a one-eyed Hindoo deity and has been but lately added to the collection.

A memorial, to which nearly half a million signatures of members of the church of England were appended, has been sent to Queen Victoria, praying her to use all the influence at her command "to repress the practice of auricular confession which is so repugnant to the conscience and feelings of the Protestant country." Among the signatures are those of 75 noblemen, 37 ladies of title, 39 baronets, 23 right-honorable gentlemen, 93 members of Parliament, 4 Sheriffs, 655 Magistrates and Justices of the Peace, 41 Mayors and Alderman, 973 bankers and merchants, 23 Admirals, 46 Generals, 202 Colonels, 99 Majors, 247 Captains, 4 deans 4 Archdeacons, 30 canons, 3286 clergy 1,628 churchwardens, 727 surgeons, 350 physicians and doctors of medicine, 138 barristers, 812 solicitors, 1,194 schoolmasters, and 393,713 members of the Church of England not classified. Among the signers is the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

DOMESTIC.

The Grand Trunk Railway station at Seaforth was entered by burglars on Friday night and robbed of $500.

The Newfoundland sealing fleet is beginning to come in. Prospects are reported middling.

At the Cobourg Assizes Monday the trial of Welton, in connection with the Castleton tragedy was commenced.

The East Elgin Reform Convention met at St. Thomas Monday, and re-nominated Mr. Macdougall for the House of Commons.

The man Vaughan was on Monday found guilty of murdering Mrs. Quinn at Little River, N. B., on the 13th of February.

It is reported at Montreal that the Garrison Artillery of that city are to go to Halifax to replace the Royal Artillery in the event of the latter being recalled for active service.

The Nova Scotia Legislature will probably be prorogued on Thursday. The Bill for the amalgamation of the offices of Provincial Treasurer and Provincial Secretary passed its second reading Monday.

The jury in the Donnelly shooting case at the Middlesex Assizes have returned a verdict of "shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm" against the prisoner, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

The Welton trial was concluded at Cobourg Tuesday, and as the jury could not agree, the Judge dismissed them and admitted Welton and Capt. Mallory, to bail to appear at the next Assizes. They were charged with complicity in the crime known as the Castleton tragedy.

FOREIGN.

An Athens telegram reports that Ogle was murdered by Turks.

The United States public debt decreased in March, $2,313,614.

Erie and Oswego canals will be open for navigation on the 15th.

The Directors of the Michigan Central Railway have declared a dividend of 2 per cent.

American merchantmen are reported engaged in the Coolie trade in the South Pacific.

The Supreme Court of Louisiana has ordered the release of Anderson, of the Returning Board.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed the Press Offences Bill with the amendments of the Senate.

The difficulty between Germany and Nicaragua having accepted the conditions proposed by Germany.

The Panama Railway made a net profit $1,070,000 during the past year, over 15 cent. on capital stock.

All hope of reconciliation between President Hayes and the Republican Senate has been given up.

Elections in the Western State municipal and others, on Monday and Tuesday, passed off quietly.

The London, Eng., *Times* Tuesday announces that Mr. Ogle, its correspondent, was found dead in Matzza.

A transfer of bond-holders interest of the St. Paul and Pacific Railway from Dutch to Canada and Minnesota parties has taken place.

The bridge at Havre-de-Grace, Windsor port, on the Windsor and Annapolis Railway, has been destroyed by the recent heavy rains, involving a loss of $25,000.

The British revenue for the fiscal year just completed shows a surplus of over three million instead of a deficit as was anticipated.

The House of Commons sat until 6 o'clock Wednesday morning in consequence of obstructive opposition by Irish members to the Irish Sunday Closing Bill.

The remainder of the Japanese indemnity fund in the possession of the United States will probably, as the committee has reported favorably, be restored.

The International Sunday School Convention takes place on the 17th inst., at Atlanta, Georgia. Delegates from all parts of the world are expected.

Madame Restell, a noted abortionist of New York, on trial for her crimes, cut her throat on Sunday night. She owned an magnificent mansion and leaves some $300,000.

A Bremen steamer brought an unusual number of immigrants to New York last Sunday. This is considered a sure indication of unusually large immigration this year.

The U. S. steam frigate Wyoming, which recently left New York with exhibits for the Paris Exposition, and had to return owing to a leak, has been found to be thoroughly rotten.

At the meeting of the Canal Board at Albany, N.Y., Tuesday, the following was received from the Legislature was adopted: Foreign salt and manufactured lime will be put on the free list.

The political crisis in Victoria, Australia has come to a close. The Legislative Council having passed the Bill for the payment of members of the Assembly, the latter body passed the Appropriation Act without the opposition.

A faction hostile to the Pope is said to exist in the College of Cardinals. The hostility is based on dissatisfaction with the temperate tone of the recent Allocution, the appointment of Di Pietro as Camerlengo, and the fact that the Pope has not announced his accession to the deposed sovereigns.

The Commission of Cardinals appointed to consider the position of Catholics with regard to Parliamentary elections, report that it is the duty of Catholics to take part in elections, or to accept the position of member of Parliament, taking the usual oaths of allegiance, but pledging themselves not to offend against the laws of the Church.

A Havana despatch says the insurgent General Raloff said he was in the campaign during the whole of the insurrection and capitulated in obedience to the orders of the Cuba Carrera. The motives of the Captain for making peace are unknown to him. He had 2,000 persons about him, 800 of them armed when he capitulated. The clause in the conditions liberating slaves in the insurgent ranks did the greatest damage to the insurrection, obliging the chiefs to surrender because the negroes would fight no longer.

The Papal Allocution delivered at the Consistory at Rome on Thursday, is said to have given great satisfaction to the Italians, inasmuch as the allusion to the Church's captivity is couched in very mild language, and as His Holiness expresses no desire to attempt to recover his temporalities. An allusion made by the Pope to the office and duty of the Cardinals as his advisers and supporters is taken as indicating a leaning away from the dogma of infallibility. This fact, together with the selection of Di Pietro as Camerlengo, is regarded as a confirmation of the hopes of a conciliatory policy raised by His Holiness' well known leanings previous to his elevation to the Roman See.

PERSONAL.

Father Beckx, General of the Jesuits, is ill.

The Pope received Gen. Grant on Saturday. The General was presented by Cardinal McCloskey.

Sir Stafford Northcote announced in the Commons on Monday that the Marquis of Salisbury had been appointed Foreign Secretary.

Wm. Howell, Consul at Quebec, has been nominated by President Hayes for the same position, in place of Sir Charles Toronto, and John Wasson, of Quebec, Consul at Quebec.

It is announced officially that the British Adderly will be elevated to the peerage and Viscount Lee will succeed him as President of Boy doubt that Mr. Gathorne Hardy, who succeeds the India Office, and will be raised to the peerage as Viscount Cranbrook.

Sir Edward Thornton is said to be much annoyed at the appointment of Delfosse, and the correspondence will vindicate his relative to the Alloucition, the report says the Bismarck will yield to the adverse views of the Prussian Parliament on the proposed Ministry of Railways, and will not appeal to the country.

Cardinal di San Filippo, Bishop of Ostia is dead. He was by date of appointment the dean of the Sacred College, his nomination dating from 1837. He was born in 1796, and only three members of the College were his seniors.

The *Daily News* states that Lady Burdett Coutts is negotiating for land in Osnaburg street, on which she intends to erect lodgings for the poor, capable of accommodating 10,000 persons, at a maximum rent of 4s. 6d. weekly, per domicile.

The appointment of Count Zu Eulenberg as Prussian Minister of the Interior is gazetted; as are those of Herr Maybach to the Ministry of Commerce; Herr Hahrecht to Ministry of Finance; and of Dr. Achenbach to the Governorship of West Prussia.

Hon. D. A. Ross has been received with immense enthusiasm in Quebec county, and expects a large majority in Ancienne Lorette, which was Mr. Garneau's stronghold. In Montmorenci Mr. Angers has been indulging in unseemly language respecting the Governor-General and Lieutenant-Governor.

Harry Hall announces that he has a man in his eye who, he is satisfied, can beat the record that O'Leary made in his recent tramp at London. He offers to match his man against O'Leary's time for from $500 to $1,000, the match to occur in New York within three weeks. It is believed here that O'Leary will prefer to surrender his claim to the belt rather than remain in England eighteen months to defend it, very well satisfied if no one except himself beats his time in future contests.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Sketches of some Conspicuous Men in Washington.—Some Senators whom Nature and Notoriety have not Daubed with Fame.—Greatness not Essential to Conspicuousness.—Vide a Monkey on a Pole.—Spencer, Conover, Barnside, Jones and Jones.—Matters Biographic, Philosophic, and Sad, but True.

(*Correspondence of the Chronicle.*)

Cooper said, and Carlyle ridiculed him for saying so flat a thing, that there is a natural tendency in the human race to look at conspicuous individuals. A Molly Maguire on a scaffold, or a Senator in the United States Senate Chamber, is a conspicuous individual, and the actions, words, the very looks, of either the Senator or the Molly Maguire are for the moment subject of comment, and may be in the future of history. Of how much history depends. Napoleon thought that his share in the affairs of the world, at the close of his first Italian campaign, would entitle him to half a page, but as he grew older he became less modest. Just at this moment the most conspicuous member of Congress is grim-visaged old Senator Howe, of Wisconsin. For a long time he had hardly been heard from; eclipsed by his former more brilliant colleague, Mr. Carpenter, and lurched in the rapid tide of political events, this old compeer of Sumner, Ben. Wade and Henry Wilson seemed almost as dead as they; but last week he stood up on his feet, and spoke for three hours, and made himself conspicuous. What did he say? What revelations came from his lips, what formula of wisdom from his hoary experience? Nothing of the kind. He simply attacked the Administration in words less plain, than direct, and in specifications less plain, than the press of his country and the opposite party has done, but when he is a United States Senator, and seems there is some advantage of conspicuousness in that fact alone, and since have proved that a Senator is *per se* a conspicuous individual, I will abandon Howe, and introduce to the reader some humble Senators Amateur and notoriety have not endowed with fame. The Conklings, Thurmans, Davies, and Lamars, make themselves heard frequently enough, and most of them are too fond of hearing of themselves. I know only one to whom I think the lines would apply:

"That man is great, and he alone,
Who serves a greatness not his own,
For neither praise nor pelf,
Content to know, and be unknown,
Whole in himself."

But I may be prejudiced in his favor, and you may be prejudiced against him, so I will not mention his name. It will be difficult to tell who takes precedence among the non-conspicuous Senators, for the men who were never heard of, until inscrutable luck dumped them upon the floor of the Senate, are numerous. Spencer, Conover, Jones of Florida, and Jones of Nevada, Dorsey, Mitchell, Burnside, Anthony, Butler, Patterson and Davis of West Virginia, are all petty men. That scientific system which attributes to every human countenance a resemblance to the face of an animal, might find another example in that of Senator George Spencer, of Alabama, which may be safely compared to the head of a hog. The profound sentiments which animate great men do not require from his heavy face; his brow brow is not furrowed with wrinkles, or contracted like that of an old king full of cares; his small grey eyes do not sparkle with the chastity imposed by the tyranny of ideas, or the interior head of a vast intelligence, but, as Artemus Ward would say, "far different." Senator Conover, of Fla., is not altogether unconspicuous, and as I approach him, I find my work half done, for a newspaper has recently put its hand in its pocket and made him a present of a new hat, and this bright episode of his political career has been noticed generally by the press, and has brought his statesmanship to the notice of a grateful nation. While a clerk in a drug store in his native State, New Jersey, one of his customers asked him for a bottle of *vox populi*, he replied that he was just out and would send for some by next mail. If he had been asked for *vox Dei*, the future statesman would have been none the less ready to supply the demand. The two Senators Jones, one from Florida, and the other from Nevada, although representing by their votes opposite political parties, may be described together as gross, fat, followers of beaten tracks, without appreciation or aspiration for anything beyond an easy life, and a high wheeled carriage with four horses, such as the Nevada Senator drives, and which, since the departure of President Grant, is the only one of the kind in Washington. Senator Burnside was once undistinguished, then he became distinguished, then he lapsed into non-distinction, like a warrior from Rhode Island. There is no lack of conspicuousness of a certain kind in Senator General Burnside; he is the nobbiest Senator in the Chamber, and the inventor of that style of whiskers called Burnsides, which he still recommends. He is much loved by the ladies on account of his hegze' "faultily faultless" clothes, grey hair, the vestiges of West Point that he Bastill detected in his poses, and his vain Gen. Burnside is inordinately attentive to be seen in his ruses to attract such. Nobody else in Washington has drives wheeled one-horse shay as he rides on Avenue. It is not a comfortable old bar an old man, but then it is so rich, lucky, and when the spectator of Burnside thinks that there is a state of Rhode Island. Senator from Rhode Island. It may seem presumptuous to write about public men in this way, but maybe I do it from a sense of duty. If there is an American citizen who can see, without indignation, the impudent unqualified men, who intruded themselves into the pages of his country, and upon the pages of history, so much the worse and that is saddest of all, such an American citizen, for America. Much the worse nant against the shams, or the quack that tolerate with income ruins a cause, imminent and influence; but we bad, hanging charlatancy, is the fit for the delicate, stupid a nation, erament, than was the no more tempted to guide the ck of government through the pathways of who avoid the sun

Interesting Items.

Australian railways pay large dividends to their shareholders.

A school of art, costing $12,500, has been erected at Manchester, England.

With the exception of port, wine, during 1877, decreased to an enormous extent in England. The truth of a mature age, can't give a crusted bee's wing, do what he old.

The courts of assize in Belgium have rarely had such a number of heavy criminals before them as at this moment. The fault is attributed to the virtual abolition of the punishment of death by the non-carrying out of capital sentences.

Claret is considered the true parliamentary wine for the peerage of England for it may make a man sleepy or sick, but it never warms his heart or stirs up his [illegible] for [illegible] on the other hand [illegible] the circulation and fancy.

Mr. Tennyson is said to be engaged upon a new historical drama, which will complete the trilogy of dramas upon British characters and events in English history which the poet laureate originally contemplated, and of which two, "Queen Mary" and "Harold," have already appeared.

Although the low prices in the Paris theatres necessitate concessions to the subsidized by the State, their being subsidized by the State, their being subject to the levy of a loss income tax for the poor, and many percentage for the poor, and many percentage for the poor, and many percentage