THANKFULNESS FOR SMALL

FAVOURS. A LITTLE self-glorification upon the part of our Reform fellow-subjects at this particular juncture is perhaps natural and allowable. However deeply we may regret the result of the recent Provincial elections, we are not churlish enough to deny the right of the victors to rejoice. They have won a victory as unexpected to us as the triumph of the opposite party of the 17th of last September was to them, and as the Conservatives rejoiced then, they have a right to rejoice now. What we claim for ourselves we are prepared to accord to others, however widely we may differ from them in our views on questions of public policy. It is not, therefore, in any narrow or churlish spirit that we call attention to the congratulations in which our politi-

cal opponents are indulging just now. So long as Reform journalists and oratorsconfine themselves to indefinite generalities they are safe : but the moment they descend to particulars, and attempt to point out specific causes for congratuthey descend to particulars, and attempt to point out specific causes for congratulation involved in their success, they enter upon dangerous ground. The older members of the so-called Liberal party understand this very well; and they have generally based their claims to popular favour upon the dim and indistinct recollections of the distant past, and upon the alleged shortcomings of their political opponents, rather than upon any of their recent achievements. During the whole five years of the existence of the Mackenzie Administration the so-called Pacific Scandal was the sole armoury from whence all their some way, serving his country. No weapons, both for defence and attack. were drawn; and even since the people of this country rebuked this slanderous about Sir John Macdonald which wituperation with an emphasis which was not to be mistaken, we have occasionally heard the same hypocritical cry which had become so familiar to our had he been in England, would have ears, and which had done guch excel-been as brilliant as any we possess; lent service on so many occasions. But being in Canada it is the most brilliant variety is the spice of life. Even Grit editors and Grit orators cannot run in the same rut forever. A for Sir John is not an eloquent new policy has apparently been inaugurated. In the London Advertiser of the Pole, Sir Robert Pell, Lord Althorp, 26th June, for example, we have an article on the "Cause for Congratula-"tion" afforded by the retention of the article on the "Gause for Congratulation," afforded by the retention of the Mowar Government in office. It is a curiosity in its way, and as such we are disposed to reproduce the pith of it for the behoof of our readers. The gist of it may be gathered from the opening sentione, which reads thus: "Amongst the reads may be gathered from the opening sention, with the most of the control of the co 'tion" afforded by the retention of the to have been endangered was none other than the notorious "Crooks "Act," and the "institutions" which so narrowly escaped extinction are the What ever would the country have done if this precious piece of legislation and these invaluable "instibefore they

permanent root ?" We quite agree with our contemporary that "the liquor traffic is confessedly a difficult matter to regulate, and the most successful attempts to benefit, is simply an impertinence.

Then, as to the Central Prison and

servative Administration to power?
Whatever may have been thought of the inding these institutions at the first, there does not appear to be any party in the country, or probably any considerable wing or section of any existing party in favour of doing away with them. So far as we are aware the only apposition that has ever been has been called forth by the flagrant

Ohio stone, but the Boston Mills stone will and doubt take its place. Mr. Sutherland, s mason and builder of much experiance, with more assurance than we are capable of, to be his Excellency's main friends and counselors, will doubtless inform us about twenty acres of first-class quality, which more assurance than we are capable of, to be his Excellency's name of a tirade of abuse has been, burled at him by opposition journals—a proceeding which profess, and its counterpart here. It is alleged that his acquisecence has been purchased by secret concessions, and that he is influenced by the pacific counterpart here. There is a tinge of subset has been conducted solely with a view to gain party and is being, hurled at him by opposition journals—a proceeding which more assurance than we are capable of, to be his Excellency views are now at its place. Wr. Ross, the denies having been drunk and its counterpart here. It is alleged that his acquisecence has been purchased by secret concessions, and that he is influenced by the pacific counterpart here. There is a tinge of sweetness in revenge, for the godly and ungodly alike, but few

some way, serving his country. No colony in the Empire could send so strikbeing in Canada it is the most storical and literary aspects of political

historical and literary aspects of political life. There are no easy roads to comprehensive knowledge, and if any young man imagines that Sir John MacDONALD'S command of law, political history, constitutional questions and the literature of public life has been acquired in any happygo-lucky fashion, easy of imitation he would be worfully mistaken. It

ment upon former legislation upon this subject is what few unprejudiced persons probably believe. The CROOKS Act increases the patronage of the Government, and furnishes places for a number of petty politicians of a centain ultra, not to say fanatical, type, but beyond this it possesses no value or importance whatever; and that it has lessened, even in the smallest degree, the evils incidental to the liquor traffic is pure imagination. It puts into the hands of the Government, machinery which can be used with effect in an emergency, and is therefore to be sedulously guarded by a party greedy of power and not over scrupulous about using it for party purposes; but to congratulate the general public upon its maintenance as if it were a public beat of the subject is what few unity and strength of the Empire. For an Imperial dae he laboured in founding the Dominion. The times have altered, as we have several times shown, the relations of the ground that it has less and in the assistance obtained from moders and the sale of manufactured goods and notions, their influence on the Fatherland cannot fail to be beneficial. It is admitted by both parties of political economists that the new tariff will bring a revenue considerably in excess of the expenditure, and it is claimed by the protectionists that the new tariff will bring a revenue considerably in excess of the expenditure, and it is claimed by the protectionists that the new tariff will bring a revenue considerably in excess of the expenditure, and it is claimed by the protectionists that the new tariff will bring a revenue considerably in excess of the expenditure, and it is claimed by the protectionists that the new tariff will bring a revenue considerably in excess of the expenditure, and it is claimed by the protectionists that the new tariff will bring a revenue considerably in excess of the expenditure, and it is claimed by the protectionists that the new tariff will bring a revenue considerably in excess of the expenditure, and it is claimed by the protecti no longer any talk of separation. The ate men outside of the political party Then, as to the Central Prison and the Agricultural College, what right has the Advertiser to assume that they, or either of them, would have been enceither of them, would have been enceither administration to power?

No longer any talk of separation. The new policy is one of conserving the Empire and strengthening the dependence on the political party advocating the changes, to carry a vital economic reform. The Dominion Precies. The representatives of the great dependencies may look, therefore, for consideration in England. And no man has greater claim to consideration than larger was the value of the political party advocating the changes, to carry a vital economic reform. The Dominion Precies advocating the changes, to carry a vital economic reform. The Dominion Precies advocating the changes, to carry a vital economic reform. The Dominion Precies advocating the changes, to carry a vital economic reform. The Dominion Precies advocating the changes, to carry a vital economic reform. The Dominion Precies advocating the changes, to carry a vital economic reform. The Dominion Precies advocating the changes, to carry a vital economic reform. The Dominion Precies advocating the conomic reform. The Dominion Precies advocating the conomic reform. The Dominion Precies advocating the conomic reform. The Dominion Precies advocating the changes, to carry a vital economic reform. The Dominion Precies advocating the changes, to carry a vital economic reform. The Dominion Precies advocating the changes, to carry a vital economic reform. The Dominion Precies advocating the changes, to carry a vital economic reform. The Dominion Precies advocating the changes, to carry a vital economic reform.

offered to either of these institutions, has been called forth by the flagrant mismaas guenat and corruption which have unfortunately marked and marred their history from the Defining. Even the Adsertiser probably will not go so far at so star that the administration of the Mowar Good and the marked that the property of the Defining of the hundredth attempt should not bring the hundredth that the prophetic faculty and the market the hundredth attempt should not bring the hundredth

which could be quaried forty per cank, which would not be more than constructed for the result of the latest bear of fiftees per cant above the Ohio, It of a superior quality, much more during the construction of the superior quality, much more during the construction of the superior quality, much more during the construction of the superior quality, much more during the construction of the superior quality, much more during the construction of the superior quality, much more during the construction of the superior quality, much more during the construction of the superior quality, much more during the construction of the superior quality, much more during the property the construction of the superior quality, much more during the property that the construction of the superior quality and the property that the construction of the superior quality and the property that the construction of the superior quality and the property of the

BISMAROK'S efforts have been directed to the same end. In both cases special attention has been given to the claims of the cotton and iron manufactures. of the cotton and iron manufactures. Both statesmen repudiated the thread-bare theories of free trade, and while advocating protection, distinctly refused to countenance an ultra-protective tariff, such as that of the United States. The go-lucky fashion, easy of imitation, he would be wofully mistaken. It is all the result of hard work, hard reading, hard thinking, hard writing, many years of constant sacrifice of small enjoyments and little holidays. There is no other man in public life to whom the literary aspect of public life, the personal history of statesmen, the personal history of statesmen th "any country have been after all only "partially successful;" but that the records of constitutional development, taking away from the Municipal Councils the power of granting licenses and entrusting it to political hacks appointed by the Government, and expected to have, in the exercise of their functions, an eye to the interests of their party, as well as to those of the public, was any improvement upon former legislation upon this subject is what few unprejudiced persons probably believe. The Crooks Act increases the patronage of the Government, and furnishes places for a number of petty politicians of a leave of the following the personal history of statesmen, the records of constitutional development, the historical meaning of Parliamentary proceedings and public measures are such matters of intimate knowledge. There is therefore no other man so fully fitted for the leading of a party in such a House as the Commons of Candata.

To the English statesmen the visit of Sir John Macdonald will be an interesting event. He has been, as much as the best among them, an advocate and defender of the unity and strength of the Government, and furnishes places for a number of petty politicians of a laboured in founding the Dominion.

has greater claim to contain the man who is now Premier of Canada, and who, as he himself has not immodestly declared, has given all that a man could give of his time, his thoughts, his labour, his health to the service of his country.

ALD and the Conservation the support of a considerable number of fair-minded Liberals in carrying their protectionist policy. They acknowledged the principle of country before party, and recognised the danger to our national prosperity from a continuance of

THE LETELLIER MATTER.

AFTER having diligently practised at the danger to our hational prosperity from a continuance of free trading with protectionist neighbours. Prince BISMARCK also received of the Reform mind occurred a few days

now what we said months ago, that the result of the reference to England will be such as will be consistent with the constitutional rights of Canada and the personal dignity of her Ministers.

THE SUCCESS OF PROTECTIVE

TARIFF.

THE SUCCESS OF Prince BISMARCK'S protection is tariff scheme is assured. The German Reichstag has already approved the new duties on cotton goods, linen, yarns and linen and silk goods. Other changes recommended by the Tariff Committee will shortly be considered and determined. According to a cablegram which we published yesterday, October Is that been fixed as the date for the lines of the commissioner, it was found that no proof existed, and that, in fact, they were mere random assertions.

THERE is no little excitement in the Niagara peninsula over Welland canal affairs. The Government, having received the report of their Commissioner, have acted on it and reinstated Mr. Bonwell. Mr. McMahon's case is not so clear. By his own evidence, and there could be no better evidence, he has violated the rules of the Civil Service and been guilty of gross personal corruption. The Government cannot in duty to itself and to public interests, reinstate an official who on his own showing is unworthy of any public position. The charges against Mr. Bonwell were not they came to be sifted by the Commissioner, it was foundationally to prove the report of their Commissioner, have acted on it and reinstated Mr. Bonwell may prove of the wheat crops in Southern have prevailed of late. This will, undeduble the confirmed. In this event, the Mother Country will, to a greater degree than ever, depend on America for her food supply. The question of cheap transportation arises in this connection. In England, it is urged by some high authorities, that in future, cereals will be more largely shipped from this continent in the shape of flour. It is held that an important saving would be thus effected, for as grain is now sent abroad quite a quantity of material is included in the shipments that is of little or no v

which we published yesterday, October lat has been fixed as the date for the adoption of the new tariff. This, no doubt, refers to the tariff as a whole, for a law has already been enacted, and is now in force, declaring that all articles which have received a second reading, atonce become subject to the new duties. The object of this so-called "stop law" is to prevent speculation and the introduction of "corners" in products during the time requisite for that calm consideration of the remaining items which phlegmatic Germans devote to all important questions. This temporary law will cease to be valid when the regular tariff law has received the Imperial sanction, which will doubtless be given on the date named, lat Cotober.

There is a close analogy between the new duties proposed by the German which placed as the date for the same with a philanthropic motive to recommend it. While few Canadian capitalists who would accept the security. Maniful the regular tariff law has received the Imperial sanction, which will doubtless be given on the date named, lat Cotober.

There is a close analogy between the new duties proposed by the German where ment were bound to sustain him when those who brought the clarges against ment were bound to substantiate them. It was scarcely necessary to lay charges against Mr. McManon; he convicted with many, and in times past he may have played the part of a partitions. Mr. Bodwell may be unpopular with many, and in times past he may have played the part of a partitions. Mr. Bodwell may be unpopular with many, and in times past he may have played the part of a partitions. Mr. Bodwell may be unpopular with many, and in times past he may have played the part of a partitions. Mr. Bodwell may be unpopular with many, and in times past he may have played the part of a partitions. Mr. Bodwell may be unpopular with many, and in times past he may have played the part of a partitions. Mr. Bodwell may be unpopular with many and in times past he decided to convicted with more or less success, dep Despite past failures, several colonisatio

Post Office Department. The Barrie Messenger, for instance, shows that a Grit candidate, at the suggestion of a Grit postmaster, had his political circulars mailed at one cent per four ounces instead of one cent each circular, and thus the Department was deprived of a considerable sum.

Mr. Thomas McCrosson, it is understood, has been appointed Superintendent of the Provincial Reformatory at Penetanguishene, vice Mr. Kelly, whose Conservative predilections do not appear te have suited Mr. Fraser. Mr. McCrosson has certainly earned his reward, and will no doubt fill the position creditably; nevertheless it is hard. predilections do not appear to have suited Mr. Fraser. Mr. McCrosson has certainly earned his reward, and will no doubt fill the position oreditably; nevertheless it is hard on Mr. Kelly. Our Reform friends seem to take to the "American system" very kindly.

RECAPTURE OF A FORGER. . W. Rimer Betaken and Brought to Toronto—His Appearance at the Police Court—He Denies His Guilt.

Frederick W. Rimer, the alleged forger, who escaped from Sergt. Seymour at Hay Lake, in Keewatin, some time ago, forger, who escaped from Sergt. Seymour at Hay Lake, in Keewatin, some time ago, and who was recaptured by officers from Prince Arthur's Landing, was brought to the city on Monday afternoon. Chief Constable Burk, of Prince Arthur's Landing, who made the recapture, says that after Sergt. Seymour had abandoned the search for the prisoner, Rimer turned up at the Landing, where he remained drinking very heavily for some days. McKinnon, a county constable, started in pursuit of the forger, who had taken his departure for Fort William. He was found engaged as cook to a farmer in the Township of Oliver, and was handed over to Burke. Rimer appeared before Justices Henderson and Love at the Police Court on Tuesday morning. His appearance was anything but preposeessing, and those who knew him before he left the city say they would hardly recognize him again now. He is very much sunburnt, his clothes are very dilapidated, his face is unshaven and he looks very much like a tramp who has seen very hard times.

The appointment for a Royal Commission to investigate the depression in British agriculture has been reported by cable. Mr. McIver had given notice of an amendment to extend the inquiry into "the ment to extend the inquiry into "the causes of the existing depression in manufactures." A dozen petitions were presented in support of the amendment. The Birmingham petition had 23,527 names appended, including twenty bankers, ninety-two merchants, and representatives of both political parties. Its significance is apparent, at all events to Mr. Bright, who is the senior member for the borough.

A SEARCH FOR TIDINGS.

The Buffalo Courier of the 7th has the following:—"On Thursday evening last, at about ten o'clock, a party of six young men named John Scoltock, Isaac Dayton, Thomas Conroy, Edward Hawley, Joseph McFarland and John Mooney, embarked in a small sail boat from Port Colborne and started for Buffalo, expecting to reach here on the morning of the Fourth in time to enjoy the celebration in this city. None of the party were very skilful sailors, and as the boat was small, being enly nineteen feet in length, and the wind showed signs of being very fresh before morning, they were warned that it was not safe to attempt the passage. To this they replied laughingly saying they guessed they'd pull through all right. With these words they pushed out upon the moonlit waters in the best of spirits, feeling confident that they would enjoy an easy and pleasant sail of being very fresh before morning, they were warned that it was not safe to attempt the passage. To this they replied langhingly saying they guessed they'd pull through all right. With these words they puashed out upon the moonlit waters in the best of spirits, feeling confident that they would enjoy an easy and pleasant sail down the lake. Before midnight, however, the promises of the wind were fulfilled, the breezes freshened until it was blowing quite stiffly and the surface of the lake became very rough and boisterous. The friends of the rash voyagers can and the occupants at anxious glances towards the lake but the boat had passed from sight and they were filled with forebodings, but could only hope for the best. Soon after daybreak a tug and two sallboats left Port Colborne and attempted to come to Buffalo, but found the water too rough and were obliged to put beck. One of the sailboats, which is said to be used for smuggling purposes, was capaized and the occupants reached land with great difficulty. This circums stance made the fate of the six voyagers exceedingly problematical, and as the land they arious rumours spread about town the ignificant problematical, and as the land they arious rumours spread about town the ignificant problematical, and as the langth of the friends of the missing men and others, in the faint hope of receiving some tidings. Yesterday no word having been in ganything, and at length arrived outside of Buffalo harbour. The guestle friends of the missing men and about forty of them started in search. They skirled the north shore without discover the first proposal for the faint hope of receiving some tidings. Yesterday no word having been in ganything, and at length arrived outside of Buffalo harbour. The guestle friends of the missing men and about forty of them started in search. They skirled the north shore without discovering the first of the first of the missing men and about forty of them started in search. They skirled the north shore without discovering the first of the s

posited them on the wharf. No tidings, however, could be learned here, and after a while the disconsolate friends were returned to their tug and put back towards. Port Colborne, fully believing that the missing men were gone forever. There is scarcely any doubt that their boat was overturned and they all drowned.

PORT COLBORNE, July 8.—The sail-boat supposed to have been the one which contained the young men who started for Buffalo on Thursday evening, was found on the following morning by a farmer, about four miles from this port. Singular to say, the boat was right side up and contained about two pails of water and the rudder. No trace has yet been found of the sails or oars. A search is being made for the bodies.

FISHING IN CANADA.

How and Where Salmon are Caught. (Special Correspondence New York Times.) Tanousac, River Saguenay, June 28.—
Salmon fishing is royal sport, and is conducted in many of the Canadian rivers that are tributary to the St. Lawrence in a thoroughly royal fashion. Rich men spend thousands of dollars for the sake of a month's fishing every year, and, all expenses being counted, some of them pay as much as \$5 or \$10 a pound for their fish. I am speaking, of course, of rod fishing.

when they cost nim pernaps as many dollars,

LEASED RIVERS.

The Fishery Commissioners fix the rental of each salmon fishing privilege, and each lease is granted power by the Government to protect himself in the exclusive enjoyment of his privilege. A great mauy Canadians buy the right to put down nets at various places, and make considerable money by the sale of the fish they take. This is called estuary fishing. If one wishes to see real sport, however, he must go to one of the small streams, though he will find it a difficult matter to obtain the right to fish. There is probably no stream in Canada that has not been leased by the Government fer at least one year, and it is high treason to fish without the permission of the lessee, and this is not easy to obtain. Perhaps a gentleman may be found who, LEASED RIVERS.

convenience of the city and the city asy they would hardly recognize him again now. He was the color of the convenience of the color of THE HABITS OF SALMON.

A WATERY GRAVE.

how swift the current, or how steep the falls. Of course this statement must be construed liberally and not literally. A cataract like Nisagara, or a perpendicular fall like that of the Montmorency River, of 285 feet, would be too much of an obstacle for an ordinary salmon. But the Falls of Lorette, near Quebec, which are made up of a succession of short tumbles

about forty of them started in search. They skirted the north shore without discovering anything, and at length arrived outside of Buffalo harbour. The question of getting ashore which then arose proved a serious one, for the Canadian boat could not make this port without receiving clearance papers from the Custom house, and this could not be done on Sunday. At length Captain Thomas Maytham, who had taken out a party from the Tourists' Hotel in one of his tugs and was curiously studying the Canadian craft, was signalled, and as soon as he heard the story the gallant captain took the passengers aboard and deposited them on the wharf. No tidings, however, could be learned here, and after a while the disconsolate friends were re-

to be a large fish, and his mode of fighting for liberty is well described in his name. He no sooner realizes that he is hooked than he droops to the bottom of the stream and calmly waits, his hope, no doubt, being that he may tire out the fellow at the other end of the line. It is a vain hope in most cases. The rule obtains among salmon fishers that no man having put his hand upon a salmon can withdraw without dishonour. The "wait" has been known to continue the greater part of a day. A gentleman of unquestions part of a day. A gentleman of unquestionable veracity told me that on one occasion he knew a salmon to be on the hook from five o'clook in the morning until noon, and in the end escape. It is not the num-ber of fishes that a man takes in the day much as \$5 or \$10 a pound for their fish. I am speaking, of course, of rod fishing, which lasts from the 1st of July to the middle of August, and have no reference to the fishing which supplies the New York markets with specimens of Saguenay salmon. The fish offered for sale in the markets are taken in nets by men of commoner clay than those who catch the salmon for a pastime. The gentleman salmon-catcher either eats his fish himself or gives them away. It would be the last thought to enter his head that he should sell his fish to a fishmonger for ten cents a pound, when they cost him perhaps as many dollars.

LEASED RIVERS. to be sent away, he is put in a rough wooden box, and packed closely with snow. Packed in this manner, salmon may easily be sent from the mouth of the Saguenay to New York, and arrive in perfect order.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Oftawa, July 2.—The writ for a new election for Yale, B.C., caused by the appointment of Mr. Dewdney, M.P., to the Indian superintendency of the North-West, has been issued. The dates of nomination and polling are fixed by the returning officer, who selects the most convenient and the selects of the selec

er suffering child, is depriving the It is the habit of salmon to make their homes in swift-running rivers—rivers with rapids and falls. They run up and down these rivers with perfect ease, no matter little sufferer of the remedy of all the world best

THE ENGLISH MA

Liverpool Dates to June

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to Rev. Principal Rainy on the disestal ment question. The Principal had po out the disturbing effect of the speech Mr. Adams, the Liberal whip, leading be supposed that the heads of the Liberal which had changed their ideas on the establishment question, and pointing e party. Mr. Gladstone, in his mich has received the sanction of Hartington, states that there is no ch whatever in his position from what given in his various public utterances, adhering to what Lord Hartington indic on the subject, deprecates the raisin the question by the Liberals as a p until a distinct opinion has been expre-by the people of Scotland in regard to The reply is deemed unsatisfactory by parties. The friends of disestablish are diseastisfied because Mr. Gladstone not give a definite opinion, and its onents are dissatisfied because they feat question may be made a party cry i question may be made a party cry an election campaign at the last moment. London Globe calls attention to the that in 1865 Mr. Gladstone declared Irish Church disestablishment was in the range of practical politics t he, nevertheless, supported resolts favour in 1867, and carried his THE MARCH OF PROTECTION.

THE MARCH OF PROTECTION.

At a meeting of the Worcester Chamber of Agriculture, Mr. W Knight, M.P., said:—"The so-called trade was not free trade. That very nent man, Mr. Cobden, thought he doing a great good for his country in ting free trade established, but such not the case. Bismarck, the greatest in Europe, saw what a free trade p meant, and they knew what he had doing lately. The farmers wanted tection, but they would not get it themselves; they must get the town support them, and then they would a chance There was one thing w struck him much, and that was that if were to depend for their food on for countries, in case of dispute they we countries, in case of dispute they we not be able to make war at all with not be able to make war at all with countries, because their food supply we stopped." The honourable member cluded by remarking that unless the wountry returned to something like tection, he did not know what was the done. Another speaker said:—"It was only the farmers who were crying out the manufacturers of Lancashire had a great change come over them with a ence to unrestricted free trade, for for nations were supplying them with a nations were supplying them with g SUGAR REFINING.

Before the Commons' Select Commi Mr. Easton, of the large Liverpool fit Macfie and Son, said that loaf sugar-ma was practically an extinct industry in country through the French bounty, firm believed that the remedy for the isting evil was refining in bond. A comvailing duty of £2 5s per ton would en British refiners to compete with the Frin loaf sugar. His firm had a large por of plant lying idle, but they hoped a day to resume the manufacture of sugar. A farthing in the pound was all difference that could be made to the sumer by the abolition of bounties, for competition amongst refiners themse would keep down the price. One-sixtee of a penny would be a small matter to of a penny would be a small matter to

PRINCE LEOPOLD AS A MASON Prince Leopold was installed Maste the Lodge of Antiquity on the 25th the Lodge of Antiquity on the 25th The lodge itself is, with the exception the Kilwinning, the oldest in the crand acts from immemorial antiquity. Prince's great-uncle, the Duke of Sus was master of the lodge for thirty-years, and among the curiosities belong to it are the trowels used by the D when laying foundation-stones, among the being that of the Caledonian Asylu Other relics date still further back. mallet used was presented to the lodge Sir Christopher Wren, who was master the lodge during 18 years, and who in ated William the Third into Freemasons This mallet was used by Charles Second to lay the foundation-stone of Paul's Cathedral, and was made out o wood of old St. Paul's. Another is a pi of stone dug up when laying the foundation-stone dug up when laying the foundation of the stone dug up when laying the foundation of the stone dug up when laying the foundation of the stone dug up when laying the foundation of the stone dug up when laying the foundation of the stone dug up when laying the foundation. of stone dug up when laying the four tion-stone of the Cathedral, and belon to the Temple of Diana, which in the d when the Romans occupied Britain st on the site of the great Cathedral of city. The ceremony was an imposing of and Prince Leopold expressed his extresatisfaction in succeeding to a post when the companion of the com

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF THE TRA Sir Theophilus Shepstone arrived Plymouth on the 24th ult. In the cour of an interview, Sir Theophilus said that must be clearly understood by the Zu which was the strongest power. How the course of this, he left an operation of the course of this course. question. It was certain, however, to Cetewayo's forces were still considerable and that the war, if it had to be fought or might be prolonged for a considerable tim The general impression to be gathered fro Sir Theophilus' reticence, quite as much from his avowals, was that, in his vie the war was not at all in the main, like

to come to a speedy issue. THE HUNTINGTON COPPER MINE. The report of the Huntington Copp and Sulphur Company was adopted on t 25th at a meeting of the shareholders Glasgow. The Chairman stated the operations at the works had been reduced as much as possible in consequence of condition of the copper market. The c in the Court of Sessions raised against late directors had been compromised the transfer of 4,000 shares and paym of £800 from each director, together certain promoters' money.

The Glasgow Herald says "the Hu

The Glasgow Heraid says "the Hur ington Company being now in funds is propared to make good its claim upon the vedor, Mr. Huntington, the Postmaste General of Canada for £150,000. As for the works in Canada, they are kept going at a loss of £1,200 a year, the expenditubeing £1,600 and the income £400; but, is cheaper to sustain this loss than allothe works to lie idle. The Chairman, however, frankly acknowledged that M ever, frankly acknowledged that Huntington is the richest prize the copany has in the Dominion. In the meetime, and till the great prize is reach pany has in the Dominion. In the meatime, and till the great prize is reached the Company is looking out for it vestments for its spare capital. The company has £12,800 in cash on hand, the Canadian property is valued at £20,00 and the stocks are worth between £3,00 and £4,000, so that the total amount of it assets is about £36,000. All this is it dependent of the claim the Company hupon Mr. Huntington. If a large portion that astute Canadian statesman, the lastate of the Huntington Copper and Suphur Company (Limited) will be bett than its first, and it may yet have a flouishing career, or, if not, a comfortal ishing career, or, if not, a comforta amount of legal spoil to divide among shareholders. After all, the singular l tories of the Emma and the Hunting tories of the Emma and the Huntingt companies must afford some consolation those who grieved bitterly over the who sale knavery that seemed at one time triumph in the transfer into innocent han of comparatively worthless properties enormous amounts. Nemesis had not for gotten her duty. Slowly but surely to day of reckoning came for many of the offenders. It is to be hoped that the great offenders of all will not escape, by that outraged honesty will be avenged them too.

THE DEATH OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

"A British Officer" writes to the Stadard relative to the manner of the Prin Imperial's death:—"Englishmen cann