REGATTA AT NIAGARA.

Amusing Heavy-Weight Race.

Consolation Contest Won by Edward Ross.

NIAGARA, Aug. 17.—If the presence of six or seven thousand happy people, glorious weather, and a capital race could compensate the Hanlan club, the proprietors of the Queen's Royal, and the owners of the steamboats, for their efforts towards getting up a consolation race for the oarsmen who returned empty-handed from Barrie, then must they be abundantly rewarded. The affair was a complete success and everybody was satisfied and pleased. The morning boats brought over comparatively few passengers, but in the afternoon they were crowded from stem to stern and on every deck. The handsome Chicora, with her slanting funnels and rakish cut, was the first to arrive, her decks teeming with twelve hundred souls, then came, a minute or two later, the old favourite City of Toronto, laden deep and black with human freight; ten minutes more, and the Southern Belle, with her full share of passengers, reached the dock. Last of all came the gallant, fast-going Rothesay, which having left Toronto an hour and a half behind the other three, made up some of the time on the passage, and came in under full steam at a high rate of speed in plenty of time to see all the sport. By the Chicora arrived the first officer of the day, the champion Hanlan, with his chief friend and supporter, Mr. David Ward, and his steadfast attendant and trainer, Mr. James Heasley. No time was lost by the referee in seeing that the necessary arrangements had been made. On the previous day, assisted by F. A. Plaisted, the far-famed starter, he had laid out the course directly in front of the Queen's Royal hotel, extending from Fort Mississangua Point, below the Queen's, to the steamboat wharf, necessitating three turns to complete the distance, which was supposed to be four miles, but could not in reality have been quite three. During the morning Messrs. Plaisted, Luther, and Ed. Ross laid down the buoys, five in number, at the turn opposite the fort, consisting of five different coloured flags, corresponding with the number of competitors, and after the steamers had arrived a boat containing the referee and the other officers, was anchored some thirty or forty yards off the pier, forming the starting and finishing point, and the second turn. For viewing facilities a better course could not have been chosen, the high ground of the shore affording accommodation for an unlimited number of spectators, and commanding a view of the entire course from start to finish. That all might see, the proprietors of the Queen's unselfishly threw open their grounds, and even their hotel, free, and thus the poorest visitor could not complain that he had been enticed to Niagara to see nothing. In fact, had nothing been seen, all mouths would be closed against grumbling, for the paltry fifty cents spent as fare on the steamers was more than repaid by a thoroughly pleasant trip. Apart, however, from the convenience afforded for seeing the sport, the water at the mouth of the turbulent Niagara cannot be said to be exactly adapted for boat racing. The current runs very strong nearly the entire width from shore to shore, and being very open only a short distance, and that immediately under the lee of the Canadian shore, can be at all depended upon for smoothness. To-day the wind blew fresh from the north-west, lashing the water in the lake into foam, and affecting to some degree the water of the course, but late in the afternoon the breeze subsided somewhat, and about half-past five the mirthful applause of those in the vicinity announced that the first event of the day, the amusing

HEAVY-WEIGHT RACE,

had been started. Originating out of banter, many people did not believe the race, of which hints had been given in the "short strokes" of *The Mail* aquatic column, was to be an actual fact, but thought it was mere chaff. However, as seeing is believing, when they saw the four stout competitors in their heavy pleasure boats, capable of seating half a dozen or more, fairly under weigh, they were convinced. The terms of the contest were—the distance to be half a mile, and the scullers each over two hundred pounds in weight. Four gentlemen came to the score, Messrs. T. W. Maclean and H. McGaw, Captain Perry, and one whose retiring nature renders him unambitious of aquatic fame, but who for convenience' sake will be termed "The Ponderous Unknown." Puffing hard but pulling a fair stroke the peaceful Captain was the first to show in front past the starting point—the canvas-covered stand at the foot of the Queen's Royal grounds—with Mr. T. W. Maclean on the inside pushing him hard, "The Unknown" being third, having slightly the best of Mr. McGaw. In this order they rowed to the turning buoys off Mississaugua Point, where an accident befel the handsome Captain. Trying to turn too short, to the merriment of the spectators, he caught an undignified crab and disappeared in the bottom of his boat. Mr. Maclean, who was close up, consequently rounded first, and the captain, on recovering himself, found he was last and that all his hopes of glory had gone. He, therefore, relinquished himself to his fate, but not without several efforts to overhaul his rivals. Mr. McGaw, who had caught up, and "The Unknown," turned together, but the former was seen in second place on getting fairly into the straight, with Mr. Maclean some two lengths in front. Straining his utmost, the hotel proprietor tried hard to capture the leader, but it was no use, and Mr. Maclean, out of wind and blowing like a grampus, was the first to pass the winning point and was hailed the victor by the crowds on shore. Mr. McGaw, three lengths in the rear, was second, a couple of lengths in front of "The Ponderous Unknown," who headed the Captain about the same distance. Following is a

SUMMARY.

NIAGARA, Aug. 17.—Race for gentlemen weighing over 200 lbs.; half a mile; four entries.

Mr. T. W. Maclean; 225 lbs.	1
Mr. Henry McGaw, 236 lbs.	2
"The Ponderous Unknown," 260 lbs.	3
Captain Perry, 225 lbs.	4

THE CONSOLATION RACE.

Congratulations having been showered on the conqueror in the fat man's race, who bore himself with the dignity befitting the winner of so *great* a victory, attention was turned to the preparations for the consolation race, which was to prove equally as entertaining, and perhaps more exciting. About a quarter to six, Hanlan, with his staff of judges, &c., having taken his place in the starting boat, the five competitors were got into line after some preliminary strokes, Coulter being number one next to the steamers moored at the wharf, Morris number two, McKen three, Ed. Ross four, and Elliot five. The last named, on the word being given by starter Plaisted, secured slightly the advantage of the send-off, the others getting to work on about even terms. Passing the Queen's for the first time, half the course being traversed, McKen had taken the lead from his brother Torontonian, who, lying close up, was second, with Morris lapping him third, Coulter fourth, and Ed. Ross fifth. The ex-champion speedily collared Elliot and went for McKen, who, going at a thirty-two clip, appeared to be pulling a winning stroke. His evil spirit, however, was still following him. Approaching the turning flags, Morris pulling thirty-six, closed up on even terms with McKen, and a stiff struggle ensued to round first. Coulter, Elliot, and Ross were here abreast, each doing his utmost, but the young New Brunswicker forged ahead of the other two, who became divided by Coulter dropping behind. McKen succeeded in retaining his advantage over the white-shirted Pittsburger and turned first, Morris second, Ross third, Elliott fourth, and Coulter last. Getting straight McKen had the lead by half a length, but turning out into the strongest part of the current he lost his speed in stemming it, and Morris and Ross both passed him. The youngster now for the first time looked formidable. With a long uneven stroke of from thirty to thirty-four to the minute he rapidly closed upon Morris, whom he had captured and was leading by a full length on getting to the second turn at the starting point, McKen being third, two or three lengths behind the Pittsburger. Some inconvenience was experienced by the scullers in rounding this buoy. It being the only one, the first man, had a great advantage, Morris, the second, being forced to go outside him, and the others having to cross over to get to it. Here McKen's Nemesis appeared. A good third, he tried to turn too short, making no allowance for the strong current. The result was that the after part of his shell was sucked or driven literally under the stake boat and he was forced to back a stroke or two. In getting straight and again trying to weather the stake, he lost his balance and plunged into the water. Meantime Elliott had come up and was waiting for McKen to extricate himself. Coulter reached the spot almost immediately after Elliott, and the forward part of his shell ran up over the after part of Elliott's. Passing the Queen's on the second trip down, Ross and Morris, both well in the current, were rowing nose and nose, each striving for all he had in him, but the New Brunswicker, pulling 35 to his opponents' 38, had the speed and, shooting ahead, succeeded in reaching the flags first and entered the straight for the run home with nearly a length in hand. Morris made vigorous exertions but never succeeded in overhauling his young rival, who crossed the winning line first by a length, Elliott being three or four lengths behind Morris and Coulter the same distance behind him. Pat. Luther, who, being an old timer himself, can necessarily be relied on for accuracy, gives the time to the first buoy, with the current, as four minutes, the return to the starting point, against the current, as five minutes, and the whole distance as being accomplished in 18 mins. 10 secs., very good time for two miles and three-quarters with so many turns.

SUMMARY.

CONSOLATION RACE, for professional oarsmen defeated at Barrie Aug. 12th and 13th; about three miles with three turns; 5 starters:—

Ed. Ross, St. John, N. B., 19 yrs. 5 ft. 9 in., 143 lbs.	1
Evan Morriss, Pittsburg, Pa., 32 yrs. 5 ft. 11½ in., 170 lbs.	2
Alex. Elliott, Toronto, 30 yrs., 5 ft. 11 in., 148 lbs.	3
Harry Coulter, Pittsburg, 35 yrs., 5 ft. 8½ in., 170 lbs.	4
W. McKen, Toronto, 26 yrs., 5 ft. 11½ in., 156 lbs.	upset.

Time—18.10.

THE WINNER

is a mere youth, but of great promise, who has surprised everybody by his victory, and none more so than his most immediate friends, and probably himself. Strange to say his principal performance previously was to defeat the other surprise of the week, Hosmer, in a regatta last fall. He rows a long stroke after the pattern of his brother Wallace, with a similar swing to the body, but has a peculiar way of feathering the oars, alternately one higher than the other. That he has it in him to make an oarsman of the first rank was stated in the correspondence to *The Mail* from Barrie, and his present victory is the most ample proof of that statement. Only nineteen years of age last January, he has, of course, plenty of time for development and improvement, and a year or two may see him rivalling, if not eclipsing, his big, bronzed brother in their common pursuit. When he rowed to-day, Edward Ross may be said to have been completely raw, having undergone no special preparation for his advent at Barrie, and being consequently soft and out of condition.

THE OFFICIALS.

As referee, it is needless to say the champion proved himself in the right place, and in fact all the officials reflected the greatest credit on the sagacity of those who appointed them. Plaisted, as starter, than whom none knows better how to strike the water at the send-off, did well, and Wallace Ross and Hosmer as judges, and Pat. Luther as timekeeper, were fully equal to the occasion, although the last-mentioned veteran spent the day in searching for a spare eight-day clock, and was only made easy on the arrival of the champion with his chronograph.

THE RETURN.

Immediately after the decision of the last race a terrific rush took place for the steamers, which were alongside waiting for their cargoes. All were quickly filled up, and lost no time in getting under weigh, the Chicora with over fourteen hundred on board, the Rothesay with perhaps an equal number, and the Southern Belle all she could carry. Toronto was reached about ten o'clock, all on board each of the vessels expressing themselves highly delighted both with the regatta and the sail.

A Mystery Unravelled.

OTTAWA, Aug. 14.—Ten years ago last April Andrew Leamy, a prominent citizen of Ottawa County, met with a tragic death near his own residence on the Chelsea road. The circumstances connected with the case were of the most suspicious character, and at the time it was very generally believed that he had been waylaid by roughs and robbed and murdered. The deceased had spent the day in the city, and on returning home in the evening met with his death on a forced roadway leading to his property from the Chelsea road. When discovered his head was severely cut and his side bruised, but life was not completely extinct. He was, however, perfectly unconscious, and although every effort was made to restore life, he expired shortly afterwards. An inquest was held, but no light could be thrown on the manner of his death. An open verdict was, therefore, returned at the time. However, it was known that when he left home that morning he had in his possession a very valuable gold watch and chain, also a small sum of money, but when picked up the watch and chain were missing. This naturally created great excitement in the community for a time, and the authorities at Aylmer undertook an investigation. There were no new developments, however, and in the course of time the matter was almost forgotten. Nothing more was done until yesterday, when Bailiff Clawson, of Aylmer, informed Mrs. Leamy, wife of the deceased, that he had something important to communicate to her regarding the death of her husband. He told her that a woman had called on him and said she had a serious story to unfold. He expressed his willingness to hear her, when she told him that on the night of the 21st of August her husband presented her with a gold watch and chain, which she produced and handed to Mr. Clawson for inspection. She said this was Mrs. Leamy's watch, but how her husband came into possession of it she did not know. Mr. Clawson then left and returned with the woman herself, who made the following statement to Mrs. Leamy:—

"On the night of Mr. Leamy's death, my husband and brother-in-law were working on a piece of land on the side of the forced road, through which which Leamy had to pass to reach his residence. When they came home at night, my husband presented me with a gold watch and chain. Shortly afterwards I discovered that the chain and watch had been the property of Mr. Leamy. When I mentioned this to my husband he said, 'Yes, it is the watch and chain, but we did not kill him.' I said no more, but kept the secret until I gave Mr. Clawson the particulars. I did this in consequence of a falling out with my husband."

The woman then left in company with Mr. Clawson, and was followed by a son of the deceased gentleman, who insisted on the woman making a sworn affidavit of the facts as above, which she did. On the strength of this her brother-in-law was arrested last night. The husband, whose name is Henry Maxwell, was captured this evening.

A friendly athletic contest between the pupils of the Napanee Academy and Kingston Collegiate Institute came off recently at Napanee. Considerable skill and agility was displayed on both sides. Napanee won 11 out of 14 events. The Kingstonians were entertained at supper by their opponents, and a very pleasant time was spent.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of the Mail.

SIR,—Under the above heading the *Globe* of the 8th has an editorial in which, amongst other things, it says:—"The information which we receive from all parts of the Dominion show an overwhelming tide of public sentiment in favour of the present Ministry."

During the present summer I have visited New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and some parts of Ontario. I have never been a party man in politics, but I did vote for the present Government; and none whom I met in a commercial way could have known how I voted in the past or as to my sympathies or intentions in the future; and I am free to say, that in all the places that I visited, the tide of public sentiment was against the present Ministry, and I do not believe the *Globe* is sincere in saying an overwhelming tide of sentiment exists in favour of the present Ministry. I associate a good deal with both merchants and manufacturers, and I know that many who voted, like myself, for the men now in power, will both work and vote to put them out. Here in Hamilton I have talked with the proprietors of the extensive foundries in this city, and I can assure you that while one of them will be a supporter of the present Ministry, all condemn the policy of the Government, and all save that one will give their strength to defeat them. In Kingston I was assured there was no doubt but that the city would condemn the present Ministry, and I can say the same for Montreal. No stronger, no better man could have been chosen to contest Montreal East than Judge Coursol, while for Montreal West M. H. Gault is an excellent candidate. In Montreal Centre M. P. Ryan is again the candidate, and I doubt not he will be the winning man. Two of the manufacturers of Montreal will be supporters of the present Government, one of them Wm. Clendenning, having always been of the one side of politics, though I consider him far too intelligent to be an upholder of their policy (and for the same reason I am of the opinion that Hugh Mackay, another supporter, has not accepted as a proposed candidate for Montreal West). E. E. Gilbert & Son, the other manufacturer who will support the Government, has aforetime rendered them good service and will do so again. Mr. Gilbert is a connection of the Hon. L. H. Holton, has had valuable contracts from the Government, and is working on a Government sub-contract now. Unlike many who have had contracts from the Government, no reproach attaches to any he has had, nor to the manner he has executed them; but his interests lie with the present Ministry, and it will have his support. The other manufacturers will be against the Government, and their weight will preponderate over those I name. Many of the grain and produce merchants of Montreal are on the Reform side, while the merchants generally, many of them voters in former elections, are in favour of a change of Government but irrespective of what it may be called.

In New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and even in the agricultural province of Prince Edward Island, the reverse of that stated by the *Globe* seemed apparent to me, and I think time will develop that bitterness of disappointment that is already being anticipated by Reform papers in personal attacks and sophistries for arguments.

Yours, &c.,
STANLEY.

Hamilton, Aug. 12, 1878.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—I have read with interest, Shakespeare and all, the very able and courteous letter of "A Good Templar" in *The Mail* of August 8th, purporting to be a reply to my letter of the 26th July.

The article in the Boston *Advertiser* contained two principal allegations (1) "that the suit of Lees *vs.* Malins grew out of the exclusion of the negroes of the Southern States of America from the Order of Good Templars by the R. W. G. Lodge," and (2) "that the courts had decided that the so-called 'R. W. G. Lodge of the world' was the true and legitimate supreme body of Good Templars." Both these statements I pronounced to be absolutely untrue. Your correspondent says, "true the R. W. G. Lodge never did directly exclude the Negroes, and as for No. 2 I'll leave that to the courts to decide," thus virtually admitting that I am right and the article in the Boston *Advertiser* untrue.

The charges about Hon. Mr. Hastings mutilating a charter before issuing to a coloured lodge, and because they were coloured; about Williams refusing the password to a coloured lodge in Florida because of their colour, and about J. Malins struggling for years for the rights of the coloured people, have all been again and again disproved by Dr. Lees, William Hoyle, Hon. Mr. Hastings, and Mr. Williams and hosts of others, and I need not occupy your space further than to give them a flat contradiction.

Let me adduce, however, one instance as to how Malins struggled for the rights of the coloured people. It was at our Boston session, in 1874. In 1873, at our London, England, session, ten coloured lodges in North Carolina petitioned for a coloured Grand Lodge charter to cover the State of North Carolina, Our constitution at that time permitted but one Grand Lodge charter in any State, and therefore, owing to this constitutional restriction, the R.W.G. Lodge could not grant the prayer of the coloured lodges of North Carolina. Judge Black at once gave notice to so amend our constitution, that on the consent of an existing Grand Lodge the R. W. G. Lodge might issue a second Grand Lodge charter for any State, in order to enable the R. W. G. Lodge to grant the petition from North Carolina. Under the rule for amending the constitution, this amendment had to lie over for one year, and came up at Boston, and though we again had the petition of the coloured lodges of North Carolina, and we also had the consent in advance of the white Grand Lodge of North Carolina, so that if the amendment of Judge Black had passed we could have immediately granted what the coloured people of North Carolina were asking of us. Yet J. Malins & Co. voted with the South and defeated the law, and thus prevented the coloured people of Carolina from getting a G. L. charter then. That is how he fought for the rights of the coloured people.

And this is how he falsified the facts afterwards. The true account is found on page 154, Journals of G. Lodge of England, Bradford session, and before secession was thought of, and the false account in the manifesto issued by J. Malins and his co-conspirators on the eve of secession.

J. Malins in G. R. Journal.	*J. Malins, in Manifesto.*
"MULTIPLICATION OF G. LODGES.—A notice from last year of amendment to constitution in favour of allowing the multiplication of G. Lodges in any jurisdiction under certain restrictions, came up for discussion. Knowing the jealousy exhibited by the G. L. of England for its unity, and acting in the spirit of last year's legislation upon the question, the English representatives strongly opposed the proposed amendment * * * and it was lost by an overwhelming vote."	"The next session (1874) was held in Boston * * * At this session a petition came from the coloured lodges in North Carolina, praying for a separte charter, and the White G.L. endorsed the petition. The R. W. G.L., however, decided that as no notice of motion on this subject had been given at the previous session, it would be a violation of constitution to grant the petition. * * *

The above is but a fair sample of the crookedness of the seceders, J. Malins being chief among them. "A notice from last year came up for discussion," "No notice of motion had been given at the previous session." You pays your money and takes your choice. This is their champion and leader; can you look for any better in the rank and file. "A Good Templar" says "I was sent from year to year, at the expense of the Order, to the R. W. G. R."—that "I defend the principle of equality," "was a hireling," "misrepresented my constituents," and "conspired with Southern allies against the life of an Order I was obligated to defend," and yet, after having been guilty of all this, when myself and "co-traitors" returned and made our report to our constituents, the Grand Lodge of Canada, at Ottawa, the Committee to whom this matter was referred recommended the following:—"Your Committee are, therefore, of opinion that the thanks of this Grand Lodge are justly due to the Representatives for the noble stand which they have taken in defence of the Constitution, law and usages of the R. W. G. Lodge and of the several Grand Lodges." The full voting strength of the Grand Lodge was 342, and in a very full house, after full discussion on the motion of Thomas Nixon, seconded by Rev. J. B. Aylesworth, LL.B., the above report was adopted with only three dissentients—a good working majority that. It is true that I have been sent from year to year to the Right Worshipful Grand Lodge, but it is untrue that I have been sent at the expense of the order. I have fought, and successfully too, for the equality of the races as well as against the crookedness of the seceders, and the result is, we have the consent of every southern Grand Lodge, except one or two, to the formation of coloured Grand Lodges, and we have already coloured lodges in Missouri, Maryland, South Caroline, Florida, and in Georgia itself, and what is best of all, the whites and the blacks being arrayed against each other, we have the good will and the active co-operation of the white Good Templars of the south in introducing the order to the coloured people, thereby rendering the work much more sure of success.

Then "A Good Templar" flings a volume of Shakespeare at my head because I say there is no truth in Malins, and he, poor fellow, is three thousand miles away. I asked Malins for an opportunity to say all I have said in *The Mail*, and a great deal more, before him, and before his Grand Lodge at Plymouth; and when this was refused, my friends engaged a large hall, and in the presence of between one thousand and two thousand, I made my statements good. At public meetings, also, in various parts of England, and in Birmingham, the home of Malins, I have made these statements. The charge of cowardice, therefore, does not lie at my door.

In conclusion I quote the remarks of Wm. Hoyle, one of England's most eminent and most respected Christian temperance men, in reference to Wendell Phillips and Wm. Loyd Garrison. He says "I believe they do support them! (the Seceders.) So did we, until we found that the facts of the case were totally different from what they were represented by Malins; but then we discovered that the plea upon which secession was based was totally contrary to the real facts, we were compelled as honest men to change our opinion, and I feel confident that Mr. Wendell Phillips and Mr. Loyd Garrison will do the same when they come to know the true facts of the history."

Yours sincerely,
ORONHYATEKHA,
P. G. W. C. T.

London, Aug. 12th, 1878.

WIRE-PULLING AND THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—As the Press is an instrument of great power when used in a good cause, I trust that you will allow me sufficient space to draw the attention of an interested public to the proceedings of the Board of Directors of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario, which are likely to operate to the injury of the exhibition shortly to be held in the city of Toronto. When looking over the prize list of 1878, I was surprised at the peculiar manner in which the special prizes are to be awarded; and although I had long suspected that there was a wheel loose in the intricate machinery requisite for the transaction of the general business relating to the exhibition, that suspicion is now verging on certainty.

The greatest inducement that can be offered to any breeder of live stock, to place his stock in competition on any show ground, is a fair field and no favours, and unless such can be obtained, no odds what amount of money may be offered in prizes, the exhibition must be a failure, and the prizes, by whoever won, be robbed of their chief value. Undoubtedly the $500, offered by the city of Toronto, would be an extra inducement to intending exhibitors, and tend to increase the competition in the live stock classes, were it not evident, in the manner of its distribution, that an amount and kind of wire-pulling is going on that would do no honour to the basest of politicians. There are few breeders who are not aware that a considerable time since notice was given, through the columns of the *Globe*, that the City Council had offered $500 in special prizes; the Association giving a like amount, rendered each prize of the value of $100. One of these prizes was for the best herd of Durham cattle, and one for the best herd of pigs; the others as enumerated in the paper above referred to. I select these two prizes for consideration, as being more particularly interested therein, and as exhibiting most clearly the negligence of the City Council, the incompetency of the directors, or the underhand working of some intending exhibitors, whose barefaced trickery will not bear the light of investigation; and it takes me by surprise that a person capable of forming such a detestable scheme had not the ability better to cloak his designs and carry it to a successful issue.

When notice was given that the above mentioned prizes would be awarded, no doubt, like many other owners of small herds, I concluded that they would be worth trying for, and accordingly began to "fit up" and do the best I could, little thinking that, as the Board had adjourned not to meet till after the Exhibition, any change would be effected in the prize list, at least, so far as the special prizes were concerned; but to my chagrin, I am now informed, through the official prize list, that such was not the case, and that the prize is not for the best herd of pigs, as it should have been, but for the best herd of black pigs; not for the best herd of Durhams, but for the best herd of Durhams, with certain provisos, viz.:

(1.) The bull may be of any age,
(2.) There must be 6 females,
(3.) The females must be under the age of 24 months and 24 days at the time of show.

Or, in other words, the bull may be of any age, but the females must be yearlings or calves, a limitation which will exclude the majority of breeders of short-horns from competition, and, in all probability, drive them from the show ground. We know who the black breeders are, and, considering their proximity to the city, their influence, and the quality of their herds, we should not express much astonishment, but rather regret, that the prize list can be changed on such short notice, and the only breed of pigs deemed worthy of a gold medal at the great Centennial, be debarred on the Toronto ground from competing for the highest honours.

It must be a source of gratification to the City Fathers to know that, by offering the above prize in its present form, they have practically closed the gates on the *white* breeders, and rather politely requested their absence from the show ring. Perhaps it was less expense to the city to spend $50 in this way than $500 for the erection of pens for the white breeds. But, apart from the above mismanagment or intrigue, it becomes still more evident on consideration of the manner in which the prize for short-horns is awarded, that such a system of wire pulling has been in operation, as to render it virtually useless for new or small exhibitors to enter the field of competition with any chance of success. Never, I believe, in the history of exhibitions, was a prize awarded in such a form; and never before was there such palpable evidence of a prize list being suited to what a particular individual or company was prepared to exhibit. It is surely due to the public to know the name of the proposer of such a tortured form, and the Secretary would undoubtedly confer a favour on your readers by publishing the same. If we look over the prize lists of past years we see that the highest prize ever awarded on the Provincial Show ground was, for a herd, every animal of which was required to be *over one year old*, while on the Centennial Show ground all under *one year* were excluded from competition. But the dark ages have passed away, and the Board has discovered that its former wisdom was foolishness. This must be an age of progress, and some breeder has probably become aware that he has six yearlings or calves that will rival their ancestors, but he has no young bull to complete this herd; neither are his calves all got by one sire, otherwise the prize might have been for best bull and six of his calves, or best herd of calves or yearlings; consequently we find the present twisted form. But what breeder has such a lot in show trim, viz., aged bull and six female yearlings or calves? In it the Bow Park Company or Mr. Russell, Hunter, Stone, or what other extensive breeder? I need not ask, since an answer will be given by the entry forms, and I will then have more time to deal with the matter than at present. Allow me, however, to state that the prize, given in its present form, must be considered by the public as of little value, and scarcely equal to a first prize for a single animal where the competition is unrestricted; especially when the whole proceedings of the Board are carried on with closed doors, and a stockholder in the largest herd of cattle in the Dominion is appointed a member of the committee on cattle, and also of the committee on Judges and Delegates.

Surely this is holding out the strong inducement of fair play to all intending exhibitors. But how was this change in the prize list effected after the Board had adjourned? Who is the fortunate individual that possesses this power of making such a sweeping change to accommodate a limited public, within seven weeks of the show? No doubt the wires are heavy; but a recent "Act of Parliament" will perhaps free the Board of his noxious presence, if the "Act" referred to, is strong enough to touch his iron conscience, and cause him, in turn, to tender his resignation. One thing is certain, that the practice of continually changing the prize list, no odds who obtains an advantage from such change, must operate to the injury of the exhibition. There is no necessity for telling any breeder that seven weeks is too short a time to prepare any stock for the show ring; and it is generally only those favoured individuals who are able to anticipate what the list is to be, that can hope to be successful in the competition for the special or herd prizes. As time is pressing, it is impossible to criticize at length, the prize lists of the past few years; suffice it to refer to the herd for which the Prince of Wales' prize was offered last year; and if such fine cutting characterizes any other Board, let honest exhibitors decide upon the propriety of patronizing such a show ring. And if such sharp practices are to be continued by the Board, it is time that Government support be withdrawn and given to some Association where intrigue has no footing, where the whole proceedings are above board, where the prize list is not susceptible of such sudden and convenient changes, and where the judges cannot be appointed, covertly, by interested parties.

FAIRPLAY.

Toronto, Aug. 15, 1878.

TROUBLES OF A TEMPERANCE MAN.

Strange Conduct of Mr. Marvin Knowlton.

On the 3rd inst. Marvin Knowlton, of London, Ont., the well-known temperance orator and organizer, arrived in this city and registered at the Queen's Hotel. His conduct up till then appears to have been most exemplary and in strict keeping with his professions. In the morning, however, he left the hotel, and was afterwards seen on the street in a condition which led those who were acquainted with him to believe that all was not as it should be. The opinion formed was not mere fancy, as further developments will show.

Early in the afternoon Knowlton engaged a hackman named John Stephens to drive him around the city. During the trip the occupant of the cab stopped at a number of saloons, and indulged, it is feared, in something stronger than cider—this beverage coming within the ban of the temperance organizations. The driver was not a little astonished when his fare ordered him, after leaving a saloon, to drive to the nearest apothecary, but, like a faithful servant, obeyed orders, and deposited him at the door of Mitchell's drug store, on Yonge street, opposite Temperance street. Here Knowlton bought a six-ounce phial of paregoric and departed, telling Stephens to stop at a saloon so that he might take a draught of the medicine he had purchased. This was done, and while in the saloon Knowlton poured most of the contents of the bottle into a glass and drank it off, much to the surprise of some eye-witnesses, who expected to see him drop to the floor. Leaving this saloon, he gave instructions to Stephens to drive to the Queen's Park. In the vicinity of the Volunteer's monument, the driver looked into the vehicle, and found the occupant lying insensible in the bottom of the cab. After trying to rouse him, and failing, Policeman Brown was notified, who, on hearing the particulars of the case, had Knowlton driven to the Agnes street police station. Here everything possible was done to awaken him, but without avail, and Dr. McFarlane was called. The doctor's efforts also proving unsuccessful, the unconscious man was removed to the hospital. At this institution, after two hours' hard work, Knowlton was observed to show signs of reviving, and within three hours of his arrival he was sufficiently recovered to be able to talk.

In communication with his attendants, he denies having attempted to commit suicide, but will not give any further information as to his conduct in the afternoon. He states that he is in the habit of taking from fourteen to sixteen ounces of paregoric every day, besides large quantities of laudanum. The number of grains of opium contained in the dose he swallowed was six, and insufficient to affect a person of his years in the manner described. It is thought he had partaken of much more than the contents of a six ounce bottle, but, if so, it was done without the driver's knowledge. After recovering consciousness, he appeared to be greatly alarmed at the idea of the newspapers getting wind of the affair, and endeavoured to get the medical attendants to keep it quiet. Mr. Knowlton is a comparatively young man, and prior to taking such a prominent stand in the temperance work, was engaged in the lumber business in the "Forest City," in which place his relatives at present reside.

The report of S. W. Griffith, Secretary of Public Instruction for the colony of Queensland, for the year 1877, has been received, and from it we glean the following facts relative to the state of education in that colony:—The total number of schools at the end of 1876 was 252, and during the year the number increased to 267, of which 179 were state, 66 provisional, and 22 were non-vested. The total number of teachers employed in the State schools were 636, being an increase of 73 over the preceding year, and in the provisional schools 65 were employed, being an increase of 11 over the previous year. The average cost of a school building, adapted to accommodate 50 children, is about £500. In the country the schools are invariably built of hardwood; in towns they are of brick, stone, or hardwood, according to circumstances. £5,000 were expended during the year on repairs and additions. The number of children enrolled increased from 36,846 in 1876 to 38,646 in 1877.

CANADIAN.

The Fergus *News-Record* says:—"We do not claim that our own party is quite perfect, as yet." Why are the organs thus weakening?

The Canada Southern Railway Company on Thursday, 8th inst., paid their employés two months' back arrearages. The men are now behind but one month, viz., July.

Harvesting in the section around Westonville is about completed. The average yield of wheat does not exceed fifteen bushels per acre, while that of other grains is good.

The action of the Ottawa City Council in offering manufacturers who locate at the capital exemption from taxation, has already had the effect of taking two new firms to the city.

"Their clever candidate, Mr. Greenway." Thus speaks the Grit organ. Clever at turning his coat! But it seems he is not to be the Grit candidate in South Huron after all. Parliament will be well rid of such a treacherous man.

The Stratford *Times* says that owing to the forethought and enterprise of the good people of the stone town, who have undertaken to pay all expenses of transport, the 28th Battalion will go into camp at St. Marys early in September.

The Ottawa *Citizen* publishes the names of the Intercolonial railway officials with their salaries in 1874 and 1876. The salaries in 1874 were $40,623; in 1876 $100,162, showing an increase of nearly $60,000 under Reform economy. Hurrah for Reform economy!

And so it seems after all that Dr. Landerkin has not been thrown over in South Grey. The telegrapher made a mistake. Mr. A. Gifford was nominated to oppose Dr. Sproule in East Grey. Dr. Landerkin is to have another chance, temperance principles and all.

Hear the Listowel *Banner*, an out-and-out Ministerial journal:—"It is to some extent true, that money might have been saved to the country had the steel rail purchase been longer delayed, but it is equally true that money was saved by the purchase not being made sooner than it was." Marvellous philosophy!

The St. John, N. B., *Telegraph* is now illustrating by cuts and diagrams the "material advantages" in the shape of new harbour works the electors will secure to that city by voting for the Ministerial candidates. The ubiquitous Government engineer is also hovering in the neighbourhood.

"If he is a Reformer, and has some particular grievance, make a note of it." Thus run the instructions forwarded from Toronto to South Bruce and elsewhere. Do we not recognize in this graceful sentence the facile hand of our "trusty and well-beloved" Rupert Mearse Wells? How apt these Grit wire-pullers are in the ways of "human devices!"

The Free Grant *Gazette* says:—"Mr. A. H. Browning has just returned to Muskoka after a five years' visit to England and Scotland. Mr. Browning was one of the early settlers of Muskoka; is owner of the Butceland and Big Island farms, and was for several years Reeve of Monck, having occupied that position when he left Muskoka for the old country."

The Exeter *Reflector* says:—"Owing to the scarcity of hands for the flax harvest, Messrs. Patton & Dorward had a number of the little 'Arabs' from London conveyed here to accelerate affairs. After initiation, however, they did not take kindly to it, and the next day the majority of them took down the railway track towards London, 'blessing' the flax crop."

"Mr. Glen's election is considered to be certain by Conservatives." For this the *Globe* is authority. Will our contemporary name one honest Conservative who thinks so. Mr. T. N. Gibbs is always beaten—by his enemies—before he runs. But he has a curious knack of being elected. And he and his friends "consider" that he is going to be elected again despite the candidature of his kaleidoscopic opponent.

St. John's, P. Q., *News*:—"A Stanstead correspondent, an elderly farmer living near the frontier, furnishes us with his opinion on the political situation in a very few words. Here it is: 'There is no mistake about it—it is either one thing or the other—*Protection or annexation*. If the present Government are not themselves Annexationists, they are certainly playing most effectually into the hands of the Annexationists.'"

Writing on the Premier's visit to the Maritime Provinces, the Halifax *Reporter* says:—"The public are in no mood to listen to personal diatribes against Sir John or Dr. Tupper. These are all well enough under some circumstances, but at present all the people want to know from Mr. Mackenzie is why he has done nothing—why he declares he can do nothing—to create prosperity in the land, to give a stimulus to the flagging industries of the land?"

The Orangeville *Sun*, 8th inst., says;—"One morning last week some malicious person scattered Paris green, mixed with flour, on the common round Clarksville, with the intention of poisoning cattle grazing thereon. Three cows have since died from the effects of the poison, and, at last accounts, several others were not expected to recover. A more fiendish act than this it would be difficult to conceive; and if discovered, the perpetrator of it should be punished with the utmost rigour of the law."

Port Elgin *Busy Times*:—"The farmers of this county need no very lengthy argument with regard to who pays the duty on sheep entering the American market. It is quite clear to them, and just as clear to those who argue otherwise, if party interests would only allow them to admit it, that for every head of sheep bought in the county for the American market, the producer does not get within fifty cents apiece of their value, which amount is deducted for the duty, or, in other words, if the fifty cents duty had not to be paid, the buyer would be enabled to pay the farmer just fifty cents apiece more for his sheep."

Says the *Cardwell Sentinel*:—"Will somebody explain where the hitch is that prevents the Hamilton and North-Western railway from obtaining the carrying of the mails. The mail arrangements, as far as Tecumseth is concerned, is simply disgraceful. Take an instance. Tottenham and Beeton are within about two hours' rail of Hamilton, where the merchants do most of their business, yet a letter mailed at the latter post office at one p. m. on Tuesday, will not be delivered in Hamilton till midday on Friday, being seventy-two hours in transit! There's a nigger in the fence somewhere."

His Excellency's receipt from England of her Majesty's contribution of the means for the construction of Kent Gate, has suggested to the minds of some of the citizens of Quebec the appropriate idea of distinguishing one of the other city gates by naming it "Dufferin Gate," in compliment to his Excellency. One of the best and foremost citizens of that city has marked his desire to assist in so laudable a move by offering to subscribe $100 towards the special design or ornamentation that may be deemed necessary in order to suitably mark Quebec's appreciation of Lord Dufferin's efforts in behalf of these improvements, and to particularly distinguish the gate that may be designated by his title.

Mitchell *Advocate*:—"The people have seen every industry in the country languishing for want of a proper system of trade conservation; they have seen that desired and needful conservation calmly and insultingly denied by the powers that be. They have seen the manufacturers of the Dominion handicapped by the undue competition to which they are subjected, with the United States. They have seen the farmers weighted down and the value of their products depreciated, by the want of a system of Protection. Upon this plain question of Protection, or no Protection, to the country's interests, the elections will be fought."

The Stratford *Herald* says:—"A family in town who kept Paris green for the purpose of destroying vermin, were nearly poisoned the other day through some of the poison accidentally sifting into a cream jug. As it was, several of them were very sick, and had a narrow escape. This should be a warning to others how they handle the stuff."

The Montreal *Evening Post* has the following almost incredible story of an attempt to put a tax on newsboys in that city:—"Mr. Fisher, the stationer at the corner of St. James' and St. Francois Xavier streets, is sending round a petition for signature to the newsdealers to be presented to the Council. The petition prays that the newsboys be taxed. We are happy to state that the petition is not meeting with an enthusiastic reception."

The clerk of the Baptist church, Guelph, furnishes the *Herald* with notes for the following information:—Rev. J. A. Durkee, pastor of the Baptist church, tendered his resignation