The Weekly Mail

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1876.

NOTICE.

Subscribers are reminded that the coloured address label of each paper sent to them shows a figure which indicates that future number of the paper up to which their subscription has been paid, serving, in fact, as a date. The current weekly number can readily be ascertained by reference to the volume and number printed on the title page.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Subscribers to the *Weekly Mail*, a paper already affording more reading matter than any other weekly published in Canada, may for the future rely on an extended report of Parliamentary proceedings appearing in our columns. Beautiful type bright type, smaller than that hitherto used for Parliamentary reporting, has been procured, and while the actual difficulty of reading will not be increased, the amount of matter which we are able to provide in this department of the paper will be doubled.

READ.—There is more news and reading matter in the broadsheet of the *Weekly Mail* than in any of the two sheeted weeklies, some of which are printed in a shape purposely intended to mislead the public as to the quantity of their contents.

MARK.—The *Weekly Mail* costs only $1.50 per annum for a single copy, and is supplied at much lower rates to clubs and agents. Send for terms and prospectus. An energetic man can get up a club of weekly subscribers in one day, which will give him the *Daily Mail* GRATIS, or a cash bonus as he may prefer.

LEARN all the news and gossip of the week, interspersed with tales and agricultural information of inestimable value to farmers and others. If you would be abreast of the times and know what is going on in the world take

THE WEEKLY MAIL.

THE FOUR CANDIDATES.

On another page will be found portraits of the candidates recently nominated for first and second place respectively in the American Government, by the Republicans at Cincinnati, and by the Democrats at St. Louis. On the former falls the ticket is HAYES and WHEELER, and on the latter side TILDEN and HENDRICKS. Biographical sketches of the four candidates have already appeared in *The Daily Mail* of July 3rd, and in *The Weekly Mail* of July 7th.

PECCAVI.

SHRINKING from vehement denial in the case the *Globe* virtually acknowledges the sins of Ministers in reference to contingencies by attempting to throw responsibility on the officers of the Civil Service! It is needless now that we are right in declaring that class of outlays subject to the operation of Ministerial conscience. It says:

> "The expenditure on contingencies is not, it is true, stated in detail by the vote of the House of Commons. It represents outgoings uncertain and fluctuating in amount, varying from day to day, such as telegraphing, advertising, travelling expenses and so forth."

This contradiction of itself within one short week is less remarkable than the following shifting of responsibility from the Ministers to the departmental employées—a new light in the working of responsible Government:

> "The money necessarily spent by the Ministers themselves, often not with their cognizance or personal authority, but by those to whom the onus of action in the parliamental work is entrusted. And the head of any private firm—anybody, in fact, engaged in business—knows that the miscellaneous disbursements depend much on the character of the men he employs, or the general principle on which the business is regulated. And he knows, too, that if called upon suddenly to assume the management of any concern of magnitude the contingencies would be the most difficult portion of the expenditure to bring under control. Yet here is the childishly absurd demand made that Mr. Mackenzie should from the day he entered office be required somehow to effect an immediate retrenchment on this head in face of a rapidly increasing expenditure from year to year, or be hunted as a recreant to Reform principles and his past professions!"

Impudent nonsense as the excuse given is, it is still good as a confession of Mr. MACKENZIE'S extravagance. Caught in eleven misrepresentations of the attempts accounts, the Ministerial organ attempts to retreat in a fashion of amusing coolness. Here is its mode of disposing of that ugly fact:

> "We notice that the organ in its attempt at defence pretends that the figures given in the *Globe* are in some trifling respects incorrect. If they were so, the difference would not substantially affect the point at issue, but we shall content ourselves simply with affirming that the figures are correct, and can be verified if, when Parliament meets, any member chooses to move for them or to call for explanations."

This challenge is as shallow as it is brazen. The *Globe* cannot err; but when it differs from the Public Accounts, we must accept its figures—subject to an appeal to Parliament!

COMMUTATIONS.

The Hamilton Protectionist organ of a Free Trade Government, which pays to ourselves a degree of attention we regret, we are unable to reciprocate, still keeps harping on the commutation question. We said the other day in reply to the curious defence of MR. BLAKE, to wit, that Sir JOHN MACDONALD had made a large number of commutations while he was Minister of Justice—that at all events the propriety and justice of the commutations recommended during Sir JOHN had never been questioned. Upon which the Hamilton organ remarks: "Exactly so; his political opponents, the Reformers, respected his office though they did not respect him, and were content to accept the decision of the Governor-General in Council, in all matters involving a human life, as having been grounded alone on a conscientious conviction of what was "right." This is all very well after the fact; but no one who recalls the bitterness with which Sir JOHN MACDONALD was pursued by his Grit opponents will suppose for a single moment that if the commutations recommended by him allowed the slightest ground for attack, they would not have been as relentlessly and brutally assailed as any other administrative or legislative act for which he was responsible. Its leaning towards, or consideration for, Sir JOHN MACDONALD was ever too microscopic to be seen by the ordinary vision. The Hamilton organ's method will by no means do for the case, and it will not deceive the intelligent Canadian reader.

While on this subject we desire to say a word as to the reasons which induced MR. BLAKE to recommend the exercise of clemency in the Fenian cases. Our Hamilton contemporary, after its fashion which we shall not degrade ourselves by following, even at a remote distance, charges that *The Mail* accused MR. BLAKE of having acted in these cases from sordid motives—in fact of having taken bribes. We do not know what that paper refers to. We defy it to cull from the editorial columns of this journal a single paragraph, or part of a sentence, conveying such an accusation, or even hinting as it. We are not going to enter into MR. BLAKE's motives; but we say it distinctly, and with all necessary emphasis, that we do not believe and never have believed, that he has been, or can be, influenced, in a matter of this kind, by money. Thank GOD we do not hold such a low estimate of human nature in our public men, and certainly not of the present Minister of Justice —whatever his failings may be—as that in regard to the exercise of the royal prerogative he could be influenced by the proffer of a money bribe; and we are equally certain that if a case could be found in all the community base enough to make such a proposal, he would be summarily treated with the scorn and contempt his base action would most righteously deserve. We have never harboured so unworthy a thought of MR. BLAKE.

THE POST OFFICE IN THE GLENGARRY CONTEST.

THE organ-in-chief is authorized from headquarters to say that MR. ANDREW H. MCLENNAN, a clerk in the Post Office Department in Ottawa, received leave of absence last year and used his leave to canvass for MR. MCNAB in Glengarry, and that he received a bonus of $100, presumably for his election services, while other clerks of the same grade and length of service received only $25 bonus. The denial runs thus: "(1.) That MR. MCLENNAN was never granted leave of absence to canvass for MR. MCNAB in Glengarry. (2.) The $100 was awarded MR. MCLENNAN on the special application of the chief officer of his branch on account of peculiar illness." This is sorry trifling. MR. MCLENNAN obtained leave of absence during the election, and forthwith proceeded to Glengarry, where he canvassed for MR. MCNAB. What is the value of denial No. 1 in the face of these facts? We referred to the subsequent favouritism shown to him by the Postmaster-General as proof that his services in the election contest were appreciated. Denial No. 2 says the bonus was given to him for "peculiar fitness." Quite likely, but it is a kind of "fitness" for which members of the Civil Service are not generally supposed to be paid by the country; it is the "fitness" of making oneself useful in election times. One might leave the character of the denials to go against the facts. But we do not stop here. There is another contest in progress in the same county, and in this particular time the same MR. ANDREW H. MCLENNAN receives leave of absence again, and again we find him in Glengarry canvassing for MR. MCNAB. Can any one, in view of these later facts, doubt the connection between his former visit to Glengarry and the bonus given to him? It will not do for MR. HUNTINGTON to plead ignorance. But if he has been ignorant all this time—dear, simple, innocent man!—he need not be so any longer. Let him recall MR. MCLENNAN and reprimand him for his unseemly conduct. If he do not the public will understand that he is *particeps criminis*. But why do we call him to his duty! He is infinitely more concerned to see Glengarry held by the Government than to prevent an indecent and most improper interference in election contests by an officer of his Department.

A PRUDENT RESOLVE.

THE news of the massacre of CUSTER and his little band was not many days old are offers of volunteer companies to take the war-path against the Indians came pouring into the Department at Washington. Instead of accepting the offers announced that the regular forces were quite sufficient for the occasion, and that no volunteer organizations would be required. A hint dropped by the New York *Times* suggests that there may have been a method in this resolve on the part of the Administration. The counter-argument "The discipline of Moutans and other frontier volunteers might not be calculated to maintain them if their Indian enemies contrived to reach the asylum which the Saskatchewan country affords them; and for this, among other reasons, the reserve of the War Department not to seek the aid of volunteers was probably prudent. With a ring-tailed Army there is no likelihood of international complications on this score. Still, the question would remain to be answered, our Government and that of Great Britain, and it is not unworthy of some anticipatory consideration. If an organized band of murderers and outlaws escaped from Maine or Vermont into the Province of Quebec, there would be no justification about their surrender, with or without an extradition treaty. It is not so certain that the same would be the case with SITTING BULL, if, after committing all sorts of outrages, they joined the Sioux now within the limits of Manitoba. Would the right of asylum be recognised in their case simply because they have disobeyed the call to arms to be delivered to the United States authorities? What at this moment an abstract question may be, it may soon assume a grave and practical aspect."

THE DECLARATION OF PARIS

AN agitation is afoot, which is, we believe, destined to restore to England a power of which she was self-deprived. It is strange that it should have been reserved for Lord CAMPBELL to call attention that the SAMSON of the sea was deluded into giving up the secret of his strength. Partly because of her insular position, partly because her children carry in their veins Vikings' blood, and in their hearts a pining for the stormy sea, partly, we fear, because England stands without rival in the present, or the past, nor is there anything idle in the boast that "Britannia rules the waves." She achieved her great and proud position before the days of ironclads and monster guns, when battles were won, not by yard locked in yard, or gun-tube in "gun"—when men fought hand to hand and the life current of her heroes was lavished on the ensanguined sea. Those who had the charge of the destiny of such a country should have grown strong long and well before they did anything which would in the least paralyze the arm in which held the trident. Diplomacy has often surrendered what the brave attained with difficulty, and in the history of such surrenders the foremost, and by no means the least notorious, is the Declaration of Paris in 1856. The reader will remember that at the Congress of Paris held that year the declaration of principles was put forward and signed on the 16th of April by the plenipotentiaries of all the Powers represented, and that the adhesion of all other Powers was invited. It contained four articles—to wit, that privateering is and remains abolished; that the neutral flag covers the cargo of the enemy unless when it is contraband of war; that the location and success which could not well be surpassed. But a change, well-grounded and certain, has come over the spirit of the dream of the Grit leaders obtained power. MR. MACKENZIE and his colleagues have lost more in two years and a half than they had gained in twenty. They have been found out. The cry of purity has been used by them simply as a foil to corruption, and, by fessing the strongest attachment to Party principles, these men have manifested most openly their contempt for the kind they have ever made. Placing great store by their practical abilities, they have gone on from one blunder to another. Proclaiming themselves to be wise legislators, we are presented with the sad spectacle of a country which has helplessly at the bottom reaching neighbours, and every branch of industry drooping, paralyzed, or dead. Proclaiming themselves economists, the people of Ontario have taken a just measure of the incapacity, the corruption, and the shameless want of principle of MR. MACKENZIE and his leading colleagues, as well as the manufacturers, are beginning to realize that the Free Trade policy of the present Government is not a policy which favours their interests. They have given proof of this in North and South Ontario, as well as in South Wellington; and we have reason to believe that the agriculturists of Glengarry view the matter in the same light.

"Measures, not men," is sometimes a popular "cry" with the TAPLEYS and TAPERS in election times. We do not desire to see the contest in Glengarry fought out on any other basis, much though the odds might reasonably be supposed to be in favour of those who have had such large majorities on their side in the past. Still, if the men are to be considered—and unquestionably the character of the candidates is a weighty element in every contest, no matter by what constituency may be—MR. MCLENNAN has the advantage in the present fight. He is not identified with the Grand Trunk. He has been only too successful in London; but we are mistaken if his policy there will be viewed with terrible hate against himself and his Company here at no distant day. The Ishmaelite policy which he has inaugurated has not even a pecuniary gain to recommend it. The North Shore railway is no competitor with the Grand Trunk in the sense in which the English newspapers, which have been misled by MR. POTTER. Of that gentleman's conduct in the negotiations between himself and the Grand Western Company we are compelled to take an unfavourable view in the light shed on his machinations respecting the North Shore line. Though latest advices announce that the proposition for a reference to arbitration has been accepted, we do not yet expect to see the two companies folded in a fraternal embrace. MR. G. LEMMAN, M. P., Chairman of the North-Eastern Union of England, may, in his capacity as arbitrator, fix the scale on which earnings at all competitive points are to be divided between the two companies; but the smouldering fire will break out again. Divorce on the ground of incompatibility will speedily follow any such hollow pretence at matrimony; and a *bond fide* amalgamation of the two lines will never be sanctioned by the Canadian Parliament. The absorption of the Buffalo and Lake Huron line by the Grand Trunk was steadfastly resisted for years, and was only eventually carried after difficulties which would be insuperable in the present Parliament of Canada. We look for the solution of the tremendous endeavours made in England to bring about some sort of fusion of interests to the fact that a great proportion of the low stock issued by the Grand Trunk Company is still held by the original syndicate, and that it is a sore burden to carry. The blunders and faultfindings of each road with the other may be temporarily allayed in obedience to instructions from home; but so long as the roads endure, they are destined we believe to occupy their only natural position—one of extreme antagonism. The Grand Trunk reproaches the Great Western with a desire to carry freight through the little of Canada as possible, and in the carriage of goods over the Suspension Bridge sees a step at once unpatriotic and suicidal. The Great Western is as the length of the country. We cannot agree in this view. It is a poor rule that does not work both ways, and if it is unpatriotic for the Great Western to seek to carry freight to New York only across the Ontario frontier, it is unpatriotic for the Grand Trunk to refuse to carry freight to Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, and Cincinnati, unless by the intervention of the Great Western. We can understand the delight with which the *Witness* seized upon what it affected to consider a "scandal;" for that journal's forte is exposure. But, strictly speaking, a Government that it has supported, without much caring whether its charges are well founded or not. But such exposures are temporary must surely either be in ignorance of the facts of the case or be very hard up for cause of complaint against the Ministry, when it devotes a column to condemning an appointment bearing the salary of fifty or sixty dollars a month!"

That settles the matter. "It is only a "little one." The reply comes strangely from one who in other matters is prone to changes so wildly over mucilage, and spent a whole day in enquiring into the authority for purchasing a ninety cent poker!

ANDREW H. MCLENNAN, a clerk in the Post Office Department at Ottawa, got leave of absence last year to canvass for MR. MCNABB in Glengarry. Last December he received a bonus of $100, while the other clerks of the same grade, receiving the same amount of salary, and having the same length of service, got $25 bonus. We leave the public to draw the inference fairly deducible from these facts. Now he is in Glengarry again.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY CUNARD STEAMER.

From Liverpool, July 15th.

CHILDREN AT HARVEST TIME.

In the House of Commons in Committee on the Elementary Education Bill, it was proposed by way of amendment, after a long debate, that eight years should be the limit of age from which children should be exempted from attendance at school during the hay, corn, and hop harvest, and that the restrictions might be suspended for nine weeks in any year, including holidays. MR. FOSTER instanced his acquiescence in the latter part of this suggestion, but not in the former; and MR. READ having expressed his readiness to adopt the whole, Lord SANDON closed with the proposal to limit the age to eight years, conditional upon the six weeks' absence from school for husbandry operation being retained. At length the 8th section relating to employment in husbandry was struck out of the clause, and MR. READ moved to amend the proposed amendment by making the suspension of restrictions on labour to apply to children above the age of eight. Upon this the Committee divided, and affirmed the proposal of eight years by 191 to 101. Subsequently another division was taken on the question that MR. READ's amendment as a sub-section should be added to the clause, which was carried by 255 to 50, whereupon the clause so altered was ordered to stand part of the bill. The bill was then read over to expunge the 12th clause, authorising the guardians to pay school fees for indigent parents incapacitated by illness or poverty, and divided the House on the question; but was defeated by 242 to 49.

THE TICHBORNE MEETING.

On July 13th the chief event was the match between the Houses of Lords and Commons. The race was, as usual, a challenge cup presented to the Council of the Association by his Highness the Maharajah of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I., of the value of £400. It was presented by his Highness "to be shot for by members of the Houses of Parliament, and to be held for the year by the winning team." The competitors this year were

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Duke of Marlborough, K.G.; Earl of Denbigh, Earl Ferrers, Earl of Aldersea, Earl Spencer.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Marquis of Lorne, K.T.; Hon. C. Fitzwilliam, Colonel J. W. Malcolm, Major Peploe, MR. P. VIVIAN.

The match terminated with the following result:—

LORDS.	Score.
The Duke of Marlborough	56
Earl Denbigh	58
Earl Aldersea	61
Earl Waldegrave	60
Earl Spencer, K.G.	66
Total	301

COMMONS.	Score.
Marquis of Lorne, K.T.	58
Hon. C. Fitzwilliam	59
Lieut.-Col. J. W. Malcolm	60
Major Peploe	61
MR. P. VIVIAN	63
Total	310

This gives the COMMONS a majority of four victories over the Lords. The Duke of Marlborough made three bulls, six centres, four inners, and a miss; Earl Denbigh made five bulls, five centres, and six inners; Earl Ferrers, six bulls, five centres, three inners, and a miss; Earl Aldersea, four bulls, five centres, and three inners. In the Commons the Marquis of Lorne began with six consecutive bulls, then a miss, then a bull, an inner, two centres, an inner, and three centres; MR. Plunkett made six bulls, two inners, and one centre; MR. Malcolm, three bulls, nine centres, and three inners; Major Peploe, four bulls, four centres, and an inner; and MR. Vivian, five bulls, five centres, and five inners. The Duke of Marlborough's score was 56, Earl Spencer with a Rigby, and Earl Ferrers with a Metford-Westley Richards. The Commoners all fired with the Metford muzzle-loader. While this match was going on, and long before it began, the all-important event of the day was attracting the Prize was steadily proceeding in another part of the ground. The final range of 600 yards in the first stage for the Queen's which decides as to the sixty of the 2,000 who are permitted to fall at Wimbledon. After a time fifteen dead bodies were brought to the butts' face, presumably as a warning to the sane being very much disfigured. These included MR. THOS. D. SCOTT, a Scotch gentleman, who was shot purely and simply by his uniform, and MR. Robert Winfield, engineer of the ship. A number of men were fatally scalded, and others brought up from below. The Admiral received the following message of condolence from the Queen, at Balmoral, by telegraph:—"Deeply the deepest concern the dreadful accident which has occurred on board the Thunderer, and wish the sufferers and the families of those who alas! are killed, to know how graciously and distressed I am. Pray send all details."

THE BRAVO CASE.

At the resumption, on July 13th, of the new inquiry into the mysterious death of MR. Bravo, at Balham, two more of the medical attendants were examined—MR. Septimus Bell and Dr. George Johnson, the physician at King's College Hospital. The former, who seems to be the deceased's playfellow when a boy, and his most intimate friend in riper years, gave evidence of a most detailed character relative to the case of suicide. On the other hand, Dr. Johnson deposed that when Sir W. Gull interrogated deceased, and he denied having any poison, Sir William added, "Whatever you took you took it yourself?" to which the deceased replied, "Yes." The examination of MR. M'Calmont, a barrister, who occupied the same chambers in the Temple, brought the proceedings of the day to a close.

On July 14th, Sir William Gull was examined. He stated that on the 20th April he was called to see the deceased. MR. Cox came to him with a note from MRS. BRAVO requesting his attendance. He drove to the Priory with that person, and on his arrival he found the deceased pulseless, but conscious when spoken to. MR. Bravo, "This is not disease, you are poisoned; pray tell us how you came by it?" To this the deceased replied, "I took it myself;" and Sir William thereupon asked what he had taken, eliciting the reply, "Laudanum." Witness asked if he knew how much he had taken, and MR. BRAVO said, "Not more than laudanum," and urged him as solemnly as he could to tell them what it was, and went on to say that if he told them it might show them how to find an antidote. In this witness checked himself, saying to deceased, "I fear there is no antidote will do you good, and it is not for me to press a question which you have already declined to answer." Witness then left the room, and on his return he was informed by MRS. BRAVO that the deceased had taken prussic acid. Witness then left the house, and on his return he found deceased pulseless, but conscious when spoken to. He was followed by a man-servant by means of a silver spoon, and placed in a clean jar, which was handed to Dr. Johnson. Whilst Dr. Johnson was sealing the jar the dying man sent for witness and asked whether it was really true that he was dying. Witness replied that he could not doubt it.

By MR. Lewis—He knew MR. Campbell, MR. Bravo's father, very well as a patient and an acquaintance. The deceased spoke three sentences to him with reference to the poison, and these were "I took it myself," "I took it myself," "Before God, I took laudanum." In further cross-examination Sir William Gull complained of MR. Lewis' manner of questioning him, stating that by his manner he insinuated that he (witness) was equivocating. He had come there to tell the truth, and he thought the cross-questioning was unbecoming. He was careful not to press the dying man to say anything he did not wish to say.

By SIR HENRY JAMES—There was no surprise expressed by deceased when he was told by witness that he was dying of poison, and that fact somewhat astonished witness. He recognised deceased to be mentally sane, pointing out that unless he did some one might be charged with having poisoned him.

SIR HENRY JAMES—Did you recollect during the whole of that time you were with him that he had a suspicion against any person whatever of having administered poison to him?

Witness—Certainly not.

By MR. Gorst—*If* he had known that deceased had already been in the habit of taking laudanum in fact (witness) should not have been so much astonished at the want of surprise exhibited by the deceased. On his own responsibility, and without consulting with his colleagues, witness made this grave statement—that the deceased "You are dying, and not of disease, but poison."

Professor Redwood, analytical chemist, deposed to having received a jar containing ten ounces, of matter, which it was said, had been vomited by the deceased. On examining the jar he was a sealed bottle containing about eight fluid ounces of dark-coloured liquid, represented to have come from the deceased.

He should think, from the results of his examination, that the whole of the laudanum taken from twenty to forty grains of antimony, and he had no doubt, whatever that this had caused death. He believed that this amount of antimony could be taken in a glass of water or Burgundy without attracting attention.

Witness was examined at length upon the properties of laudanum and antimony, and the inquiry was adjourned until Monday.

A London correspondent writes:—Sir Henry James has been retained by MRS. BRAVO to watch in her behalf the medical inquest at Balham. For this service the late Attorney-General has a retaining fee of £100; another £100 was marked on his brief, and he is to have £50 per day during the inquiry lasts. This, according to present appearances, will be for many days. But Sir Henry James is beaten in the matter of fees by another ex-Attorney-General—he of the Confederate States. MR. Benjamin, who argued so well in the Franconia case that the judges are all at sixes and sevens. He had a thousand guineas marked on his brief and £200 a day as a refresher.

THE NORTH SHORE RAILWAY.

The following is in the city article of the *Times* of July 14:—"We print the following letter, which has been left at our publicists' office. It is called, could have been the business of a newspaper, except as a competitor with the Grand Trunk between Quebec and Montreal. The directors of the banks of the town, the local population it would serve is sparse in the extreme, and there it is too poor to contribute anything to afford relief to the line. This was abundantly demonstrated last year, and the controversy need not be revived now. Whether the Province has guaranteed the loan or not makes no difference to the facts, and there is certainly no disposition in capital money to further railway building in the Dominion at present. Nothing whatever is doing now in America could not have been prevented, as they would have gathered much valuable information for use when the time for action arrived. The lectures were all of a really practical character, and abounded with illustrations made on the blackboard and with numerous incidents in the experience of the speakers.

There were three sessions during the day, each of which was begun with a service of praise. The Rev. Stanley Sone Bone, the Revs. R. P. Raymond, A. H. Munro, W. F. Crafts, and J. L. Hurlburt, and MRS. Crafts all took part in the conferences of the day. Towards the close of the evening session Dr. Bliss arrived. He was received with cheering, and, after taking a solo, he had a delight of the assemblage. Those who hear him sing once will be sure to do so again whenever they can do so.

Third Day.

During the day there were many arrivals. Some who had purchased lots were busy erecting their tents, while others, who had only come for the day, were to be seen taking their lunch in real picnic style or calling upon such friends as they might know. A large excursion party from Kingston was among the latter arrivals. During the forenoon Rev. J. L. Hurlburt delivered a lecture illustrative of a Normal class, on the subject of the Bible. MR. Hayard, from Chicago, and MR. Morton, from Brooklyn, discussed the question, "How shall we maintain and deepen the spiritual life of believers?" As both these gentlemen have had considerable experience in missionary work among some of the lowest classes in the cities where they reside, they drew largely from their own experience, which was highly appreciated.

The new Engineer Corps under Col. Scobie, have received their new uniforms. It consists of a scarlet tunic with dark trimmings, blue cloth trousers with a red stripe, and a busby with a white plume.

The new Toronto Swimming Club was organized on Tuesday night. About 200 persons have signified their intention to be members. MR. Chas. Thompson has been appointed Secretary-Treasurer.

The Right Rev. W. R. Nicholson, Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, administered the rite of confirmation to a large number of candidates in the Reformed Episcopal churches in this city last Sunday.

At a meeting of the Toronto Medical Professors it was decided, after the next annual meeting of the Canada Medical Association, to hold an excursion to the members of the Association. The excursion will be to Conchiching.

The Archbishop of Toronto received from the clergy of his diocese at the close of their annual retreat a beautiful address and $3,000 as a guarantee fund for all that will be necessary to finish the archiepiscopal residence in St. John's grove.

The wife of MR. ——, a middle-aged man, well formed, with bushy whiskers and sandy hair, was found on the lake shore east of the Woodbine Hotel, early this morning in an advanced stage of decomposition, so that identification was almost impossible.

The Aurora firemen visited the city on Friday last and spent a very merry time.

The Holmans concluded their engagement at the Horticultural Gardens last Saturday.

The Vokes Family had a very successful run at MR. Morrison's Grand Opera House.

The police, by order of the Commissioner, have commenced their annual dog poisoning crusade.

Ald. Denison, who represented the city at the Centennial Exhibition, has just returned very ill.

MR. James Murray, son of MR. W. A. Murray, accidentally shot himself in the hand on Monday evening.

MR. Morris, Commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition from New South Wales, visited Toronto last week.

The typhoid fever which broke out some months ago among the prisoners confined in the Central Prison is now reported to have disappeared entirely.

The residence of MR. John Patterson, barrister, 260 Simcoe street, was entered by burglars and robbed last week. The losses consist of a silver tea urn, plated cake basket, &c.

Ellen Donnley, an old woman aged sixty, was run over and killed by a train on the Grand Trunk Railway, near Scarboro' Junction, on the Don and Danforth road. Verdict, "Accidental death."

MRS. Hornbeck, a poor widow, keeping a small store on Queen street west, was robbed last Saturday of her last $100 by ruffians who entered in a body, while she was not looking and emptied the till.

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The Vokes Family had a very successful run at MR. Morrison's Grand Opera House.

The police, by order of the Commissioner, have commenced their annual dog poisoning crusade.

Ald. Denison, who represented the city at the Centennial Exhibition, has just returned very ill.

MR. James Murray, son of MR. W. A. Murray, accidentally shot himself in the hand on Monday evening.

MR. Morris, Commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition from New South Wales, visited Toronto last week.

The typhoid fever which broke out some months ago among the prisoners confined in the Central Prison is now reported to have disappeared entirely.

The residence of MR. John Patterson, barrister, 260 Simcoe street, was entered by burglars and robbed last week. The losses consist of a silver tea urn, plated cake basket, &c.

Ellen Donnley, an old woman aged sixty, was run over and killed by a train on the Grand Trunk Railway, near Scarboro' Junction, on the Don and Danforth road. Verdict, "Accidental death."

MRS. Hornbeck, a poor widow, keeping a small store on Queen street west, was robbed last Saturday of her last $100 by ruffians who entered in a body, while she was not looking and emptied the till