TEA—Young Hyson common to fair	$0 22 to	$0 30
" Young Hyson medium to good seconds	0 34	0 40
" Young Hyson choice extra firsts	0 55	0 72
Twankays	0 20	0 25
Gunpowder and Imperials—		
Common to good	0 35	0 40
Fine to extra choice	0 55	0 70
Blacks—Congous	0 27	0 75
" Souchong	0 39	0 75
" Scented Pekoes	0 40	0 60
Japans	0 25	0 55
Coffee—Java	0 27	0 29
Singapore	0 20	0 27
Porto Rico	none.	
Laguayra	none.	
Rio	0 22	0 24
Mocha	0 33	0 34½
Fruit—Raisins, Layers new	1 60	1 62½
" Valencias, old crop	0 04½	0 05½
" New Valencias, 1876	0 07½	0 08
" Sultanas	0 10½	0 11½
" Loose Muscatelles, old	1 25	1 50
Currants, new, 1876	0 06½	0 07
" Old, 1875	0 04½	0 06
Filberts	0 08	0 09
Walnuts	0 07½	0 11
Almonds	0 14	0 15
French prunes	0 05½	0 06
do do (old)	0 03½	0 00
Brazil nuts	0 10	0 11
Rice—Arracan	4 50	4 75
Rangoon	4 50	4 75
Lemon peel	0 26	0 28
Orange do	0 26	0 00
Citron do	0 35	0 00
Sugars—Porto Rico, per lb	0 09½	0 10½
Centrifugal, in boxes	none.	
Cuba	none.	
Barbadoes	0 9½	0 10
Demerara, raw	0 10½	0 11
Low "A" crushed	none.	
English and Scotch refined yellow	0 10½	0 11½
New York coffee	0 10½	0 11
Dry crushed	0 12½	0 12¾
Ground	0 11½	0 11¾
Cut loaf	0 12½	0 12¾
Fish—Herrings, Labrador, bbls	6 25	6 75
No. 1 Labrador, hf-bbls.	none.	
No. 2 Split Canso, bbls.	none.	
Do do. hf-bbls	none.	
Do do. round.	none.	
Canso, round, bbls	none.	
Salmon, salt water	15 50	16 00
Codfish, new, per 112 lbs	5 25	5 50
boneless, per lb	0 6	0 6½
Whitefish, hf-bbls, new	3 00	3 25
Trout	2 85	3 00
Mackerel, bbls	9 00	10 00
hf-bbls	none.	
Sardines, ¼'s	0 11	0 11½
½'s	0 18	0 20
Syrups, standard	none.	
golden	0 50	0 52
extra golden	0 55	0 58
amber, choice	0 60	0 70
Tobacco—Manufactured 10's	0 37½	0 44
½'s, 6's, and 8's	0 41	0 45
Navy, 3's, bright	0 45	0 50
Navy, black	0 41	0 46
Solaces	0 33	0 50
Extra bright	0 52	0 55
Virginia	0 80	0 90
Pure Jamaica Rum, 16 o.p.	2 30	2 40
Demerara	none.	
Gin—green cases	4 25	4 50
red	7 75	8 00
Wines—Port	1 80	3 50
Sherry	1 70	3 75
Common do	0 95	1 00
Champagne, per case	16 00	22 00
Brandy, in wood	2 75	3 25
in case, Sazerac	8 00	8 50
" Otard's	8 75	9 25
" Hennessy's	10 00	10 25
" Martell's	9 00	9 50
" Jules Robin's	8 25	8 50
" Vine-gr's Co	9 00	9 50
" Jules Bellerie	8 00	8 25
Whiskey, Common, 36 u. p	0 73	0 73
Old Rye	0 85	0 93
Malt	0 85	0 90
Toddy	0 85	0 90
Spirits	0 83	0 85
Native wine, per gal	0 75	2 00
" per case	3 30	6 00
Native brandy, per gal	1 40	2 50
per case	5 50	8 50

CATTLE.

TRADE—Has been quiet but steady through the week.

BEEVES—Offerings have continued to be small but probably sufficient, as the enquiry is not very active. It has, however, been sufficient to absorb all offering, and at steady prices. First-class have been increasingly scarce, and prices firm at $5, with more wanted at the same figure. Second-class have sold readily at $4 to $4.25, with about enough in. Third-class have been slow of sale at $3.25 to $3.50. There have been sales of a car of steers, averaging 1,100 lbs, at $52; a car of mixed, averaging 1,000 lbs, at $40; a car of mixed, averaging 900 lbs, at $36; a car of mixed, averaging 900 lbs, at $35; a car of steers, averaging 1,050 lbs, at $48; a lot of 11 mixed at $4 per cental; a lot of 10 mixed, averaging 1,150 lbs, at $46.50; a lot of 7 mixed at $3.50 per cental; a lot of 10 mixed, averaging 1,100 lbs, at $45.50; and a car of steers, averaging 1,300 lbs, at $5 per cental.

SHEEP—Receipts have been insufficient, and all available have been readily taken, but sales have very small. First-class have advanced, and will bring $6.50 to $7.50, and heavy for export $5 per cental, live weight. Second-class are steady but unchanged, at $4.50 to $5.50, or $4.50 per cental. Third-class are not wanted at all.

LAMBS—An active enquiry has prevailed all week, and receipts have been decidedly short of the wants of the market. Prices are very firm, but no further advance can be reported. First-class are eagerly sought at $4.25 to $4.50 for lots, and as high as $5 for picked. Second-class are firm, and selling readily at $3.50 to $4. Third-class, in default of better, would be taken at $3 to $3.25. There was one lot of 28 sheep and lambs sold at $4; a lot of lambs at $4, and a single deck of lambs, dressing 30 lbs, at $5.25.

CALVES — Have remained generally unchanged, with only a slack demand for any save choice. These are wanted, and prices steady at $11 to $12 for any dressing from 120 to 150 lbs. Second-class, dressing from 75 to 110 lbs., are worth from $5.50 to $7.50, but are not much in demand, and third-class are not wanted at all.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

TRADE—Has been quiet all week.

HIDES—The market has been dull; green have been offered freely, but not much wanted, as there is scarcely any enquiry for cured. No sales of the latter are reported, although No. 1 inspected are offering freely at 8½c., and would probably be sold lower.

CALFSKINS—Remain nominally unchanged.

SHEEPSKINS—Receipts have been of fair amount, and all offering readily taken. Prices are tending upwards; good green skins bring $1.50 to $1.60, and exceptionally fine sometimes bring a little more.

WOOL—The market has been inactive and prices have remained steady; a few small lots of fleece have sold at 32c., which would be repeated. Pulled wools have been quiet; one lot of extra-super sold at 30c., but in medium grades and in combing there has been no movement.

TALLOW—Prices remain unchanged at the decline; but offerings have been large and the demand slack.

Steers Toronto inspection No. 1 of 60 lbs. and upwards	7 00	0 00
Steers—Toronto inspection—No. 2	6 00	0 00
Cows—Toronto inspection—No. 1	7 00	0 00
Cows—Toronto inspection—No. 2	6 00	0 00
Bull and grubby hides	4 50	0 00
Calfskins, green	0 08	0 11
" cured	0 12	0 12
" dry	0 12	0 18
Sheepskins	0 50	1 50
Wool, fleece	0 31	0 32
Wool, pulled, super	0 26	0 30
" pickings	0 13	0 15
Tallow, rough	0 01½	0 00
" rendered	0 07	0 07½

LEATHER.

There is no change worth speaking of in this branch of trade. Small sales are the order of the day. Spanish and slaughter sole remain firm without any increase. Curried stocks are quiet with figures comparatively unaltered. Harness leather is very dull. Splits are fairly active at limited prices. Tanners' wants are unchanged. Oils are steady and prices fully maintained.

Spanish Sole, No. 1, all weights	$0 26 to	0 29
Spanish Sole, No. 2	0 24	0 25
Slaughter Sole, heavy	0 25	0 28
" light	0 25	0 26
Buffalo Sole	0 21	0 22
Hemlock Harness Leather	0 30	0 35
Oak Harness Leather	0 30	0 34
Oak Belting Leather	0 30	0 34
Upper, heavy	0 29	0 32
" light	0 35	0 36
Kip Skins, French	0 95	1 10
" English	0 80	0 90
Chicago Slaughter Kip	0 60	0 75
Native Slaughter	0 60	0 70
Splits, large	0 24	0 30
Russetts	0 30	0 40
Hemlock Calf (30 to 35 lbs. per doz.)	0 70	0 85
" light	0 48	0 58
French Calf	1 20	1 35
Cod Oil	0 70	0 75
Straits' Oil	0 00	0 55
Degras	0 08	0 00
Buff	0 15	0 17
Pebble	0 15	0 17

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Travellers are now generally out with spring goods, and are sending in fair orders, although buyers manifest considerable caution. Prices of spring goods show an advance of about five cents on women's work and ten cents on the best grade of men's work. Factories are generally busy, but not in all cases on full time. Here, as in other trades, caution is manifested and manufacturers seem inclined to delay sending out goods. The sorting-up trade in winter goods is now very quiet, and limited to small sales for the supply of immediate wants. Prices are firm.

Men's Thick Boots	$1 80 to	2 85
Kip	2 20	3 20
Calf	3 00	4 20
Pegged Cong. Gaiters	1 50	2 37½
Hand-sewed Gaiters	4 25	5 00
Machine-sewed Gaiters	1 60	2 50
Cobourgs	1 00	1 80
Bunkums	1 30	1 80
Seal Crimp Cong	2 85	3 40
S. Kid Congress	2 90	3 00
Buff Prince Albert	2 25	2 50
Pru. Cong	1 15	2 30
BOYS' WORK—		
Boys' Congress	1 35	1 90
Cobourgs	0 95	1 25
Pegged Balmorals	1 40	1 70
Bunkums	1 05	1 30
Boys' Stogas	1 45	2 00
Youths'	1 35	1 60
WOMEN'S WORK—		
Women's Prunella Bal	0 70	2 25
" Cong	0 62½	2 25
Peb'd and Buff Pegged	1 20	1 60
" Sewed	1 50	2 00
Seal Pal. Bals	2 75	3 25
B. Kid Bals	2 50	3 50
Kid Bals	2 00	2 50
" Cong	1 60	2 30
Batts	0 95	1 30
Calf Batts	1 45	1 75
MISSES' WORK—		
Batts	0 80	1 10
Peb. and Buff Balmorals	1 00	1 30
Misses' Calf Balmorals	0 00	1 35
GIRLS' WORK—		
Batts	0 75	0 90
Balmorals	0 75	1 35
CHILDREN'S WORK—		
C. T. Cacks, 5 to 8	0 65	0 75
Balmorals C. T. 6 to 10	0 75	0 95
En Cacks	0 40	0 60
Batts	0 55	0 75

PETROLEUM.

Prices have remained unchanged here, but the feeling is decidedly firm, and a fairly active trade is being done.

PETROLEUM—		
Refined, per gal	0 00	0 00
White, by car load or 10 bbls	0 46	0 00
Lots of five bbls	0 47	0 00
Single bbls	0 48	0 00

COAL AND WOOD.

Prices remain unchanged, but very firm at quotations. Stocks are of fair amount and trade is very active.

COAL—		
Large egg	$5 50 to	$0 00
Small do	5 50	0 00
Stove	6 00	0 00
Nut	5 75	0 00
Briar Hill	6 00	0 00
Willowbank	0 00	0 00
Lehigh	6 50	7 00
Blossburgh	6 00	0 00
WOOD—		
Delivered from yard	6 00	0 00
Pine	4 50	0 00

$54.50 CAN BE MADE IN ONE week at home. Samples free. Address MONTREAL NOVELTY CO., 236 St. James street, Montreal, P. Q. 237-52

$55 to $77 a week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. 228-52

$5 TO $20 PER DAY AT HOME —Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 246-52

$12 A DAY AT HOME—Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 246-52

$66 A WEEK IN YOUR OWN town—Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 246-52

$100 INVESTED HAS paid a profit of $1,700 during the past few months, under our improved system of operating in stocks. Risks reduced to nominal sums and profits increased. Book containing full information sent on application. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 2 Broadway, New York.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG. By sending 35c. with age, height, colour of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail a correct photograph of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. W. FOX, Drawer 44, Fultonville, N. Y.

ONE THOUSAND AGENTS wanted for the most complete history of Moody and Sankey yet published, embracing Mr. Moody's Sermons and Mr. Sankey's Songs. Address 162 King street, London, Ont. 224-tf

WANTED — LADIES AND Gentlemen to qualify as Telegraph Operators for offices opening in the Dominion. Address MANAGER, Box 955, Toronto, Ont.

TO RENT OR SELL.—A FIRST-CLASS store in the village of Glenallan, County Wellington. The stock (about $5,000) will be sold on very reasonable terms. For particulars apply to JOHN L. GIBSON. 251-1

FARM FOR SALE—PART OF Lot 15, 1st concession, Township of Beverly, containing about 183 acres, 150 in a good state of cultivation, and well situated, only half a mile east of Lynden station, Great Western railway. Will sell in either one or two parts, as there are buildings on each end of the property. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to RICHARD QUANCE, Efrida, P. O., Ont. 249-4

IMPROVED FARM FOR SALE.—Lot 13, 3rd concession of Cramahe, containing 115 acres; well fenced, wooded, and watered; very large orchard and garden; good houses, barns, stables, drive house, etc. Very liberal terms. Apply on premises or by mail to owner. I. H. RADFORD, Brighton P. O. 230-tf.

DR. DON, 179 EAST SWAN ST., Buffalo, N. Y., Confidential Physician. Nervous Debility. Pamphlet free; consultation invited; charges moderate; medicine sent everywhere. 235-52

DRAINING TILE AND WHITE Bricks—a large quantity on hand. THOS. NIGHTINGALE, Yorkville. 250-2

WOOLLEN MILL—PARTNER wanted, with a capital of $3,000, or business for sale, in a good farming district. For particulars apply to JOSEPH DOAN, Palmerston, Box 108. 250-2

MUNICIPALITIES POSSESSING good water power for running a blanket and flannel mill, and of easy access to the railway system of the country, and also desirous of granting a bonus to the same, will please communicate with the subscribers, whose mills were recently destroyed by fire at Brantford. Number of hands constantly employed from 25 to 30. The firm are the oldest and best makers of this kind of goods in Canada. Municipalities or property owners will require to state in their replies the amount of bonus they are prepared to give. WILLIAM SLINGSBY & SON, Brantford, Ont. 250-2

SEED BUSINESS FOR SALE. THE OLD ESTABLISHED SEED BUSINESS situated in the most business part of the TOWN OF GUELPH. Has been carried on by the present proprietors for the last fourteen years, who are now engaged in manufacturing. Address Drawer 37, P. O., Guelph, Ont. 246-tf

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its next Session for an Act to incorporate "The Home and Colonial Investment Company, Limited." ALFRED BOULTBEE, Solicitor for Applicants.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS for sale by private bargain his valuable DURHAM CATTLE, which were awarded medals at the Centennial Exposition. TWO YOUNG COWS, TWO HEIFER CALVES, ONE BULL CALF. Send for catalogues. 250-3 W. B. TELFER, Ponsonby P.O.

A Member of the Stock Exchange will execute orders for the purchase or sale of stocks, bonds, and gold on moderate margins. Commissions $5.00 per each 100 shares. Stock Privileges negotiated on responsible parties only. Correspondence solicited. HENRY MERRIAM, Member Am. Mining and Stock Exchange, 35 Wall street, N.Y. Reference, D. R. MANGAM, Esq., President National Trust Co., N.Y. 237-13

CANADA BUSINESS COLLEGE has no compeer in the Dominion. Young men who wish to receive a comprehensive, thorough, and practical Business Education (and where is the young man that does not?) will find inducements advantages to be gained by taking a course in this College. For circulars, specimens of penmanship, etc., address TENNANT & McLACHLAN, Hamilton. 243-1 3

Training School for Nurses, ST. CATHARINES. Five or six young women can secure a good salary and comfortable home in the above Institution. For particulars address DR. MACK, St. Catharines, Ont. 251-12 eow

LONDON MASONIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION. The annual meeting of the above Association will be held in the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, CITY OF LONDON. On WEDNESDAY, 24th instant, at 2 o'clock p. m. A full attendance of the members is particularly requested, as per notices mailed to each member on 15th of December, 1876, and January, 1877. By order. H. A. BAXTER, Secretary. Office—418 Talbot street, London, Ont. 251-1

WALKERTON MILLS FOR SALE.

Being desirous of concentrating our whole attention in extending our already large manufacturing business in the Town of Ingersoll we offer for sale that splendid property in the Town of Walkerton, known as the "Walkerton Mills." The property is situated in the heart of the town, and consists of the whole water power of the Saugeen river, controlled by a dam of the most substantial and permanent nature; on it is erected:—A Flouring Mill with four run of stones, and complete with all necessary appliances for carrying on an extensive flouring and gristing business; a Saw Mill with Slabbing and Cutting-up Circulars, Gang Edgers, Cut-off Saws, Gang Bolting Saws, and Gang Lath Mills, together with all modern machinery and appliances, making it one of the best-equipped mills in that section of the country; a Planing Mill, and Sash and Door Factory, with full sets of the best improved machinery for the manufacture of Doors, Sash, Blinds, and all kinds of building material on an extensive scale. All buildings and machinery are new, and all works on the property are of the most substantial and durable character. The Town of Walkerton is situated upon the Wellington, Grey, & Bruce branch of the Great Western Railway, in the County of Bruce, which is one of the wealthiest and best grain-producing counties in Ontario. The town has doubled in population in the last five years, and now has over 2,500 of a population, still rapidly increasing, and is one of the most enterprising and thriving business centres in the Dominion. Several hundred acres of pine and other valuable timber will be disposed of, with the property, if desired, lying in close proximity to the river, with excellent facilities for floating the logs to the mills, at which there are superior booms of a very substantial nature, and capable of holding an unlimited number of logs. The property will be sold on favourable terms, and a clear and indisputable title given. The fullest information and all particulars will be furnished intending purchasers, and those wishing to make an inspection of the premises will receive all possible attention upon application at our office in Walkerton.

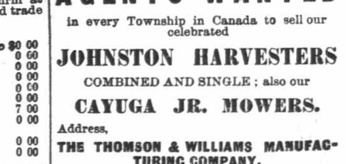
Apply to NOXON BROS. Walkerton or Ingersoll.
Walkerton, Jan. 10, 1877. 251-1

SMOKERS!

We have again to call your attention to the numerous IMITATIONS of the MYRTLE NAVY TOBACCO

THE STAMP T & B IN GILT LETTERS, is on each Plug of the GENUINE.
Hamilton, 13th Jan., 1877.

REDUCED TO A CERTAINTY. Chance to Gain $50,000 NO RISK. Send for circular at once. No time to lose. READ & Co., Bankers, 74 Maiden Lane, NEW YORK.



AGENTS WANTED in every Township in Canada to sell our celebrated JOHNSTON HARVESTERS COMBINED AND SINGLE; also our CAYUGA JR. MOWERS. Address, THE THOMSON & WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, STRATFORD, ONT.

THE WEEKLY MAIL

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

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

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

THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and Published by THE MAIL PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, at their offices, corner of King and Bay streets, Toronto. T. C. PATTESON, Manager.

The Weekly Mail.

VOL. V. NO. 252. TORONTO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

BIRTHS.

HUGHES—At Pembroke Vill[illegible] 16th inst., the wife of B. B. [illegible], Esq., of a daughter.

ROBERTS—In this city, on Tuesday, 16th inst., the wife of Mr. Edmond L. Roberts, of a daughter.

MALLON—In Brockton, on the 19th instant, the wife of John Mallon, J.P., of a son.

TAYLOR—In this city, on the 19th inst., the wife of John Taylor, butcher, 146 King street west, of a son.

SMITH—In this city, on the 18th Jan., the wife of Wm. Smith, of a daughter.

EVANS—On the 18th Jan., at No. 5 Sultan street, the wife of Wm. B. Evans, of a son.

BENDELARI—At 65 Isabella street, on the 16th inst., the wife of E. Bendelari, of a son.

NEILSON—At 46 Seaton street, on Sunday, 21st inst., the wife of Mr. Hugh Neilson, of a son.

LUMSDEN—On the morning of the 19th inst., at 39 Nelson street, the wife of John H. Lumsden, Printer, of a son.

HARVEY—At Rosedale, Yorkville, on the 19th inst., the wife of Mr. Arthur Harvey, of a daughter.

BIGELOW—At 49 Bloor street east, Toronto, on the 23rd inst., Mrs. N. Gordon Bigelow, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SMELLIE—MOWAT—At Kingston, on the 17th inst., at the residence of Lieut.-Col. Duff, uncle of the bride, by the Rev. Prof. Mowat, assisted by the Rev. George Smellie, James Smellie, of Quebec, to Helen Lavack, only daughter of the late Geo. L. Mowat, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

McPHEE—McMILLAN—At Alexandria, Ont., on Monday, 15th inst., by the Rev. Father O'Connor, James McPhee, merchant, to Mary Bell, eldest daughter of Dr. McMillan, of Alexandria, Ont.

BALLARD—McLEAN—On the 9th inst., in London, by the Rev. R. W. Wallace, M. A., Henry A. Ballard to Mary McLean, all of Burford, Ont.

NOLAN—TRACEY—By the Rev. Father Gibboney, Adjala, on the 17th inst., Mr. Patrick Nolan, to Miss Margaret Tracey, all of Adjala.

HONEYMAN—McKAY—In Kingston, on Jan. 17th, at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr John McKay, junr., by the Rev. J. H. Macallister, Mr. W. B. Honeyman, of Portland, Oregon, to Agnes, fourth daughter of Mr. John McKay, senr., of Kingston.

BEYNON—McCLUNG—On the 17th inst., at the Canada Methodist Church, Bowmanville, by the Rev. J. G. Laird, John W. Beynon, barrister, of Brampton, to Minnie, eldest daughter of James McClung, Esq., of Bowmanville, Ont.

ELLIS—ZACHARIE—In New Orleans, on Saturday, January 6th, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Most Rev. Archbishop of New Orleans, assisted by the Rev. Father Ansteath, John S. Ellis, of Washington, D.C., to Mary, daughter of the late James W. Zacharie, of this city.

ARCHER—READ—At Brantford, on the 20th inst., by Rev. Canon Read, D.D., rector of Grimsby, Robert Henry Archer, Bank British North America, Paris, to Julia Ritchie, second daughter of S. Read, Esq., Manager Bank of Montreal, Brantford.

DEATHS.

McFARLAND—At her father's residence, [illegible] Yonge street, Lena Murray, eldest daughter of Jas. McFarland, aged 2 years, 2 months, and 28 days.

DUNCAN—In York Township, on the 18th inst., James Duncan, Esq., aged 72 years.

REEDYAD—On Christmas eve, at his residence, Colne House, Ives, Buckinghamshire, England, Henry Reedyad, Esq., in his 71st year, only son of the late Colonel Reedyad, R. A.

McMICKEN—On Thursday, 28th December, 1876, of heart disease, resulting from a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism, with which he suffered three years before, at his father's residence, Winnipeg, Manitoba, George Alfred, second son of the Honourable Gilbert McMicken, Assistant Receiver-General, aged thirty-seven years and three months.

RYKERT—In Merriton, on the 18th inst., Catherine Rebecca Rykert, aged 23 years.

McLEOD—At an early hour on the morning of Thursday, the 18th inst., Donald McLeod, of her Majesty's Customs, aged 59 years.

WARDELL—On Wednesday, January 17th, Jane Lang, the beloved wife of Isaac Wardell, Esq., aged 37.

MADDEN—In Kingston, on January 16th, Mr. Edward Madden, aged 22 years.

OSTROM—At his residence, in the 2nd concession of Sidney, on the 15th inst., Luke Ostrom, sen., aged 88 years and 11 months.

VOSE—On Monday night, the 22nd instant, A. Vose, aged 22 years, who was accidentally killed in the performance of his duty as a fireman at Port Union.

MATHEWSON—At Montreal, on Sunday, 21st instant, after a short illness, Mr. Hugh Mathewson, in the 61th year of his age.

HORNE—In London, on the 21st, Laura Alberta, only daughter of Henry and Laura Horne, aged 2 months and 20 days.

PHALEN—At Halifax, N.S., on the 18th inst., Alma, beloved wife of Thomas Phalen, and eldest daughter of the late William and Mary Ward, in the 21st year of her age.

FLEMING—At Galt, on the 21st inst., John Fleming, M.P.P. for South Waterloo, aged fifty-seven years.

LANE—In this city, on Monday, 22nd inst., Mrs. Elizabeth Lane, aged 82 years.

HENDERSON—On Sunday morning, the 21st inst., Elizabeth, relict of the late George Henderson, of H. M. Customs, aged 82 years.

STEVENS—In Ottawa, January 19th, R. W. Stevens, of the firm of Slocombe & Stevens, aged sixty-five years.

SAUNDERS—In Guelph, on the 20th inst., Sarah, wife of Mr. Samuel Saunders, aged twenty-two years and two months.

AUBIN—In Kingston, on the 20th January, Mr. William Aubin, native of Kingston, aged forty years.

ROBINSON—At Selton, on the 11th January, Harriet Agnes, the beloved wife of James Robinson, in the 71st year of her age.

BETHUNE—At Cannes, in France, on the 20th January, the Rev. Frederick A. Bethune, son of the Bishop of Toronto, aged 33.

CROWLEY—In Kingston, on January 18th, Catharine, daughter of Capt. Charles Crowley, aged 14 years.

TACKABURY—On the 18th inst., at his residence, Lot 4, Con. 4, London Township, John Tackabury, aged 72 years.

KIRKPATRICK—At Kingston, on the 20th January, from inflammation of the larynx, Frances Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. George A. Kirkpatrick, M.P.

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JAN. 26, 1877.

THE VACANT CABINET SEAT.

WHERE is the hitch? Over a week ago the Montreal *Herald*, largely owned by Mr. HUNTINGTON, Postmaster-General, and edited by his son, announced that M. PELLETIER, member for Kamouraska, was to be M. LETELLIER's successor in the Cabinet, the position having been offered to him by Mr. MACKENZIE. *L'Evenement* has since that confirmed the statement as to the offer having been made, but added that M. PELLETIER had declined to accept it. Later still we learned that M. PELLETIER had gone on a visit to his constituents. What does all this mean? Some of the French papers, we notice, hint that M. CAUCHON has been giving trouble, but they do not indicate the bearing which his alleged interference has on M. PELLETIER's movements. The probability is that Mr. MACKENZIE has asked M. PELLETIER to take the vacant Senatorship, and that he has gone to his county to sound his constituents as to the chance of their sending back a man of his stripe to help the Government in the Commons. Should this supposition be correct—and we are inclined to think it is, for Mr. MACKENZIE must have satisfied himself that M. CAUCHON is quite unfit to lead the Senate—it bears hard on M. FABRE, who is said to have had longing eyes on the position, and on the "poor and needy" M. TREMBLAY, who is mouth-open for such comfort as will console him for the thrashing which M. LANGEVIN gave him in Charlevoix. The present situation is evidently one of uncertainty; but we shall probably know in a short time whether M. PELLETIER thinks it would be reasonably safe to open Kamouraska at this time. What if it should prove another Victoria, N.S.? Just now Mr. MACKENZIE does not like election contests.

——The latest news from the capital indicates that M. PELLETIER did not report favourably from Kamouraska, and that M. LAURIER, twice already passed over, has been called upon to take a hand in navigating the ship.

THE ORANGE BILLS.

IT has been well said by one who knows much, theoretically and practically, of the science of government, that it is an unworthy Administration which refuses the demand of a large body of the people. The Orange organization in Canada is one of very considerable numerical strength, of high respectability, and of unquestioned loyalty to the Crown and country. The various Lodges, grand and local, hold property of more or less value, and are continually engaged in commercial transactions which they believe an Act, or Acts, of Incorporation, would greatly facilitate, without being of detriment to any class of the community. Some few years ago, despite the fact that four out of five members of the present Government of Ontario opposed them, two such Acts were passed; but Mr. MOWAT, who voted for the bills in the House, succeeded finally in bringing himself into harmony with the majority of his Council by advising the Lieutenant-Governor to withhold his assent to their becoming law. At the following session the Government passed a General Incorporation Act; and now when the Orange Body ask that their bills shall pass, Mr. MOWAT tells them to incorporate under the General Act.

Mr. MOWAT's own action, in voting for the bills in the first place, was as good a reason as the majority of the House at that time could have for supporting them; and we cannot see that he has weakened this reason by the somewhat petty devices to which he subsequently resorted to carry out the policy of the Government, which was to secure their defeat. The answer of the Orangemen to the argument that they may incorporate under the General Act is that that mode of procedure is not only clumsy but costly. An Act of the Legislature incorporating the Orange body would cost only $100, while for each separate lodge to obtain incorporation under the General Act would probably cost $12,000 in all. This is the estimate made by the leaders of the Orange body, and we presume there is no good reason for discrediting it. In favour of their contention it is undeniably a strong argument, and it ought to have great weight with the Legislature.

We have never heard other than a sentimental reason why an Act of Incorporation should not be granted to the Orange body. It is a reason which may be urged with all sincerity; or—as we think it sometimes happens—it may be advanced for purely personal and political purposes. Happily, in this country, the traditionary feuds of sects and parties are now so attenuated in strength as to be of little avail in separating our people in social life. We are as a rule intelligent enough to understand that great diversity of opinion may exist without leading to personal antagonisms and hostility; yea, even indeed that such diversity may be necessary to the healthy development of the body politic. We are all more or less the creatures of circumstances. As we have been educated, and as were our associations in our younger days, so we grow up and remain. One man believes to be true and right what another considers the most damnable heresy and the grossest wrong. There was a time when in our own country demagogues made the welkin ring over the incorporation of a sisterhood or brotherhood of the Catholic Church, to which now they would not so much as offer a word of objection. There were thousands of Protestants in Ontario in those days who believed they were doing GOD service by strengthening the demagogues' hands. That many Catholics should conscientiously object to the Orange body is natural enough. But the Legislature ought to be above the prejudices of any class of the community. Just as readily as it would consent to the incorporation of the Christian Brothers, upon whom most Protestants look askance, [illegible] the Orange Incorporation Act.

Some six hundred petitions from Private, County, District, and Grand Lodges have this session been presented to the Legislature in favour of the bills in the care of Mr. MERRICK, member for Leeds and Grenville. Their presentation removes the objection urged last session, that the Acts of Incorporation were not desired by those whom they were principally designed to affect. What course the Government will take with respect to them we are not informed; but if disposed to act wisely and fairly they would consent to the bills becoming law. In that case, should Mr. MOWAT again reserve the bills for the Governor-General's assent, a friendly Minister of Justice being in office at Ottawa, he would be unable thereafter to say that he had been thwarted in that quarter. Everything is favourable to his giving the Orange body that which they ask, and which it is now quite evident they are strongly of the opinion they ought to get.

"THAT $6,000."

LAST week Mr. MOWAT rose to an explanation respecting a letter signed "Curiosity," which appeared in our daily columns, and which will be found elsewhere.

The facts were briefly as follows: Three or four years ago a Commission was appointed by the Government to enquire as to the right of the estate of the late Mr. W. A. SCOTT, a Peterboro' lumberman, to obtain a sum of $26,000, which the Government had exacted from SCOTT on the ground of alleged fraudulent retention of dues. The Commission, composed of Mr. JOHNSTON, the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, Mr. KIRKPATRICK, and Mr. A. N. RICHARDS, reported against the estate. Subsequently, however, the estate brought the matter by way of appeal before Attorney-General MOWAT, and he allowed them $6,000, and they now allege that they are entitled to get more—that indeed the late Mr. SCOTT, who was at the time of unsound mind, was shamefully treated by the Government. Mr. MACLENNAN, Mr. MOWAT's law partner in the firm of MOWAT, MACLENNAN, and DOWNEY, was counsel of the estate throughout, and obtained some portion of the $6,000 award as his fee. Mr. MOWAT was understood, in his whining apology, to aver that Mr. MACLENNAN's fee was not $1,000, but we have excellent authority for saying that that was the amount of it. Our correspondent was anxious to know what portion of MOWAT, MACLENNAN, & DOWNEY's fee which came out of the award Mr. MOWAT granted, passed into the latter's pocket; and commented on the singular indelicacy of the Attorney-General when acting as a Crown tribunal permitting his partner to earn fees before him as one of the counsel.

Mr. MOWAT admits the facts; admits too that such proceedings were calculated to arouse suspicion; says it is the first case of the kind that has happened since his occupancy of the office of Attorney-General; adds that he has made arrangements with his partners by which the like shall not occur again; but denies that any portion of his partner's fee "percolated," as our correspondent put it, into his pocket. The fee, he says, belonged to a class of fees in which he does not share with his partners.

But one cannot but be struck by the fact that the Attorney-General—although he had been warned by the deep dissatisfaction expressed over the peculiar articles of partnership existing between Mr. CROOKS and *his* law partners, by which the latter earned fees out of bills which came before their principal as a member of the House, the Chairman of the Railway Committee and a Minister of the Crown—did not awake to the impropriety of Mr. MACLENNAN's relations to the SCOTT case until it was pointed out by *The Mail*. Didn't it occur to the hon. gentleman when he saw his partner pleading for the claimants before him, the arbitrator who subsequently gave them an award, that there was something at least anomalous in the matter? Some men would at once have felt a qualm of conscience; but the Premier is not agitated in that way until the facts come before the public eye!

Referring the reader to the remarks by Mr. MOWAT contained in our Assembly report, we also call attention to the rejoinder of Mr. T. H. SCOTT, which will be found with the letter of "Curiosity."

THAT $1,000 FEE.

No one can overrate the value of the possession of the utmost rectitude by men charged with the administration of public affairs. Its great importance will be admitted by all. But we may well pray to be delivered from the goody-goody politicians. Were the public to believe one-hundredth part what their admirers thrust perpetually under our noses of the superlative virtues of Messrs. BLAKE and MOWAT it would not be easy to resist the conclusions that they are very gods come to earth in the garb of humanity. *Par excellence* they are the "Christian politicians" of the day. But somehow they fail to live up to the high standard erected by their noisy *claqueurs*. It was quite enough to discredit Mr. BLAKE's political honesty, that, having defeated Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD's Government, because they asked Parliament to vote a million and a half of dollars to be spent on new railway enterprises, he came down at the following session and supplemented that amount by a direct vote of $400,000, and mortgaged the prospective revenue of the Province for twenty years with a sum of $100,000 a year. It was sufficient to blacken his character for all time that, having seduced a member of Mr. MACDONALD's Cabinet to desert it in its extremity, he subsequently gave to this man a seat in the House of Commons, and later still a Judgeship. We can hardly be expected to look upon Mr. BLAKE as a virtuous public servant so long as these damning facts stand on the record against him.

And as with Mr. BLAKE so with his man FRIDAY. It was Mr. BLAKE who brought Mr. MOWAT from the Bench to take his place as leader of the Ontario Government. What more natural than that Mr. MOWAT should follow in Mr. BLAKE's footsteps. He gave a taste of his facility to do the dirty work of Government when, with the money of the Province, he purchased (or supposed he had purchased) the silence of the Principal of the Agricultural College. The conscience of the man who could be guilty of that despicable transaction is elastic enough for anything. A further taste of its elasticity we have had within the last few days in the exposure of Mr. MOWAT's connection with the estate of the late W. A. SCOTT. Of the impropriety of his conduct in that matter there can be no doubt, for does he not admit it himself? It is not easy to conceive anything more shameful. The Government, very improperly, as we believe, proceeded to confiscate the estate of the late Mr. W. A. SCOTT, of Peterborough, a lunatic, and a large mortgagee of the estate, rather than lose his whole interest in it, paid the Government claim, under protest. Mr. MOWAT, Attorney-General of the Province, consented to have the case heard before a Commission, and while he was present watching the case for the Crown, one of his partners, Mr. MACLENNAN, was one of the counsel for the representatives of the estate, working under the inspiration of a fee of $1,000. (Mr. MOWAT, in his explanation the other day, without being in the least specific, questioned the amount of the fee, but we defy Mr. MACLENNAN himself to say that it was incorrectly stated in *The Mail*.) There sat Mr. MOWAT on the one side and Mr. MACLENNAN on the other, and it never occurred to the virtuous Attorney-General that there was anything wrong in his partner appearing to plead against himself. Such a thought never entered into his mind until he saw the letter and article on the subject published in the columns of this journal. So we are asked to believe by Mr. MOWAT. But is not this imposing on public credulity? It was not possible—we say it without hesitation—for Mr. MOWAT and Mr. MACLENNAN to appear on opposite sides of the case without both of them being aware that they were securing $1,000 for their firm under circumstances which would not bear the first ray of light which might be thrown upon it. And it is the veriest trifling with the public for the Attorney-General [illegible] innocence and, schoolboy-like, ask to be let off on the plea that he will never do it again. That this $1,000 was obtained by his firm by means which were disreputable is apparent to the meanest comprehension; and we do not think the public will be satisfied to exonerate him on the strength of his assurance that he will not do it again.

The Commission gave the estate $6,000, but, we understand, the amount was not sufficient to cover the costs which have been incurred. At all events it was all eaten up in costs. It may be that MOWAT, MACLENNAN, & DOWNEY's fee depended on the award being made; it is at least suggestive that the $1,000 which went into their bag came out of the sum which passed from the Government to the representative of the estate. As it never occurred to Mr. MOWAT that there was anything improper in his partner taking a fee to press a case against the Crown, of which he is the legal adviser, his numbed intellect would not have been equal to realizing that the award of the Commission was perhaps necessary to secure the payment of the fee. At all events the $6,000 went towards the payment of costs, and was, we understand, granted for that purpose.

Though Mr. MOWAT's suspicions were never awakened, we think those of the public will be, and that it will hold him responsible, if not for his sin of commission, at all events for his sin of omission. The omission was in not at once protesting against his firm taking a fee in a case in which he had himself to appear on behalf of the Crown. The impropriety of the transaction would have occurred to men much less sharp-witted than Mr. MOWAT, and we hold it to have been simply impossible that he did not know then as well as he knows now that this fee for his firm was being improperly made. But he says he had no share in it. We have heard of bookkeeping by single and double entry; but we have yet to become acquainted with that peculiar system of division of profits at the end of a year which discriminates as to the particular kind of business done. We suspect the number of people is not large who can get this sort of legal bookkeeping into their heads. We have not the slightest faith in it ourselves; and we are obliged to say that it is greatly to Mr. MOWAT's discredit that he permitted such a transaction to take place unnoticed, much less unrebuked, and affected to know nothing about it until *The Mail* brought it prominently before the public ken.

POLITICAL TRADESMEN.

ELSEWHERE will be found a letter from Mr. GEORGE EVANS, plumber, Queen street west, in which that gentleman expresses his indignation at our desire to have the accounts of the political tradesmen made public, and affects to deny that his accounts reach $2,000 as stated in an article in these columns, from which he quotes.

The Public Accounts Committee has as yet entered upon no thorough examination of the accounts for 1874 or 1875. As for the accounts of 1876, they have not yet been submitted to the House. Now what we desire is a thorough examination of the political tradesmen's bills for 1874-75, and for this reason:—When tradesmen, like Mr. EVANS for instance, who have spent their time and money in working at Dominion, Local, and Ward elections for a political party, obtain work in the Departments or Government institutions, when their friends attain office, they generally regard it as a *solatium* for political services rendered at the expense of their private business, and charge "like the noble Six Hundred," so to speak. Mr. EVANS has wasted much time and given much labour to the Party of Purity in West Toronto since 1872, and we are anxious to know if his annual bills include any margin for political plumbing. If they do not, why should he fear the light? The bills yet to be examined, not including those for small jobs to be found in Contingencies, are as follows:

MR. EVANS' ACCOUNTS.

1874.			
Public Accounts,	page	29	$123 80
Do	do	36	281 03
Do	do	42	121 65
Do	do	72	171 59
Do	do	77	61 90
1875.			
Public Accounts,	page	29	90 30
Do	do	31	47 27
Do	do	32	325 66
Do	do	36	48 78
Do	do	37	15 25
Do	do	43	177 65
Do	do	54	127 26
Do	do	104	102 55
Do	do	107	316 51
Total			$2,011 20

The above will be for the Committee to examine. Mr. EVANS' statement in his letter elsewhere, that he has never had an account with the Government for $2,000, and that his accounts for 1874 and 1875 only amount to half that sum, is therefore false to a degree.

But Mr. EVANS is not the only political plumber. There are two, Mr. JOHN RITCHIE and Mr. D. S. KEITH, greater as plumbers and greater as politicians than he, and it will be the Committee's duty to enquire also if they charge for political plumbing. If they do not, they will not fear the utmost publicity being given to their bills, which for 1874 and 1875 are in aggregate as follows: Mr. KEITH's $19,800; Mr. RITCHIE's $2,800.

Mr. ROBERT JAFFRAY's accounts for supplies to Colonisation roads are as follows:

1874, p. 85	$6,920
1875, p. 113	7,891
	$14,811

The vigorous purist of St. John's Ward obtained this large amount of business by the favour of the Government which, in violation of the rules of the Department and of the principles of the Party, did not call for tenders. Mr. JAFFRAY is an excellent family grocer, but he knows as well as the rest of the trade that he would never have obtained the contract for furnishing supplies for works 150 and 200 miles north of Toronto, had it been submitted to public competition. There are wholesale grocers in Toronto, not to speak of the large shanty-supplying houses in Lindsay, Peterboro', Ottawa, Collingwood, and elsewhere, who would have beaten him hollow in fair competition. But he was a valued partisan, and like the partisan plumbers, the guild of political grocers "had to have a 'show,'" as one of the witnesses before the Committee put it.

The system pursued by the Department in Mr. JAFFRAY's case was a singularly disgraceful one. Price lists were asked from several city grocers, purely by way of a "blind." Mr. JAFFRAY framed his lists in some cases so as to make it appear that the *total* was less than the lists of other houses, and in other cases to show that his *average* was less. The totals trick was in principle as follows: A., a grocer not in collusion with the Department, puts in a price list as follows:

Sugar	12c per lb.
Tea	70c per lb.
Soap	5c per lb.
Salt	$2.50 per bbl.
Syrup	45c per gal.

B, wiser in his generation, puts in a list as follows:

Sugar	13c per lb.
Tea	80c per lb.
Soap	7c per lb.
Salt	$1.00 per bbl.
Syrup	55c per gal.

The total of A.'s bill is $3.82 and that of B.'s $2.55, hence argues the great Reform Party by its representatives on the Committee, B.'s list is very much lower than the other. Those not interested in rewarding B. out of the public funds will observe, however, that the difference in favour of his list exists solely in the item of salt, of which three or four barrels only will be required, while as a matter of fact he charges higher than A. for the articles of which large quantities will be taken! This is the principle of the "game of totals" which Mr. JAFFRAY was not ashamed to play in more than one case.

But this excellent purist's "best-hold" was in working the averages. The principle of this trick (we are giving merely the principles just now, preferring to give the details when they are presented to the House in printed official form) is as follows: Mr. JAFFRAY puts in a price list like the annexed:

Sugar, per lb	8c to 13c.
Tea, per lb	20c to 90c.
[illegible]	[illegible] to 10c.
Syrup, per gall	25c to 55c.

Here, it will be seen, the minimum prices are far below the actual current rates, but in this way Mr. JAFFRAY is enabled to contend that his *average* is less than that of his rivals, whose minimum prices are, unlike his, not bogus but genuine quotations. But, when he comes to make out his bills, Mr. JAFFRAY not only ignores his minimum, but his average also, in almost every case charging his maximum price, and in two or three instances actually exceeding it! And this was sanctioned by the Department and is now being excused by the Government members on the Committee! Mr. CAMERON Tuesday elicited the fact that no *bonâ fide* inspection of the groceries Mr. JAFFRAY supplied was made either before or after their shipment from his store on Yonge street. Hence he could supply such grades as he thought fit, at such prices as he deemed most expedient—in the country's interest, of course!

The Committee will do a good session's work if it examine thoroughly the accounts of these political tradesmen. It will be interesting to know how much the country is compelled to pay every year in pecuniary rewards to the "Reform" ward politicians of this city.

THE JEWS AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

ALTHOUGH it is as a picture of modern society that "Daniel Deronda" has been chiefly regarded by the many critics, friendly and otherwise, who have pronounced judgment upon it, the conjecture may be entertained that the most enduring interest of the work will be found in its bold prophecy of a resurrection of the Jewish nation. It may be said that the prophecy need not be called a bold one after all, seeing that something of the kind is deduced from Scripture. But Scripture is not apt to meet the expectations of those who seek for precise dates, as Dr. CUMMING and other venturesome expounders have shown to others, if not to themselves; nor does it enable us to foresee particular events. Should it turn out that GEORGE ELIOT has rightly divined the near approach of a time of combination and concert among the Jews throughout the world, she should get credit for a correct reading of the signs of the times rather than for a true interpretation of Scripture prophecy.

On the 11th of December last, and following days, there was held in Paris a Conference of Israelites, who came from many parts of the civilized world to consider how best to obtain from the European Powers guarantees that the persecution of their brethren in the Danubian Principalities would be put a stop to. There were about a hundred present, some thirty of whom were delegates representing Austrian, Belgian, English, German, Italian, and American Jewish institutions. A Memorandum was adopted, copies of which were transmitted to the Conference at Constantinople, and to the leading European Courts. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* speaks of this International Conference as "a remarkable event;" but the press generally took very little notice of it at the time. This will not appear so strange, however, if we recollect that the same week witnessed the turning point of a great Cabinet crisis in France, the preliminary meetings of the Conference at Constantinople, and the discovery in Europe that the trouble in America over the contested Presidential election was only about to begin. This rush of important events, all coming within a few days, naturally enough caused the International Jewish Conference to receive less attention from the press than it otherwise would have obtained.

Regarding this gathering the London *Examiner*, the hostile attitude of which may be inferred from its having a sneer at what it calls "the unwholesome and unpatriotic Judaic bias of Mr. DISRAELI and the *Daily Telegraph*," says: "If MORDECAI, the friend of DANIEL DERONDA, had lived to see the Conference of delegates from Jewish associations all over the world, which met at Paris the other day, to agree upon a policy regarding the settlement of affairs in the East, it would have rejoiced his heart, and at the same time perhaps have led him to doubt the wisdom of his plan for organizing Jewish influence round Jerusalem as a head centre. There has been no such gathering and organization of Jewish opinion since the dispersion of the nationality; and for all practical purposes Paris seems to suit very well as a place of meeting. What the Conference decided upon doing on the Continent beyond generally watching after Jewish interests has not been made public, but their action in this country has been extremely moderate and well judged." The action referred to was the sending of a deputation to Lord DERBY, which was received by him at the Foreign Office on Dec. 27th. A memorial was presented, setting forth the persecutions to which Jews have been and still are subjected in the Danubian Provinces. A remarkable fact is that the Turks, who regard the Jews as "infidel dogs," do nevertheless give them far better usage than they get from the Sclaves, Roumanians, and other people professing to be Christians. It is in Roumania and Servia, Provinces where practically Turkish rule does not exist, that the Jews have suffered most severely. The deputation, which was a large and influential one, was introduced by Baron HENRY DE WORMS, President of the Anglo-Jewish Association, who said that they spoke not only for that body, but conveyed also the opinions of a Conference in which Europe and America were very influentially represented. He pointed out that by the Treaty of Paris of 1851, Servia was put under the collective guarantee of the great Powers; so that for what was done in that Province the rest of Europe was not entirely free of responsibility. In Servia the Jews had political rights, but were excluded from many of the private rights of citizens. The affairs of Roumania were regulated in detail by a convention of the Powers in 1858, which limited political privileges to Christians only, but in which it was provided that all who were Wallachians or Moldavians born should in civil matters as distinguished from political be equal before the law. The Roumanian Courts, however, had found a way of eluding this stipulation altogether, by the ready method of deciding that no Jew could under any circumstances be a Moldavian or Wallachian born, thus leaving Jews without redress for wrongs suffered. Mr. Serjeant SIMON, M. P., who spoke next, declared that every crime committed by Bashi-Bazouks in Bulgaria had been practised by Christians upon Israelites in Roumania, only upon a smaller scale as regards numbers. Lord DERBY was unable to promise the deputation anything specific, and had besides to point out that the semi-independent position of Roumania and Servia made direct action upon them a matter of great difficulty. He gave the assurance, however, that the policy of England would be to promote the doing away with the distinctions complained of, and that her influence would be exercised in that direction. It may therefore be expected that when next the Powers meet in council to settle the affairs of that troublesome corner of Europe on the lower Danube, something to stop the unchristian persecution of the Jews now going on there will be done.

The Jews, then, are certainly not on the Russian side of the Eastern dispute. Their influence in all the Western capitals is great, and the Radical *Examiner* may be right enough in the opinion that Jerusalem cannot be compared with Paris as a centre for its exercise. But perhaps we are to take MORDECAI as representing the uninspired prophetic spirit of his own race, looking forward to what is to come to pass only at some distant date, while upon men like the ROTHSCHILDS, Baron WORMS, Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE—and DISRAELI, shall we add?—falls the duty of doing what is to be done at the present time. And, after all, are we to understand that DANIEL DERONDA set out, when we had our last glimpse of him, with the intention of obeying *literally* his preceptor's commands? Or may we not take the view that obedience to the spirit rather than to the letter of the instructions was the duty imposed, and that the sequel to an evidently unfinished story is yet to come?

DEATH OF MR. FLEMING, M.P.P.

Monday the House adjourned out of respect for the memory of the late Mr. John Fleming, member for South Waterloo, who died on Sunday at Galt of paralysis, with which he was seized on the 15th inst.

Mr. Fleming was born in Scotland in 1819, and was married there. He came to this country about the year 1850, and speedily attained a high position in the community. He was President of the Gore District Fire Insurance Co., and had served in almost every municipal capacity from town councillor to warden. He was first returned to the Legislature at the general election in 1875, succeeding Mr. Isaac Clemens.

Mr. Mowat, in moving the adjournment Monday, paid a high tribute to the deceased's good qualities, which was re-echoed by Mr. Cameron on behalf of the Opposition. This is the second loss by death the House has sustained this session, Mr. Graham of Frontenac being the other victim of the Destroyer.

THE CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT IN 1876.

The Crown Land report for 1876 was presented Monday.

There were sold of Crown Lands during the year 51,837 acres for $56,704, and the collections amounted to $82,254. In 1875 51,952 acres of Crown Lands were sold for $49,475, and the collections amounted to $88,736.

There were sold of Clergy lands during the year 7,255 acres for $14,370, and the collections amounted to $41,934. In 1875 6,434 acres of Clergy lands were sold for $14,237, and the collections amounted to $45,166.

There were sold of Common School lands during the year 2,039 acres for $6,797, and the collections amounted to $63,635. In 1875 there were sold of Common School lands 1,945 acres for $10,091, and the collections amounted to $56,282.

There were sold of Grammar School lands during the year 3,511 acres for $5,134, and the collections amounted to $10,586. In 1875 4,622 acres of Grammar School lands were sold for $6,157, and the collections amounted to $8,936.

The total collections in the Department for 1876 amounted to $637,370, of which $521,214 may be regarded as revenue, and the total disbursements for the year amounted to $179,855.

2,535 Crown patents were issued last year, as against 2,128 in 1875. In 1876, 1,463 locations were made on 192,858 acres of Free Grant land, as against 1,387 locations and 186,087 acres in 1875. In 1876 2,261 acres of Free Grant land were sold to 110 locatees, as against 3,896 acres and 89 locatees in 1875. In 1876 462 old Free Grant locations were cancelled, and 546 new patents issued, as against 381 cancelled locations and 570 new patents. Locations are cancelled for non-performance of the duties and orders respecting the settlement of Free Grants.

In the Woods and Forests' branch of the Department, the collections from timber dues, ground rents, &c., amounted in 1876 to $437,998, and the accruals to $362,398. The Commissioner has the following on the state of the lumber trade:—

"The great depression in the timber and sawn lumber trade which prevailed in 1873, 1874, and 1875, but which I ventured, in my last report, to hope would shew at least a partial revival in 1876, still continued throughout the year just closed, the only article in the trade in the Canadian market which exhibited signs of vitality being board pine timber for Europe, of large average and superior quality, for which fair prices were obtained at Quebec.

"Canadian lumber during the year has not only suffered from the effects of unremunerative prices in the American market, but has had to contend against low freights by water and rail from Michigan, which enabled producers in that State, at comparatively small cost, not only to supply the leading centres of distribution and keep up stocks, but also from the unprecedented circumstance of cheap railway transit, (a means of forwarding lumber for the first time within their reach at paying rates), the Michigan producers were in a position to lay down the article at points throughout the States which had formerly been supplied from the centres of distribution, thereby lessening the demand at the usual markets of supply, where alone the Canadian producers could look for purchasers.

"It is currently reported that operations in the woods in the lumber-producing States of the neighbouring country, and also in Canada, are to be carried on to an equal, if not greater extent than last year; this, if a fact, is much to be regretted in the present state of the trade, as it can only result in the weeding-out of the valuable pine from our forests without realizing an adequate return. The only sound policy would seem to be a curtailment of operations until a strong, healthy demand for the produce of our saw-mills has been established.

"With the experience of the past few years, and under the circumstances just mentioned, together with the present unsettled condition of public matters in the United States, there is little to warrant the anticipation of any marked improvement in the sawn lumber trade during the season of 1877."

The total expenditure on colonization roads during 1876 was $86,264. In 1876 3,542 acres of mineral lands on the north shores of Lakes Superior and Huron were sold as against 6,139 acres in 1875.

POLITICAL TRADESMEN.

To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—In an editorial of this day's *Mail* I find the following:—"When the Committee has thoroughly examined the expenditure under the head of Colonization Roads, let it take a run into the plumbers' accounts in the several departments. It will find that Mr. George Evans, one of the most loud-mouthed purists in West Toronto, is down for nearly $2,000 worth of Departmental work, chiefly job work." As I am the person referred to, I suppose, with your kind permission, you will grant me the privilege of replying by giving the facts. First:—I have never had any account with the Government for the above amount in my life. In the year 1875, and the year previous, my accounts against the Government are only about one-half the amount stated in your editorial.

The 1876 accounts are not in yet, so you cannot mean that year; and for fear some one should be led astray by your remarks, I would ask it as a special favour that you would be a little more explicit in the matter. The work done by me must necessarily be done by some one, and as far as I am concerned, I challenge the closest scrutiny, and I think no citizen's name should be heralded before the public when there is not even a shadow of unfair dealing.

Yours truly,
GEORGE EVANS,
449 Queen street west.
Toronto, Jan. 22nd.

[Mr. Evans is answered elsewhere.—ED. *Mail*.]

EPPS'S COCOA.—Some time since, in a series of articles in these columns upon food, we spoke in terms of unqualified praise of Messrs. Epps & Co's "Prepared Cocoa." The opinion we then expressed as to its purity and nutritious qualities has been fully endorsed by the public, as shown in its increased and steadily increasing consumption. We believe that Messrs. Epps' manufactories are now the largest of the kind in the three kingdoms, and the total quantity of "Prepared Cocoa" consumed at the present time approaches four millions of pounds annually. This result is not surprising. The dietetic properties of native cocoa are well-known, but in the form prepared by Messrs. Epps they are rendered additionally valuable, both on account of their increased nutritive power and digestible character. We rejoice to see the high opinion we originally held to have been so generally confirmed, and we again congratulate Messrs. Epps on the sound and valuable addition they have made to our not over lengthy list of dietetic foods.—*Civil Service Gazette*. 228-45.

The Paris papers have accounts of an American railway accident "on the wooden bridge near Ash Sabula on Salt Lake."

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THOMAS GUTHRIE, D.D., and Memoir by his Sons, Rev. D. K. GUTHRIE and CHARLES J. GUTHRIE, M.A. Published by Belford Brothers, Toronto, and sold exclusively by subscription by James Clarke & Co., general agents, Toronto.

The history of the life and labours of the great and good Dr. Guthrie cannot fail to commend itself to public attention. The biographies of eminent men always possess a special importance and interest, not only because their influence for good or evil moulds the character and civilization of mankind, but when the eminence has been won by a life devoted to the public good, their example fosters the virtues and animates the zeal of after generation in every quality that advances and exalts the race. As a pulpit orator of the highest order Dr. Guthrie has left in his sermons enduring evidence of his great powers, and must always claim the highest regard. He presents the best evidence that the eloquence of the pulpit has its own special sphere of action and influence, which no other agent can supersede or weaken; and the wonderful triumphs, both of his pulpit and platform orations are the best refutation of that doctrine sometimes enforced, that as the power of the press advances the power and value of the orator decay. All the great revolutions in public opinion and faith, of present as well as of past times, have received their first impulse from the pulpit or the platform; and the true mission of the press has always been to urge and to aid enquiry and to suggest reflection on topics which have been first enunciated and advanced by the orator.

But the eminence which Dr. Guthrie achieved was not due alone to his excellence as an orator. He possessed that versatility of temper and mind, that whatever duty he entered upon, he accepted and seized that duty as the vocation of his life, and because he was thoroughly in earnest became its leader, and the master spirit, the life and guide of all engaged in the enterprise. He attained his excellence as an orator not so much by gift of genius as by diligent and careful study and preparation for his work; and his hearers were swayed to and fro, and kindled into the active zeal of the Christian because the preacher himself was moved with earnestness and holy fervour. When on the platform he gave full play to the faculty of humour which he possessed in no common degree. But in the pulpit, while he illustrated his discourses with all the vivid hues of a refined and poetical imagination, and with all the force of appeals drawn from the deep sympathies of his heart, and the experiences of a ministerial life, he never indulged in that humour which might have excited laughter, but must have weakened the solemnity of his subject. But he did not rest satisfied with the power he wielded as a preacher. He was in the largest and most practical sense the pastor of his flock, and the apostle of the poor. After the example of his Master, he went down amongst publicans and sinners, into the hovels of poverty and contagious disease, into the dens of vice and crime, and while he comforted them in their sorrows and rebuked their sins, he administered the substantial charities which their necessities required. "The emotional sympathetic nature with which he was endowed," say his biographers, "made his visits to homes of sorrow and the bedsides of the sick, greatly prized. There are very many in whose memory will ever live not only his faithful words, but the tender tones, the tearful eye, the hand so kindly laid on the shoulder as he spake."

It was inevitable to a man of Dr. Guthrie's nature that he should not rest satisfied with the mere functions of the preacher and the pastor; but that to these functions he should add the zeal and the enterprise of the reformer and the philanthropist. He could not look on the miseries and the vices of the poor without investigating the causes of these social and moral evils; and then he became the energetic apostle of ragged schools, and of Temperance. As the missionary for raising funds to build manses for the ejected ministers of the Free Church he had collected in twelve months upwards of half a million of dollars. The history of that wonderful mission, and of all the events of that stormy disruption which separated the Church from the State, forms a most interesting portion of these memoirs. Then, with the same energy and admirable generalship which made him the champion of the Free Church, he devoted himself to the cause of Ragged Schools, and, by his sermons, his public speeches, and his appeals through the press, all marked by the rarest eloquence and pathos, he roused the kingdom to work with him, and to contribute its wealth and give its sympathy to this important movement.

In view of further enactment on the question of Temperance, this biography presents most valuable suggestions and encouragement to its advocates. When Dr. Guthrie found how much the "sins and sorrows" of the city population sprung directly from intemperance, the question arose in his mind—What ought I as a minister of the Gospel to do? And the answer flashed forth in the example he set of total abstinence and moral suasion. Again he stirred up the kingdom from one end to the other with addresses and tracts. 500,000 copies of "The City; its Sins and Sorrows;" and 450,000 of the tract "A Word in Season," were amongst the evidences of his marvellous labours in behalf of the cause. Nor did he relax in his efforts until he had inspired the churches, the clergy, the magistracy, and the Legislature with the importance of the agitation, and brought the best Christian influence of the country to co-operate with them. Yet his enthusiasm was free from fanaticism. While he assailed drunkenness, he did not denounce the moderate drinkers as criminals; and while he showed that excessive intemperance was the immediate cause of so much sin and sorrow, he saw in popular ignorance the deeper and primary cause. Hence he pleaded for ragged schools, for national education, for church extension, as a counter attraction to the excitement of the tavern and the temptations of dancing and drinking saloons, "those hells of iniquity; nets where thousands were snared; rocks where thousands—to the grief and death of heart-broken parents and their own present and eternal ruin—made shipwreck," (Biography, p. 587). He urged the necessity of providing the people with rational, intellectual, and other amusements, and took an active part in instituting "Workingmen's Clubs," and patronizing Saturday evening concerts. "To frown on the love of excitement and amusement as if it were a sin appears to me a reflection on Providence. I will not reject any gift which God has given, but take it thankfully and try to use it well. If the devil gave man an ear for music, and the pleasure in music which those gifted with such an ear enjoy, then let the whole affair be denounced, but if this is a gift of God let it be consecrated to His service in the Church and out of it also, by using it not only as a source of innocent thankful enjoyment, but as a means of weaning or keeping ourselves from debasing and forbidden pleasures. * * * With the friends of total abstinence and the half holiday movement—among whom as true friends of humanity, powerful allies of religion and conservators of the holy Sabbath, I think it an honour to rank myself—I felt that if we could get up an entertainment which would gratify tastes that God has given, we might preserve many from the dangers of the theatre, the snares of the dancing saloons, and the dissipation of the drinking shops." (Biog., p. 588.)

We regard this biography of Dr. Guthrie as a most valuable contribution to the cause of social improvement, temperance, and Christianity. The sketches of social life, especially Scottish life, the intercourse with eminent men of the day, the varied scenes through which Dr. Guthrie passed in his active career, English and Parisian, as well as Scottish life, cannot fail to make it a popular book. But as a record of heroic struggles with social evils, of devotedness to duty and general self sacrifice, and of undaunted Christian courage in the face of great difficulties, and of great philosophic struggles for the good of the race, it has the highest claims to attention. It ought to be in every church and Y. M. C. A. library, and on the study table of every clergyman and every temperance man in the Dominion.

The People's Depository.

(From the London Free Press.)

The periodical attack is again to be made upon this institution. We were in hopes that now, when entirely under the control of the saints, it would have been permitted to do its noble and patriotic work without further opposition. He must be pitifully ignorant or pitifully bigotted who fails to see and appreciate what the country has gained by this institution. Had it not been for the encouragement given to our home industries, and the judgment displayed by those who have had the oversight of the work done, we would have had no such appliances for facilitating the efforts of the teachers and the improvement of the scholars as we now find in every well equipped school in the country. Had there been no depository and no enlightened, patriotic, and guiding-mind to project the making of new apparatus and of improving upon the old; had there been no statesman at its head of sufficient wisdom and foresight to understand the effects of providing such appliances for the work of education, and of taking the necessary steps to have these appliances of every kind made in our own workshops, Canada would not to-day have enjoyed that proud pre-eminence, as respects all proper requisites for popular education, which she lately attained at the Centennial at Philadelphia, and which, by universal consent, placed her at the head of the nations there represented in this respect.

On Saturday last the Mayor of Toronto presided over a meeting, whose object was to promote the proposed banquet at Ottawa in connection with the distribution of medals awarded to Canada at the Centennial Exhibition. Dr. May, in explaining the object of the meeting, spoke in high terms of the honours Canada had won, of the fame she had gained, of the position in which she had succeeded in placing herself before the world by the display of her products, and the benefits the country would derive from other nations having acquired a knowledge of what we are, what we have, and what we can do. Among other remarks he made the following statement, which we commend to those iconoclasts whom nothing less will satisfy than the destruction of an Institution, in the building up of which more skill wisely directed was employed than is possessed by all united who have signed the petitions in favour of its overthrow:—

"The result of the exhibition (the Centennial) had been, he was happy to say, that large quantities of Canadian goods had been ordered for other countries. He referred more particularly to educational appliances, because in that department of manufacture he knew personally *that the United States had ordered largely from Toronto. The Americans were imitating our educational system, and were sending to us for appliances*."

We trust those parties who have lately signed the petitions for the abolition of the Depository will read these words carefully and try to consider and fully realize and appreciate their import. Hitherto it has been held as an indisputable fact that the United States were without a rival in the world as respects her school houses, her training institutions, her teachers, her text-books, the internal arrangements and furnishing of her schools, and the extent and superiority of her apparatus. Now, through the judgment, the enterprise, and perseverance of the chief officers of the Educational Department of Ontario, the tide has turned in our favour; and from the position of a learner, from the school laws, the school system, and the general organization of the schools in the United States, Ontario has sprung at a single bound to the position of a teacher of those from whom she was not long ago proud to be a learner. Would this ever have been effected without the fostering care of the Department, without the judicious encouragement given to those who undertook to manufacture in our own workshops all the apparatus and various appliances which we now employ, and which have now placed Canada in the van of civilized nations in this particular. The greatest enemy of the Depository will not dare to say that any such progress could have been secured through any other agency.

But then we are told that this interferes with the legitimate business of the bookseller. Well, in the first place, the greatest good to the greatest number must be our maxim here, as in every other social question of the kind, and we have said enough to show that the very prosperity of the country mentally, morally, and materially, depends more upon the enlightenment of the masses than upon any other principle, and that this is greatly advanced through the excellence of the various educational appliances which have been brought to such perfection. As respects the book trade, we may just as well tell these short-sighted petitioners that were these libraries not furnished as they are through the medium of the Depository, they would not be furnished at all. And again, very much of that desire for reading, that makes the book trade a profitable one, is owing to the taste that is infused and cultivated in the young, by access to these school libraries, selected by the Department and furnished at half price.

See What the Clergy Say.

Rev. R. H. Craig, Princeton, N.J., says:—"Last summer when I was in Canada I caught a bad cold in my throat. It became so bad that often in the middle of my sermon my throat and tongue would become so dry I could hardly speak. My tongue was covered with a white parched crust, and my throat was much inflamed. An old lady of my congregation advised me to use the 'Shoshonees Remedy,' which she was then using. The first dose relieved me, and in a few days my throat was nearly well. I discontinued the use of it, but my throat not being entirely well, became worse again. I procured another supply, and I am happy to say that my throat is entirely well, and the white crust has disappeared. I wish that every minister who suffers from sore throat would try the 'Great Shoshonees Remedy.'"

Rev. Geo. W. Grout, Stirling, Ont., says:—"Mrs. George Francis was severely afflicted with kidney disease, and had been under the care of three physicians without any beneficial result. She has since taken four bottles of the 'Shoshonees Remedy,' and now enjoys the best of health."

Rev. T. C. Brown, Brooklin, Ont., says:—"My wife was very low with lung disease, and given up by her physician. I bought a bottle of the 'Shoshonees Remedy,' and at the end of two days she was much better. By continuing the Remedy she was perfectly restored." Price of the Remedy in pint bottles $1; Pills 25 cents a box.

F. G. Heath, Secretary of the London Park Preservation Society, says in the *Times* that beyond question the health of large cities is increased by trees. He asks for young trees from the thickly-wooded estates of English landholders. On the other hand, it is announced that all the young trees on the new Albert embankment, on the south side of the Thames, have had to be removed. They were found to be rapidly dying.

In the private study of the Emperor of Germany there is a calendar which he consults every morning, containing, under dates, brief notes on important events in his life that occurred on the same day of the year. There is also for each day a text from the Bible and a motto selected from the works of his favourite poets.

James Lamont, F.G.S., F.R.G.S., writes to the London *Times* a letter concluding:—"I beg to express my firm belief, founded on all I have seen, on all I have heard, and on all I have read, that all around the North Pole, as around the South Pole, there lies an eternal mass of ice a thousand miles in diameter and perhaps miles thick in the centre. And further, I do not believe that either ship, sledge, man, beast, bird, or balloon, will ever get across it."

Tom—"Hallos, Bill, how's your mate, Jack?" Bill—"Oh, 'e's dead, poor old Jack is, through catchin' a cold a sweepin' up the snow." Tom—"Poor chap! hi am sorry. Ah, well, 'e won't 'ave to sweep up no snow where 'e's gone to."—*London Fun.*

ATTORNEY-GENERAL MOWAT AND "THAT $6,000."

To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—I notice in to-day's *Mail* a letter from Mr. Scott, correcting a statement in your editorial of the 11th inst., to the effect that the $6,000 you alluded to as down in the Public Accounts to the firm of Blake, Kerr, and Boyd, was not paid *to* them but *through* them to others.

Now, it would be interesting to the people of this district, and would no doubt be edifying to the Province at large, to know exactly how much of that $6,000 percolated back to the pocket of Attorney-General Mowat himself. One thing is certain, and that is that $1,000 at least went to his partner Maclennan. As to how they divided that little perquisite, it is a curious problem, and one on which a little light would not be thrown away.

It seems to be one of the "casual advantages" of the office of Attorney-General under the Mowat *regime* to issue commissions to enquire into supposed frauds of insane people, to be conducted by Mr. Mowat himself, on the one side, and his partner Maclennan on the other, as actually occurred in this Scott case at the Crown Lands Department in Toronto.

This is a nice state of things certainly. Manufacturing false charges through the Crown Lands Department must be a decidedly profitable business for the Mowat concern.

It was only the other day this model Premier, the pious Oliver, to wit, moved the expulsion of J. C. Rykert for accepting remuneration for professional services in connection with certain private bills in the Legislature. Mr. Rykert was neither a member of the Government nor one of its supporters, but, on the contrary, was well known to be the best hated man in the House by the Government, and therefore could not possibly have corruptly influenced legislation in favour of the bills which he assisted in preparing.

In this Scott case, however, the "Christian Politician" was both judge and advocate, and had the whole thing in his own hands. O, Christianity, what outrages are perpetrated in thy name!

One thing the people of Peterboro' will be very glad to hear, and that is, that the whole transaction at last is going to be thoroughly sifted by a Committee of the Legislature.

That a gross wrong has been done the late William A. Scott no person in this part of the country doubts. His state of mind at the time these charges were made and long previously, rendered it utterly impossible that he could have been guilty of the charges made against him.

It is to be hoped, and it is expected, that the Legislature will justify its judicial character, and see that strict justice is done to his estate, and his memory relieved of a false charge.

Yours faithfully,
CURIOSITY.
Peterboro', Jan. 15th, 1877.

To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—I have read, with some surprise, in the *Globe* of this morning, the statement of Mr. Mowat, in the Ontario Legislature with regard to the claim of the estate of my deceased brother, the late William A. Scott, against the Government of Ontario. I am exceedingly sorry to be obliged to take part in a discussion of so painful and personal a character as this has become, but as I am the party principally concerned, I have no choice. I do so with very great reluctance, both because I have the misfortune to differ somewhat from Mr. Mowat as to the proceedings that have taken place in this matter, and also because I have been repeatedly warned during the last three months that I was in great danger of being visited with the vengeance of the Administration for the acts of others. The public discussion of this matter I have most studiously tried to avoid, and I am in no way responsible for it. As a large number of people are financially interested in this case it is obviously impossible for me to prevent or control the discussion of it. I have already gone through a very great deal of harassing and trouble in a vain attempt to get the matter settled quietly. If you will permit me I will give a brief statement of the facts of this case in so far as they bear upon the discussion that has been going on.

[illegible] Dr. McMichael and Mr. Maclennan were engaged as counsel for the Scott estate in taking the evidence in this case. Dr. McMichael was retained first, on the recommendation of one of Mr. Blake's partners. Mr. Maclennan was retained after a full consultation with parties in Peterboro' most interested in the case, on the ground that it was feared that Mr. Edgar's well known political zeal might turn the enquiry from a judicial into a political one, which it was hoped Mr. Maclennan could prevent. The Commission stood adjourned from July 31st, 1874, to February 2nd, 1875. No further evidence was taken after the reassembling of the Commission excepting an affidavit for Mr. Benedict. The taking of evidence being formally closed, the argument of the case commenced. Mr. Edgar then for the first time on behalf of the Government presented a written case, an exact copy of which is contained in the printed pamphlet entitled "The claim of the estate of William Adam Scott against the Government of Ontario," which is now in the hands of the members of the Legislature. Dr. McMichael objected very strongly to this claim of Mr. Edgar's, urging that it contained items which should never be allowed and rested on assumptions unsupported by proof, and that it was in the nature of a surprise, no intimation having been given during the taking of the evidence that such a claim would be made. Mr. Mowat was present during the final argument of this case. He took no part in the discussion until towards the close, when he backed up Mr. Edgar's claim, urging that as the burthen of proof was on the representatives of the Scott Estate they were called upon to disprove Mr. Edgar's claim or it should be allowed. He also intimated to the Commission that if they chose they might make an allowance, but must do it on their own responsibility, as he would not assume the responsibility as head of the Government. A proposition was suggested, I think on the part of the Commission, that they should make an award to pay the costs incurred by the representatives of the Scott Estate without going into the examination of the evidence at all. Mr. Maclennan advised me to accept this offer, and on his advice I authorized him to do so. What particularly irritated those interested with me in the case against Mr. Mowat was that without having made himself acquainted with the merits of the case he threw the weight of his position and influence as Attorney-General and Premier against the Scott estate and in favour of Mr. Edgar's case, which was thought a very unfair proceeding. I supposed that he had done so under a misapprehension of the true state of the case. Some time previous to the re-assembling of the Commission the case was argued before Mr. Mowat in his own office by Mr. Maclennan and Mr. Edgar. I think Dr. McMichael was also present.

The case was fully discussed on the new evidence and merits before Mr. Mowat at his own office on 27th September last by Hon. M. C. Cameron, Mr. Hodgins, and Mr. Kerr, of Messrs. Blake, Kerr, & Boyd, and Mr. Edgar. The case had stood adjourned from the early part of July when it was first fixed for argument. Mr. Edgar had during all that time and long before a printed statement setting out in full the analysis of his own case and the grounds on which the Scott Estate asked for a refund of the money, so that he knew exactly what the claim of the estate was, and he could in no sense be said to be taken by surprise. In that discussion the whole thing, in Mr. Mowat's judgment, turned upon the question of my deceased brother's personal complicity in any frauds that may have taken place. Mr. Edgar charged very strongly that he could completely establish such complicity. The other gentlemen called upon him to do so, as they had seen no satisfactory evidence to that effect. Mr. Edgar asked for a further enlargement to produce the alleged evidence. When the time arrived for the investigation of Mr. Edgar's charges of personal fraud against my deceased brother, he entirely failed to establish such charges, at least that was the opinion of my solicitor, Mr. Kerr, in which I believe Mr. Cameron and Mr. Hodgins concurred. Hon. William Macdougall was never at any time retained as counsel or engaged in the discussion of this matter as alleged. His opinion was sought for because he was a very prominent member of the Legislature and because he had earned a very high reputation as an administrator while chief of the Crown Lands Department under a former Administration. The various legal opinions which have been referred to were obtained and submitted to Mr. Mowat with the object of satisfying him that the claims of the Scott Estate against his Government rested on a solid basis of merit. I desired also to remove his fears, and show him from the opinions of so many eminent men that the sense of justice and intelligence of the country would sustain him in doing what was right between his Government and a private individual. I prevailed upon Mr. Cameron and Mr. Hodgins to attend with my solicitor, Mr. Kerr, at the full discussion of the matter before Mr. Mowat to prove to him, as it were, in open Court that my statements had been strictly within the facts. I also desired if possible to convince Mr. Mowat that in doing justice to the Scott Estate he would be embarrassed or censured neither by the high-minded and chivalrous leader of the Opposition, nor by his own supporters.

On 5th December last I received a private letter from Mr. Mowat, stating that he had decided against me in this matter, and promising to furnish me with the grounds on which he had so decided. I have been unable up to the present time to obtain any explanation of his grounds or reasons for differing so very widely in his judgment from all the eminent men who have investigated this matter. I propose to ask for a committee of the Legislature to look into it. I have been advised by my solicitor that the case is sound and a committee would necessarily find it so. I can see no reason whatever why a fair committee should not be granted. If Mr. Mowat's reasons for deciding against the claim are good and sufficient they will satisfy the committee and be affirmed. On the other hand if Mr. Mowat has been mistaken in his judgment the committee will rectify the error and do justice to the Scott Estate.

I remain,
Yours sincerely,
T. H. SCOTT.

TORONTO ITEMS.

Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Dufferin left for Ottawa at the close of last week, after a visit of which Toronto will retain a pleasant recollection.

Mr. Milton Nobles played at the Grand Opera House during last week in his sensation drama "The Phœnix." In spite of the merits of the piece and his own abilities the business of the week was poor. There were small houses at the Royal also.

The *Canadian Monthly* will now be issued under new auspices. The new proprietors, while retaining its general policy unaltered, hope to enliven and popularize its columns to some extent, while the important public questions always discussed with such impartiality will be done full justice to.

Last week Mr. George Hague, the retiring cashier of the Bank of Toronto, was presented with $4,000, an elegant service of silver, a clock and vase, by the President and Directors of the Bank, on behalf of the stockholders. Accompanying the presentation was a highly complimentary address.

The dinner held annually in connection with the Toronto branch of the Dominion Editors' and Reporters' Association took place on Saturday evening, in the Speaker's dining-room in the Parliament buildings. Mr. T. J. Richardson, Chairman of the Branch, presided, and Mr. E. E. Horton, Vice-Chairman of the organization, occupied the vice-chair. Among those present were Messrs. O'Donoghue and Creighton, and Dr. O'Sullivan, M.P.P.'s, Messrs. N. F. Davin, Murray Scott, W. H. Cross, and A. W. Barnard. The affair was generally acknowledged to be the pleasantest of the sort which has yet been held.

Martin Kemble, convicted of committing a criminal assault upon a girl, received the full measure of punishment for his crime last week. His term of imprisonment—four months—then expired, but before he left the Central Prison he had to endure the "cat o' nine-tails," laid thirty times upon his bare back. The flogging took place at half-past nine in the morning, Dr. Aikins, the prison doctor, the officials and the prisoners being present. Kemble stood it pretty firmly, but then the "cat" was not laid on with much severity. One of the prison guards manipulated the instrument. Half an hour after he had received the stripes he was a free man.

Mr. A. Fisher of this city has made arrangements with Mr. F. Broughton, Manager of the Great Western railway, to have an agent pass through the trains coming into Toronto, for the purpose of taking up their baggage checks for the transfer of the same from the depot to any other railway or part of the city, a plan which has been so successfully carried out upon railways in the United States. He hopes by moderate charges, strict attention, with obliging agents, to merit the support of the public. Each agent wears a badge upon his cap, "Fisher's Baggage Ex.," to whom all checks can be given and receipt taken for the transfer of baggage. Mr. Fisher intends extending his system as soon as the requisite arrangements can be made, and meanwhile the Great Western passengers have found it a great convenience upon that line. His enterprise will speedily become as popular as it certainly is useful now.

SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS.

Curling.

On Thursday, 18th inst., four rinks of the Toronto club played four of the London, Ont., club, on the Adelaide street rink, for the Walker gold medal. The Toronto club won by 111 to 83.

At Lindsay, on the 16th, two rinks of that place played two rinks of Orillia. The latter won by 82 to 35. On the following day another match took place, resulting again in victory for Orillia by 40 shots.

The Mechanics' club of Hamilton played the Paris club on the 18th, and defeated them by 75 to 41.

On the 17th a match between Orillia and Peterboro', two rinks a side, resulted in a victory for the former by 37 to 24. Orillia also beat the Keene club by 30 to 15.

A rink of Scotchmen played a rink of All Comers at Southampton on the 18th. The All Comers won by 9 to 7.

On the 18th two rinks of Bowmanville defeated two rinks of Cobourg by 43 to 17.

Two rinks of Chatham defeated two rinks of Thamesville on the 18th by 32 to 30.

The international match for the Gordon medal was played at Chicago on the 17th, 18th, and 19th. The contestants were the Four Brothers' club, of this city, and the Portage City, Detroit, Milwaukee, and Chicago clubs, also the Thistle club, of Chicago. The Four Brothers, consisting of Duncan Malcolm, Hugh Ritchie, Andrew Fleming, and Robert Malcolm (skip), defeated all the other competitors, and secured the championship of the west and the Gordon medal. Detroit held the medal last year.

Meaford is organizing a club.

Mr. Wm. Robertson won the Shepard medal of the Belleville club. The eight highest in the contest played for the Governor-General's medal.

Two matches were played on the 19th at Halifax, between Halifax and St. John. The first match was won by St. John by four shots and the second was a tie.

New Glasgow defeated Truro by 44 shots.

Orillia defeated Owen Sound by 27 shots.

The Caledonians of this city defeated the Maple Leafs of Scarboro' by 17 shots.

Mr. Hugh Fairgrieve has, with a score of 15, won the gold medal of the Hamilton Thistle club.

Mr. T. McGaw won the Macpherson tankard of the Toronto club with a score of 12 points.

Owen Sound defeated Walkerton on the 20th, two rinks a side, by 23 shots for a medal.

Arnprior defeated Renfrew on the 20th by 3 shots for a Caledonian medal.

Port Hope, on the 19th, defeated Orillia, two rinks a side, by 8 shots.

On the 22nd at Quebec Ottawa scored 56 and Quebec 40. On the same day at Ottawa Quebec was defeated by 11 shots. The matches were each two rinks aside and were played simultaneously in the two places. On the following day the match for the Quebec Challenge Cup took place, resulting in the players of the ancient capital turning the tables on their brethren of the modern capital by nine points.

Three rinks of Milton defeated a like number of Brampton on Tuesday by 17 points.

The Waverleys of Cobourg defeated the Caledonians of Toronto for a Caledonian medal on 23rd by 19 points.

The following are the scores received by us for his Excellency's medal:—

Quebec	141
Ottawa	84
Belleville	128
Toronto	68
Kingston	101
Montreal Thistles	140
St. Mary's, Ont.	141

The Quebec and St. Mary's clubs will have to play off at Ottawa. The Toronto club played on virgin ice, hence the smallness of their score.

Pedestrianism.

Weston has failed for a second time to accomplish 500 miles in six days, having to relinquish the task when he had walked 460 miles within half an hour of the allotted time. The walk took place in the Agricultural Hall and lasted from 12.05 a.m. of the 18th December to 11.29 p.m. of the 23rd.

William Howes, of London, defeated O'Leary, the Chicago pedestrian, in a three hundred mile walk, for $500 aside, on the Victoria skating rink, Cambridge Heath, the last week in December. O'Leary walked 209 miles and gave up, being then 32 miles behind Howes, who had covered 241 miles.

Sudden Changes of the Weather often cause Pulmonary, Bronchial, and Asthmatic troubles. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will allay irritation, which induces coughing, oftentimes giving immediate relief.

We desire to express our thanks to the four policemen detailed to keep the ladies in line, as they crowded around the editorial department of this paper on the last day of leap year.—*Norwich Bulletin.*

At Chatham Dockyard a party of convicts were at work, when one, named Dickens, a desperate character, undergoing twenty years' penal servitude, made his escape. He attempted to swim across the river, when he was seen, and hailed to come back. He refused, and the warders fired, wounding him slightly on the ear. He then held up his hand in token of surrender, and returned to shore.

THE EAST.

Turkey Anxious to Secure Peace with Servia and Montenegro.

By Cable Telegraph.]

VIENNA, Jan. 22.—It is reported that the Porte intends after the departure of the ambassadors to publish a manifesto to Europe, giving an account of the proceedings of the Conference.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—A Berlin special represents that Russia seems inclined to revert to the Berlin memorandum for a settlement of the Eastern question.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent telegraphs that Russia is beginning to represent to the Powers that the demands of the Conference having been rejected, it devolves upon Europe to take more forcible proceedings. Should Europe, as is certain, find it impossible to agree on joint action, Russia will be able to declare that the failure of the Conference is the defeat of Europe, not of Russia. Meanwhile it appears that Russia wishes to make some arrangement with Austria respecting the joint occupation of Bulgaria and Bosnia.

The Pera correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says it is probable that the Porte, after the departure of the ambassadors, may voluntarily grant larger concessions than those demanded by the Powers. Gen. Ignatieff, in his speech on Saturday, remarked that Russia's moderation must not be misinterpreted. It [illegible] in weakness, [illegible] eminent [illegible] sincere [illegible] accordance with the wishes [illegible] reserved to itself the [illegible] future action with regard [illegible] existing in Epirus, Thessaly [illegible]

A despatch from [illegible] reports that Hobart Pasha has [illegible] refused admission into the Turkish fleet to a number of British naval officers.

VIENNA, Jan. 24.—The Turkish Ambassador to Austria asked Count Andrassy at Pesth yesterday to mediate with Servia and Montenegro for a conclusion of peace between those provinces and the Porte.

SEMLIN, Jan. 24.—It is reported that the Turkish envoy is waiting here with power to negotiate preliminaries of peace with Servia.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A Vienna despatch says Austria declines the Porte's request to mediate between Turkey and Servia and Montenegro, but advises the Porte to treat directly with these principalities.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 25.—Safvet Pasha had an interview with Gen. Ignatieff on Tuesday, and notified him of the Porte's application to France and England for functionaries, and informed him that the Porte proposed to carry out of its own free will all the reforms demanded by the Conference.

The *Times'* Vienna despatch reports that portions of the Jassy Kischeneff railway are destroyed by floods. Repairs at the present season may take a considerable time. This break in the road is an important obstacle to the Russian advance.

The Decline of the English Horse.

"What has our boasted English horse come to? A tall leggy animal, without bone or action, and not fitted to make a hunter, or a carriage horse, or a riding horse up to any weight." These were the concluding words of a letter from one of the best judges of the day, upon his return from last Horncastle fair. It is too true that our English horse has grown to be very long on the leg. The pure-bred Arab of the Desert is a compact, short-legged animal, from fourteen one to fourteen three inches in height, and the Darley and Godolphin Arabians, from whom our best thoroughbred horses are descended, were but a trifle higher. In the century and a half that has elapsed since their time the thoroughbred horse has increased in height, at the rate of an inch in every twenty-five years, altogether about six inches. This increase has been attained by a greater length from the knee to the fetlock, thereby gaining a longer stride and more speed, but at the sacrifice of power to carry weight. The further removed the thoroughbred horse is from his Arabian ancestor the more infirm does he become, both in wind and limb. The infirmity of roaring is unknown amongst Arabs, but it is a disease that is rapidly on the increase amongst horses in this country. There are twenty roarers now for one roarer that there used to be twenty years ago. In a previous article (August, 1875) we have already had our say respecting the unsound stallions, with flashy pedigrees, that travel the country, and we have been informed that there has been no improvement in that respect during the past season, but rather the reverse. However much these and other cases have contributed to the deterioration of the English horse, that result has been mainly brought about by the exportation of our best mares. The government of every military nation on the Continent has its agents in this country, and in Ireland, to buy brood mares. These men select none but young fresh ones; they will not buy any of whose wind there is any suspicion, or that have splints, spavins, or even curbs; but, if they chance to meet with a really nice one, they will not be deterred by price. Against such a system private enterprise has no chance. Attention to this fact was aroused, about thirty years ago, by foreign agents buying 300 mares in Horncastle fair. In hopes that some protection might be afforded to English interests, Mr. Joshua East wrote a letter, [illegible] was read before Lord Rosebery's Committee on Horses, from which we make the following extract:—"Although good horses never made a higher price than they do at the present time, still the breeding of horses has fallen off to an alarming extent. I attribute this to the very large exportation of our best breeding mares, which are principally purchased by the Germans and Russians. This affects us in two ways:—1st, by giving us less opportunity of breeding good horses; and 2adly, by giving foreigners the means of breeding for themselves. It often occurs that a farmer bringing three mares to a fair, the foreigner buys the two best, leaving the farmer to take home the worst to perpetuate a bad breed; and the best evidence of this proceeding answering the foreigners' purpose is their confirmed desire to purchase our best breeding mares." Of late years, the country having been drained of its best mares, the operations of foreign agents have necessarily been more limited, but still these men are to be seen at every fair on the lookout for all they can get. Those gentlemen who have the public spirit to keep stallions for the use of their tenants and neighbours, justly complain of the very inferior quality of the mares put to them. The farmers, not having the proper materials to breed from, use cart mares, or thoroughbred weeds, or ponies, for the purpose. The owner of the sire solaces himself, however, with the idea that the daughters of his horse will gradually improve the breed; but it is a vain hope. Every likely-looking filly, before she gets to be four years old, will be snapped up by some of the foreign agents, and only the refuse will be left. The inevitable result of the best brood mares having been taken away for years has followed, and good horses have become, and will become, more scarce every year. The Meltonian of forty or fifty years ago, if he were to visit the stables in Leicestershire, might look in vain for such hunters as Mr. Maxse's Cognac, Mr. T. A. Smith's Jack-o'-Lantern, Mr. Osbaldeston's Assheton, Mr. Gilmour's Vingt'un, and others of his day. In like manner, how mean the horses running at Croydon or at Sandown Park must appear to those who remember Grimaldi, Vivian, Lottery, and Gaylad! In 1831, Tranby carried Mr. Osbaldeston, riding 11st. 7lb., sixteen miles in thirty-three minutes and a quarter. Upon all the great roads in those days there were coaches which, with heavy loads of passengers and luggage, did their ten, eleven, and even twelve miles an hour, including stoppages. There were plenty of good horses in the country at that time. Our necessities have compelled us to import horses from France, Austria, Russia, Canada, and elsewhere. We have become an importing instead of an exporting country. The returns of horses exported from and into the United Kingdom during the last fourteen years will best show the direction in which we are drifting.

Year.	Number of Horses. Exported.	Imported.
1862	4,318	1,978
1863	5,204	1,441
1864	4,664	1,357
1865	4,400	1,332
1866	4,069	1,646
1867	4,136	1,468
1868	4,091	1,575
1869	2,210	1,849
1870	7,202	2,387
1871	7,172	3,448
1872	3,383	12,618
1873	2,816	17,822
1874	3,050	12,033
1875	3,135	25,757

Our exports had always more than doubled our imports of horses, and in the years 1870-71 our export trade received a great fillip from the French and German war. But since that time, it will be seen that the proportion has become much greater the other way. Of this fact our readers may rest assured, that if 4,000 horses were suddenly to be required for Horse Artillery, Engineers, Battery, and Military Train, efficient ones could not be bought in this country, within six months, at any price whatever. The only suitable ones are earning their living in other ways. They belong to railway companies, or omnibus companies, or are working on tramways, or in other industries in the manufacturing districts, and could not be spared. Upon the occasion of the last autumn manœuvres, Mr. H. R. Phillips, in order to fulfil his contract with the Government, was compelled to get 1,500 horses from abroad. If time were not pressing, a certain number of useful unbroken horses might be obtained from Canada, and the Canadian horse has the recommendation of possessing excellent legs and feet. The Glasgow Tramways Company bought 300 of them in the course of the last twelve months. Although money cannot any longer command good horses, horses of some sort or another must be procured, and as they are not to be found in this country, they must be sought for elsewhere. As for the horses that we have been importing lately, they are not the sort calculated to improve our breed. Any one who walks the streets of London must have observed the heavy grey horses working in some of the omnibuses; these come from Normany and Brittany, and are called Percherons. They have no action, and are faint-hearted beasts. If you ask the opinion of any of the drivers of these horses, you will get much the same answer as we got the other day from one of them, "They are cows. I wishes they was all dead. They want so much holding up, and when they're down, they want six policemen to help them up." When from want of better mares to breed from, Englishmen breed from Percheron mares, then we shall have reached the lowest abyss.—R. G., in *Bell's Life*.