

held for policy, that there had been quite sufficient of organic change in the legislation and the agitation of the last few years; and that what the country now wanted was repose. His Government he further intimated had, therefore, devoted their attention to measures of sanitary reform, to the question of improvement of dwellings, to social ameliorations, and the doing away with class distinctions, as regarded equality before the laws. This point had special reference to societies and unions of working men. He contended that there should be no special laws directed against them as such; and that all classes alike should come under the operation of common laws. He added that the working man in the United Kingdom now enjoyed a much greater amount of freedom and exemption from arbitrary interference by the state, than was enjoyed by his class in any part of Europe, and that this was a great and glorious fact of which the whole nation had reason to be proud, one, moreover, which ensured the stability of British institutions.

Our remarks give a brief, but we believe a correct summary, of MR. DISRAELI'S utterances. They indicate the ground on which he appeals to the sympathies of the nation, as against the organic reforms and exciting agitation stirred by his great rival, MR. GLADSTONE; and it is, therefore, from this point of view that they are worthy of consideration.

The Premier went on to enumerate the measures of the session. But into the particulars of these our space will not allow us to follow him. We may, however, remark that he contended the "dramatic scene" in reference to the Merchants' Shipping Bill, did produce such an ebullition of public feeling, as enabled the Government to pass a measure through, in 10 or 12 hours, which otherwise it would have been impossible at all to pass. He declared that the sympathies of the Government were with that measure for the protection of the lives of seamen; and that the Ministers did not think of withdrawing their original measure, until they were appealed to at a late period of the session with an array of 150 amendments against it, coming alike from their friends and their enemies. He did, however, further declare that if no Bill had been passed, they would so have enforced the measures passed by their predecessors in 1873, as to ensure salutary practical reform.

The *Times*, in its commercial column says,—The grain market is inactive, but the previous prices are obtained for wheat. It seems to be the opinion that the prices of wheat will be well maintained this season. This has sustained the market in spite of the heavy arrivals of foreign wheat. The British wheat so far brought to market has not been of good quality. There is not much that is new to report about the condition of trade abroad. Harvest will generally be about three per cent. below a fine yield, but with old stocks to draw on. There can be nothing approaching a scarcity, and a moderate advance on last season's prices is likely to secure us an abundance. The improved feeling recently manifested in the sugar market has subsided, several parcels having been withdrawn from the public sales on account of reduced offers.

The Dominion Supreme Court Bill has not yet received Imperial sanction, and the delay seems to arise out of the appellate jurisdiction clause of the Act. On the 6th inst., in the House of Commons, in reply to MR. JACKSON, MR. LOWTHER said: "An Act constituting a Supreme Court of Canada, with appellate jurisdiction, was passed during the late Session of the Dominion Parliament and assented to by the Governor General. The Act was now engaging the attention of Her Majesty's Government, who were considering the clauses which related to the appellate jurisdiction, but had not yet been advised as to their effect with regard to appeals to the Privy Council."

Initiative steps to form what is designated as the National Union Party, with General N. P. BANKS as Presidential candidate and possibly L. Q. C. LAMAR, of Mississippi, as Vice-President, have been taken in Boston. They condemned the enormous frauds on the Government; dishonest public officials; great monopolies and corporations as tending to oppress the people; sudden inflation or contraction of the currency is pronounced dangerous; and they state that the only way to specie resumption is to make the promise of the nation as valuable as that of private notes, and no encouragement should be given to sectional enmity.

The latest news from the seat of revolt in the Herzegovina is conflicting. The rumored intervention of Russia, Germany and Austria seems not to be accepted by the Porte, though if all the European Powers united in a friendly and disinterested attempt at conciliation, the jealousy of Turkey might be disarmed. The most tangible evidence of subsidence in the troubles is the fact that all signs of panic in consequence of the revolt have disappeared in London and the stock market has entirely recovered from the depression in Turkish, and other cognate securities, which it experienced a few days ago.

A Winnipeg correspondent of the *National* deals blows at the Dawson route, the Dominion Government and Chief Justice Wood, as with the hammer of Thor. But though "Garry" is very wroth, he is also very circumstantial, and some of the charges which he makes deserve investigation. His worse accusation, to our mind, is that the Manitoba press, without exception, even those journals opposed to the Dominion Government, are so subsidized in the shape of Federal advertisements, that they dare not speak the truth. We hope they will speak now and answer this.

The question of the Union of the Maritime Provinces floats to the surface now and again, but seems to be making no substantial progress. The latest reference to it is in the columns of the *Halifax Reporter* and the *Fredericton Reporter*, in which journals a lively discussion has been held. They make the choice of a capital an important element in the controversy, and they are perfectly right, notwithstanding that the *St. John News* regards that point as of no moment whatever. Commercially, if not socially and politically, the location of the capital is one half of the bargain.

We learn from the *Charlottetown Patriot* that certain speculators on the Island are endeavouring to foist tracts of wilderness land which have by one means or another come into their possession on the Land Commission. It would suit the speculators very well to force the Government to buy from them land which they had bought at Sheriff's sales or from the Government itself at different times, and for which they find it difficult to get a purchaser. But our contemporary thinks "that their little game is seen through, and cannot succeed."

Commissioner French has telegraphed to Ottawa that there is no longer any trouble to be feared in the Northwest, and that the accounts of it have been over-estimated, as the actual disturbances had been of an insignificant character. The Commissioner adds that he had left a guard of twelve members of the Mounted Police at Fort Carleton.

Political circles discuss the probability of Cabinet changes shortly to take place, it being stated that Messrs. LETELIER, LAIRD and FOURNIER will retire, the first to take the Collectorship of Customs at Quebec, the second the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North West Territory, and the third to be elevated to the Bench.

We are on the eve of having too much rain. Last week was very showery. Advices from the country report that the crops have not actually suffered as yet, at least to any appreciable extent, but should the wet weather continue, we may have to chronicle a great deal of damage in our next issue.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

LOOP LINE, G. W. RAILWAY.

The Loop Line of the Great Western Railway of Canada may almost be called a line of Trestles and Bridges. On that portion of it from Glencoe where it taps the main line of the G. W. R. to Simcoe a distance of 75 miles, constructed by the contractors Messrs. Stratford, Nicholson and Chisholm of Brantford, Ontario, there are no less than 5 large bridges and 40 large and small Trestle bridges, the whole constituting a mileage of about ten per cent of the line.

We give in this number a view of the largest bridge, the one at Tilsonburg, which is the second or third large structure (wooden bridge) on this continent; also a view of the Kettle Creek Bridge, at St. Thomas, an elegant and picturesque erection. Below are the dimensions of the four principal bridges on this line.

Howe Truss Bridge over Otter Creek at Tilsonburg.

Trestle work	200 feet
Howe Truss	1,108 "
Length	1,308 "
Extreme Height	110 "
Timber	1 1/4 million feet B.M.
Cost	\$60,000 gold.

Howe Truss over Big Creek at Fredricksburg.

Trestle work	190 feet
Howe Truss	910 "
Length	1,100 "
Extreme Height	86 "
Timber	1 million feet
Cost	\$50,000 gold.

Burr Truss Bridge, over the River Thames.

Trestle work	500 feet
Burr Truss 3 spans	308 "
Length	808 "
Cost about	\$30,000 gold.
Timber	600,000 feet B.M.

Howe Truss Bridge over Kettle Creek at St. Thomas.

Four spans Truss	408 feet
Trestle work	400 "
Length	808 "
Extreme Height	76 "
Timber	600,000 feet B.M.
Cost	\$28,000 gold.

CIVIC HOLIDAY, HAMILTON.

The day was everything that could be wished. At nine o'clock in the morning the Society, to the number of about 300, assembled at their Hall, and marched to the Crystal Palace. Many of the members wore the full highland costume, and kilted, bonneted and plumed, they presented a very attractive appearance. On their arrival at the Crystal Palace, the Society dispersed, and prepared for the day's sports. The arrangements were excellent. A grand stand was erected at the south side of the grounds, capable of accommodating about fifteen hundred persons, to protect spectators from the heat of the sun. At the east end of the grand stand, suitable offices were erected for the Secretary and his assistant, where the competitors in the games made their entries and the winners received their prize money. In the centre of the ring, and facing the grand stand, a raised floor was placed for the dancers, and at the north side of the ring a stand was erected for the Band of the 13th Battalion, who discoursed sweet music in their usual style at intervals during the day. There were present as guests, deputations of Caledonian Societies from St. Catharines, Thorold, Lucknow, Brantford, Buffalo, and many other cities in Canada and the United States, who were received by Chief Brown and a Reception Committee appointed for the purpose. The games commenced at 10 o'clock, and were continued throughout the day with great spirit. The entries were numerous, and, judging from the presence of contestants from other places, showed that the gathering had been looked forward to with much interest, and that the fame of the Hamilton Caledonian Society was not altogether local.

SCENE ON MAJOR'S HILL.

For the O'Connell Centennial, in Ottawa, on 6th August, the arch was a very neatly arranged, gothic in style, and covered with evergreens. On each side were the English colours and on the top of the arch was a green and white flag. In the centre there was a well executed portrait of O'Connell painted by Mr. J. A. Hurlay. The principal attraction in this portion of the day's celebration, and the principal disappointment also was the balloon, which did not go up. All the morning a strong south easterly breeze blew which increased to half a gale by noon, with drifting dark clouds unpleasantly indicative of the presence of lightning; then a smart shower set in, which had the effect of clearing the grounds of their occupants. The rain also played havoc with the games—one race for a quarter mile was got off and was won by Loverin, who beat a couple of strong antagonists from Kingston. The dancers too were deprived of the opportunity of tripping the light fantastic toe, and the concert by the Guards' Band had to hurried through, as

more threatenings of rain were manifested in the lowering clouds which gathered. Presently the storm came, and a drenching downpour set in, which lasted all the evening. The grounds were quickly deserted, and literally a damper was cast upon the whole of the proceedings of the Centennial.

GLIMPSES OF MOUNT ROYAL PARK.

On our front page we give a number of charming views illustrating the varied scenery of the new city park which is already partially opened on Mount Royal. No site more magnificent could be selected for the purpose, and although the cost of the undertaking will be enormous, there is no doubt that with time Montreal will have these noble pleasure grounds well laid out and distributed in a manner that shall rival any park in America.

THE DAVIS TRIAL.

It is certainly with no intention of catering to a morbid curiosity and sensibility that we present two views of this notorious trial, which has stirred up horror in Toronto as no previous case has ever done. It is, on the contrary, to lay the moral of it vividly before the eye and to give us an opportunity of denouncing the atrocity of which it is the subject.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

It is a religious custom with the Seyyid of Zanzibar, as with other Oriental potentates, that their meat shall not only be served by their own attendants, but butchered as well. Our sketch offers an amusing and characteristic representation of this custom in the sacrifice of fowl by his Highness' cooks. It will be noticed that they treasure even the blood.

THE 300TH ANNIVERSARY OF LEYDEN UNIVERSITY.

Who has not heard of the famed University of Leyden, or at least of the electric jar which derives its name from the old town? A few weeks ago the third centenary of this venerable institution was celebrated, the ceremonies extending over ten days. Concerts, balls and dinners succeeded each other. But the culmination of the festival was the Historical Cavalcade represented in our sketch. On the 15th July, all the students, magnificently costumed, preceding and surrounding allegorical cars, promenaded the streets in every direction. At night, the city was illuminated in a most grandiose manner, and the festival terminated amid boundless enthusiasm. About 80,000 people from the neighboring cities, towns and villages took part in the festivities.

NEWMARKET RACES, TORONTO.

These races took place on the 16th and 18th inst. The sport was capital. Our sketch gives several views of the scene, among them a "foul" which has been fully noticed in the local papers.

ST. ANDREW'S HOME.

In our notice of the St. Andrew's Home we underestimated the number which could be accommodated. We should have said 40 instead of 20.

LIBERTY AND VACCINATION.

If a man be absolutely alone he has the fullest liberty possible. He may hunt or fish when he likes, be idle or industrious, eat too much or too little, wear clothes or go without, he has only himself to please for he can trespass on no one.

But change the picture from an individual to a family and this liberty is lost for ever. Then every member must conform more or less to the wishes of the rest. The hunter must share the proceeds of the chase with his wife and children, and all must behave with some degree of courtesy to the rest.

Change it further to a tribe instead of a family and a further restraint is put upon the liberty of the individual; as, for instance, one person is not allowed to make such an aggression upon a neighbouring tribe as shall bring on a war injurious to all.

And so on till we have a nation, wealthy and civilized, as is shown by the fact that a man may not drive faster in the streets than is safe for others. The same rule of increased restriction upon liberty hold good in the same manner when any one is afflicted with a contagious disease. He needs to be quarantined lest others suffer, or perhaps should be vaccinated against his will. The loss of individual liberty is no reason whatever for opposition. F. P. M.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

Charlie Ross is reported to have been discovered near Plattsburg.

Illinoisans are arming vigilance committees to suppress outlawry.

Thiers declines nomination for the Senate, preferring the Lower House.

A St. Petersburg despatch says a conflagration has destroyed the town of Kief.

Friendly offices have been offered by three European powers in the Eastern difficulty. Thirty Turkish families were killed in the recent massacres.

All is quiet at the Black Hills, though trouble may break out between miners and Indians any moment. Gold has been discovered in paying quantities.

A collision occurred between the Herzegovinians and the Russian troops.

The London *Times* is hopeful of the crop, and anticipates no scarcity of wheat.

The Black Hills Indians refuse the Government's terms and will not sign a treaty.

A plot has been discovered against Don Carlos in which many of the Generals are implicated.

The American Rifle Team met with a hearty reception in New York on their return home on Saturday afternoon last.