very keenly contested. The starters were Prof. Pernet, Mr. J. A. M. Aikins, and Mr. B. E. Bull; the Judges, Prof. Vandersmissen, Mr. A. B. Aylsworth, Mr. W. D. Pearman, and Mr. W. E. Hodgins. At the conclusion of the games the prizes were presented in Convocation Hall to the successful competitors by Mrs. McCaul. After a few congratulatory remarks by President McCaul the assembled broken process. McCaul, the assemblage broke up with cheers by the students for Principal and Mrs. McCaul, the Ladies and the Queen.

THE INSANE WARD OF THE MONTREAL GAOL.

Last week we reviewed editorially the case of Hannah Hill, the lunatic girl who was found lying in the Montreal gaol and afterwards removed to the Lougue Pointe Asylum. In removed to the Longue Pointe Asylum. In our sketch to-day, there is a view of the ward in the Montreal gaol where the insane are kept, pending their removal to an Asylum. We are bound to say that the cells of this ward are kept clean and ventilated, and that the insane receive all the attention which the condition of the gaol allow. The great plea is, however that lunation allows. The great plea is, however, that lunatics should not be sent there at all, but provided for at once in the Provincial Asylums.

FORT MCLEOD, N. W. TERRITORY.

This is a sketch of Fort McLeod, with the Rocky Mountains in the rear. The fort is the headquarters of the four troops of Mounted Police stationed in the western part of the North West Territory. It was built by the Mounted Police after their arrival in October last, officers and men all working at it.

WESTERN FAIR, LONDON, ONT.

We present a view of the buildings and grounds of the Western Fair held a couple of grounds of the western rair near a couple of weeks ago, at London, Ontario. This fair may be regarded as a supplement of the Ontario Provincial Exhibition held lately in Ottawa, and of which we published a number of sketches in a previous issue.

RIDING ON A RAIL.

Our front page cartoon is an amusing illustra-tion of the rather acrimonious controversy car-ried on during the Montreal West election con-test, in regard to steel rails purchased by the Government for the use of the Pacific Railway. In to the history of the transaction we need not enter, and our pictorial comment on it is sufficiently plain.

HAPPY MOTHER. A picture of domestic bliss - the babe in its A picture of domestic bilss—the babe in its sheltered balancing cradle, the elder daughter presenting a bunch of dewyflowers and the mother happy in the spectacle of children and flowers, the ones as beautiful as the others, and all her own.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S RETURN-JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT—CHANGES IN THE CABINET—RECONSTRUCTED POLICY—THE UNDERLYING QUESTION.

()TTAWA, OCTOBER 24.—The return of the Governor General—about which I will write you more in full in my next—will reanimate Ottawa. There is a pleasant quality of companionship in the personality of Lord Dufferin which seems to the personality of Lord Dufferin which seems to people whatever place he moves in. A more accessible official I never knew. "Il se prodigue, as the French would say, and yet, with the true instinct of the born nobleman, he never descends from his sphere. In another sense, we are glad to have him here, as his presence completes the administrative series. There has been too much absenteeism this summer. The Governor General away, the Premier away, all the other Minisabenteeism this summer. The Governor Geneabenteeism this summer. The Governor General away, the Premier away, all the other Minisral away alternately, the Departments appeared
tens away alternately, the Departments appeared
empty, and there was a hush of listlessness about
the Parliament buildings which to the critical
looked like dereliction of duty.

The Supreme Court is a social event of great
importance to Ottawa. It brings the six families
of the Judges to be resident. They must live

importance to Ottawa. It brings the six families of the Judges to be resident. They must live within six miles of Major's Hill. Six families means at least twenty five persons, male and female, especially the latter. There is, by so much, a distinct addition to our aristocracy. Someth, will be all the livelier for it next and in the side of much, a distinct addition to our aristocracy. Society will be all the livelier for it next winter.
The Judges will, must entertain. They doubtless have marriageable daughters, and so the
pleasant possibilities may be spun out endlessly.
Beside the Judges, prominent lawyers will
take up their residence here in time. The Camerons, the Mackenzies, the Kerrs, the Carters, the
Doutres and others of that stamp, may limit their
practice almost entirely to the Supreme Court.
It is the business that will pay the best and to
which national reputations will be attached.
Cabinet changes will doubtless take place be-

Cabinet changes will doubtless take place before the next session of Parliament. Indeed, we may expect them within a few weeks. The va-eancy in Quebec necessitates almost immediate action, and upon the appointment for that Province may depend the reconstruction of the whole wince may depend the reconstruction of the whole Ministry. The aspirants to Judge Fournier's portfolio are Laurier, Cauchon, Joly and Thibauportfolio are Laurier has the disadvange of being rather deau. Laurier has the disadvange of being rather young, and of being able to wait. That, of course, young, and of being able to wait. That, of course, is an objection which every day must lessen, but is an objection which every day must lessen, but is an objection which every day must lessen, but meantime, there are older men, whose years of usefulnesss are gliding away rapidly. Of Mr. Cauchon's capacity there is no question. His availability is more doubtful. I am told that the availability personally favors his appointment. availability is more doubtful. I am told that the Premier personally favors his appointment. If so, it will take much to counterbalance this influence. Mr. Joly should have been a Minister from the start, and his choice of the leadership of the Quebec Opposition is regarded by many of his partisans as a mistake. It needs a rougher customer than the Seignor of Lotbinière is, or cares to be, to fight the personal battles of Provincial politics.

In default of the three names mentioned, Mr.

Thibaudeau would answer very well.

I have it on presumably good authority that Mr. Huntington is anxious to retire from The member for Shefford was never cut office. out for Departmental work. His very walk shows that. As President of the Council, he was shows that. not burdened with labor, but the Postmaster-Generalship is a teasing position, full of blank statements, infinitesimal reports, querulous complaints, and gorged with two-penny patronage. Itrequires a business man to be Postmaster General, and Mr. Huntington is a dilettante.

There will be more than a reorganization of the Cabinet. There will and must be the settlement of some sort of a constructive policy. generally supposed that the public letter of Sir Alexander Galt, some weeks ago, fell flat upon popular opinion. I will not undertake to discuss whether such is the fact or not, but there is one passage in that letter which, coming from Sir Alexander Galt, went straight to its mark. It is no secret here that the ex-Finance Minister is on better terms of friendship with the leading members of the Government, and the Liberal party, than he is with the chiefs of the Conservative party. Consequently, when he lately declared that the present Government must not look any further for support from refugee Conservatives, but must stand or fall on their own merits, he put forward a truth which, I am glad to say, the authorities have taken to heart and intend to act upon. You may, therefore, look out for a distinctive commercial policy, based upon a revision of the tariff, (also recommended by Sir Alexander Galt), and the adoption of the 20 or 25 per cent standard all around. The railway policy will likewise be clearly defined, as foreshadowed in the Premier's Sarnia speech

The Government are already committed to Incidental Protection through Mr. Workman, of If the Liberals adopt the policy, as a Montreal. party one, the Conservative thunder will be, in great measure, stolen, and the wind will be taken out of Dr. Tupper's National Policy. But I should not be surprised if the Conservatives did not go a step further and insist, not only on a revenue tariff, and the protection of Canadian manufactures for the sake of revenue, but simply and squarely on protection to manufactures for the sake of the manufactures themselves and with the view of building up a purely Canadian industry. The great and very much overdone controversy between Protection and Free Trade will then have to be gone all over in Canada, as it has been in England and the United States. It is clear that Canada has now reached a financial and commercial era, and that financial and commercial questions must, for the next decade, form the ground work of Canadian politics.

CHAUDIERE.

EMIGRATION TO ONTARIO. I.

The Province of Ontario is situate to the north of the River St. Lawrence, and of the great lakes, Ontario, Erie, Huron and Superior. The River Ottawa, a noble stream, divides it from the Province of Quebec. The soil of the country varies in different localities, but a large proportion is of the very best description for agricultural purposes; its water communication, by means of poses; its water communication, by means of the great lakes, is unsurpassed; in mineral wealth it is probably equal to any part of the world, abounding as it does in iron, copper, lead, silver, marble, petroleum, salt, etc. Its immense forests of pine timber are too well known to need any description. known to need any description. The great lakes abound with fish, and the forests with

No portion of the Dominion offers greater in ducements to emigrants. Ontario is essentially an agricultural country. The producing class, then, is that which the country needs men to clear the forest lands, to cultivate the soil, to build houses, to make the ordinary household goods, and to open up communication from one part of the country to another, by the construc-tion of roads and railways. The classes most needed, consequently, are farmers, agricultural and other labourers, building mechanics, such as bricklayers, stonemasons, carpenters, plumbers, painters and glaziers; other mechanics, as cabinet-makers, tinsmiths, blacksmiths; also tailors and shoemakers. Men to whom plenty of work and good wages are an object, will find Ontario just the place for them. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the intending emigrant that of professional men, and of bookkeepers and clerks, Ontario has already enough and to spare. Of the female sex the class most in demand are household servants: these are always sure of immediate employment, at good wages. There is also a considerable demand for dressmakers, milliners, and seamstresses, all of whom can obtain much better wages than they can at home.

Farmers possessing moderate means can readily purchase or lease suitable farms of from one to two hundred acres, more or less cleared and improved; and, by ordinary discretion and in dustry, can scarcely fail, if blessed with health and strength, very materially to improve their condition in a few years, and to afford their children, as they grow up, a favourable start in life. Uncleared land varies in price from 2s. to life. Uncleared land varies in price from 28. to 40s. an acre, according to situation and soil. Cleared and improved farms can be bought at prices ranging from 4l. to 10l. an acre. The money can nearly always be paid in instalments, covering several years. The leasing of farms is an exception to the general rule, as most men desire to own the land they cultivate.

The dimete of Ontario is warmer in summer.

The climate of Ontario is warmer in summer,

nd colder in winter, than that of England; but the air being dry, the heat of summer is not found to be oppressive; while the clear sky and bracing air of winter render that season, in the opinion of many, the most pleasant of the year. The frosts of winter have a powerful effect in opening the soil, and the snow protects the ground from the winds and sun of the early spring; then the melting snow fills the soil with moisture, and replenishes the wells with an abundant supply of water. The productions of Ontario are similar to those of Western Europe. Cereals, grasses, and root-crops find here their appropriate climate; while fruit is produced in great abundance.

On the 1st of January, 1874, there were sixty nine townships open for location, under the "Free Grant and Homestead Act of 1868," and the following have been opened since that time, viz., Bangor, Faraday, M'Clure, Carling, Ryde, Oakley, Ridout, Mattawan, and Plummer, making in all seventy-eight townships, each containing from 50,000 to 60,000 acres. Besides the above, there are twelve more townships appropriated but not yet opened, making in all ninety. Other townships will be opened as railways and oclonization roads are constructed; and this year, the Georgian Bay Branch of the Canada Pacific Railway will be in course of construction through townships in Ontario that will be open to settlers as Free Grants. Free Grant of 200 acres of Land can be obtained, on condition of settlement, by every head of a family having children under eighteen years of age; and any person over eighteen years of age, can obtain a Free Grant of 100 Acres on condition of settlement. These lands are protected from seizure for any debt in-curred before the issue of the Patent, and for twenty years after its issue, by a "Homestead EXEMPTION ACT. 111.

One of the chief attractions of Ontario as home for immigrants, is its admirable system of Free Public Education. It has been brought to its present perfection by much care and study. The systems prevalent in the United States, and in the most advanced countries of Europe, have been carefully studied, and their best points appropriated.

The Public Schools are under a Board of Public Instruction and a Chief Superintendent. There are fifty-three Inspectors, who visit each School twice a year. The Public Schools are all free. All resident children between the ages of five and twenty-one years are allowed to attend them, and the children of all classes are educated therein without distinction.

The Public Schools are non-sectarian. The children of all denominations are admitted

without distinction.

The School Funds are derived from four different sources. 1. The sale of lands set apart for School purposes, from the proceeds of which for School purposes, from the proceeds of which is apportioned among all the Public and Separate Schools, according to School population, and is used only for the payment of teachers' salaries; 2. Municipal Assessment; each city, town, or 2. Municipal Assessment; each city, town, or county is to raise by assessment an amount equal at least to the Legislative Grant; 3. Money received from the Clergy Reserve Fund and other sources; 4. Trustees' School Assessment.

The Schools are governed by Trustees elected from and by the ratepayers of the district; and it is imperative on the Trustees of each School to levy a tax on the rateable property within their section sufficient to supply any deficiency that may be required after obtaining the Legis-

lative and Municipal Grants.

The following is a statement of the amounts received from the above-named sources in 1873: Legislative Grant . . . \$224,935 00

601,351 00 680,748 00 Municipal Assessment . . . Clergy Reserves, &c. . . . 680,748 00 Trustees' School Assessments 1,439,390 00

Amounting to nearly three million dollars raised

for School purposes in 1873, besides \$83,269 for Roman Catholic Separate Schools.

The total School population of Ontario in 1873 was 504,869; the number of pupils attending the Public Schools, 460,984; the number re-ported as not attending any School, 12,480; and the remainder were attending Separate and Private Schools. There were 4,732 Schools open in 1873, with 5,642 teachers; and 170 Separate Schools, with 22,073 pupils. It is a peculiar characteristic of the School system, that the whole Province is so divided into sections as to afford the means of obtaining a good common School Education to the inhabitants of the most remote and destitute districts.

Intermediate between the Common School and the Provincial University stand the High or Grammar Schools, They are 108 in number, and attended by 8,437 pupils. These Schools are established for the purpose of teaching classical and English subjects to advanced boys and girls.

THE AUTHOR OF " HOME. SWEET HOME."

John Howard Payne was born in New York, on Broad street, near the corner of Pearl, in 1791. His constant desire was to become an actor — a desire which his parents inexorably opposed. Placed as a clerk in a New York counting-house, he secretly edited a small paper entitled the *Thespian Mirror*. He was then but thirteen years of age, and yet succeeded in editing and keeping alive for thirteen weeks a really creditable weekly paper. His connection

with the Mirror becoming known, friends in-terested themselves in him and sent him to Union College. The death of his mother and the inability of his aged father to attend to business compelled young Payne to leave college prematurely, ane having become in a measure his own master he followed his childish inclination, and made his début on the stage as Young Norval, at the Park Theatre, February 24, 1809. His success was complete. For four years he played to American audiences, and in 1813 visited England, where his success was even greater than it had been at home. It was while abroad that he turned his attention to dramatic composition. His "Brutus," which still holds the stage, was produced at Drury Lane in 1818, with Edmund Kean in the principal part. It was in London, also, that "Home, Sweet Home!" was first sung, it being intro-duced into an opera written by Payne and set to music by Sir Henry Bishop. In less than a year 100,000 copies of the song were sold by the publisher at a profit of 2,000 guineas. That Sir Henry Bishop wrote the air to which Payne's words were sung there is no reason to doubt, although Payne is generally credited with the authorship of the music. Bishop, however, merely adapted a Sicilian air by an unknown composer, so that the melody which is so universally popular, though technically Bishop's, is really of unknown origin or age.

Payne was in Europe from 1813 to 1832, busily engaged both as an actor and an author.

busily engaged both as an actor and an author. In the latter year he returned to New York. His reception was cordial, and a benefit was tendered to him at the Park Theatre. He soon, however, discovered that to a great extent his popularity as an actor had vanished. In 1835 at New Orleans he took his final farewell of the stage. For some years he lived a romantic life among the Cherokee Indians in Georgia, where he was a sort of prime minister to the principal he was a sort of prime minister to the principal chief. In 1838 we find him in Washington, contributing frequently to the *Democratic Review* and other periodicals. In 1842 President Taylor appointed him Consult to Tunis, from which post he was recalled in 1845 and returns which port he was recalled in 1845, and returned to New York. Mr. Webster reappointed him in 1851, and on the 6th of April 1852, he died at Tunis, where his remains lie buried.

As an actor Payne was, if we accept the opinion of his contemporaries, an accomplished and versatile artist, although he did not display the highest genius. His dramatic productions are respectable, and his poems display commendable skill in versification. Of the poem with which his fame is identified it is unnecessary to the poem in the poem in the poem with which his fame is identified it is unnecessary. sary to speak. It has achieved a universal suc-

cess, which is the best evidence of its merit.
"Home, Sweet Home!" was materially changed when it was set to music. The original version is as follows:

HOME, SWEET HOME! AS ORIGINALLY WRITTEN.

Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble, there's no place like Home!
A charm from the skies seems to hallow us there
(Like the love of a mother,
Surpassing all other),
Which, seek through the world, is ne'er met with else-

There's a spell in the shade Where our infancy play'd, Even stronger than Time and more deep than despair?

An exile from Home, splendor dazzles in vain!
Oh, give me my lowly, thatch'd cottage again!
The birds and the lambkins that came at my call,—
Those who nam'd me with pride,—
Those who play'd by my side,—
Give me them! with the innocence dearer than all!
The joys of the palaces through which I roam
Only swell my heart's anguish—There's no place like
Home!

LITERARY.

JOAQUIN MILLER has been busy for a few days past, reading the proofs of the third volume of his "'One Fair Woman."

A London daily paper has made arrangements for "wiring" a column of the Prince's doings during his India trip every day at a cost of about £1,200 per diem.

MR. MACGAHAN, the author of "Campaigning on the Oxus." who has been for the past year with the army of Don Carlos, has in preparation a work entitled "Don Carlos and the Basques." WHITTIER, Bryant, and Holmes have each

of the monument to Poe on the 28th inst. Longfellow and Tennyson are also expected to send letters. ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS is said to have

written some of her best stories on a huge rock which rises in the water in front of her house in Gloucester. The rock is overrun with wild roses, and is a spot con-venient for writing. Children cannot come in without

Desig growsed.

Dickens and Thackeray were walking in Covent Market one day, when they came to a place where there were two piles of oysters in a window, one pile being marked ninepence a dozen and the other sixpence a dozen. Thackeray stood with his hands behind him and said to Dickens: "How they must hate each other."

THE Lady of the Lake was objected to recently account of its "immoral tendency and the mother on account of us immost school Board inspector, objected to his being called upon to recite "John Gilpin," because it treated of "a man who loved liquor."

M. THIERS recently said :-- "Although I have been one of the most active men of this century, and an still in possession of my faculties, I feel the want of rest. I am weary—the bour of retirement has struck. I must think of my memoirs. I commenced that work forty years ago, and as yet have only written a few notes. I wish at least to finish this before I die; it will be my last legacy to the French people."

MR. JAMES T. FIELDS, in an article on Barry Cornwall in the November Harper's, tells how he was overcome at seeing Rogers, the old poet. Rogers had seen Kests! Field saw Rogers! Moreover. Rogers had seen a man who heard Dr. Johnson shuffling around inside the door of his house in Bolt Court, but was so overcome at the idea of meeting him that he turned tall and rap. And Fields saw the man who saw the man who came so near seeing the great lexicographer!