of the order were open to all without dis-tinction of race, colour, or condition."

out the provision requiring consent from existing Grand Lodges. So that the R. W. G. Lodge has always done everything in its power to assure equal right to all

nesota and Nova Scotia, and two from In-

P. G. W. C. T. London, July 24th, 1878.

An Infallible Remedy for all diseases of the Eye (acute or chronic), Granulation of the Lids, Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands, Film, and Weakness of Vision from Any Cause.

THE AMERICAN EYE-SALVE is presented

to the public with the assurance of its effi-ciency as a curative of most diseases of the

eye, acute or chronic inflammation, whether

induced by scrofulous origin or otherwise,

weakness or defect of vision, diminished tone of the optic nerve, or a diseased state

of the tissues constituting that delicate organ. Also, for all persons whose voca-

tion requires an incessant action of the eyes, the Salve will act as a charm in re-

Sores, of scrofulous origin, or resulting from whatever cause, yield to the cleansing

and healing powers of Pettitt's American
EYE SALVE. IT IS USED SUCCESSFULLY FOR PILES. Its soothing effect is

immediate, and a permanent cure requires but a few applications. The proprietors of "Dr. J. Pettit's American Eye Salve,"

Proprietors, Fredonia, N. Y., NORTHROP & LYMAN,

297 Toronto, Agents for Canada

The lean of ox beef is bright red : cow

Rabbi Emmanuel Myers, of St. Constant

PETTITS' EVE.SALVE.

Suspicion.

Mistory of the Prisoner and his Supp Victim—How they Became Acquainted. KINGSTON, July 27 .- Costofroliz, the man accused of murdering Mathevon, the silk peddler, arrived here to-day from the east on the steamer Passport, and was ar-rested by two Montreal detectives. He had in his possession a gold watch and trunks containing silks and other goods said to have belonged to the murdered man. He will be taken to Montreal to-

nted with Costofroliz, alias Demerible, is an error. It appears from Mrs. Coste's statement that their intimacy only commenced three months since. Their acquainMONTREAL, July 28.—Detective Cullen menced three months since. Their acquaint tance was entirely accidental. They met upon the street and got into conversation with Cyprien Castafloriz de Meribel, the whem Demerible passed himself off for a native of the same department as Mathevon. The latter brought his newly-found friend to his apartments, where he partook of dinner on two occasions. He stated that he lived at Lacolle, which was a lie, as he then and since has resided at Rouse's Point, where he had a watchmaker's store under the

freely of his business, when Demerible said if he came out to Lacolle he would help him to push trade. On returning to Rouse's Point, Demerible opened a Rouse's Point, Demerible opened a correspondence with Mathevon, the first letter being dated 2nd April, 1878, and advising him to come out with a stock of goods, and he would get him a good commercial traveller who understood both English and French to help him to sell. This correspondence continued in the same strain up to the 15th inst., when Mathevon received the last, which was the eighth letter, all holding out inducements with goods with ing out inducements with goods with bright prospects of the result.

similar in every respect in tone and sub-stance to those which preceded them:

" Rouse's Point, July 5th, 1878. "I have got more precious news. I've got what you want now—a commercial traveller of best house and uses and very capable. It is not the first has past this way. He knows the two lan-

Yours forever, "C. DEMERIBLE."

He arrived at Lacolle at 8.30 a.m., and the United States customs officer, M. A. Nicholl, saw Demerible meet him at the station. The latter gentleman had taken particular notice of Mathevon, as he thought there was some smuggling on the tapis. The two men loitered about, taking dinner at a restaurant in Lacolle, until late in the afternoon, when they took a row toat or skiff. The trunk and valies were placed on board, and they set out for Mr. M. in one of his letters, he said my our issue of the 23rd instance in your issue of the 23rd were placed on board, and they set out for Rouse's Point. Arriving at Jim Peter's three miles from their destination, they selected a secluded spot near Fort Montgomery, and left the trunk in concealment. lest the Customs department would seize it. and were last seen by Chief of Police Spier the Chief saw them they started out in a boat, ostensibly for Lacolle. Nothing more was heard or seen of the men until next morning, when Demerible turned up at one, and, on being questioned about his companion, he said he had gone west. It was during the night when Matheyon was bloody deed was accomplished. At 1.30

To my question if he was aware that Mathevan before the many and the same of the same o Demerible said to his companion, "I would like you to row into the shore," which the latter did. He then told him help him down with it to the boat. They the money was not in the house he departed without carrying his diabolical purpose embarked again, and soon got to Lacolle. The trunk and valise were taken from the erry to the depôt, and Demerible told Mr. Howson to enter them and forward as freight to Montreal. He took a ticket for St. John, and came on there by train, getting out at the station for a ticket to Mont-

Demerible on arriving here went to the Springfield House, near the depot, where remained all night. On the arrival of the trunk he opened it in the presence of the others, who saw the silk and the velvet it contained. He complained that it been injured, and he would take i back to the station, but instead of doing this, he employed a carter and took the valise to a steamboat for Toronto, enter-Cullen followed by train, intercepting the steamer at Kingston, where the thief was

arrested before leaving the city.
On Thursday, Demerible called on Mrs.
Coste, lately the landlady of Mathevon, and she is persuaded that he came to murder her for more plunder. She was horrified to see him, as he had a ferocious look in his ewes, was deadly pale, and evidently greatgitated. She expressed surprise at seeing him without Matheyon, and remarked arrived by the 11 o'clock train, and was very tired, that Mathevon had sent her word not to be uneasy about him. She said. has he been sick. "Oh," he said, "we crossed the lake together and got wet and stopped at a house where we had some tea and an egg each." Mrs. Coste remarked that it as strange he took tea, as it always made him sick. "Yes," he said, "it turned his stomach." He also remarked that he had taken particular care of him, and had him on Monday and Tuesday night. On being asked where Mathevon was, and when he would be home, Demerible said he had left Lacolle Wednesday for Albany, where he was going to follow him and would sleep with him there on Monday night next. Mrs. Coste said she wondered at his going to the States, as he had only \$24 with him and left \$24 behind with her. All the time Demerible kept looking steadfastly in Mrs. Coste's eye, but when he heard there was only \$24 in the house he did not remain long, and she feels that it is owing to this fact coming out that she is spared to

tell her story.

grated to this country in 1872, the Coste family, who had been working under him, coming out at the same time. He brought with him a capital of fifteen thousand francs and three cases of silk velvet. He commenced business as an importer of silks and velvet, and sold extensively to St. Mar and Notre Dame street merchants. He made considerable money at first, but like all wholesale merchants he lost a good deal latterly by bad debts. He was very

deal latterly by bad debts. He was very industrious, sober, and attentive to his business, living frugally and saving his money. He was 50 years of age, professed the Roman Catholic religion, and always wore objects of piety upon his person. He intended founding a velvet factory in this city. His mother, with several sisters and brothers, reside in the Department of the Living read your entry that the living re Department of the Loir, and are in good some present. He was worth, at the time of his death, \$6,000, the larger proportion of which, in cash, is lodged in the People's

with Cyprien Castafloriz de Meribel, the alleged murderer of Matthew Mathevon. He was immediately placed in a cell in the Central Station, two keepers placed at the door, and all entrance denied to outsiders, the press included. By dint of perseverance and through strong influence, your reporter was, late this evening, the only member of the press allowed to approach and converse with the unfortunate man. Mathevon spoke hen Demerible said lie he would help On returning to and converse with the unfortunate man.

money which Mathevon would have left out of the twenty-four dollars he bright prospects of the result.

The following are literal translations of the last of Demerible's letters, and are similar in every respect in tone and substants to the every respect in tone and substants to the every high preceded them. before he went west. Your reporter com-menced his interview by asking the prisoner to give him a connected narrative in form of question and answer of his connection with Mathevon from the time the can get in Glasgow or Liverpool. Nothing of the kind, sir. If the Canadian Nothing of the kind, sir. If the Canadian from him. He refused to answer questions, but said he would write the account himself if I gave him pencil and paper. On receiving these' necessary adjuncts for correspondence, he sat down in his miserable cell, and, with the light of a penny candle, wrote the following, which is a literal translation from the French:

translation from the French:

"I received M. Mathevon like a friend, at Lacolle, on Monday morning last, to help him to make sales. We dined at Mr. Carpenter's restaurant, and afterwards hired a carriage to take us to Lake Champlain. From the ferry in the afternoon we took a boat to cross to Rouse's Point. During the trip it rained heavily, and we went ashore at Peter's place, where we dried ourselves and had supper. After that we left for our destination, and arrived about eleven o'clock. At the Point he accepted my hospitality, and slept with me at night. Next morning after breakfast we went out for a walk through the village, came back and had dinner, and subsequently went to try and make sales, but did net succeed. We returned home, and Mathevon slept with me on Tuesday night, getting up on Wednesday morning about seven o'clock and took his breakfast."

This concluded his statement. When I requested him to say what had become of his friend after breakfast on Wednesday, he answered, "I can go no further until I see my advocate in the morning." On assuring him that his declining to answer this question would compromise him still squestion would compromise him still some with the public, he replied that he knew that, but he did not feel at liberty to say more without first consulting his counsel. I remarked that it was stated he had left Rouse's Point on Tuesday the first train for Lacolle. He had with him a large trunk containing over \$800 worth of velvets, silks, men's silk hand, kerchiefs, and other goods, and a valise, the arrived at Lacolle at 8.30 a.m., at he defends a second to be a second to be a second to be seen and the proper size of the same as before, and all my efforts to move him to account to seal a bushel of wheat or a barrel of flour to the seaboard wheat or a barrel of flour to the seaboard that it costs more money to send a bushel of wheat or a barrel of flour to the seaboard that it costs more money to send a bushel of wheat or a barrel of flour to the seaboard that it costs more money to send a bushel of wheat or a barrel of flour to the seaboard that it costs more money to send a bushel of wheat or a barrel of flour to the seaboard that it costs more money to send a bushel of wheat or a barrel of flour to the seaboard that it costs more money to send a bushel of wheat or a barrel of flour to the seaboard that it does from Chicago. This is not an exceptional states and pervented at lacolle at Salary to Index or or Lindsay, than it does from Chicago. This is not an exceptional states and the wheat or a barrel of flour to the seaboard that it does from Chicago. This is not an exceptional states and the wheat or a barrel of flour to the seaboard that it does from Chicago. This is not an exceptional states and pervented and the wheat or a barrel of flour to the seaboard that it does from Chicago. The sum of this Executive, and this Executive, an

he was an American traveller, who came by Rouse's Point often, but his name he did not remember. One of the induce-ments he held to deceased to come out with the goods was that he had engaged a good salesman for him, who understood both English and French, Mathevon not being able to speak English. This person is believed to be entirely mythical, as no one in Rouse's Point knew of such a person. He admitted stopping in Rouse's Point until 1.30 on stopping in Rouse's Point unti to Montreal under an assumed name; and bringing Mathevon's trunks with him. To my question why he gave a false name, he said he had family reasons for doing so. For going West he gave a similar answer.

To my question why he gave a similar answer.

To my question if he was aware that Mather.

To my question if he was aware that Mather.

To my question if he was aware that Mather.

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To my question if he was aware that Mather.

To my question if he was aware that Mather.

To my question if he was aware that Mather.

To my question if he was aware that Mather.

To my question in his balance sheet was this item:—"Tax receipts, February quarter, up to March the school room is overcrowded, the board have to deal with the matter of providing more accommodation. There are about six solutions have to deal with the matter of providing more accommodation. There are about six solutions have to deal with the matter of providing more accommodation. There are about six solutions have to deal with the matter of 1½d per member, making 62,054 members. But in his balance sheet was this item:—"Tax receipts, February quarter, up to March this supreme body are Grand those members are the school room is overcrowded, the board have to deal with the matter of providing more accommodation. There are about six solutions have to deal with the matter of 1½d per member, making 62,054 members, instead of 112,800, as claimed, forty more will probably be added before foul and For going West he gave a similar answer. his house in this city, he said he knew all about his affairs, but declined to say anything on the subject at present. He is accused of going to the house on Thursday last with the intention of murdering the housekeeper and then robbing, but learning from the woman that

Boston in 1869, where he remained six months and then came to Montreal, where he resided and worked as a practical jeweller and watchmaker until eighteen months since, when he removed to Rouse's Point, where he has had a little store up to the present. His record in France is not good, and it is said that he murdered the present with the removed to Rouse's four years ago. His appearance is not for-bidding, but his eyes are restless and

with rather a sinister expression, dark hair and beard, both being tinged with grey. The body of the murdered man was brought here to-day and buried in the Catholic Cemetery. The prisoner danies his guilt.

1. 27.—The detectives and (2) as to the expediency of such action?

A number of merchants in London have

The Toronto National ridicules the loyal ty cry raised by the Grit organs. The readers of that paper, it points out, are aware that one of its pet arguments—as it is the pet argument of all Free Traders—is that Protection would increase the prices to the consumer; in other consumer; in other consumers are the prices to the consumer; in other consumers are the prices to the consumer; in other consumers are the prices to the consumer; in other consumers are the prices to the consumer in other consumers. is the pet argument of all Free Traders—
is that Protection would increase the prices
to the consumer; in other words that the
duties we levied would be added to the
price, and the consumer would have to pay
it. Now, if this be true—and if it is not,
then the Free Traders are without a case of
any kind—it is evident that the British
manufacturers would not be injured by the
adoption of protection here, as they would
get just the same price for their goods as
formerly, and any duties we Canadians
might levy would simply be paid by ourselves. There could be no disloyalty in
this nor could there be any injury or injusthis nor could there be any injury or injus-Deceased was a velvet manufacturer in St. Etienne, in the Department of the Loir, France, and had the superintendence of a large manufactory there. He was married, but his wife left him, and he emitice done to the British

TORONTO; FRIDAY

timony of Malins & Co. themselves, the equality of male always recognized to two recognized to the south of the south MONTREAL, July 27.—The following additional particulars connected with the murder of Mathevon are given. The report that Mathevon was a long time acquainted with Costoffedia glies Described.

He was worth at the time of the Loir, and are in good circumstances, one brother especially, in St. Etienne, being very rich. He kept up a correspondence with his family, and once a year regularly sent his mother a handsome present. He was worth at the time of the same. You lay it down as fact that In proof of my dissent, I beg to refer you to the New York market report in the Globe, of this date, which says: " Buvers offer \$1.03, sellers ask \$1.07, sales none Paris, Brantford, Guelph, Newmarket, Duffin's Creek, Oshawa, and many other places? Why does not the good-natured Englishman, or shipper, take wheat from the above milling centres? Why, because the millers pay a better price and keep

him out.
You say the miller, buying wheat n or American millers were depending on the above markets for sales, not one mill in a thousand would operate to-day. If anything is made on milling it is in the home market where sales must be made, all others are speculations and ventures, and nine times out of ten entail positive loss. The home market is the best, and exerts more influence in determining the price of grain than all others, here, as well as grain than all others, here, as well as in the United States. In confirmation of which, I ask the question, Why is State or Michigan white wheat quoted at \$1.20 in Oswego and red at \$1.12 for flouring purposes, while the best choice white wheat in the Toronto market is being sold at 98c.? vide Globe report of to-day, I convert seems how the Canadian I cannot see, sir, how the Canadian farmer has the advantage you speak of in being so much nearer the seaboard than Chicago, Milwaukee, etc., when it costs more money to send a bushel of wheat or a barrel of flour to the seaboard,

GOOD TEMPLARS.

To the Editor of the Mail.

SIR,—The article from the Boston Advertiser on the Good Templars, published in your issue of the 23rd inst, is an able, ingenious, and malicious slander upon Cond Templars, and malicious slander upon Cond Templary and malicious slander upon Cond Templary and malicious slander upon Cond Templary and the may have grounds for so doing; I am not pronouncing any opinion as to his right to keep them." Mr. Justice Soper said: "It appears to me that this is nothing more nor less than an attempt on the part of a partnership, unincorporated, to authorize one of its members to sue on their behalf. That is a thing which clearly cannot be done," That is to constitute the control of the Mail.

Lodges in the various Counties, States, and Provinces, and which exist by virtue of charters granted by the R. W. Grand Lodge. Under the Grand Lodges are of charters granted Lodges are Lodge. Under the Grand Lodges are subordinate lodges, such as you have in Toronto, and in almost every town, village, the leaders.

Yours sincerely, ORONHYATEKHA, P. G. W. C. T. legislative body, I quote you this declara tion from a document presented at Louis-ville by Mr. Malins and his conspirators; "1. The Right Worthy Grand Lodge

The prisoner was bern in the Department of Mont Blanc, is a Savoyard, and is forty-one years old. He emigrated to Boston in 1869, where he remained six and has admitted negroes as representa-tives, but it has hitherto failed to induce

not good, and it is said that he murdered the paramour of his wife there, and for that had to fiv. He married again here.

Then at this very Louisville session the R. W. Grand Lodge adopted the followthe paramour of his wife there, and took that had to fly. He married again here that had to fly. His appearance is not for-Hastings as long ago as 1866, and such decision was affirmed by the R. W. Grand Lodge, decided in answer to the followstoring a uniform healthy action, where weakness, pain, and misery may have long threatened a fatal termination. It is the most simple, safe, and effectual remedy ever discovered. The materials of which it is made to the same termination of the same termination.

it is made are pure, perfect, and costly, compounded with elaborate care and exactness, safe in its application, being used externally, and, of course, avoiding the pain and danger which necessarily attends the introduction of caustic minerals and eye washes. RINGWORM and OLD CHRONIC and all the trains for the alleged Rouse's Pointmurderer, Demeribel, alias Costafloris. Nothing has been heard of him, however, nor yet of the sailor Brean, who stole from the steamship Derwent the captain's cash that it would be expedient to encourage them in every way in our power to pro-tect themselves from the evils of intemperance, and to aid us in our efforts to drive been prosecuted by Detective Wm. Smith for selling Paris green, it being contrary to law for any one to sell it excepting under

all will be well in the Hastings, S.T.

In forming lodges of coloured persons proceed in all cases as though they were white. I do not understand that our Order takes into account the colour of a person's being any more than it does the colour of

with the Cut on the Wrapper, Circulars, Advertisements, etc. We call attention to this, as it might otherwise be regarded as counterfeiting.
PETTIT & BARKER, R. W.G. Lodge is prepared at any time to revoke the charter of any lodge that may persist in violating this or any other law of the Order. At the same time, this R. W.G. Lodge recognizes the undoubted right of each Grand Lodge to determine to whom beef, pale red; bull beef, very dark red; this last always needs longer cooking. street Jewish Synagogue, Montreal, leaves for New York this week, having severed

A society at Leipzig offers a prize of 700 marks for a collection of authenticated Slavonic names borne by villages or country Lord Aberdare has accepted the Presidency of the Royal Historical Society, vacated by the death of Earl Russell. The first President was Mr. George Grote. for the enlargement of Vanderbilt University (Tenn.) Mr. Vanderbilt had previously

the practical enforcement of its well under-stood fundamental principle that the doors trance examination to the Elora High School. The Lightning Express urges that no teacher preparing pupils for this examination should have over fifty in attend-

This statement was not controverted, because incontrovertible, by the representatives of the seceders. After two years the R. W. G. Lodge found that the provisions "requiring the consent of an existing Grand Lodge," might act prejudicially to the interests of the coloured people in the South, and, therefore, at its last session held in Minneapolis in May, 1878, it further amended the Constitution by striking out the provision requiring consent from The Brockville Monitor says the writing and general style of the whole of the papers in the recent examination for admission to High Schools were extremely indifferent. Out of 113 candidates, 90 were plucked. The Public Schools of Stratford and

ricinity had a monster excursion to Port Dover lately. There were seventeen cars Lake Erie. They returned home the same evening, apparently well pleased with their At a recent meeting of the Simcoe Public

irrespective of colour or race, in every part of its jurisdiction.

At Louisville, when the secession took place in 1876, there were assembled about 140 officers, representatives, and members from forty-nine Grand Lodges, among them being the Grand Lodges of Australia, New Zealand, India, Great Britain, the Dominion of Canada, and the United States. The representatives of the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, Wales, and one each from the Grand Lodges of Minduring the month, 410; total average, control of 296; greatest number present any one day, 347; least number, 260; total pupils admitted since January 1st, 544.

Brockville, when twenty-five were admit- ers," the head of which shall be the nesota and Nova Scotia, and two from Indiana, making about a baker's dozen from five Grand Lodges, left the session of the R. W. G. Lodge, elected each other into office, and solemnly declared that they five Grand Lodges, left the session of the R. W. G. Lodge, elected each other into office, and solemnly declared that they were the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, and ion of those qualified to judge, was too

who went up for the Matriculation Examination of Toronto University, on their return presented Mr. Purslow, the Head Master, with a complete set of Shakespeare's works beautifully bound in Morrocco. The accompanying address was expressive of their high appreciation of Mr. Purslow as a faithful instructor and kind friend.

Such differential duties between sugar should be imposed as woulfineries. Where were the ships that used to reach our ports? It can be incurred in the school department unless an appropriation shall have previously been made therefor, and the same included in the annual tax levy.

A decidedly new and good feature in the that the 120 or 130 whom they had just left behind, and representing forty-five Grand Lodges, were no longer Good Tem-plars. This was merely an excuse so that plars. This was merely an excuse so that they could run away with our charters and rituals and other property, and which com-mon people would call stealing. When Malins got home, by dint of the most un-scrupulous falsifications of facts and per-version of history, he succeeded in getting his acts endorsed by his Executive, and this Executive was duly suspended for

examination recently took place in school section 6, West Huntley. The schoolroom was handsomely decorated, the scholars were neatly dressed, and attended in large numbers, as did the trustees, relatives, and friends. The programme consisted of part songs, piano solos, and recitations by the scholars. In the evening the prizes were presented, and the teachers and trustees to which they responded.

Dr. Lees was then authorized to sue for the charter. Lord Coleridge, in pronouncing judgment, said: "Whatever may be the real merits of this dispute, as I know nothing, of them, I will say nothing;" and again, "Mr. Malins, right or wrong, has got them (charter and rituals), as he always has had them, and he may have grounds for so denote. Ie is said that the recent amendment to the High School law, requiring the County Council to grant to the High school an amount equal to the grant from the Legis-lature, is having the effect of inducing several counties to close their weaker High several counties to close their weaker fligh schools. We have already referred to the Lanark by-law to this effect, and we see the County of Haldimand recommends the closing of two of its High schools. The Minister of Education informed a deputa-tion lately that the County Council had not power to abolish efficient High schools. At a Grand Indian Council held at Sarnia

ingenious, and malicious slander upon Good Templars.

The article states that "the suit (Lees' tup, and when we sue him, he says you are unincorporated, and therefore can not sue me for the recovery of negroes of the Southern States of America from the order of Good Templars, by the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of North end, will prove anything but a blessing. report stated that "he had received that for the February quarter up to March 4th on 112,800 members. But in his tob, having notified the school trustees that the school-room is overcrowded, the board that was this item :—"Tax

rate of 11d per member, making 62,054 members, instead of 112,800, as claimed, and this, too. in the face of the fact the and this, too, in the face of the fact that winter. It is said to be the intention of but a short time ago there were more than the board to call a public meeting and ask and this, too, in the race of the fact that but a short time ago there were more than but a short time ago there were more than 200,000 members in the Grand Lodge of Grand Lodges are ach as you have in therefore not with Dr. Lees' lodge but with taxes, to be issued for the remainder. The first Convention of Teachers for the The first Convention of Teachers for the County of Durham, under the new regulations, was lately held in the High School building. About one hundred teachers were present. Various papers were read, among them being one on the preparation of lessons by teachers, which was read by Inspector Tilley, and on Literature by Mr. D. J. Goggin. A public entertainment was also given in the Town Hall, when an interesting address, was delivered when an interesting address was delivered by Inspector Brown of Peterboro. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, A.Purslow, B.A., I.L. B.; 1st Vice-President, W. E. Tilley, M. A.; 2nd Vice-President, P. N. Davey;

Secretary, Jno. Squair, Treasurer; D. J. Goggin; Committee, J. R. Wightman, M.A.; A. Barber, G. Glass. The following appears in the Norfolk Reformer. Evidently an American production, it will be interesting to "19th century teachers."

'Twas Saturday night, and a teacher sat Alone her task pursuing;
She averaged this and she averaged that
Of all her class were doing.
She reckoned percentage, so many boys,
And so many girls all counted,
And marked all the tardy and absentees,
And to what the absence amounted. Names and residences wrote in full

Her weary head sank low on her book,
And her weary heart still lower,
For some of her pupils had little brain
And she could not furnish more.
She slept, she dreamed; it seemed she died,
And her spirit went to Hades,
And they met her there with a question fair,
"State what the per cent. of your gyade is." while making a new and improved machinery for making a more perfect box for the Eye Salve, have changed the Trade Mark on the cover, so as to correspond Ages had slowly rolled away,
Leaving but partial traces,
And the teacher's spirit walked one day
In the old familiar places.
A mound of fossilised school reports

> She came to the spot where they buried And the ground was well built over,
> But labourers digging threw out a skull
> Once planted benesth the clover,
> A disciple of Galen wandering by,
> Paused to look at the diggers,
> And plucking the skull up, looked throu
> And saw it was lined with figures.

"Just as I thought," said the young M.D.,
"How easy it is to kill 'em"
"Statistics ossified every fold
"Of cerebrum and cerebellum; "It's a great curiosity, sure," said Pat,
" By the bones can you tell the creatu
'Oh, nothing strange," said the doctor,
Was a nineteenth century teacher."

HON. S. L. TILLEY Rev. Dr. E. O. Haven, Chan Syracuse University, has gone to Europe, and from thence will go to Palestine.

The Board of Curators of Kentucky University have abolished the regency and elected Prof. H. B. White, President.

Enthusiastic Welcome Back to Public Life.

St. John, N.B., 26.-Mr. Tilley was twelve hundred people with the great of applause that ever greated a man. welcome had an old-fashioned ring. He years ago when it was an augury o years ago when it was an augury of such he welcomed it now. (Chee joiced to feel free once more, and and commune with them on the deepest interest to every man child. (Cheers.) He returned he ments to the press on the ments to the press on the manner in which his acceptance tion had been referred to. Those whim were ignorant of the facts. He acknowledge the endorsation which given him as an honourable public He had been charged with having the Commons with his commission

more than 20,000 or 30,000 can go to the country in the summer. The closing of the schools, therefore, simply throws from thing. He had stated the particular to the particular to the schools, the schools are the schools and the schools are the school a country in the summer. The closing of the schools, therefore, simply throws from 70,000 to 80,000 children into the streets during summer vacation.

A Japanese of the highest rank who is travelling in the United States, writes to his wife:—"The chief branch of education in thiz country is rowing. They hive big boat-houses called colleges, the principal of which are Harvard and Yale. Further north is a country called Canada, the best educated man there being named Hanlan."

The sculptor Leopold Rau, who has been entrusted with the works that are to decorate the façade of the University of Kiel, has just submitted his models for approval. They are four statues, which are to represent the Faculties, embodied by the sculptor as Plato, Solon, Hippocrates and Aristotle. The designs are highly praised, and will probably be executed in marble in lieu of sandstone, as first proposed.

A committee of taxpayers on education to some the state of the school of the school of the school of the University of some proposed.

A committee of taxpayers on education that there was an almost on the first tunder these circumstances, was the first. Under these circumsta

full. The weather being very warm, the excursionists enjoyed the cool breezes of the sculptor as Plato, Solon, Hippocrates

Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, recently

lelivered the oration before the literary

Wm. H. Vanderbilt has donated \$1,000

the Biblical department of the University.

Commemoration day at King's College,

London, was celebrated on the 20th June last, the College being now close upon fifty

years old, the sermon on the occasion being preached by the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master

It is stated by a member of the New

York Board of Education that of the 100,-000 children in the schools of that city, not

societies of the University of Virginia a Charlottesville.

districts in the German Empire.

given \$1,000 to be expended in

of the Temple.

School Board the Principal presented his report for June, from which we glean the following:—Total number in attendance with the preparation of a new law for the with the preparation of a new law for the control of schools in that State. This measure establishes boards of education for cities of the first, second, and third class, to consist respectively of twenty-seven, Forty-one candidates presented themselves for the intermediate examination at shall be a bureau of "schools and teach

tary of the Schools." These two bullcass in connection with the Board shall annually furnish the finance department with an bec, would refine sugar for schools, Such differential duties between

law is the appointment of school visitors.

The Department of Education is empowered to appoint six persons in each ward, who shall be styled "School Visitors." who shall be styled "School Visitors."
The school property in their ward will be entrusted to their charge, and they are expected to visit and superintend schools under their care. They will naturally be men somewhat advanced in life, of educapected to visit and superintend schools under their care. They will naturally be men somewhat advanced in life, of education and means, and disposed to take an interest in educational matters. It is intended that they shall hold frequent meetings, and when assembled from all parts of ceits they will form and so their own prices. He would against the flour and coal tax

Anglin is subsidised with public money in spite of the law and has to be whitewashed by his paymasters to escape the penalties of his illegal acts. Mr. Speaker Turcotte s purchased at two hours' notice, by the men he was pledged to oppose, and becomes a mere voting machine to keep his owners in place. Mr. Speaker Wells tampers with the press, tampers with the electors, and falsifies public opinion, by joining in estab the false pretence of its being the independent organ of one nationality and creed

What a spectacle of purity and political The Ottawa Valley Sunday School Conention meet in St. John's church, Almonte, on Tuesday, the 25th August, at 2 p.m. Mr. Bunster, M.P. for Vancouver Island,

has been running a foot-race with a con-stituent, a butcher, who beat him by six inches in 300 vards. At Windsor, last week, four trespassers found trying to steal a ride on a Great

Western through freight car got a sentence of forty days each in Sandwich gaol. The Milk Inspector of Montreal made a raid upon the milk vendors on Saturday with a view to having the milk analyzed. Several tried to empty the milk in the street.

The Rev. Mr. De Witt, of Sturgis, Mich. said recently that it was perfectly right for a person to drink intoxicating liquors if he wanted to. He has lost his pulpit, but the liquor sellers have presented him with an

Island again to take part in politics, but that he will remain with the Indians all his life and dispense tin medals among

An English paper announces the death of

the Princess Salm-Salm. She was born december 25, 1840; in the Almanach de cember 25, 1840; in the Armanaca as Gotha she is described as "Agnes, daughter of the late Colonel Le Clerq" Under the name of Agnes Le Clerq, or Leclair, she was well known in the equestrian profession in this country. August 30, 1862, she married Prince Felix Constantine Alexage. she married Prince Felix Constantine Alexander John Nepoumcene Salm-Salm, born in 1828. Him she accompanied to Mexico, where he served as General, aide-de-camp and chief of the household of Maximilian. They returned to Europe after the downfall of the Mexican Empire, where the Princess received the Order Salmer Salm rince Felix then became a major in the Prussian Grenadiers of the Guard, and was killed August 18, 1870, at the breaking out of the war with France. His widow re-married two years ago a wealthy English gentleman named Heneage, who was before the courts a few months ago vainly en-deavouring to secure release from his en-gagements to settle upon her a certain an annual allower and to make he ance, his complaint being that she had at their marriage concealed from him the fact that she was largely in debt. In 1875 she published parts of her own and her husband's diaries kept in Mexico, and also an interesting volume entitled "Ten Years of My Life."

It is rumoured in Winnipeg, Man., that Mr. A. Smith is east for the purpose of arranging off the Northern Pacific from building its pleatening to the boundary, thus securing all monopoly for the St. Louis Pacific Railway. much afraid that the former will secure the way. their marriage concealed from him the fact

splendid Meeting at St. John-How the Lieut-Governorship was Accepted-li

He had been charged with having is the Commons with his commission Governor in his pocket. He had position until now to state it never entered the House after to accept the Governorship. O from England he found his colleagrand they said they came near makin nor in his absence. He had smiled a no desire for such an appointment, a ed the Governor-General so. He hea the matter until the morning after, told him that the Governor assented to a recommendation

. Cartwright pro shall be a bureau of "schools and teachers," the head of which shall be the "Superintendent of Education;" a "bureau of details," under the "Secretary of the Schools." These two bureaus in conjection with the Board shall annual west india trade had suffered.

when the proposition was manufactured articles he would that Sir Joh when the proposation on unenumerated articles he would not be a supported by the sassociates wished to increase to merely intended to raise restor public purposes. The incomployment to a great numeral and which were being crushed out?

against the flour and coal tax proposed las session. When he taxed them in 1871 it was be session. When he taxed them in 1871 it was be session. When he taxed them in 1871 it was be cause the Government was about to ask reciprocity with the United States and wanted something to with the United States and wanted something to with the United States and wanted something to superstant matters will be taken. These visitors are authorized to furnish the Board an annual estimate of the expenditures necessary in their wards for each year, independent of the salaries of teachers. The operation of the salaries of teachers. The operation of this law will have a salutary effect. The Board of Visitors will act as a balance wheel to the main body, tending to prevent extravagant expenditures or unwise economy.

A Trio of Worthies.

(From the Peterborough Review,)
The Speakership used to be considered a post of honour, and the occupants of the chair impartial men, but the "Reformers" have reformed all that. Mr. Speaker Anglin is subsidised with public money in scheme of the late Government superame.

were wanted, of the civil Government superation, post office and justice, and compare scheme of the late Government, to build the I railway with thirty million dollars, with that a present Government. He caustically reviewed whole Government policy.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed in the audic The cheering was hearty and frequent, and the lossition party here feel that this brilliant open of the campaign ensures success.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Matriculation Examinations. The scholarships have been awarded as for Classics—Dunn, H. L., from Welland High Mathematics—Barton, S. T. G., from Toro

Mathematics—Barton, S. T. G., from Torone conInstitute.
English, French, German, and History—McGli
livary, J., from Collingwood High School.
General Proficiency—MacMurchy, A., Toronto Col.
Institute; Wright, H. J., Toronto Col. Institute
O'Meara, A. E., Port Hope High School; Davide
O'Meara, A. E., Port Hope High School; Davide
O'Lo. Institute.
Ninety-seven candidates passed. Their name
together with the honour lists, will be published
a day or two. Twenty-one ladies passed in differe
branches of subjects at the local examinations of
women.

Counterfeiters Uncarthed.

local circumstances combined to police that two men named Kelley said recently that it was perfectly right for a person to drink intoxicating liquors if he wanted to. He has lost his pulpit, but the liquor sellers have presented him with an easy chair.

Ex-Governor Tilley is welcomed back to public life by every honest man in New Brunswick. Governor Laird, on the contrary, is not wanted by the Prince Edward Islanders. At a meeting the other day Mr. Hodgson, who was once a strong Laird man, is reported as saying: "I hope and oray that he will never return to this island again to take part in politics, but hat he will remain with the Lair and the contract of the louse of metal were also a manufact of the louse applied to the said of the contract of Kelley's house having been a quantity of coin in process of manufact overed. Quantities of metal were also a manufact of the louse applied to the said of the manufact of the louse and oray that he will never return to this island again to take part in politics, but hat he will remain with the Lair and the louse having been a quantity of coin in process of manufact overed. Quantities of metal were also a manufact overed. Quantities of metal were also a manufact of the louse, tunned the form barking of dogs aroused the immates came out of the house, jumped the fother between the when about a hundred yards from barking of dogs aroused the immates came out of the house, jumped the fother between the wind when about a hundred yards from barking of dogs aroused the immates came out of the house, jumped the fother between two when about a hundred yards from barking of dogs aroused the immates came out of the house, jumped the fother between two him they proceeded when about a hundred yards from barking of dogs aroused the immates came out of the house, jumped the fother between two him the wind process of meanufact of the house, jumped the fother between two him the wind process of meanufact of the house, jumped the fother between two him the will a hundred yards from the converse of the house, jumped the fother between two him the will pr

The Pepe is in good health, and has been buggy this week at Mor

The Spanish Embassy at Paris denounces and malicious the report that King Alfonsons to abdicate. and the shape of a the Arelic of Lord Byron, in the shape of a the cier cabinet, which had come from Newstead Abluer shape of the cier cabinet, which had come for 8775. was sold in London last week for \$710.

A son of the Khedive of Egypt is, by special mission of her Majesty, about to enter the Rimilitary Academy, Woolwich, as a cadet.

Mr. L. A. Bissonette, son of the High Constable Montreal, lately admitted to the practice of goes to England shortly for additional study.

The "Hon. Mrs. Yelverton," who has almost every part of the world on histrion literary adventures bent, arrived at Colombo 10th ultimo. Mme. Gagneur, the French novelist, is about b found a home for the adoption of illegitimats children. Victor Hugo has written her a letter 6 encouragement.

Mr. Spurgeon's London congregation proposed to celebrate the quarter-centennial of his pastorate by presenting himself in the contract of the con

celebrate the quarter-centennial of his pastorate presenting him with a fund of \$25,000, but in cordance with the rev. gentleman's wish, the mowill be used for church purposes. Marshal MacMahon is said not to be of in his remarks. Passing through a hosp he was told that a patient had meningitibad disease," said the Marshal, "it eith or leaves you demented. I have had it.

Interesting Summary of N SIR JOHN ROSE ON PARLIAMENTARY PORTING IN CANADA.

THE ENGLISH MAI

The Select Committee on Parliame reporting continues to take evidence, the 12th inst. the following witnesses Illed :-Lord Eversley, formerly Speaker of

the Chairman, said that he did ink that the influence and authority Parliament would be increased by a v Parliament. The proceedings were present reported very fully, and with derful accuracy, and the accuracy see derful accuracy, and the accuracy set to be on account of the competition ar newspapers. An objection to official porting would be that everything w porting would be that everything we have to be noticed by the official repthat passed in the House, and there often words of heat which it was no better not to have published. He never heard any complaints as to the ficiency of the reporting, and he had n been troubled much with the report
gallery. At the time he acted as Spea
there were not so many reporters as
present, and there was ample space
them in the gallery. It would be a g
misfortune if, through having an off report, the present reporters were exclu-and the newspapers compelled to take official report, or a part of it.

The editor of the Leeds Mercury was next witness. He said he was acquain with the system prevailing as to commoding reports to newspapers. He was accommoding reports to newspapers. He was accommoding to the college with the college was accommoding to the college was accommodina

cating reports to newspapers, He was one time a reporter in the gallery. In opinion accommodation ought to be wided for those who were prepared to lish independent reports. The Later Mercury had tried the report supplied the Press Association, but found it adequate, and they had been forced to a large expense to supplement it. Treport cost them about £1,200 for session, whereas the Press Associa session, whereas the Press Associated and the session, whereas the Press Associated and the session and the session and the session and the session are session. get good reports, but there were not rethan ten provincial papers who would ready to do so, and that would limit number of applications for seats in the lery. It ought to be a condition of addition that the paper obtaining an example of the seat should undertake to give independe ports, and the possession of a Lo considered necessary. The reports in Leeds Mercury were not altogether pendent reports. The Mercury with another journal in obtaining each paying a share of the expense, thought reports obtained by such a conation ought to be looked as independent in the sense qualifying for a seat in the gallery. more than two papers, however, shou permitted to work together. He did think that, from a business point of it was to the interest of newspapers to long reports of Parliament. The ci-tion of the Mercury did not rise than 5 per cent. when a report of a portant Parliamentary debate was and the pecuniary results of published

these reports were not satisfactory. however, gave a certain prestige to a pand for that, newspaper proprietors willing to pay.

Mr. Jaffray, proprietor of the Bir ham Daily Post, gave evidence as to the factory way in which the Press Assoc supplied the newspapers that depende tirely upon it for their Parliaments

Sir John Rose stated that for many he had been a member of the Canadia liament, and he had paid some attent the subject of reporting the proceedi that Legislature. Several experime been tried, and eventually a syst to that of the Hansard in this co.
A staff of reporters had been emplo condense the speeches, preserving their tone, and spirit. Copies of the spe were sent to the local papers which not afford to keep reporters in the of Commons. He was of opinion that debates were very faithfully and impar reported in Canada. In the States there was an official verbatim furnished by Congress itself at the expense, ten reporters being empland the cost averaging £30,000 per an Copies of the report were furnish members gratuitously, and others sold, but he was informed that ther not a large demand for them on the p the public. They were not only repo debates, but gave petitions, votes, messages, and documents, which, in land, were supplied in the form of ser papers. Then it must be borne in that the circumstances of the United S were different from those of Great Br and the debates were of a different c ter, speeches being made rather to pricial Legislatures than to the Asser In the United States there was an imvariety of sectional interests in loc very remote from each other, and was no metropolitan press in Washi such as there was in London. He that in England it would be almost is sible for Ministers to find time to co their speeches in an official repor such a report, for that and many reasons, would be a disadvantage considered that it would tend to let

the public, who would still, as heret rely upon the newspapers for Parli tary information. An official report only be valuable for occasional referen THE MAJOR IN A HUFF. Major O'Gorman was so annoyed report of the amendments to the S Closing Bill, that he threatened to his seat, and accept the Chiltern dreds. The Major, however, can spared, and though he has actually the notice of resignation, it is thoughtiends will insist on a coy withdra

debates, and that it would not be re

so alarming a public catastrophe. CATTLE DISEASE AT THE PARIS EXHI The London correspondent of the gow Herald writes:—"It is needles guising the fact that disease of a vi kind broke out at the recent Paris Show. At Blackwall, on the T valuable oxen and splendid sheep has week been "doing quarantine," where the same of them have been k prevent them from dying. Can it that the Prince of Wales's splendid Paris prize sheep are already chang mutton? It is quite certain that Lady beautiful shorthorn "Zoesda," value 000, is as dead as a door nail; and M Combie of Tillyfour, must be groat agony at the detention in quaran his beast that is believed to be the pion of the world."

DESTRUCTIVE DROUGHT IN AUSTR The Times says that the intensity drought in Australia may be judge haps, by the calculation made by spector of stock that in New South alone 4,000,000 sheep were lost la from the effects of the dry weather estimate is admitted not to indicate extent of the crisis, as it omits to the total stocks of the dry count of the last six weeks of the which extended into the middle of which extended into the middle of ary, during which time the effects lack of rain were daily intensifyin creasing ratio. At least another must be added to those figures to for the losses of this year, and for suffered by small holders and oth were, for various reasons, omitted returns. Thus we have 5,000,00 valued at £2,500,000 at least, de ctly or indirectly, through the pasturage consequent on the droug 1876 the Australian Colonies poss 1876 the Australian Colonies posset ween them over 45,000,000 sl which 20,000,000 belonged to Ner Wales. There is reason to believe Victoria and South Australia the othe drought were quite as disastro New South Wales, while in Qu they were doubly severe. It is no they were doubly severe. It is no fore, too much to estimate that at