The Weekly Mail.

VOL. VI. NO. 292. TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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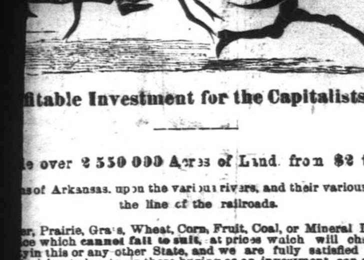

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ving occasion to use a remedy for a very pain in my side I tried one of your LINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS, and in twenty-hours the pain was entirely removed. J. B. SAMMIS, Ass't. Cashier First Nat. Bank INONA, MINN., June 19, 1877.
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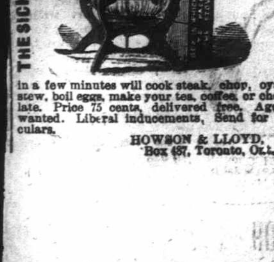

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NOTICE.
Take notice that the Credit Valley Railway Company will apply to the Legislative Assembly of Ontario at its next session for an Act to legalize the by-laws of the City of Toronto and the Town of Ingersoll granting municipal aid to the said Company (either by way of exchange of debentures or otherwise), which will have passed on or before the first day of the said session, and all debentures issued or to be issued thereupon.
Also, entitling any municipality or section of a municipality, which has aided or may hereafter aid the said Company by a gift or exchange of debentures, to the extent of fifty thousand dollars, to name a Director in the said Company.
Also, for an Act consolidating into one Act all the Acts relating to the Credit Valley railway Company.
G. LAIDLAW, President C. V. R'y Co. 290-2

CAUTION.
EACH PLUG OF THE Myrtle Navy Tobacco IS STAMPED T. & B., IN GILT LETTERS.
NONE OTHER IS GENUINE 289-13

THE WEEKLY MAIL
is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and despatched by first trains and express to all parts of the Dominion. Price $1.50 a year.
Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of fifteen cents per line; contract rates by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of forty cents per twenty words, and two cents each additional word.
THE WEEKLY MAIL will form an excellent medium through which to reach the public, circulating from every Post Office and prominent point in Ontario, and largely in the sister Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.
THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and Published by THOS. C. PATTESON, at the office, corner of King and Bay streets, in the City of Toronto

BIRTHS.

WILMORE—In Dover East, on Monday, the 22nd October, 1877, the wife of Mr. William Wilmore, of a son.

HOLMSTED—At Simcoe, on the 22nd Oct., the wife of F. W. Holmstead, Esq., of a son.

FLETCHER—On the 21st Oct., the wife of the Rev. Joseph Fletcher, of a son.

CAMBIE—On the 21st Oct., at 36 Nepean street, Ottawa, the wife of Alex. J. Cambie, of a son.

MURDOCH—On the 23rd October, at 51 Isabella street, the wife of A. W. Murdoch, of a daughter.

TAYLOR—At 93 St. Joseph street, on Wednesday, the 24th Oct., the wife of Mr. W. D. Taylor, of a daughter.

BARTHE—At 684 Sherbrook street, Montreal, on the 20th Oct., the wife of L. A. P. Barthe, of a son.

OGDEN—On the 28th Oct., at 279 Simcoe street, Mrs. Lyndhurst Ogden, of a daughter.

GROFF—In Harriston, Oct. 23rd, the wife of Samuel Groff, of the firm of Groff and Bollert, of a daughter.

ROBINSON—In Guelph, on the 28th Oct., the wife of John Robinson, of a son.

KEARNS—At Kingston, on the 28th Oct., the wife of Mr. James Kearns, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

VAN VALKENBURG—MERRILL—On October 24th, at Piney Grove, Burford, Brant County, by the Rev. J. T. Davis, of Norwich, assisted by Rev. James Webb, of Tilsonburg, Mr. Hopkin Van Valkenburg, of North Norwich, to Miss Alice M. Merrill, of Burford.

OROK—JOHNSON—On Tuesday, 23rd October, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Craw, Mr. William Orok, Vespra, second son of the late Mr. Robert Orok, to Mary Jane, third daughter of Mr. James Johnson, Flos, County Simcoe.

MACGREGOR—JONES—At St. Mark's church Port Hope, on Thursday, the 25th Oct., by the Rev. C. W. Paterson, Robert Auld, youngest son of the Rev. J. G. Macgregor, of Elora, Ont., to Charlotte Sowden, youngest daughter of H. W. Jones, Esq., of Port Hope.

MARTIN—HENRY—On the 24th Oct., at the residence of the bride's father, Maple Grove, Winona, by the Rev. D. B. Read, D. D., of Grimsby, assisted by the Rev. C. D. Martin, of Brantford, brother of the groom, Edwin Earl, eldest son of D. H. Martin, Esq., of Princeton to Margaret Augusta, second daughter of Isaac B. Henry, Esq.

BURNES—BALES—At Weston, on the 23rd Oct., at the Wesleyan Methodist church, Alex. L. Burnes, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to Louise, second daughter of John Bales, Weston, Ont.

WILLIAM—SPRINGER—On the 24th Oct., at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Dr. Tufford, Dundas street, London, by the Rev. J. W. P. Smith, Rector of Christ Church, R. G. Williams, druggist, St. Mary's, Ont., to Beatrice Springer, youngest daughter of the late Col. Springer, P. L. S.

PRICE—DEMPSEY—On the 24th Oct., in this city, by the Rev. A. H. Baldwin, rector of All Saints' Church, Charles W. Price, to Clara S. G., only daughter of the late Richard Dempsey, barrister-at-law.

PERKINS—ROSS—At Barrie, on the 18th Oct., by the Rev. Mr. McCormick, Mr. Charles A. Perkins, to Miss Marion Eleanor, eldest daughter of the late Robert Ross, P.L.S.

WHITING—MACLEOD—On Monday, the 22nd Oct., at the residence of the bride's mother, Windsor, by the Rev. John Gray, Mr. W. H. E. Whiting, merchant, formerly of London, to Ida, second daughter of the late Charles MacLeod, of Amherstburg.

MANNING—COYNE—In St. Paul's church, Mount Forest, on Wednesday, 24th October, by Rev. H. L. Yewens, Robert Furley Manning, Esq., to Mary Ellen, daughter of Isaac Coyne, Esq., all of Mount Forest.

SHARPE—PONTON—On the 25th Oct., at St. John's church, Belleville, by the Rev. J. W. Burke, assisted by the Rev. A. B. Forneri, Arthur J. Sharpe, son of the late Lieut.-Colonel W. H. Sharpe, R. C. Rifles, to Henrietta Frances, eldest daughter of Archibald Ponton, Esq., of Belleville.

CRUMB—MOYER—At the residence of the bride's father, on Thursday, 25th Oct., by the Rev. C. W. Hawkins, Benoni Crumb, of North Pelham, and Emma H., daughter of John W. Moyer, Esq., of the Township of Clinton.

CLARKE—WILSON—In Sidney, on Friday, Oct. 26th., by Rev. E. B. Harper, Patrick Clarke, to Mary Wilson, both of Sidney.

DEATHS.

MILLER—On the 25th Oct., at the residence of her daughter in Chatham, Mrs. Mary Miller, aged 64.

EASTWOOD—At Port Elgin, on the 23rd Oct., William Kennedy Eastwood, Clerk Division Court, eldest surviving son of the late John Eastwood, Clerk Division Court, aged 24 years.

BOYER—On Thursday morning, 25th Oct., at his residence in Calborne, the Rev. Robert Charge Boyer, aged 51 years, youngest son of the late Rev. J. W. R. Boyer, Rector of Swepston, Leicestershire, England.

MACNEILL—At Shingled Cottage, Welland, on Wednesday, October 24th, Emma Rose Boswell, infant daughter of W. G. MacNeill and Janet Eliza Thompson, aged six months and one day.

INGLIS—At Eutleton, October 25th, Maggie May, youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. John Inglis, aged two years and ten days.

CATHCART—At his late residence, 37 Head street, North Chatham, on Tuesday, 23rd October, 1877, William H. Cathcart, formerly of Toronto, aged 61 years.

COSENS—At Savannah, Georgia, on the 25th October, William Champion Cosens, (late of Toronto), second son of the late C. N. B. Cosens, Esq., of Bruton, Somersetshire, aged 43 years.

TAYLOR—At the residence, in 2nd con. Sidney, on Monday, 22nd Oct., Mrs. Charles Taylor, aged 23 years.

McCORMACK—On the morning of the 24th Oct., at Rondeau Harbour, from the effects of a gun accident, Thomas G. McCormack, of McCormack Bros., Yonge street.

McCARTHY—Of diphtheria, on Thursday, the 18th Oct., 1877, Hillyard McCarthy, Lindsay, nephew of Robert and Catharine Wilson, of Mono, aged eight years and six months.

JONES—In St. Catharines, on the 22nd Oct., Joseph Byron, son of Joseph M. and Drusilla Jones, aged 15 years and 3 months.

SCOTT—At Ottawa, Monday, 22nd Oct., Elizabeth Ritchie, relict of the late James Scott, Perth, Scotland, aged 85 years.

BEATTY—At the Oaks, Queen's Park, Toronto, 28th Oct., Bertha Louise, infant daughter of W. H. Beatty.

McAULIFF—In London, on the 26th Oct., Jeremiah McAuliff, aged 50 years.

BRADLEY—On the 24th October, in St. Catharines, Mary, wife of Mr. Thomas Bradley, aged 73 years and 8 months.

MULLANEY—On the 29th Oct., at Glen Grove Farm, Yonge street, Eglinton, Eliza Cowan, the beloved wife of James B. Mullaney, aged 26 years, and 9 months.

RENNARDSON—In this city, on the 28th Oct., Hannah Rennardson in the 48th year of her age.

FULLER—At Burlington, on the 25th of Oct., John S. Fuller aged 49 years.

JEFFERS—At 217 Simcoe street, on Sunday, October 28th, Mary Ann Atkinson, beloved wife of Mr. Jeremiah Jeffers, aged 44 years.

NIXON—At his residence, Grimsby, of typhoid fever, Dennis Nixon, Esq., in the 57th year of his age.

FINLAY—At Montreal, on the 26th October, of consumption, Evangeline Kerfut, beloved wife of Alfred Finlay.

HACKEY—In London, on the 29th Oct., Thomas H. Mackey, assistant emigrant agent.

The Weekly Mail

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOV. 2, 1877.

THE SIMPSON-WILKINSON CASE.

In the case of the QUEEN v. WILKINSON, the jury on Saturday returned a verdict of guilty. The defendant failed to establish by direct evidence the charge that Senator SIMPSON bribed members of the House during the crisis of November, 1873.

But the indirect evidence he brought forward, and the admissions made by SIMPSON and others on his side were grave and important enough to compel the jury to qualify their verdict with a recommendation to mercy. WILKINSON had no direct evidence to offer; direct evidence is almost impossible in such cases. But he did bring forward a witness whose veracity SIMPSON'S counsel could not impeach, to swear that SIMPSON himself had boasted of doing that with which he was charged in the libel. Col. CUBITT'S testimony was precise and emphatic on that important point. True Mr. THOMPSON, who was present when SIMPSON bragged of his deeds of bribery and corruption in the Ottawa corridors, could not remember that which CUBITT remembered so well, but *non mi ricordo* evidence is at best unsatisfactory. Moreover, there is no comparison as to the relative standing of these two witnesses with respect to this particular case. CUBITT is Mayor of Bowmanville, a man of independent means, and, as SIMPSON and THOMPSON admit, a truthful man, who could have no object in making up a conversation that never took place. Even were he base enough to do so, he would hardly be audacious enough to fix it on a night when a third party was present. THOMPSON, on the other hand, is pecuniarily dependent on the Ontario Bank, which is SIMPSON, being a produce buyer operating with their money. If motives are to be regarded, certainly THOMPSON was more likely to forget the conversation than CUBITT to manufacture it out of whole cloth. As to what passed that night, SIMPSON'S mind is a blank, although he compared notes with THOMPSON just before the trial, but he thinks it probable that he did describe the Maritime members in the language CUBITT quotes. Furthermore, he admits that he had heard that money had been used among members of the House at the time in question, and that he himself helped to give currency to the report. In other words, he did that for which WILKINSON is to be punished, with the saving exception that while WILKINSON mentioned the name of one who boasted of his corrupt operations, he dealt merely in the generality. The endeavour to make capital of WILKINSON'S omission to put the Finance Minister in the witness box may be disposed of by the simple explanation that whereas it was part of the defendant's case to establish a contradiction between the evidence of Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Mr. SIMPSON, to avoid discrediting his own witness WILKINSON had no recourse but to rely on the necessity the prosecution was under to call Mr. CARTWRIGHT, when he would be able to make what use he pleased of that gentleman's testimony.

Aside from the testimony of CUBITT, THOMPSON, and SIMPSON as to the disputed conversation on which the whole case turned, the evidence adduced furnishes three remarkable chapters in the history of Reform:

(1) SIMPSON swears that in their interview in January, 1874, Mr. CARTWRIGHT deliberately told him that if Ontario supported the new Government the banks in Ontario would be more liberally patronised by the Government! The Finance Minister says he only promised SIMPSON that he would consider the matter, and that he gave him no distinct promise. But SIMPSON is evidently the better witness here, for in his circular to the bank shareholders and customers he repeated the promise Mr. CARTWRIGHT had just given him. And the extraordinary fulfilment of the circular so far at least as it related to the promised increase of Government deposits for "our "bank" especially, is further corroborative proof that it was not written without good warrant. It seems clear enough, indeed, that before they had well warmed their seats, one of the principal members of the Government resorted to a species of bribery as gross morally, if not in law, as that for which many a Reform and Tory head has rolled in the dust, and infinitely more demoralizing. For instance, Mr. COOK, the leviathan standard-elevator, who spent $28,000 in the cause in North Simcoe influenced one constituency only, but Mr. CARTWRIGHT'S corrupt bargain at least affected the six in which the Ontario Bank's ledgers are all-potent.

(2) If the "big push" letter had not immortalised Mr. SIMPSON, his own revelations would. He has the power, the like of which MESMER never claimed, of "mesmerising" voters opposed to him in politics, and inducing them, while under the mysterious influence, to vote for the candidates of his choice. He mesmerised the martyred Dr. McGILL in 1874, and led him from the top of a high fence into the van of the Reform ranks. The Doctor's appointment on the directorate of the Ontario Bank the following June was possibly the mesmeric current in this case. At Mr. F. W. GLEN'S house at Oshawa, in the same campaign, he mesmerised the supporters of Mr. GIBBS in batches of fifteen and sixteen, bringing no less than one hundred under his influence at a single seance. How Mr. SIMPSON throws the patient into this mesmeric state is a secret he will probably keep, but we have a suspicion that it is done by first washing his neck with a judicious preparation of raspberry syrup, and then compelling him to gaze long and steadfastly at one of "our bank's" bills.

(3.) Lastly, there is an interesting history of the BLAKE-MILNE election of 1867. Mr. BLAKE has often boasted that his elections cost him nothing; but it seems his friends suffer for him. In 1867 his corruption agent was the Ontario Bank in the person of Mr. FISHER, its Bowmanville manager at that time. As treasurer for supplying the means with which to put down bribery and corruption in the town and in Darlington, Mr. FISHER dispensed about $400, and if the treasurers in the other two townships did their duty as well, some $1,200 must have been spent by Mr. BLAKE'S committee in returning that gentleman to Parliament to denounce Tory immorality. The efforts of the Committee, however, were supplemented by the efforts of individual Reformers. Mr. JAMES P. LOVEKIN spent $800 in bribery in Mr. BLAKE'S interest, and Mr. SIMPSON recouped him to the extent of $200. Mr. SIMPSON also instructed RICHARD SHAW to buy up all the votes he could for Mr. BLAKE. Between the candidate who supplies his friends with money and perchance suffers for it in Court, and the candidate who shuts his eyes while his friends use their money corruptly in his interest and then boasts of his individual purity, there is a distinction and a difference, but not altogether in favour of the latter.

On the whole the Big Push case puts the Party of Purity in a worse light than the qualified verdict of guilty puts the defendant, whose great offence lay in accepting the voluntary confession of a Reform light as true and honest. Regarding some of the general principles kindly laid down for the guidance of the Press in the Judge's charge we shall have something to say at another time, when they may be impassionately considered apart from the circumstances of the Big Push case. We will simply say in the meantime that no journalist will be disposed to accept all his Lordship's views, and we think it will not be very difficult to establish their impracticable nature to the satisfaction of persons less acquainted with the doubts and difficulties that beset an editor's course of action.

THE WESTON TRAGEDY.

TUESDAY night the jury in the Weston tragedy, after being out four hours and a half, returned a verdict of wilful murder against JOHN WILLIAMS, coupling with it a strong recommendation to mercy. Chief Justice HAGARTY then passed sentence of death, fixing the execution on the 30th November. In doing so, he referred in touching words to the terrible nature of the crime, which he characterised as the most brutal he had ever heard of in his long experience, and bade the convict look for no mercy here.

The verdict of the jury was a righteous one. Although ordinarily WILLIAMS was a good husband, he was a brute when on his frequent sprees. The night before the murder he felled his wife to the floor in the presence of his friends, STONES and CHAPMAN, without the least provocation, and on her last day on earth she bore on her head and face the marks of that blow and others inflicted during the night. The night of the murder the devil was in him again. He struck STONES without provocation, and the moment he was left alone with his unhappy wife renewed her tortures. What she suffered before death came to her relief can only be imagined. Her little son heard her screaming and crying for help, but WILLIAMS' drunken guests in the loft left her to her fate. At daylight the neighbours, who had been roused by the children, found her battered corpse under a bed, and the floor of the cabin like that of a slaughter house.

WILLIAMS merits the dread penalty; but public sympathy will overflow for his already orphaned children, thirteen in number.

HARD UP FOR A REPLY.

THE Toronto organ of foreign as opposed to Canadian interests is surely hard up for a reply to the arguments used at the manufacturers' meeting last week, when the best it can offer is that some of them, at all events, cannot require any Protection, seeing that they are men of wealth, who have made money in their respective lines. In nearly three columns, mostly made up of caricature of views which nobody in Canada holds, this is about all it has to say seriously on the subject. That in one issue it has so much to say about Protection may be taken as a sign of the times. It was the boast of the late "ANDY" JOHNSON on a certain occasion that he knew better than to waste his ammunition on dead ducks, and certainly in such waste there is neither sport nor profit. If we may judge by the hostile attentions that the organ, and in fact the Grit papers generally, are bestowing upon Protection, the latter is by its enemies deemed no "dead "issue," by any means, but the most alive and stirring of all that are before the country to-day.

It is true that there are in Canada a few who have made money by manufacturing, though the number is twenty, or more probably fifty, times greater of those who have made money by buying and selling. In buying and selling produce some have made money, but far more have lost; as our banks as well as the individual losers know to their cost. There is, however, one thing connected with the produce trade which should be borne in mind. Let the injustice to our farmers through Free Trade on our side and Protection on the American side be as great as it may, it is still possible for the buyer to make a profit on handling. If he enters the barley market, for instance, intending to ship to Oswego or Albany, he simply pays fifteen cents less per bushel in Ontario than he would pay were he buying in Michigan or Western New York, and so keeps himself safe. If he is operating in cattle, he calculates the duty he must pay at Buffalo or the Bridge, and gives so much less to the farmer or drover on this side in consequence. If he thoroughly understands his business, and watches the market closely, he may make money, though those from whom he buys may make little or none. That some buyers of produce for export have made money is no argument at all against the demand of the Canadian farmer, from whom the grain operators buy, that he should have better terms, which mean simply fair terms, and that he should be placed on an equality in the market with his American neighbour.

But, after all, Canadian buyers for export do suffer considerably from the present one-sided condition of our relations with the United States, though not so much as the farmers. Free Trade on one side the border and Protection on the other give to the American operator numberless chances of "making a "strike" at a favourable time, and also of saving himself when caught by an unfavourable turn, such as the Canadian operator is deprived of. Still, some Canadian operators have made money; but look at the record of the produce trade, and what a view we get of a shore thickly strewn with wrecks!

But far more numerous still, during the last few years, and far more disastrous to the country, have been the wrecks of what might under a wise fiscal system have been prosperous manufacturing enterprises. If a produce operator breaks, it means sometimes, though not always, the ruin of himself and an endorser or two only. But close a large manufacturing establishment, and that means the deprivation of bread to many families, it may be to hundreds of them. If it be, not one large establishment, but many small ones, that are closed, the effect is the same. For factories to run only 150 days in the year instead of 300, or that half the hands should be discharged for the want of work, means severe pinching to many, if not total privation and leaving the country on compulsion. Now our contemporary, while singling out for mention a few who have done well, more, perhaps, through buying and selling than actually by manufacturing, forgets all about the hundreds of manufacturers, some in large business and some in a small way only, who have been closed up and ruined by unfair foreign competition. If we are to judge of the perils of the voyage, we must count not only the ships that come safely into port, but also those that are wrecked. Such a count as this would leave the organ's inference very little worth.

After all, however, some have made money by manufacturing in Canada. We admit the fact, but we deny the inference sought to be drawn from it. Some few made money, indeed, but when? We answer; from the time of the great bound forward under the 20 and 25 per cent. tariff of 1859, until the time when the extraordinary and abnormal Protection afforded us by the American war, and to some extent by European wars, began to wane and dwindle away. During the interval some manufacturers here did make money, and it is what they made then that enables them to stand under a different state of things to-day, in the hope that the change which is to give our oppressed industries fair play will come. The truth of the matter is to be made apparent, not by presenting only a few cases of success, but by counting also the hundreds of cases of wreck and ruin to manufacturing enterprise in Canada. When the organ does this, it may claim to be telling the whole truth.

A DUTCH PATTERN.

IT might be difficult to find an individual amongst us—English, Irish, Scotch, Canadian, or "American"—who wishes himself a Dutchman. And yet we might very well desire that as a people we were able to do some things they do in Holland. Observe what the American Minister to that country writes home. The paper money of the banks equals gold, and there has been no bank failure for forty years. No failure of a fire insurance company is on record, and companies realize 16 per cent. yearly, although the rate of insurance is only one-half per cent. First-class railway travel is only one cent per mile, yet the roads pay good dividends. On this continent the rule is three cents per mile, with occasional reductions to two and one half cents. Allowing for Holland being a level country, where high embankments and deep cuttings do not swell expenses of construction, the difference between what we pay and what the Dutch pay is still suggestive enough to prompt inquiry. Pilfering officers are scarcely ever heard of, and are severely punished and forever disgraced when exposed. No free passes are granted to anybody. Dishonesty or failure in business means public dishonour. Four millions of people live within 20,000 square miles, less than the area of the inhabitable country fronting on Lake Ontario from Kingston to Hamilton, and appear prosperous and contented. All live within their income, and are industrious and honest.

The Dutch people have the habit of balancing expenditure against income, and keeping the balance on the right side, yet they are not stingy or niggardly in their style of living. For neatness and comfort their dwellings are far above the average of Western Europe, which is saying a good deal. They have not such gorgeous palazzos as those of Italy, within whose massive shades Englishmen shiver with cold in July, as indeed Canadian politicians do in our own Parliament buildings at Ottawa, when the session is prolonged into June; or such glittering display of upholstery as in Parisian *salons*, still modelled after the idea of a great French lady of fashion more than a hundred years ago, who declared, with a good substratum of truth to rest upon, that carpets, mirrors, and fireplaces constituted the difference between savage and civilized life. Of course she lived before the era of base-burning stoves, brilliant with nickel-plate and mica lights, else she might have slightly modified her dictum. But, to return to the Dutch. If in architecture they are behind the Italians, and in upholstery behind the French, we may not therefore say that they are not people of taste in their dwellings. Dutch doorsteps and sidewalks are kept as clean almost as an English parlour, and Dutch interiors, of the middle class and anything above it, are such as RUBENS or VANDYCK might have delighted to paint, for the beauty of them alone. We see more copies of TENIERS—of his "boors drinking," and the like—than we do of the painters just mentioned, and thus, without doubt, we have had impressed upon our minds too much of the lower side of Dutch life and too little of the higher. But as a matter of fact the Hollander comes up to a high average of comfort, taste, and civilization in his material surroundings; and it might be safe to maintain that, far as the glories of Paris and Vienna transcend those of Amsterdam, the average of the Dutch city is fully equal to that of the French and Austrian capitals together.

When we have got the length of knowing the high degree of material civilization to which the Dutch have attained, it next becomes us to wonder how cheaply they do it. We have to be astonished at the results of simple honesty and economy. We on this side of the Atlantic have much to learn in this way, not only from Holland, but from the rest of Europe. American extravagance and waste have invaded Canada, and high prices for trifling accommodation are the rule. A bit of show or amusement that costs only twopence in England, and a penny in France, is here priced at twenty-five cents, or fifteen at least. For a New York paper, home retail price three or four cents, we must pay ten cents on a railway train or at any station, whereas at every railway station in England the London morning papers are sold at the same price as in Fleet street or the Strand. For this, perhaps, the English public have mainly to thank the indomitable Mr. SMITH, the new First Lord of the Admiralty. It is not reasonable that Toronto morning papers, price three cents on the streets here or at agencies hundreds of miles distant, should be charged five cents at railway stations and on the cars. In England a man gets shaved for two-pence, for a penny in many places, here the same operation costs five-pence, and in the States even more. In Glasgow a meal of bread and bacon, flour and meat both imported from the North-western States, can be had at less than half the price that would have to be paid for the same in Chicago. The Chicago wholesale price is of course lower than the Glasgow wholesale price, otherwise export from the former to the latter city could not be kept up, but look at the difference in the handling and retailing.

These instances serve the purpose of showing the habit that prevails, both in Canada and in the States, of paying extravagantly for trifling services. England and France may both teach us a lesson in economy, but for the *ne plus ultra* of the best value for our money we should go to Holland. The Dutch pattern, could we adopt it here, would save half our expenditure, and make one dollar go as far as two go with us now. In bread, and meat, and clothes, we would not find much difference, in wholesale prices, at all events, but in almost everything else we may say that two cents in Holland goes as far as five cents here. We may depend upon it that the dishonesty and extravagance of individuals have to be paid for by the community. Where railway stocks are "watered" so that roads that can be well built and equipped for thirty thousand dollars per mile have to pay interest and dividends on a hundred thousand dollars per mile, it is the public that pay the extra charge. Here we pay eight per cent. for money, giving security every bit as good as that which commands money at four per cent. in England, and at even less in Holland; and this not because money is scarce with us, for our banks delight to throw away, in New York and Chicago, the surplus cash they cannot use at home. The fever of extravagance is in our veins, it is "catching," and we have largely caught it from our neighbours over the border. Put Holland and the United States in contrast, and the American Minister's description of things in the former country tells specially of those excellencies in which the latter is conspicuously deficient. Both we and our neighbours might copy the Dutch pattern greatly to our advantage, and that without sacrificing either taste or comfort. But our doing this, be it remembered, involves a bold rebellion against the unwarrantably high prices which we pay on fully half our expenditure. We cannot make a revolution in a day, but we can wisely begin, here and there as opportunity offers, to do as they do in Holland. Extravagance is not civilization; so far from that, indeed, it is economy that most surely puts the most valuable materialities of civilization within our reach.

HOW STANDS THE RECORD?

IT is more than probable that the morning after Mr. MACKENZIE'S general defeat throughout every Province of the Dominion, his organs will assert in wrathy editorials that the electorate of Canada has been foully bought or driven to the polls by the priests, or both. "No force of nature nor shock of art" can affect their sublime confidence in the extreme popularity of the Government. Almost every seat that is thrown open is taken from them, and in every case the majority is reduced, while in other cases *e. g.* Pictou, Halifax, and Montreal Centre, they are positively afraid to bring on a contest; but the dauntless organs keep up the old tune that the Premier and his colleagues are first in the hearts of their countrymen. In this Drummond and Arthabaska election, a majority of 238 is converted into a minority of 29, though M. LAURIER is by odds the strongest man of his Party, and yet the *Globe* and its friends will not even admit that the Government is weaker there today than it was in 1874. They cry "Tory bribery and clerical influence," the latter of which by the way the chief organ approves of, but surely in vain is that musty excuse for defeat made in the sight of any Reformer possessing the gift of ordinary vision.

Since the general election of 1874, the following seats have been wrested from the Government by the Opposition:

Bellechasse—Blanchet, *vice* Fournier, elevated to the Bench.
Berthier—Cuthbert, *vice* Paquet, made Senator.
Chambly—Benoit, *vice* Jodoin, disqualified.
Charlevoix—Langevin, *vice* Tremblay, unseated.
Drummond and Arthabaska—Bourbeau, *vice* Laurier, on his return for re-election after accepting office, *vice* Cauchon.
Kamouraska—Roy, *vice* Pelletier, elevated to the Senate.
London—Fraser, *vice* Walker, unseated.
S. Norfolk—Wallace, *vice* Stuart, unseated.
N. Ontario—W. H. Gibbs, *vice* Gordon, deceased.
S. Ontario—T. N. Gibbs, *vice* Cameron, deceased.
Queen's (P.E.I.)—Pope, *vice* Laird, made Governor.
E. Toronto—Platt, *vice* O'Donohoe, unseated.
W. Toronto—Robinson, *vice* Moss, elevated to the Bench.
Two Mountains—Daoust, *vice* Prevost.
Victoria (N.S.)—Campbell, *vice* Tremaine, made County Judge.
Victoria (Ont.)—Cameron, *vice* Maclennan, unseated.

This is a gain of sixteen seats. On the other hand the Opposition have lost Argenteuil, in which Dr. CHRISTIE succeeded Mr. ABBOTT, and Montreal Centre, in which Mr. DEVLIN succeeded Mr. M. P. RYAN. The net loss to the Government is therefore fourteen seats, equal to twenty-eight on a division, but yet the Government is as strong to-day as it was three years ago, if not stronger! Happy the organs so wedded to their idols that they will not or cannot see the pending doom!

RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION.

ALTHOUGH railway directors in England have, in a measure, discovered the mistake they made at starting in underrating the vast power of the "people's penny," these potentates have by no means learned all which they have to learn in this direction. When not long ago, the question was mooted "whether Government administration in "England should be extended to rail-"ways as well as to telegraphs" many interesting facts not generally known were brought to the front in connection with the question of the amount which the railway service costs the companies, contrasted with the amount paid for it by the public. It may surprise some to hear that the prime cost to a company for running a train carrying on an average about seventy tons is only about thirteen pence a mile. The prime cost of conveyance is, for the first-class a penny for about fifteen miles, while for the third class it is a penny for some 40 miles. Taking the maximum load for an ordinary engine to be one thousand passengers the cost of carrying them 100 miles would be £13 2s. 6d., that is something less than 3½d. each; or, assuming that, according to the usual proportions the one thousand consisted of 128 first-class passengers, 287 second-class, and 585 third, the cost would be, for every first-class passenger, 6d.; for every second-class, 4d.; and for every third class, 2½d. The charge made by the companies will be about 3d. per mile for each first-class passenger, 2d. for second, and 1d. for third. In other words, for a cost of 6d. the charge will be 25s.; for a cost of 4d. it will be 16s. 8d., and for a cost of 2½d. it will be 8s. 4d. If we turn to goods trains the disproportion between cost and charge is equally striking. Goods are divided into four classes, the average rates upon which are respectively 12s. 6d., 20s. 6d., 20s. 2d., and 37s. 6d. a ton—giving a general average rate of nearly 25s., or rather 29s., as little is carried in the first class.

Let us compare this rate with the actual cost incurred in the carriage of goods. Nor are we left in any doubt on this point, for, some time ago, when an outcry was raised by some shareholders of the Great Eastern railway, respecting the carriage of coals for certain contractors at rates which the Chairman's opponents termed "unremunerative," the Chairman met the charge by giving the following details signed by the Traffic Manager: "Each train contains 30 "waggons at 6½ tons each, 190 tons net "load, for which the Company is paid by "the contractors 8s. 7d. per train per "mile, or about ½d. per ton per mile. "Cost to the Company is as follows: "Locomotive power, 9.68; guards, 0.5; "green lamp oils, 1; permanent way, 1. "Total cost per mile per train of work-"ing expenses, 13.18. As these trains "return empty this account must be "doubled, and gives 2s. 2½d. to earn "6s 7d., showing a profit of nearly 300 "per cent."

But while, as shown above, the cost of conveying 1,000 passengers is wonderfully small compared with the receipts, yet, under the present high charges, the force which could with equal ease convey hundreds is expended on about sixty or seventy passengers, a large proportion of the carriages making the journey nearly empty. The excursion trains, at very small fares, are in fact the most profitable. Indeed, of all the various contests the public have witnessed between the railway companies, the least hurtful have been those in which competing lines have lowered their fares even to one-eighth of their original amount. Thus the South-Eastern railway, when competing with the Great Western for the Reading traffic, lowered their fares to the "ridiculously low figure" of 2s. 3d. for first-class and 1s. 6d. for second per hundred miles. And yet the Chairman stated that the Company lost nothing by the low fares, owing to the increase of passengers. Several other severe contests might be instanced, including one in Scotland, where for eighteen months the first-class fare stood at 2s. 3d, per one hundred miles; 1s. 9d. for second; and 1s. 3d. for third. Yet, in spite of this enormous reduction, the loss of the companies was only about one per cent. per annum on their dividend. In many cases the contesting companies have not suffered at all. From these facts, the English public is introduced to a deduction meriting serious consideration. "The public," says Dr. MESCHIN, "now pay nearly "£15,000,000 in railway fares, and the "shareholders receive about nine millions "in the shape of dividends. If, there-"fore, the reduction of railway charges "to one-eighth of their present amount "causes a reduction of not more than "one per cent. of the dividend, it is ob-"vious that in order to put 2½ millions "into the shareholders' pockets in the "shape of dividends, the public pay "nearly 13½ in pure loss, and over and "above what they legitimately might for "the service rendered," *id est* if the railway concerns were "run" by the Government.

We must add to this the loss sustained on the conveyance of goods. The cost of conveyance of goods sent by the public yearly is only £413,000, and the charge to the public is £15,586,207! Consequently the total excess of cost over conveyance on goods and passengers together is about £29,000,000. It is quite impossible to estimate the injury which this heavy incubus must do to the trade and commerce of the country. It must largely enhance the cost of most manufactured goods, and unduly weight the English producer when competing in the world's markets. It is a fallacy to suppose that the admittedly enormous cost incurred in the construction of railways in England, as compared with those on the continent or elsewhere, has operated to raise the rates of the fares, for the Directors always put the fares at that point which they think will yield the best return, whether their line has cost much or little. The only reason one can discover why the Companies, with the above facts before them, continue to adhere to the present tariff of fares is that lower rates would give them more trouble in the shape of more numerous trains, increased booking appliances, etc. The Directors probably are as well aware as anybody that there is space under lower fares for a vast expansion of railway traffic both in travellers and goods without any harm to the dividend. But this would necessitate more rolling stock, more employees, and more work. It must be confessed, however, that this rule of high charges on a restricted amount of business, in preference to increased transactions at lower rates, though entailing much loss and inconvenience to the public, is not peculiar to Railway Directors. Gas, Water, and other Joint Stock Boards, wielding gigantic monopolies, or semi-monopolies, are no strangers to the practice of preferring their own ease to the convenience and interests of the company. If big dividends and ample "rests" can be gathered in by victimizing the few through high tariffs and sectional administration, that course as the easiest is preferred to making their enterprises obey, in the general interest, the same laws which regulate business concerns on which legislative enactment has not conferred exceptional immunities and privileges.

THE WAR.

As the campaign season draws to a close, the fortune of war favours the Russians both in Asia and in Europe, and one of the latest despatches says that Russian successes in the rear of Plevna are evidently producing consternation in Constantinople. Kars is closely besieged, and the bombardment, interrupted for a brief period for negotiations, is recommenced. It is possible that the taking of this important stronghold, announced in a lying despatch about the beginning of the war, may be a fact ere the season closes.

In Bulgaria the Turks are everywhere on the defensive merely, apparently glad to be able to keep the ground they are on, if so much it be in their power to do. We may say that the Russians, too, are everywhere doing no more than keeping their positions, except around Plevna, which is the theatre of other tactics. There they are acting on the offensive, not indeed by attacking those formidable entrenchments where already so many of the Czar's soldiers have left their bones, but by forward movements to both right and left, made with the design of isolating the garrison and cutting off supplies. Gen. GHOURKO, one of the few Russian generals who have enhanced their reputation in the present war, is in command of the cavalry; and the boast is made that now OSMAN Pasha's supplies will certainly be cut off. It is said that the Russian plan is to surround Plevna with a series of works, as the Germans did Paris. They will sit down around Plevna, and stay there all winter, if need be, making themselves as comfortable as circumstances will admit of, and wait until OSMAN PASHA is starved out. Should his supplies fail, and should he be obliged to attempt to cut his way out by a *coup de main*, he will do so under tremendous disadvantages. Plevna is still, as it has been these three months past, the key of the whole position in Bulgaria—the spot where in all probability the fortune of this year's campaign will be decided—but within a few weeks the situation has greatly changed. Not long ago Plevna was the scene of terrible disaster to the Russians, but present prospects there appear to be in their favour.

AN HONEST CONFESSION

A large political meeting was held in Queen's Co., New Brunswick, the other evening. Mr. Domville, M.P., was present, as also Mr. Ferris, the member for the county, and Dr. Wiggins, who will probably be the Conservative candidate in Queen's at the next election. In reply to some questions put to him by Dr. Wiggins, Mr. Ferris stated that he would not consent to support Mr. Mackenzie any longer unless he gave him a letter promising him eight thousand tons of steel rails. The declaration, we are informed, created great excitement at the meeting; and to outsiders it serves to show the sort of conditions upon which members of the House of Commons give Mr. Mackenzie their support.

THE DEFEAT IN DRUMMOND AND ARTHABASKA.

What The Mail said the Globe would say.	*What the Globe did say.*
"We have it on good authority that the electors were bought up by the wholesale."	"Money and whiskey were freely used."
"M. Bourbeau's election will be protested and there can be no doubt as to the result."	"Even if the election were not reversed, as we are informed from the county itself it will be."
"In more than one parish the electors were driven to the polls like sheep by the curé."	"Several priests declared open war upon him, both from the pulpit and the press."
"A week ago he was offered several sure seats by his French Liberal followers."	"M. Laurier has already been offered an opportunity to run for three different counties."
"The Opposition resorted to their favourite tactics."	"It is quite certain that a dead-set was made upon the constituency by the Conservatives, with the determination to achieve success if by any possibility success could be secured."
"It's of no consequence."	"The defeat is momentary."

THE Montreal *Witness*, which makes as bold a fight as it can for M. LAURIER, discredits the story that undue influence was used in the election. This is more honest than the attempts of some of its contemporaries to show that M. LAURIER was not defeated in a fair fight. Nothing can be more nauseating than to find whining about clerical influence those journals which, for some years back, have taken the extremest ground on this point. It has not been shown that a single priest took part in the contest in a way which could be objected to; but if the whole clerical force of the constituency had been active in the fight, it would not rest with journals like the Toronto Grit organ to make complaint. We have no doubt M. CHAPLEAU was right when he informed a Montreal *Star* reporter that M. LAURIER was beaten because of his course on the Protection question and the great unpopularity of the Government.

THERE was no lack of promises in Drummond and Arthabaska by the Ministerial speakers. M. LAURIER himself promised a Reciprocity Treaty and repeal of the Insolvency Act. Mr. DEVLIN, M.P., speaking at L'Avenir on Sunday week, promised, *in the name of the Government*, that O'DONOGHUE, of Manitoba notoriety, would be reprieved. This was a bid for the Irish vote of the particular neighbourhood. Doubtless an opportunity will be given that gentleman to explain how far the Government, and how far himself, is responsible for this promise. We have no doubt ourselves it was only made to catch votes.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY ALLAN STEAMER.

From Liverpool, Oct. 18th.

SIR JOHN BENNETT.

The London Court of Aldermen has decided for the third time that Sir John Bennett is not a fit person to represent the Ward of Cheap. Sir John's counsel has admitted the legality of the Court's veto, and said that he would not continue his candidature. It is remarkable that none of the papers give any explanation of the ground of objection to Sir John by the Court of Aldermen.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

A meeting of friends of the movement for legalising marriage with a deceased wife's sister has been held at Edinburgh, and resulted in a series of resolutions, the substance of which was that, prior to the next meeting of Parliament, a strenuous effort should be made to thoroughly test the feeling of Scotland in regard to this subject; that statistics should be collected from every part of the country in respect to the marriages in question, and that the electors in every constituency, members of Parliament, and other representative men, both of the clergy and laity, should be fully informed of the facts so elicited. It was further determined that an appeal should be made to municipal bodies for their co-operation, and other special means adopted with the view of securing an immediate settlement of the question.

MUTINY AT THE NORE.

The mutiny at Sheerness, already reported by cable, took place on board an American ship anchored at the Nore. In the absence of the captain the crew broke into the spirit and provision room and got intoxicated and riotous. When he returned the men refused to obey orders, and, drawing a pistol, the captain shot a sailor dead, and the mate wounded another. Information having reached the flagship Duncan, a party of marines and blue jackets with twenty rounds of ball cartridge were sent off and took charge of the vessel. The dead sailor and his wounded comrade were removed to the flagship, the American vessel being towed back to London.

PROTECTION IN GERMANY.

Intelligence of the greatest commercial importance, says the *Telegraph*, comes from Berlin. The Emperor and Prince Bismarck, it is stated, concur in the opinion of a numerous party in the Empire who believe that "Free Trade principles have obtained greater prevalence than the country can well afford," and that "the comprehensive inquiry into the state of German industry and commerce demanded by the Protectionists and recently recommended by the Committee of the Handelstag will be ordered by Government." Within the last few weeks it has transpired that the party of commercial reaction in Germany have adopted special measures to rally the public to their restrictive standard. A cheap edition of "A National System of Political Economy," by the eminent Protectionist writer Frederic List, has been published under the auspices of leading manufacturers endorsing the same policy, and the sale of that work is said to be extraordinary. Herr List, who was a disciple of Henry Clay, and an opponent of Adam Smith, takes the ground that protection is a fundamental element of political philosophy, a patriotic duty, and an indispensable condition of national regeneration.

DOWN THE ST. LAWRENCE.

In a paper supplied to the London *Globe*, by an occasional correspondent, we read:—"Between Americans and Canadians there is a great gulf fixed. It is impossible for an Englishman to cross the frontier into Canada without noticing at once that he has come among a different people. He has left behind him America and the Americans, and is once more among his own kith and kin. The manner, look, dress, and dialect of the people he meets are familiar to him; among flags the Union Jack predominates; the coins bear the effigy of the Queen; and if he enters the country by way of Toronto, he will be gratified by the sight—dear to Englishmen—of a veritable policeman waiting on the pier to receive him, the exact counterpart—except for a red stripe down his trousers—of him from whom he would expect to receive greeting on arrival at Charing cross. Although out of the track of tourists, and, indeed, on that very account, Toronto well deserves a visit. There is a business-like look about the town which contrasts favourably with the meretricious trappings of the haunts of idleness. Its natural advantages, too, are great. With Lake Ontario dimpling in the summer sun in front, and a well-wooded undulated hill country in rear, it does not need the well-planned thoroughfares and splendid edifices with which it abounds to establish its claim to rank as one of the finest and most picturesque cities in the Dominion. The university, situated in the centre of a noble park, is a masterpiece of architectural beauty, and for taste in design will bear comparison with the choicest of 'ancestral homes' in England. Being a 'godless' university it has no chapel, but its library and museum of natural history promise, when complete, to be one of the best in Canada. Wykehamists will be interested to learn that the library is adorned with a statue of William of Wykeham, placed there not by reason of any special tie of affinity, but out of respect solely to the memory of one of the greatest benefactors of learning which England has produced."

THE PENGE CONVICTS.

Upon receipt of a report from Mr. Justice Hawkins stating that, upon consideration, based on the memorial to the Home Office presented by Sir William Jenner, and after consultation thereon with Lords Justices Bramwell and Brett, and Mr. Justice Lush, he thought that the capital penalty might be remitted in the case of each of the four convicts, the Secretary of State advised her Majesty accordingly, and a telegram was then sent off to Captain Wilson, Governor of Maidstone gaol, from the Home Secretary, informing Captain Wilson that the sentence of death passed on the four prisoners had been commuted to confinement during her Majesty's pleasure, adding that a special messenger would be despatched by the next train with the necessary document. The first to receive the news were the female prisoners, who were confined in the hospital ward. Mrs. Patrick Staunton, upon being informed that her sentence was remitted, was quite overcome. She burst into tears, and was for some minutes unable to speak. Eventually she gratefully expressed her thanks to the Governor, and added, "Thank God, for my children's sake." The next to hear the news was Alice Rhodes, and she, like her sister, exhibited great emotion, and wept copiously, but she recovered her calmness much quicker than Mrs. Staunton. The Governor then proceeded to the cells fitted up for the reception of condemned persons, in which the male convicts have been confined, and, upon imparting the information to Louis Staunton, the latter seemed quite stunned for a few moments. He repeated the word "respite" several times, and then, when he came to receive the meaning, said, in a very low tone of voice, "Thank you, sir." Patrick, on the other hand, seemed more alive to his altered prospects, and, like his wife, said, "Thank God, for the sake of my poor children." Hope had left the whole of the condemned prisoners, and the revulsion of feeling on the receipt of the intelligence was intensely affecting.

A STARTLED CONFERENCE.

A London paper says:—"We have very nearly lost Lord Radstock, a gentleman who represents the purest form of the Reformed faith to be found in the peerage. He was, the other day, attending the Clifton Conference on Confession, and was sitting in a conspicuous position upon the platform, within view of the assembly. There was a shriek; Lord Radstock's heels were seen where a moment before his head had been; and then, with a great crash, his Lordship and his chair disappeared below. A horrible suspicion fell upon the Conference, for few of the evangelical audience had ever seen anything so complete and dramatic before. The hair of the good Bishop Anderson stood on end, for if the devil had flown away with an evangelical peer, his turn might come yet. But in a few minutes it was all explained. A conjuror had had the use of the room a few days before, and a trapdoor was the exit of one of his characters. The chalk marks had been rubbed off the floor, and Lord Radstock's chair had been placed where it ought not to have been. The noble lord is not the much worse for his fall. He created a profound sensation by his disappearance; but he reappeared as soon as he could be found, looking a little pale and covered with dust, but with his chair in his hand. It was one of the most successful incidents in the Conference."

THE ROADS IN BULGARIA.

The Simnitza correspondent of the *Daily News* writes on October 14th:—"I have just made a trip from Giurgevo to Simnitza. The road for the whole distance is almost impassable on account of the mud, which varies from two to four feet in depth. Waggons of arms, munitions, and provisions were hopelessly stuck in the mud at frequent intervals. On the road I saw a large steam launch on two carts, which was so deeply imbedded as to give one the idea of its having taken up its winter quarters there. The sides of the road were literally lined with the skeletons of horses and cattle of all descriptions. As we neared Simnitza last evening things became worse, and the state of affairs here it is quite impossible to describe. Added to the mud, which renders walking in the town impossible, half the inhabitants and a large portion of the military suffer from Danube fevers, typhus, and dysentery. The bridge here is in a very shaky condition, and does not look as if it would last many days. Prices have risen exceedingly the last few days. I paid one franc for a very small loaf of bad bread this morning, and hay averages from 4d to 5d a pound. In spite of what the Bucharest papers say, the Giurgevo-Simnitza railway is progressing very slowly indeed, and there does not seem to be much prospect of its being ready this winter. The works connected with the barracks and hospitals also move on very slowly.

MR. GLADSTONE IN IRELAND.

Mr. and Miss Gladstone arrived at Kingstown on the 17th inst. They were to pay a lengthened visit to the Earl of Meath, at Kilruddery, near Bray. According to the correspondent of the *Times* in Dublin, Mr. Gladstone's visit is exciting much curiosity in Ireland. "Why is Mr. Gladstone coming now? it is asked. Curiosity is not satisfied by the suggestion that the object is personal and not political. The most obvious theory and the only one which is generally accepted is that he desires to 'feel the pulse of the country, to sound the depth of Irish feeling, and on the spot to ascertain if there is any hope of further help from Ireland for the Whigs.' This is the *Nation's* view, and it is held by all parties. The time and circumstances favour the supposition, and the information flashed from London that the visit is to be only 'personal and private' has been received with derisive incredulity."

ANCIENT BABYLON.

A series of interesting relics of the early Babylonian Empire have just arrived at the British Museum. They were found on the site of the ancient city of Zergul, which is now marked by the modern village of Zira, on the river Hye, in Babylonia. Their discovery is due to the excavations of Arabs working in the employ of a Jewish dealer in antiquities at Bagdad, the same person from whom the late Mr. George Smith obtained his last collection of tablets. The largest of these objects is a black basalt torso of a figure of large size, bearing the earliest known bi-lingual inscription of a king who reigned in the 17th century before the Christian era. This monarch bears the name of Hammurabi, and the inscription is of great philological importance, as it furnishes many new words and phrases. Along with this torso are a large number of bricks and cones bearing inscriptions of various early monarchs.

MR. CRAWSHAY'S IRON WORKS.

Referring to Mr. Crawshay's letter, published in a recent number of *The Mail*, the Merthyr correspondent of the Bristol *Mercury* writes:—"Notwithstanding Mr. Crawshay's letter, it is a singular fact that a large staff of men is constantly employed in repairs and renovation, and there is even some talk of one or two blast furnaces being put going to supply metal, as all the pig lying in the yard has been used up for these purposes. Were there any prospect of a resuscitation of the iron trade the works could be set going at an hour's notice; but although the ten blast furnaces are available for smelting ores, yet for the further processes an entirely new set of works will have to be erected. Cyfarthfa is a splendid site, well situated for communication by rail and canal. With regard to steel making generally it is a well understood fact amongst managers that no part of the country is, on the whole, so favourably situated for this work as South Wales, and a great deal more energy and enterprise would have been shown were one thing only definitely decided—namely, the capability of making steel from Cleveland ore. Hitherto every attempt to do so has failed, and Bolckow, Vaughan, & Co. have built their new steel works at Euston, Middlesborough, with the avowed intention of using Spanish or other hæmatite ores; but they are also going to make an attempt with the native ore. If they succeed, then the steel trade of this country will speedily gravitate to Cleveland, which possesses such an advantage in its ore deposits that no other district can compete on equal terms. But should the ore still prove intractable and that otherwise highly favoured region be obliged to draw its supplies from Barrow and Spain, then there is no district in the kingdom which will be so favourably placed as South Wales, and upon the first symptoms of a healthy revival of trade a great impetus may be expected in steel making works in this district. But pending Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co.'s experiment there is no disposition to go into speculation here. If that turns out a failure for Cleveland, Mr. Crawshay will not encounter much difficulty in finding a customer for his works."

ANOTHER "CLAIMANT."

"A singular rumour, says a Dublin paper, has gained considerable currency, that the late Viscount Fitzgibbon, that gallant cavalry officer who was supposed to have fallen in the celebrated Charge of the Six Hundred at Balaclava, did not meet that fate which was really believed, but, on the contrary, he is at this moment on his way home to claim his estates. It was never ascertained whether the Viscount was really killed or not, the fact of his never having been heard of since being the only one that removed almost any doubt as to his fatal end. It is now stated that when last seen he was leaning, apparently wounded, on his horse, that he was taken prisoner by the Russians, and shortly after, for some insult alleged to have been given to a Russian officer, was transported to Siberia, from whence, his term of exile having expired, he is returning to Ireland. A statue of him adorns the Wellesley Bridge, Limerick."

JAMAICA.

A gloomy description of the condition of Jamaica appears in the *Standard*. Trade is described at a stand still, without any hope of revival. Industry continues to decline in an ever-increasing ratio of diminution. Property is absolutely unsaleable. The returns of the last quarter, it is reported, will exhibit a falling off in the year's revenue to the extent of £100,000—that is, of one-fifth of the annual estimated income. The only progress, we are told, is in crime and in vagrancy. The negro population, for whose sake so much has been done, are depicted as steadily deteriorating in moral character and in industrial habits. There is a general consensus of opinion, in fact, that, bad as was the state of the island under the old representative institutions, it is greatly worse under what was supposed to be the reformed system of government, administered under the direct control of the Imperial authorities. Coolie importation from Asia is set down as the only remedy.

INTERVIEW WITH MEHEMET ALI.

"I spent Monday evening with Mehemet Ali, writes the Constantinople correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*. He told me he intends making a direct appeal to the Sultan to send him back to the Danube command with more men. He also informs me, what I had previously heard—namely, that he had received direct orders from the Palace to cross the second Lom and the Yantra, and that he refused to do so, asking that another commander might be sent to carry out these orders, as he would not risk the fortunes of the Empire by such a hazardous enterprise. He had only 40,000 available fighting men, whereas the enemy was in a magnificent position, with over 80,000. The Lom, moreover, would have had to be traversed in the face of the Russian guns, which was an impossibility.

GREAT STORM IN BRITAIN.

A terrible wind storm with rain, prevailed over the United Kingdom on Oct. 14th and 15th, blowing from the south-west. In the towns chimneys were blown down and roofs partially stripped; and in the country districts ricks and agricultural produce were torn to pieces, and thousands of trees are said to have been uprooted or blown down. At Crewkerne the chimney of a manufactory fell upon a cottage, and crushed to death an old man, his two grandchildren, and a young man lodger. A post-mistress in Devonshire was killed by a similar accident. A signal post fell across the railway near Slough and caused a collision, which was, however, not serious. The telegraphic communication was seriously interrupted all over the country. Several vessels were driven ashore. Bristol and the neighbourhood suffered fearfully. The damage to property there is enormous. Nurserymen have suffered incalculable injury everywhere, one, it is said, to the extent of £2,000, and most of the glass in private gardens is destroyed. Huge trees, hundreds of years old, have been snapped off at the trunk, or been torn up by the roots, in some cases turned upside down. Scores of these trees are down in Ashton-park and Cinga Weston-park, and some of the most picturesque features of these ancestral homes of the Greville Smyths and Mileses are irreparably destroyed. In Scotland the effects of the gale were as severely felt as in England. Traffic on the Dingwall and Skye railway is totally stopped by serious landslips. The floods carried away part of a churchyard at Uig in Skye, and coffins and corpses were carried out to sea. One man was drowned, and two vessels were wrecked off Thurso. The crews, it is believed, have perished. The grain crops in the Highland districts have been damaged beyond recovery. Throughout many districts in Ireland the storm passed with great violence, unroofing houses, overturning outbuildings, uprooting trees, and completely deranging the telegraph service.

FEARFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

A fearful explosion has occurred at the King coal pit Pemberton, near Wigan. The shafts are 640 yards deep, and the mine supplies the celebrated King, Carmell, and Orrell coal. The explosion occurred in the nine foot seam, 300 yards below the mouth of the pit. The full number of men in the working is not known, but there can be little doubt that some thirty-five or forty lives have been lost. The seam itself is on fire, and, until the burning mass is extinguished by bricking up the adits to it, nothing more can possibly be done. A lamentable feature of the accident is that a party of rescuers was smothered by the choke-damp. The party consisted of Mr. Watkin, the manager; Mr. Cook, his lieutenant; and Leverick, the senior underlooker, who left the remainder of their company at the mouth of the seam, and boldly fought their way into the workings, in the hope of recovering some, at least, of the hands. After waiting a while, the party who remained behind became alarmed, and a second search expedition was organized. On reaching a spot about 200 yards from the mouth of the workings, and at a distance of about 100 yards only from the main airway, the explorers found the brave men, who had thus entered into the bowels of the earth with their lives in their hands, lying dead. Mr. Cook was foremost, while the other two were only a short distance behind. The choke-damp had overtaken them, strangled them, and left their bodies prostrate on the path. Slowly and mournfully the lifeless remains were drawn to the surface, and for some time all work was suspended in a spirit of mute helplessness. Other assistance, however, was brought to the spot. Mr. Holland, the engineer of the Winstanley colliery, immediately adjacent, came and organized a fresh search party, and, before the day was over, one or two survivors and several bodies were brought to the surface.

INVERARY CASTLE.

The cost of restoring Inverary Castle after the recent fire is variously estimated at from £15,000 to £20,000. The Duke of Argyll is of opinion that the building was set on fire by lightning, a loud peal of thunder having awakened him shortly before the alarm of fire was given. It appears that the whole amount of the insurance is £106,000, of which £80,000 applies to the building alone, the balance to the movables. The early collapse of the cupola proved to be a powerful help in preventing the total destruction of the castle and its contents. The tower, in fact, acted like a great blast furnace seventy feet high.

REV. DAVID MACRAE ON THE REVISION OF THE CONFESSION.

On Oct. 14th Rev. David Macrae, of Gourock, occupied the pulpit of Wardlaw Congregational church.

Preaching on the subject of Christian Liberty, he contended for the liberty of the Church to advance in the knowledge of the truth. God remains the same, but our knowledge of Him is progressive; and the requisition of one age might involve the reconstruction of the doctrinal system of the age that went before. He said—It is a shame to the Churches of Scotland that they have not attempted to do for this age what the Westminster divines did for theirs—give to the country a creed and a catechism. Scotland has learned much within the last 200 years; and yet she contents herself with a creed that has taken no account of all this, and with a catechism that even in its account of God omits to mention that God is love—omits therefore the central element of His character as revealed in Christ. Speaking of the present movement for doctrinal reform, especially in the United Presbyterian Church, he said this attempt to hinder ever the progress of truth with the dogmatic conclusions of the seventeenth century was at variance with the method of God as revealed in Bible history and indicated in Bible promises. The Churches are continually praying for Divine light—praying that God would lead them into all truth. What does this mean? Why pray for light if there is nothing new to reveal? Why pray for deeper knowledge of truth if the Westminster divines brought out the whole truth 230 years ago? Why run the risk of studying the Bible if all that ought to be known has been set forth in the Confession and Catechisms? If it is heresy to find in the Bible a new truth, if it is heresy to attain to a deeper or truer knowledge of God than they had 230 years ago, our prayer should rather be, "Lord we beseech Thee suffer us not to see anything that was not seen by the Westminster divines. From any larger truth, from any new light upon Thy character, from any deeper knowledge of the riches of Thy grace, from any brighter and more inspiring views of Thy ways with men, good Lord deliver us." The present movement in the United Presbyterian Church is a revolt from this ecclesiastical despotism, this narrow conception of God's truth, this insult to the Bible, this practical repudiation of the presence and promise of the Divine Spirit. People say "Let us have peace." But there is a peace that is worse than war—the peace of triumphant wrong, the peace of error permitted to remain in the Church's creed, poisoning the minds of men with false and revolting views of God, and repelling multitudes from the Church and from Christianity. It is written "First pure, then peaceable." Christ said in presence of error and superstition, and of a Church that had turned the very Word of God into a lie, "I come not to send peace, but a sword." It is the divine and inalienable right of all, both in the Church and out of it, to fight against falsehood, whether that falsehood be spoken in the market place or incorporated in the creed of a Church. This movement for doctrinal reform is only beginning. Let no one suppose that its volume and strength can be measured by the support given, or not given, to those who as yet are most identified with it. There are tens of thousands of Christian people in our Churches not prepared to endorse the views expressed by individual assailants of the Confession who are yet in earnest sympathy with the movement, and are determined that reform shall be accomplished, and the traditional creed of the Church brought into harmony with the Word of God and the living faith of the Church itself. Let it not therefore be supposed that even the expulsion of a minister here and a minister there, if that be resorted to, will arrest the movement for one day. It should, on the contrary, arouse the Church, and bring into the field the educated and Christian laity who have scarcely as yet allowed their discontent to be heard. How strong the movement is may be estimated from the fact that last United Presbyterian Synod by a unanimous vote appointed a Committee of Revision. That committee will, I believe, do effective work, or at least give occasion for its being done. The Synod's evasive declaration of adherence to the Westminster "system of doctrine," when no one knows how few doctrines may be counted into the system and how many may be counted out, can offer no real barrier to thorough reform. If the United Presbyterian Church is true to her history and true to her convictions, the present movement, with God's blessing, should not only liberate herself but lead to the liberation of other Churches from the despotism of unscriptural traditions, and show the world that the God we worship in Scotland is in truth the Heavenly Father, and not the moloch of reprobation and eternal torment as painted in the Confession of Faith. We look for the sympathy and prayers of all in other Churches as well as in our own who see that the God of the Confession is not the God of the Bible, and who realise that a knowledge of the true God is the groundwork of religion and the only hope for the regeneration of the world. There is nothing arbitrary in religion. When Jesus says, "This is life eternal to know Thee, the only true God and Jesus Christ whom Thou hast sent," he is announcing a truth grounded in the very nature and constitution of man, for worship, where it is real, is the most powerful of all transforming influences. Let men worship a cruel God and they become cruel, let them worship a holy and merciful God and they become holy and merciful themselves. All history, sacred and profane, bears witness to this. Christianity, therefore, can never triumph till we are delivered from false conceptions of God. "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."

ITEMS.

It is reported in London that Thomas Wainwright has just died in prison, and that he has left a confession to the effect that he shot Harriet Lane, for the murder of whom his brother Henry was hanged in December, 1875.

The criminal and judicial statistics of Ireland for the year 1876, just issued, show that crime has diminished in Ireland for six years in succession, namely, from 9,515 convictions in 1870, to 6,261 in 1876.

Sir Tollemache Sinclair, M. P., has, in a letter to Mr. Traill of Rattar, intimated to the Liberal Committee of Caithness that he will remain at his post as the representative of the constituency till the next dissolution of Parliament, but that he shall then "finally bid adieu to political life in every shape and form."

A startling illustration of the extent to which foreign competition is undermining English labour is given in the arrival of the steamer Cambria with a cargo which includes several hundred coffins, imported from Norway, ready for immediate use.

The marriage of the Duke of Norfolk is expected to be one of the most splendid affairs ever seen in England. It is several hundred years since a Duke of Norfolk was married as a duke, and it will be the first time on which the nuptials of an Earl Marshal of England have been celebrated.

A labourer in Somersetshire has just been fined 5s and costs for keeping a "pet" Colorado beetle.

The Liverpool *Post* says that the presence in the streets of Liverpool of numbers of drunken men is creating a new and profitable department of thievish enterprise. Waylaying inebriates is now regarded as an occupation of itself, and several experts have recently had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the police. On Monday two young roughs, who had been previously convicted, were sentenced to three months' imprisonment on charges of frequenting the streets for this purpose.

The monument which was erected in 1876 to the late Lord Colonsay, in the Island of Colonsay, on the west coast of Scotland, has been destroyed by lightning.

The Parliament of New South Wales has been dissolved by the Governor, the Ministry retaining office pending the new elections; and the Legislative Assembly of New Zealand has passed a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry, which has, in consequence, resigned.

The *Scotsman* states that Sir Hew Crawford Pollok, Baronet of that ilk, was, at the J. P. Court, Pollokshaws, fined £1 or ten days' imprisonment, for using abusive, threatening, and obscene language to three females residing on his estate. He pleaded not guilty, but was convicted.

It has been yesterday announced by the chairman of the Water Committee of the Liverpool Town Council that that body has matured a scheme for the supply of water to the town, sufficient to provide for all requirements for many years to come. The supply is to be got from North Wall, at a cost of a million and a quarter, and the interest upon this large amount would be paid without additional taxation of the ratepayers, and would be met by the saving of waste water in the borough, estimated at £50,000 per annum.

Four parents, whose children had been attending school irregularly in Leamington, after cautions from the school attendance officer, have been fined in small penalties yesterday, and the Bench intimated their determination to enforce the Act, so as to secure for every child a good elementary education.

The authorities of Weimar, by a recent police order, have rendered the act of playing the pianoforte in a dwelling house or other building of which the windows have been left open an offence punishable by fine.

At the Margate Quarter Sessions, the Recorder, Mr. Frederick James Smith, gave expression to the opinion that grand juries were now of very little use, because, owing to the notice taken by the press of magisterial inquiries, magistrates were exceedingly careful as to committing persons for trial.

Experiments have been made at the Islington cattle market to illustrate the use of dynamite as a means for slaughtering cattle humanely. The operator, fondling them, passed across the forehead a fillet of string secured round the horns, and so arranged that midway between horns and eyes, and thus in the centre of the forehead, the charge of dynamite was placed, which formed the central and only ornament of the fillet. Then the fuse was fired, and in two cases the bullock was killed at once by the explosion of the ounce of dynamite.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Bucharest, writing on the Russian soldier, says:—You tell the Russian what to do, and he will spring to it like an obedient child. In a year it never would have occurred to him to do it himself. This want of initiative is his main and his fatal fault. Let us look a little at his virtues. Never in my life have I seen so quiet, so gentle, so well conducted an army. In 200,000 men I have not come across one drunken man. It is the popular idea in England that the Russian is a hard-drinking, noisy, violent, brutal boor. Never was there a greater fallacy. He is sober to a degree; never have I heard a violent word or seen a blow; he pays scrupulously for all he buys; his principal drink is tea, which is as different from the miserable stuff we discover with London chalk and water as champagne is from small beer. This is the universal drink, and right good liquor it is to serve a campaign upon.

The death is announced of a distinguished Welsh clergyman, the Rev. Charles Williams, D. D., principal of Jesus College, Oxford, after a somewhat short illness. Dr. Williams graduated at Jesus College in 1827, when he gained first-class honours in classics.

At a meeting of the Berks Court of Quarter Sessions Sir Warwick Morshead drew attention to the difficulty of obtaining the admission of juvenile criminals to reformatory schools. Mr. Walter, M. P., was of opinion that not only should greater facilities being afforded for placing juvenile criminals at such schools, but they should not previously be put in prison, as the gaol attached a stigma which tended to destroy the refomatory character of those institutions. In America those who were sentenced to confinement in them were saved from the stigma which the English plan imposed.

At Bow Street Mr. Flowers, the presiding magistrate, mentioned an instance of recent occurrence in which a person who described himself as a "head schoolmaster," but "whose letter displayed a remarkable ignorance of spelling and English composition," had refused to answer some questions that were put to him because the clerk had addressed him as "Mr." instead of "Esquire."

Sheriff Barclay, of Perth, has given judgment in an action raised by Sir Robert Menzies, Bart., against the Highland Railway Company for £50 damages alleged to have been sustained through Sir Robert having, on Sunday, 6th May, been forcibly removed from a railway carriage by two ticket collectors and two porters. Sir Robert was travelling with a return ticket which was not available on Sundays, and would not leave the carriage when asked to do so. He was then lifted out. The Sheriff decided against the baronet, holding that no unnecessary violence had been used.

A munificent gift has been made to Lancaster by Ald. Williamson, who is obliged to leave England for the benefit of his health. He has offered to purchase forty acres of land on Lancaster-moor, and to spend not less than £10,000 in converting it into a public park for the benefit of the inhabitants of the town. Besides this, he proposes to contribute £500 towards providing a new covered market.

The ex-Empress of the French and the Prince Imperial were extremely popular during their stay in Cowes. The former walked about without the slightest ceremony, charming every one as she pre-eminently can. The Prince was a great favourite among the sailors: one of them said that any one could see that "the Prince was born to be an emperor." He now speaks English as well as a native, and better, it is hoped, than many. His chief amusement was sailing in a small yacht.

The promoters of Sunday public-house closing were unable to obtain a hearing at a public meeting in Pontefract.

The British cavalry regiments are in future to have properly qualified pioneers attached to them, whose duty it will be to destroy bridges, raise earth-works in the absence of infantry, and in every way harass the movements of the enemy.

New Zealand farmers complain that the sparrows imported from England are ravaging the crops.

Thomas' Eclectric Oil—Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold—Do you know anything of it? If not, it is time you did.

There are but few preparations of medicines which have withstood the impartial judgment of the people for any great length of time. One of these is Thomas' Eclectric Oil, purely a preparation of six of the best Oils that are known, each one possessing virtues of its own. Scientific physicians know that medicines may be formed of several ingredients in certain fixed proportions of greater power, and producing effects which could never result from the use of any one of them, or in different combinations. Thus in the preparation of this Oil a chemical change takes place, forming a compound which could not by any possibility be made from any other combination or proportions of the same ingredients, or any other ingredients, and entirely different from anything ever before made, one which produces the most astonishing results, and having a wider range of application than any medicine ever before discovered. It contains no alcohol or other volatile liquids, consequently loses nothing by evaporation. Wherever applied you get the benefit of every drop; whereas with other preparations nearly all the alcohol is lost in that way, and you get only the small quantity of oils which they may contain.

S. N. THOMAS, PHELPS, N.Y., And NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Sole Agents for the Dominion.

NOTE.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized.

DR. TUPPER has returned from his visit to Nova Scotia, and our readers will be glad to learn that the local trouble which so seriously affected his voice is much relieved.

MR. MACKENZIE has often pensively watched the waves of Lake Huron, and this combined with his experience of scows and wharves at Sarnia may, perhaps, he thinks, qualify him to break the Deck-Load Act of Parliament to oblige Mr. Cramp or some other political ally; but the following extract from a Montreal paper may well serve to give him a nightmare:

The *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* states that the Julia, from Quebec, which has arrived at Liverpool, had part of her deck load washed away, her cargo shifted, and cabins flooded, in the gale of the 23rd ult.

His dreams will be haunted by visions of cattle dashed to and fro on the deck of the Memphis, and he will vow he will never again strain a point to oblige a friend—till next time. It will be a kindness to him if a cable message announcing the safe arrival of her deck-load be sent direct to himself, and it is the least the Company can do. Cramp has been the cause of many drowning disasters; but in the interest of all concerned we do hope this lot of specially favoured cattle will not go to the bottom.

Gen. Shaw, who is a warm opponent of "docking and cropping" dogs, has addressed a letter to the Minister of the Interior at Berlin on that subject. Gen. Shaw is convinced that cropping and docking is a direct cause of madness in dogs; and he has been informed that these practices, with the supposed consequence, are extremely common in Silesia, where they even cut pointers' tails, to the detriment, one would imagine, of the picturesque ensemble of the "point." He has, therefore, communicated his views to Count Eulenburg.

THE WAR.

The Latest Despatches.

BELGRADE, Oct. 29.—The Governor of Bosnia informs the Porte that members of the Provisional Government are now in Austria, and requests their internment. Russian emissaries have excited another insurrection on the Austro-Bosnia frontier.

VIENNA, Oct. 29—The Hungarian Government refuse to surrender the rails captured on the way through Hungary to Roumania, on the ground that they were contraband of war.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 29.—The Russians are at Slatitza, south of the Balkans, in the rear of Orchanie.

Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs that on Saturday the Russians were encamped three hours' march from his headquarters.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 29.—Yesterday the Russians carried a Turkish position at Telische, west of Plevna. A Pasha, several officers, seven companies of Turks, and three cannons were captured.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 29.—Bielowski, a Pole, known in the Turkish army as General Nihad, is appointed Suleiman Pasha's chief of staff, and General Mina, a Belgian, to command the cavalry division at Rasgrad.

ALEXANDROPOL, Oct. 29.—Kars is completely invested. General Tergukassoff has occupied Bayazid.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 29.—The Porte has issued an order prohibiting the exportation of grain.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—It is reported Earl Derby has ordered the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg to confer with Prince Gortschakoff with a view of bringing about mediation.

SILISTRIA, Oct. 29.—The Russians are constructing a battery on an island two miles east of here.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—Details of the affairs at Gorny Dubnik and Telische make it certain that they are not more than mere raids on Turkish communications, that in fact they are part of a new Russian movement, involving an entire change of front, which is still further developed by the transfer of the Roumanians to Bagot. Telische was surrounded on the 28th by one cavalry, two infantry brigades, and a brigade of Cossacks. It was bombarded for two hours from seventy-two guns and surrendered. There was no assault.

ERZEROUM, Oct. 30.—Moukhtar and Ismail [illegible] The Russians occupy the position behind Koprikoi.

PARADIM, Oct. 30.—The Turkish loss at the capture of the position near Gorny Dubnik, Oct. 24th, was 4,000 killed, besides wounded and prisoners. The Russians only stormed the position. At the third attempt they assert the Turks twice lured them under a destructive fire with a white flag.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 30.—The Russians are fortifying the positions at Dubnik and Telische. They are threatened with a combined attack by Osman and Chefket Pashas.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—An Adrianople letter of Oct. 15th states 20,000 refugee women and children are still there.

RAGUSA, Oct. 30.—The bombardment of Podgoritza is expected soon, the Prince of Montenegro having arrived at Oreluk.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Russian successes in the rear of Plevna are evidently producing consternation in Constantinople.

A Pera despatch yesterday says it was reported that Orchanie had been captured with Chefket Pasha and several thousand troops. If this were so we should probably have had the first report from Russian headquarters.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 31.—Christics, the Servian agent, has communicated a despatch to the Porte saying that Servia's attitude does not justify the Porte's complaints, that Servia's military measures are designed solely to protect her frontier.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 31.—A Kurukdara despatch yesterday says negotiations with the Kars garrison are broken off and the bombardment has recommenced. The district of Kagyzman has been placed under Russian administration. The corps of Heymann and Tergukassoff effected a junction near [illegible].

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 31.—It is officially announced that a brigade entrenched at Telische has been dispersed by the Russians. Chevket Pasha is fortifying the neighbourhood of Orchanie. Suleiman Pasha thus confirms reports that the Russian army of the Dobrudscha is marching to Kuzghun, near Silistria.

BELGRADE, Oct. 31.—In consequence of the violation by Circassians of the Timok frontier of Servia, a Servian brigade has left Graditza for [illegible].

RAGUSA, Oct. 31.—The Montenegrins have occupied the heights commanding Podgoritza and the bombardment is considered imminent. The Turks are hastening to the defence of the place.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—A Vienna despatch announces that Gen. Melikoff has been appointed provisional Governor of Turkish Armenia.

ERZEROUM, Oct. 31.—As the Turks were evacuating Hassan-Kaleh on Tuesday night, the Russians surprised their rear guard, capturing two battalions. The Russian loss was insignificant. The Turks now occupy a formidable position at Deveboyun. (Note—Deveboyun is the last defensive position east of Erzeroum.)

TORONTO ITEMS.

Miss Louise Pomeroy appeared at the Grand Opera House during the week in the characters of *Juliet*, *Pauline*, and *Viola*, attracting very fair houses.

On Tuesday night, a man named John W. Geiger, of Indianapolis, Ind., was arrested in Toronto, for forgeries to the amount of $10,000 at the town of Noblesville, Ind.

The Aberdeen forger has been taken from Canada to Scotland on a warrant of extradition issued by the Governor-General. The prisoner is charged with forgery on the Bank of Aberdeen, Scotland.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer opened on Friday, 26th ult., Chief Justice Hagarty on the Bench. Mr. Æmilius Irving, Q.C., of Hamilton, conducted the business for the Crown.

During the week his Lordship Chief Justice Harrison delivered judgment in the case of an appeal from conviction in a liquor case, holding that a defendant in such cases was not a competent or compellable witness.

The annual general meeting of the Ontario Manufacturers' Association commenced on Thursday last in the Agricultural Hall. The business will be found fully described in our editorial columns.

Last week Josiah Fletcher, a convict in the Central Prison, died, and an inquest was held by Coroner De La Hooke, the jury being composed of inmates of the prison. The verdict was "Died from natural causes."

The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Toronto has been pleased to appoint the Rev. John M. Ballard, B.A., to the incumbency of St. Ann's, Brockton, and the Rev. G. J. Taylor, B.A., as his successor in St Bartholomew's parish, this city, which is hereafter to be united with that of St. Matthew.

Mr. Thomas McCormack, of McCormack Brothers, of this city, died at Rondeau on the morning of the 24th October from the effects of the shot accidentally discharged into his head from a gun in the hands of a companion. During the short time he survived after the melancholy event, deceased was in great pain, the suffering from the wound being intense.

On Saturday afternoon, a youth named Robert Somers and a lad named James Edward Hunter, aged eleven, son of Mr. David Hunter, of York township, were out shooting, when the charge in Somers' gun accidentally went off, taking effect in the side of his companion. Entering the right side just above the hip the shot passed completely through the body, and came out on the other side. The unfortunate boy lingered for two hours in great pain and then expired.

On Monday last, John Williams, charged with the murder of his wife at Weston on the 21st of September last, was placed on trial. During the two days which the hearing lasted the Court room was crowded with spectators. A great many witnesses for the prosecution and defence were examined and on Tuesday the jury returned a verdict of "guilty" against the prisoner, and he was sentenced to be hanged on the 30th of November next.

PETTIT'S EYE-SALVE.

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 efficiency 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 vocation requires an incessant action of the eyes, the Salve will act as a charm in restoring 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 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 SORES, of scrofulous origin, or resulting from whatever cause, yield to the cleansing and healing powers of PETTIT'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," 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 with the Cut on the Wrapper, Circulars, Advertisements, &c. We call attention to this, as it might otherwise be regarded as counterfeiting.

PETTIT & BARKER, Proprietors, Fredonia, N.Y.
NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Agents for Canada.

The statement that the Turks have used explosive bullets is emphatically contradicted by the correspondent of the London *Times*. A wound exactly like that caused by an explosive bullet is produced by a conical ball striking at short range.

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOV. 2, 1877.

NOTICE.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

THE WEEKLY MAIL.

DRUMMOND AND ARTHABASKA.

Crushing Defeat of the Government.

M. LAURIER comes out of the contest in his late County beaten by a majority of 29. Four years ago he was elected in the same constituency by a majority of 238. In 1874 he ran on his individual merits, as a moderate supporter of an untried Government. To-day he is driven out of the constituency a member of the same Administration. Can any one fail to draw the inference? Small enough has been the part taken in legislative proceedings by M. LAURIER since he entered the House of Commons. In his first session he seconded the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. Two years later he made himself somewhat prominent in the persecution of M. DAOUST, the newly-elected member for Two Mountains. These two acts would not have constituted a sufficient reason for so marked a reaction in the constituency. M. LAURIER made his first serious slip when last session he kicked away the Protection plank of his platform and made a strong Free Trade speech. *Facilis descensus* was henceforth written on his public career. He was wanted to fill the place soon to be made vacant by the retirement of M. CAUCHON, and to fittingly qualify himself for it he had to take up the Grit shibboleth, defend Grit jobs, argue away Grit departures from principles and professions, and wholly identify himself with the Grit Party. When he joined the Cabinet, he, by constitutional usage, assumed full responsibility for the policy or want of policy of the Government. He became a creature, a henchman, of Mr. MACKENZIE! As such he elected to be judged; as such he has been judged.

The remarks which we made when M. LAURIER entered the Cabinet bear witness to the respect which, personally, we entertained for him. He had made no enemies. If in public life he had done nothing which gave promise of wise or great statesmanship, it was borne in mind that he was still young, and that he possessed qualities which gave him an undoubted status in Parliament. A man of excellent education and attractive bearing, and gifted with no mean oratorical powers, he had much in his favour. The general opinion was that he only needed strength of mind enough to keep himself free from damaging alliances, and a sufficiently high sense of conscientiousness to prevent his condoning grievous public offences, to make his mark in time. He ought to have shown a sufficient abhorrence of the latter, and sufficient strength to resist the former. In both respects he proved weak—lamentably weak. He was too anxious for office. He accepted it with conditions which he should have spurned. Throwing aside his individuality, in his person the Government has been tried; and the judgment of the electors is severe indeed.

So far as he is himself concerned, we sincerely regret M. LAURIER'S defeat. Under the circumstances in which it has taken place, it would be more than affectation on our part to say that we do not greatly rejoice at it. A reader of JUNIUS, he might have learned how serious a step it is to ally oneself to a First Minister repudiated by the electorate at large. His prescience failed him when he failed to see that Mr. MACKENZIE was too heavy a load for him to carry—and when we say Mr. MACKENZIE, we of course include all which his name represents: an impotent Administration, damaged colleagues, a trade policy which holds a pistol at the head of every industry in the country. M. LAURIER could not have hoped to go back to his old constituents, and talk Free Trade where less than four years ago he talked Protection, and still carry the electors with him. The doings of such men as HUNTINGTON and LAFLAMME are as well known there as either here or Montreal. Indeed he madly walked into the lion's mouth. Against the public burden which he carried his high private character and reputation went for nothing.

But M. LAURIER may retrieve himself if he has sufficient clearness of perception to look at his defeat in its proper light. Beaten as a Minister where as a private member he was triumphantly elected, there is but one safe and proper step for him to take. Let him accept his defeat manfully and for what it signifies. Should another seat be offered him let him decline it. A general election is not far off, delay it as long as the Government may. A year's retirement will purge him of the errors which he has committed, resulting so seriously to himself. It will enable him, too, to take a calm survey of the political situation, and this may possibly bring with it the belief that his present defeat is a righteous defeat. If he chooses a different course he will place himself irrevocably in a false position, and blight for all time a reputation which by the adoption of a different course he may save.

We ought not to close these observations without offering our sincere congratulations to the gentlemen from the Province of Quebec who laboured so earnestly and well to achieve this magnificent victory over a miserable Government. We also offer our warmest thanks to the electors of Drummond and Arthabaska for their overwhelming condemnation of Mr. MACKENZIE'S Ministry. Nobly have they shown that in Quebec as in Ontario "Conservative reaction" are not meaningless words.

STRAINING AT GNATS, SWALLOWING CAMELS.

THE attempt of the Government to set off its inaction in the case of the Lake Megantic's load of cattle against its action in the case of the Memphis will impose upon nobody. In the first case a steamer comes into a Canadian port with cattle from a country declared by Order in Council to be infected. Ignorance of the law is pleaded by the shippers, and no doubt truthfully. Pressure, we are assured, was brought to bear on the Government to permit the landing of the cattle, but the thirteen did not tremble. Firm as a rock they refused all entreaties. It is a pity that they did not act in the same way when a shipper with more influence and of the right stripe of politics, persuaded Mr. MACKENZIE to abrogate the Deck-load Statute by an Order in Council, than which nothing less defensible can be counted among their innumerable petty jobs. We admit the necessity for stringent protection against the introduction of rinderpest: but if exceptions are to be made to rules, here was surely room for one. Any competent veterinary surgeon could decide whether there were risk or not in allowing the impounded cattle to land; but it has not been pretended that any suspicion existed as to a perfectly clear bill of health. On the other hand what sailor or nautical expert can say that the deck-load on the Memphis, which is expressly forbidden by Statute to be carried after the 1st October, can be carried with safety to Liverpool? It may or may not be. It would be almost as unreasonable to stop the deck cattle from being landed at Liverpool for breach of our statute law as to prevent a single consignment of a few perfectly sound and untainted cattle from landing here, because an Order in Council has declared that the country they came from, with no intent to defy its authority, is infected. The Departmental administration of Mr. MACKENZIE is unhappy. Ostensibly to encourage the cattle trade he infringes the Statute. To encourage the introduction of thoroughbred stock into this country, he stops its being landed, pleading the exact letter of an Order in Council by way of reason. So soon after the failure of the great sale at Bow Park the enterprise of Canadian breeders wanted no such further discouragement.

THE LUCK OF THE CABINET.

IN one respect Mr. MACKENZIE'S Cabinet has had good luck; in respect of obtaining quiet, easy, well-paid berths for its members, for example:

	Salary.
M. Dorion, the Quebec Bench	$ 7,000
M. Fournier, the Supreme Court	7,000
M. Letellier, Quebec Lieut.-Governorship	10,000
Mr. Macdonald, Ontario Lieut.-Governorship	10,000
Mr. Laird, North-west Lieut.-Governorship	8,000
M. Cauchon, Manitoba Lieut.-Governorship	9,000
Mr. Ross, Halifax Collectorship	4,000
Total	$55,000

In another respect, the Cabinet has been very unlucky; in respect of losing strength in the constituencies from which Ministers have retired, for example:

On M. DORION retiring from Napierville, which he carried in 1874 by 189, M. COUPAL carried it in the Government interest by 84 only, a loss of 105 votes.

On M. FOURNIER retiring from Bellechasse, where he was elected by acclamation in 1874, the seat was carried by Dr. BLANCHET, a member of the Opposition, by a majority of 225.

On Hon. D. A. MACDONALD retiring from Glengarry, which he carried in 1874 by a majority of 676, Mr. McNAB was elected first by a majority of 282, and then on being unseated for corrupt practices by 171 only; a loss of 505 votes to the Ministerial Party.

On Mr. WILLIAM ROSS retiring from Victoria, N.S., where he was elected by acclamation in 1874, Mr. TREMAINE and Mr. CAMPBELL ran neck and neck, the former being awarded the seat by the Courts; but on a new election, Mr. TREMAINE retiring to a County Judgeship, Mr. CAMPBELL wrested the seat from the Government by a majority of 98.

On Mr. LAIRD retiring from Queen's, P.E.I., where he was elected by acclamation in 1874, Hon. J. C. POPE defeated the Government candidate by a majority of 88.

On M. LETELLIER retiring from the Senate, M. PELLETIER succeeded him, leaving open Kamouraska, which the latter carried by acclamation in 1874; and M. ROY, an Opposition member, was elected by a majority of 55.

M. CAUCHON having retired from Quebec Centre, which he carried by acclamation in 1874, an Independent member is elected.

M. LAURIER going to his constituents of Drummond and Arthabaska after being appointed to the Cabinet is defeated, and Mr. BOURBEAU, Conservative, gains the seat.

Thus while the Cabinet has loaded itself with offices, the people have in a marked manner expressed their disapproval of its greed and general conduct.

THE STURDY CASE.

THE STURDY case which closed at Guelph on Friday night with the conviction of two of the four persons put on trial, will long remain a *cause celebre* in our criminal annals. It is the first case of its kind in this country, and to this attraction is added that of the originality, the mystery, of some of its features. Here is a middle-aged widower of fair means, of good standing in business and society, with children arrived at manhood and womanhood in his care, becoming so crazed with love of a girl four years his daughter's junior, that the collapse of their engagement leads him to commit an offence which morally, if not in law, is more atrocious than murder. Had he struck her dead the day she took back her troth, the offence would have called for his life, but, the law aside, it would have been a less heinous crime than that of which he and his wretched daughter now stand convicted.

But the astounding character of the case is not wholly confined to STURDY'S side of it. Miss CARR knew, after she forbade him her company, that STURDY was in vulgar phrase and literally "crazy after her." He neglected his business to shadow her. He spent hundreds of dollars, as he subsequently told her, in obtaining information as to her movements, and wherever she went, whether to picnic, or social, or excursion, or visit, or party, there, faithful as her shadow, was the jilted widower. His omnipresence became so oppressive and terrible that she had to employ her married lady friends to protect her by their chaperonage. She knew he was watching her; she knew, for she told the jury so, that he was a determined man, who would stop at nothing that stood between him and his object; and yet, with her eyes open to his daily and hourly efforts to secure a meeting with her, she falls a victim to as clumsy a forgery as ever deceived penetrative woman. The note, he forged in her father's name may, as to the mere handwriting, have been a marvellous imitation, but what were its contents? That her father, who lives in Thorold and is said to be a highly respectable man, wanted to avoid the Gows and desired a clandestine interview with her at a lonely cross-roads on the outskirts of the town, at an hour when unprotected females seldom stir abroad, and that if he did not come himself he would send a cab to meet her! If Miss CARR had never seen her father's handwriting, could she have known so little of his relations with the Gows, and of a father's dealings with a daughter, as to be persuaded that that extraordinary note was his? Or is it possible that with the knowledge ever before her that STURDY was abroad seeking to catch her, the contents of the note never suggested to her mind that it was a trap of his setting? She was wonderfully astute in the witness box, and baffled the best criminal lawyer in the country; is she so stupid in the peace and quietness of her own room that she can be deceived by the most palpable and transparent fraud? Her accepting that forged note as genuine and acting on it, is one of the amazing features on her side of the case. Another is her silence at the minister's. She agreed to the marriage proposition, she told the jury, because she hoped on the journey to effect her escape or raise an alarm that would lead to her rescue, and yet she stands for half an hour not five feet from Mr. FLETCHER, bows or inclines her head at the responses, walks and stands without assistance, smiles when the ring is produced at the close of the ceremony, and receives congratulations which must have been indeed ghastly, and yet utters no word and makes no sign to let him know her desperate position! Miss FLETCHER is in the room also, but the duress bride cannot make an opportunity—woman's forte—to whisper to her that she has been, and is being, ruined by a monster! This is another mystery.

Here it may not be amiss to point out the laxity of the law which permits a minister to marry a couple who are utter strangers to him. It is a system which affords the bigamist the amplest opportunity, and gives the confidence man who persuades a school girl to elope with him easy access to his object. If the man were compelled to be married by a minister to whom he is personally known or to whom he must be introduced by letter or otherwise from the clergyman or magistrate whence he comes, it would be some guarantee of the *bona fides* of his part of the contract and therefore some security to the woman which under the present loose system she does not possess and the lack of which many a broken-hearted creature is now bewailing.

As to STURDY, while the two points we have sketched on Miss CARR'S side of the case are bewildering, there is nothing that can be held for a moment to excuse or palliate the enormity of his crime. Even if she were not deceived by the note, but went to the place of meeting well knowing that he would be there, his crime of abduction is not lessened; and if she did hold her peace strangely at the marriage ceremony, the thirty-six hours' torture he had put her to in the empty house on Locomotive street was not one whit excused thereby. The abduction and outrage were perpetrated before she had an opportunity of obtaining relief, and though her silence when the opportunity came is certainly inexplicable to us who cannot comprehend the depth and agony of her previous sufferings or of her fear of the inhuman bridegroom by her side, it does not relieve his guilt of a tint or a shade of its blackness. It *does* almost raise the presumption that, like many another wronged sister, she was then half willing to escape the world's long finger, to compound in the only way possible with the wretch who had ruined her, but that it excuses him—never. LOUISE STURDY doubtless went into the job in obedience to her father's wishes, and perhaps up to a certain point her conduct was excusable, but she passed that point and left it far behind when to Miss CARR'S piteous appeal to her womanhood during the first of those dreadful struggles on Locomotive street, she turned a deaf ear.

On the whole we are of opinion that the verdict of the jury in this difficult case is a righteous one.

THE LATEST SUPERANNUATION.

ONE of the grossest acts of unfairness perpetrated by the Ottawa Government is the recent superannuation of Mr. LESUEUR, Chief Superintendent of the Money Order Branch of the Post Office Department. Although it had been rumoured for some time that Mr. LESUEUR'S superannuation might be looked for, with the view of making way for a creature of Mr. HUNTINGTON'S, it could hardly be believed that so high-handed a proceeding would be taken. Every one acquainted with the service and the man knows that it has not contained a more efficient or capable official than Mr. LESUEUR, or one whose health and energies were more likely to be available for several years to come. Nearly twenty-four years ago he was induced by the late MALCOLM CAMERON to give up a prominent position in one of our banking institutions for the purpose of establishing that important branch of the Post Office Department, the Money Order; a task which he so well accomplished that not only did the American Government, to a great extent, copy it, but even the Imperial Government thought portions of the system worthy of imitation. This Branch Mr. LESUEUR has since managed to the entire satisfaction of the Department and the public. For his long and able services he is now repaid by being cut down from twenty-three and a half years of actual service to twenty-two, instead of being allowed, as has been done in almost every instance of superannuation, a few years gratuitous service, or what would have been better still, allowed to remain at the head of the Branch until he showed signs of failing health or weakening intellectual powers.

And why, let us ask, has this superannuation been forced upon Mr. LESUEUR. We have alluded to the designs of Mr. HUNTINGTON, and of a creature of his, who, with ulterior objects in view, the P. M. G. last year made Chief Clerk of this Branch, thrusting aside a number of officials who have been long in the service, and were faithful and honest in the discharge of their duties. This favoured person is named FORSYTH. He has been in the country only a couple of years. Rumour says he came here charged with certain duties in connection with Mr. HUNTINGTON'S copper-mining schemes, which, if pursued, would not have been pleasant to the Postmaster-General. Mr. FORSYTH had barely landed in the country when he was made Private Secretary to Mr. HUNTINGTON. Soon after we find him on a so-called mission to Manitoba; but public documents make no mention of its results. Returned to the seat of Government, he was thrust into the Money Order Branch of the Post Office; and it is said he was no sooner appointed than he boasted it would not take him long to get into Mr. LESUEUR'S place. He has succeeded in getting Mr. LESUEUR out of his office. But will he be appointed to it? Bold and reckless as have been many of the acts of this Government, we should think they would stick at a deed like this. Perhaps, however, they draw the line nowhere. To have put this adventurer into the office which he now holds was a cruel wrong and an outrage in the first place; to promote him to be Chief of the Branch after a year's service would be little short of infamous. Mr. LESUEUR removed, if that be the Postmaster-General's determination, let his office be given to some one who has political claims upon the Party, rather than make it the means of enabling Mr. HUNTINGTON to still further pursue his copper-mining corruptions.

THE MANUFACTURERS' CONVENTION.

ALTHOUGH a larger attendance at the Manufacturers' Convention last week was certainly desirable, yet the fifty or sixty there assembled represented a very considerable share of the productive capital and enterprise of Ontario. Montreal was represented by a deputation of two—Messrs. GREENE and SHOREY—and it is well known that in the commercial metropolis the question of Protection to home industry has become the great question of the day. Already it may be considered a certainty that Montreal and Hamilton will, at the next general election, follow Toronto in sending to Parliament only men who are in sincere and active opposition to the fly-on-the-wheel policy of the present Government. The East and the West will be found pulling well together when the time comes.

The main resolutions show that on some points where before differences of opinions prevailed, these differences have been settled, and practical unanimity arrived at. The principle of Protection to the mining, milling, and agricultural interests, as well as to the manufacturing, has been affirmed before by the Ontario Association, but never so decidedly and unanimously as now. This was made the subject of the first resolution, and the door is surely shut against cavil on the part of those who would like to say, if they could, that the manufacturers want Protection for themselves only. The adherence of Montreal to this principle is assured; in fact, business men there thoroughly understand that no commercial policy which does not do justice to all interests can be carried, or would long endure if by accident it were carried. It is next affirmed that the carrying of American produce by Canadian routes, in bond, is perfectly practicable and easy of accomplishment; which disposes of one objection that is pressed as if it were unanswerable. Those theorists who make much of this objection had better meet fairly the statement of Mr. HOWLAND, who said that his firm was regularly in the habit of exporting produce in bond, over American routes, and found no trouble at all in so doing. The third resolution affirms that though the depression of the last four years has been largely due to general causes, affecting nearly all civilized countries, yet the injury to Canada might have been greatly lessened by wise legislation, calculated to meet the changed circumstances of the time. We have in these columns so fully presented this view on many occasions, that we need not here enlarge upon it. The fourth resolution condemns the unpatriotic and suicidal policy which favours importation from abroad, of articles which we could and should make at home, thereby giving work and wages to other peoples, while our own workmen stand idle. We fancy this resolution will be well approved of by our working men generally, and that their votes will show it. What it affirms is as plain as the sun at noonday: if we buy goods and give the employment of manufacturing them to foreigners, we cannot have that employment for our own people. It cannot be in two places; if for instance we buy furniture made in Rochester or Buffalo, there will be the fewer days' work for our own mechanics in this line.

The fifth resolution is a very important one; it affirms that while Reciprocity with our neighbours is convenient, as far as natural products are concerned, its extension to manufactured goods is impracticable. This touches the reason why Mr. BROWN'S draft treaty failed, and why every such attempt must fail. Admit goods free from the States, and we must also admit English goods free, but to do this means to admit goods free from the whole world, for the products of all the world are for sale in English warehouses. Not even Mr. MACKENZIE dare propose that we should go this length. But, amid all the Reciprocity talk we hear from a few people on the other side, it is well understood over there that no measure could be carried in Congress unless based on the exchange of Canadian raw produce for American goods. What the American National Board of Trade indicated at Milwaukee recently, was substantially the restoration of the old Treaty. The intention was good, but there are American interests strongly opposed to this, and powerful enough to defeat all attempts to bring it about. No Reciprocity will be granted, except on conditions that will extinguish our manufactures, and such hard terms Canadians are not prepared to listen to. In any case the next offer, as the resolution says, must come from the other side.

The sixth resolution declares that commercial confidence cannot be restored except by its being settled, as a certainty, that Canada has deliberately adopted a National Policy of Protection to home production and manufacture, as the permanent policy of the Dominion. Uncertainty is a great hindrance to investment; new enterprises will not be undertaken, or old ones extended, until business men have assurance that a sound policy has been adopted, and will be adhered to. The seventh condemns the fatal want of policy which allowed the direct tea trade and the direct sugar trade to be annihilated. The eighth speaks of the production of iron from the ore, an industry the materials for which we have in abundance, though unfortunately they are in great part useless for want of a wise commercial policy. The establishment of a Dominion Bureau of Manufactures and Commerce is recommended, a plan that would do a world of good if adopted. Another resolution draws attention to the gross injustice done to our inland shipping by the allowing, to American vessels, of privileges which ours do not get in return. And the last (of the main resolutions) recommends that support be given only to those candidates for the House of Commons who will support the policy laid down in the resolutions.

The Ontario Association may fairly be credited with having already accomplished one very important work—that of agreeing upon the general aim and character of a National Policy of Protection to all home production and manufacture liable to suffer from unfair foreign competition. As the sixth resolution affirms, there are no great or insuperable difficulties in the details of such a policy; and any Government sincerely desirous of carrying it out will get abundant assistance in settling such practical business points as may turn up. The President significantly remarked that this was the last meeting of the Association, previous to the next Dominion elections, for discussion of the general question of Protection or Free Trade. When he called the members together again, it would be for work and organization. It is now settled that the programme of the Association includes justice to all interests—agricultural, milling, mining, and shipping—as well as manufacturing. This being understood, from Cape Breton to Vancouver Island, the adhesion of all Dominion interests may be looked for. The old pretence that the Maritime Provinces are opposed to Protection will be knocked on the head one of these days. And now that practical agreement on the main features of a thorough-going Dominion policy has been arrived at, there will be the more time and energy to devote to local organization everywhere, for giving effect to the voice of the country with regard to it.

AS SEEN IN MANITOBA.

IF we may judge by the newspapers of that Province, M. CAUCHON'S entrance into Manitoba as Lieutenant-Governor will not be an occasion bringing with it joy and rejoicing to its inhabitants. The Winnipeg *Free Press* treats of M. CAUCHON'S appointment in an article three columns long. The *Free Press*, we may say, is a Reform paper, whose support has been generously extended to the MACKENZIE Administration. Time and again its faith in the honesty and capacity of the Government has been shaken. M. CAUCHON'S appointment has shaken it greatly, but even yet, long-suffering, and held by party ties, it winds up its latest censure of its friends with the declaration: "We repeat that we still believe "in, and have hopes for the Reform "Party." It, however, qualifies what is evidently a somewhat bitter acknowledgment with the strong and significant observation: "But we have utterly lost "faith in the political consistency and "moral rectitude of those who now rule "us." M. CAUCHON is the straw which has broken the camel's back.

Our contemporary reviews, from its Reform stand-point, the overthrow of the MACDONALD Ministry, and the advent to power of the MACKENZIE Government. The former fell, as it was supposed, never to rise again; from the latter great things were naturally and reasonably expected. "A Reform Government was now in "power, and the country would be gov"erned upon principle—not by measures "of compromise, tricks of expediency, "and wholesale corruption." Government by Party was about to receive the highest and noblest exemplifications. The "day of temporizing expedients "at the sacrifice of moral and "political principle" was to be succeeded by a new order of things. Such was the promise and the hope. Let our contemporary speak as to the extent of realization. "It is therefore with no little "pain and chagrin that, as a Reform "journal, we are compelled to make the "reluctant admission that our party "is most shamefully misrepresented by "the set of men who have held control "of the Government since Sir JOHN "MACDONALD fell, and who, after kick"ing out one by one the rungs of the "ladder of principle upon which they "mounted to eminence, are now sus"pended in mid air upon two discon"nected poles, which they are certain to "find very shortly to be no better than "rotten sticks."

Passing from the moral and political aspects of the question, our contemporary briefly deals with the social side of the appointment. "How," it asks, "can a "man like M. CAUCHON hope to exercise "even the social functions of his "office with success? Such duties "will be rendered even more difficult "by the recent visit of Lord DUFFERIN. "The contrast will be fatal." It draws this conclusion, not simply because the Governor-General is "an accomplished "scholar and erudite statesman," but because of his "high and noble character," "reflecting in his individuality the quali"ties which adorn the Sovereign her"self." These are the sources of his unbounded popularity—these the ties which bind him as by links of adamant to the people over whom he exercises vice-regal sway. Though the contrast was unavoidable under the circumstances, nothing short of necessity would justify bringing close together two such names as the Earl of DUFFERIN and Monsieur CAUCHON. Be it not our task to pursue it. We are simply stating our contemporary's argument; and it certainly is not without force. The article will no doubt come under his Excellency's eye. And it is just possible the thought may occur to him that the good effects of his own late visit to the Prairie Province will be largely negatived, if not wholly nullified, by the recent appointment to the Lieutenant-Governorship. It is an appointment greatly to be regretted in every sense. *Per se* it is bad, because it puts a premium on political immorality. It is bad, because it is extremely distasteful to the people of Manitoba. It is bad for the reason that it is so greatly calculated to neutralize the excellent effects produced by Lord DUFFERIN'S recent prolonged visit to the Province. Perhaps in ridding himself of M. CAUCHON, Mr. MACKENZIE may have thought he was doing a service to the Government. But the odium of the connection cannot be lessened by the promotion of the obnoxious member, while the very promotion itself only serves to so dissatisfy an entire community as to rouse it to an outburst of indignant remonstrance. It is a sorry piece of business all through.

MORE FACTS FOR FARMERS.

THE Grit organs ridiculed the statement advanced by speakers at the late Conservative meetings that under a redundant crop in the Western States and in Europe Canada, without protection to farm produce, would become a slaughter market for the surplus wheat, oats, and corn of our neighbours across the borders.

The statement is finding an early authentication in the quantities of oats which are coming in to us from Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, glutting our market and reducing the price below the actual cost to the Canadian Farmer of raising the grain. The price is now 28c a bushel, but the quotations in the Western States are much lower, and our farmers may expect to see the price reduced even far below that ruinous figure. Yet our free trade rulers scout the idea of putting a duty on American grain. As to barley. The professed friends of the farmer—the MACKENZIE Government—having put a tax of 72c a bushel on malt, barley has fallen to 50c a bushel, and at many points the grain dealers have stopped buying it altogether.

The import of corn from the States, nine-tenths of which goes to manufacture whiskey, is free of duty; and the Opposition in Parliament vainly endeavoured last session to have a burthen, which is thrown wholly upon barley by the increased malt tax, put also upon whiskey, or upon corn. This was scouted by our rulers, who profess to be the exclusive friends of the farmer. Those who seek to evade the provisions of the Dunkin Act will do so by the sale and use of whiskey rather than of beer; the former being more portable, if less potable, and containing more alcohol in half a gill than beer contains in a gallon. At the same time, let it be noted, the Legislature in Ottawa, controlled by Mr. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, a quondam temperance lecturer, backed by Mr. GEO. ROSS, of West Middlesex, Prohibitionist, favours the consumption of whiskey by unduly burthening the farmer, the maltster, and the brewer.

The charlatans and theorists who now run the Government machine declare that "the consumer always pays the 'duty." They have swallowed this proposition out of some obsolete and musty edition of SMITH or MILL and cannot digest it. The farmers who joined together and sent a vessel load of barley to Oswego found that they got Oswego prices, but they themselves paid the freight and the duty of fifteen cents a bushel, for no one will venture to say that the Oswego buyer paid Oswego prices for the barley and the freight and duty besides. Mr. MACKENZIE, in defending his absurd theory at Aylmer the other day, said that according to the contention of Sir JOHN MACDONALD and his friends "the Chinaman paid the "duty that we put upon tea." If he had been dealing fairly with the subject he would have told his audience that Sir JOHN has constantly referred to the tea duty as one of the instances in which the consumer must pay the duty, and the simple fact is that our consumers pay the duty on all imports of dutiable articles of kinds not raised or produced or manufactured by ourselves, and that the producer pays the duty upon such articles as come into competition with the product of the country in which he seeks a market. When oats are brought down below thirty cents a bushel, when barley is nearly unsalable at fifty cents a bushel, not owing to other causes than the incompetency and stubborn blindness of our self-styled Reform administration, it is time for the farmers to study their true interests.

The Free Trade organs being pushed to the wall on the question of Protection habitually misstate the position by saying that Sir JOHN MACDONALD is not sincere in advocating Protection. This leaves the Protectionists the choice of following and supporting the Grit party, who angrily repudiate any intention to protect our industries, or the Liberal-Conservative Party, whose avowed intention it is to adopt a protective policy and who are fully committed thereto. From which can the country reasonably expect the policy of Protection to be carried out—from those who scornfully repudiate, or those who promise it?

When Mr. CARTWRIGHT and Mr. MILLS accept the wild vagaries of Mr. WELLS and the Chicago *Tribune*, and refuse to listen to the evidence of our own people who support our institutions, pay their share of our taxes, employ our labour, and spend their earnings among us—when our rulers deliberately decide to let these men go to the wall and to sustain a system which discourages and destroys our home markets, builds up foreign manufactures, creates foreign capital, employs foreign labour, and supports a foreign government in preference to our own—when the inhabitants of growing towns and cities, in which they take a just pride, are told by Mr. CARTWRIGHT, as they were at Simcoe, and by Philosopher MILLS everywhere, that it is not desirable for Canada to encourage the rapid growth of towns and cities; that we want no centres of population to make a home market for farmers—it is time for our agriculturists to rub their eyes and ask themselves whether we live in a century of development and progress, or whether we are suddenly thrown back to feudal ages, when the tiller of the soil was the "hewer of wood and "drawer of water" for others and was environed by an iron and pitiless system condemning him to a life of poverty and toil from which there was no escape.

A NOVELTY IN JUDGES' CHARGES.

As a rule—and we sincerely trust no contempt of court lies here—Judges' charges to Grand Juries are dry in substance and in colour sombre. From beginning to end they are a mass of prose. Malice *prepense* is defined; the difference between murder and manslaughter pointed out; and the peroration invariably consists of a matter-of-fact rap at the County Council which in its niggardliness coops up her Majesty's high officers of State in a "ramshackle," tumbledown, and badly ventilated apartment. In new countries, however, the judges do things very differently, especially in Manitoba, where Chief Justice WOOD—a gentleman well known to us all—dispenses justice and administers the law. The Winnipeg *Free Press* of Oct. 16th contains a full report of the opening of the Fall Assizes there. The Grand Jury was composed of twenty citizens, and, singularly enough, THOMAS COLLINS was foreman. Of this number nine were French Canadians, not very familiar with the English language; at least we gather as much from the fact that one of them, J. B. GERVAIS, whose occupation was put down as "ditto" to that of the yeoman preceding him on the list, insisted before the Court that he was not a "ditto" but a farmer. But the learned Chief Justice, who cannot *parlez vous Francais*, was not at all disconcerted by the knowledge that nearly half his little audience couldn't understand a word he said; and delivered a fearful and wonderful charge, from which we here quote at some length, in the hope of inciting their lordships in other Provinces, but chiefly his Honour of York, to "spread themselves" just a little more than they do now.

Chief Justice WOOD began with this glorious burst, the rays of which must have eclipsed those of the wintry sun streaming feebly through the windows of the hall of justice, particularly in the eyes of the nine Frenchmen:

"If carefully examined, it will be found that the British polity, in connection with its juridical system—its Magna Charta—its Habeas Corpus—its Bill of Rights—its great body of written and unwritten laws—taken all in all, is the best system ever devised for the government of a great and free people—is the hope of the human race—is the Genesis and the Revelation—the great Bible of human liberty. We can trace the origin of our civil government and of our judicial system back in Old England for a thousand years, and thence further back, till the authority of historic narrative is lost in the night of treacherous story."

Then followed a rapid sketch of the long battle for British freedom, of which we can only give the close:

"The contest raged throughout the long line of the Plantagenet Kings, the Tudor Sovereigns, and the House of Stuart. The irrepressible conflict was waged between prerogative rule on the one side, and on the other, Parliamentary government. During this long struggle, constitutional liberty trembled in the balance. At length, in 1688, the great and decisive battle was fought and won, and Parliamentary government was placed upon that high table land, and secured by such fortifications, fortresses, and bulwarks, as to be impregnable to any assault."

In the whole charge—which, in nonpareil type, fills three columns of the *Free Press*—the sentence we have last quoted is the only one that is maim and halt. If the reader will examine it carefully, he will see that the noble words, "At length, in 1688, the great and de"cisive battle was fought and won," lead up to nothing but a high table land and some fortifications. Evidently there is a gap, a *hiatus*, something missing; and we are inclined to think that the original M.S. contained after the words "fought and won" a few verses of the stirring and appropriate ballad:

> July the First, in Oldbridge Town,
> There was a grievous battle;
> Where many a man lay on the ground
> By cannons that did rattle.
> King James he pitched his, &c.,&c.,&c.;

but that out of regard for the feelings of M. GERVAIS and his eight co-religionists, his Lordship was persuaded to drop them at the last moment. At all events, it must be plain to all that such a burning reference to 1688 was never allowed to pass out of that master-hand without more poetical embellishments than are furnished by fortifications or even bulwarks.

The next paragraph is disfigured by no limping gait; it is terribly perfect:

"The contemplation of Great Britain, a little island in the midst of the ocean, swaying her sceptre over her vast Indian and North American continental possessions—over Australia and other colonial dependencies, scattered over every land and in every sea and ocean in this wide world, exceeding in number sixty separate and distinct political organizations—all attracted to, and revolving around her, as the great centripedal force which keeps each in its orbit and all with a precision and harmony, like that of the movements of the planets around the sun in the solar system, we may be pardoned for exclaiming—

> 'A land of settled government!
> From precedent to precedent.
> A land of just and old renown!
> Where freedom broadens slowly down!'

"Manitoba, and you, Mr. Foreman and gentlemen of the grand jury, make a part of the British Empire; and to feel and to know that to all, the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the prince and the peasant, there is the same rule of law, enforced by the same tribunal, in which the assent and judgment of a jury, in every litigated controversy, when pushed to the extreme, is indispensable to a final adjudication, one would think every one might be induced to exclaim—'*I am a British subject*,' with more exultation than ever a citizen of Imperial Rome, in her proudest day, shouted—'*I am a Roman citizen!*'"

Let us close with the Court's reference to Lord DUFFERIN'S visit to the Prairie Province:

"It is said—

> 'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view.'

This may sometimes be true, as well of men as of the scenic displays of nature. In the case of the Earl of Dufferin, however, the proposition does not hold good. He is indeed great at a distance; but when we approach near, he towers up like a mountain in the early dawn. * * In him we all feel that we have been brought nearer the sacred person of her Majesty, and nearer the Throne of the British Empire. Although in this distant region, we feel that we are more completely within the protection and sheltering folds of that flag which flutters in beauty and triumph on every land and on every sea beneath the whole heaven."

Manitoba is beyond question a great country.

Mr. Alex. McConochie has sold his farm adjoining Fullarton village to Mr. James Woodley for $6,200, and intends to remove to Kincardine. The farm contains 100 acres.

A few days ago Messrs. Johnston & Simpson, of Salem, near Elora, shipped a first prize open carriage to Mr. Sinclair, a large sugar planter in Natal, South Africa, and Mr. Caspar Zeigler shipped a set of double harness to the same purchaser.

The Galt *Reporter* says:—"The appearance of the fall wheat this season is very fine. The growth since sowing has been remarkably rapid, and at present the only doubt is if the plant is not too rank to stand the winter. Should it come out in the spring with anything like the vitality it at present possesses, the prospects for another bountiful harvest will be good."

SITTING BULL.

Graphic Picture of the Pow-wow at Fort Walsh.

Speeches by the Great "Medicine Man" and His Chiefs.

QUEEN BEFORE PRESIDENT.

General Terry's principal duty was to lay before the chiefs of all the tribes represented at the council the message from the Great Father at Washington. He said the President desired to make a lasting peace; that this was for their own sakes, and that if they would consent to return to their country and hereafter refrain from all acts of hostility against the Government of the United States a full pardon would be given them for all their past acts; that no matter what those acts had been none would be punished; that they should be forgiven in the same spirit that other tribes who had surrendered had been; that the Indians who had surrendered had simply been required to give up their arms and horses, except such horses as had been shown to be necessary to them, and that the guns and animals were sold for the benefit of those from whom they had been taken; that already some six hundred and fifty cows had been distributed among the agencies on the Missouri river, as the Government believed the future welfare of the Sioux was in the abandonment of their present rambling mode of life and the adoption of the occupation of cattle raising. The President, they were informed, would not consent to their return armed, mounted, and prepared for war, to inflict injuries similar to those inflicted during the past few years. They were invited to return, give up their arms, and go on the agencies to be assigned them. Whatever horses were found requisite for peace purposes would be allowed them, their property would be sold and cows bought for them with the proceeds.

Continuing, General Terry said:—

"From these cows you will be able to raise herds, which will support you and your children after the game on which you now depend for subsistence shall have disappeared, and in the meantime you will receive the clothing and food which the other bands of your nation are now receiving. We have come many hundred miles to bring you this message from the President, who, as we have told you before, desires to live in peace with all his people; for much white and Indian blood has already been shed. It is time that bloodshed should cease. Of one thing, however, it is our duty to assure you, you cannot return to your own country and your friends unless you accept these propositions. Should you attempt to return with arms in your hands, you must be viewed as enemies of the United States.

"We ask you to take these propositions into consideration, and to take time to consult together and weigh them carefully. When you have done so we shall be glad to meet you and receive your answer."

The faces of the assembled Indians during the delivery of this address were as impenetrable as granite. There were two exceptions. Once a smile of more than ordinary significance curled the lips of Sitting Bull, and once the right eye of Spotted Eagle actually winked derision toward Colonel McLeod.

But until the finish all the Indians continued to smoke, smoke, smoke. Then, while Colonel McLeod sat in his chair and Major Walsh rested on the corner of a table, Sitting Bull, Spotted Eagle, and the rest continued to smoke. They smoked. They smoked until the room reeked. They smoked as if they were smoking for their lives. Yet while they smoked their visages were as unreadable as the face of the Sphinx, and, although everybody felt something was coming, no one would have ventured a prophecy until Sitting Bull arose, in his barbaric grandeur, and said:—

"For sixty-four years you have kept me and my people and treated me bad. What have we done that you should want us? We have done nothing. It is the people on your side that have started us to do all these depredations. We could not go anywhere else, so we took refuge in this country of the British. It was on this side of the country that we learned to shoot and that is the reason why I came back here again. I would like to know why you came here in the first place? I did not give you the country, but you followed me from one place to another, so I had to leave and come over to this country.

"I did not give you any country, but you took it away from us. (Here the speaker's eyes glanced defiance.) I was born and raised in this country with the Red River half-breeds, and I intend to stop with them. I was raised hand in hand with the Red River half-breeds, and we are going to that part of the country, and that is the reason why I have come over here shaking hands with the English officers. That is the way I was raised in the hands of these people here, and that is the way I intend to be with them. You have got ears to hear and you have got eyes to see, and you see how I live with these people. You see me here. I am, you think I am, a fool. You are bigger fools than I am. This house is a medicine house. You come here to tell us lies, but we don't want to hear them. I don't wish any such language used to me; that is, to tell me such lies in my Great Mother's house (alluding to Queen Victoria). Don't you say two more words. Go back home where you came from. This country is mine and I intend to stay here and to raise this country full of grown people. See these people here. We were raised with them" (again shaking hands with the English officers). "That is enough; so no more. You see me shaking hands with these people. The part of the country you gave me you ran me out of. I have now come here to stay with these people, and I intend to stay here. I wish you to go back and to take it easy going back."

By "taking it easy," Sitting Bull meant that the commission should take such a long time in going that it would never get back. The "how, hows" of the Indians interrupting this address showed the perfect sympathy between them and Sitting Bull. His note was the keynote. It convinced the commission at once of the policy which had been unalterably decided on by Sitting Bull and his braves. Several other Sioux took their opportunities to speak. The one that runs the Res, a Santee Indian, speaking next, said:—

"Look at me. I was born and raised in this country. These people away North I was raised with, my hand in their own. I have lived in peace with them for the last sixty-four years. We were over in your country and you treated us badly, and we have come over here now, and you want to try and get us back there again. You didn't treat us well and I don't like you at all." Shaking hands with the English officers, he continued:—"I have been up and down these roads; we have been running up and down this country. I have been up and down them as often as these people have. I will be at peace with these people as long as I live. You come over here to tell us lies. I will shake hands here. I have been in peace with them. I have come this far into this country. These are the people that taught me how to shoot the first time.

"This country is ours. We did not give it to you. You stole it away from us. You have come here to our country to tell us lies, and I don't propose to talk much, and that is all I have to say. I want you to take it easy going back home. Don't go in a rush."

Nine, a Yankton Indian, who joined the Santee band that left Minnesota some years ago, during the massacre, after shaking hands all round, said:—"I have shaken hands with everybody in the house. I don't wear the same clothes that these people do. You come over here to tell lies on one another. I want to tell you a few, but you have got more lies than I can say. Sixty-four years ago you promised to take good care of us. You ran from one place to another, killing us and fighting us. I was born and raised with these people over here. I have come here to see the council and to shake hands with you all. I wanted to tell you what I think of this. There are seventy different tribes of us. They live all over the country. You kept part of us over there and part of us you kept on this side. You did not treat us right over there, and we came back over here. These people, sitting around you, promised to take good care of them when you had them there, but you did not fulfil your promises. They have come over to this side again, and here we are altogether. I come in to these people here and they give me permission to trade with the traders. This is the way I make my living. Everything I get I buy from the traders. I don't steal anything. For fourteen years I have not fought with your people, and that is what I have lost by waiting in your country. I have come over here to these people, and these people, if they have a piece of tobacco, they give me half, and that is why I live over here. I have a little powder in my powder horn, and I gave you a little fourteen years ago. Since I have been over in this country." Shaking hands all round, he continued:—"We came over to this country, and I am going to live with these people here. This country over here is mine. The bullets I have over I intend to kill something to eat with, not to kill anybody with them. That is what these people told me—to kill nothing but what I wanted with the ammunition they gave me. I will do so."

At the conclusion of this a squaw, an anomalous orator among the Indians, stepped boldly forward. Sitting Bull and his companions demanded that the tables which intervened between them and the Commission should be moved, and the Commission politely assented. The squaw that was to speak was the "Wife-of-The-Man-that-Scatters-the-Bear." She was considered by some who were present to be an embodied insult to the Commission, inasmuch as the office of squaw in an Indian tribe is so degrading as seldom to admit her to any sort of equality with her chief.

She said:—"I was over to your country, I wanted to raise my children over there, but you did not give any time. I come over to this country to raise my children and have a little peace—(shaking hands with the English officers). That is all I have to say to you. I want you to go back where you came from. These are the people I am going to stay with and raise my children."

The Flying Bird, chief of the Minneconjous, next arose. He was the most picturesque, and, at the same time, the most absurd Indian of the lot—a cross between a "medicine man" and a warrior. His hair was drawn up and confined over his forehead in a look, around which a red handkerchief was tied, its ends floating on either side of his face. A feather adorned his crown. He wore a buckskin shirt, embroidered with yellow porcupine quills and white beads. A richly decked tobacco pouch or "fire bag," buckskin leggings, and handsome moccasins completed his array. Bursting with confidence and insolence he had his puerile say.

"See these people here. God Almighty raised us together. We have a little sense, and we ought to love one another. Sitting Bull here says that whenever you found us out, wherever his country was, why you wanted to have it. It is Sitting Bull's country. This is this people's. Sitting Bull's is all around. What they committed I have nothing to do with. I was not in it. The soldiers find out where we live, and they never think of anything good. It is always something bad." (Again he shook hands with the English officers.)

Generals Terry and Lawrence exhibited little concern during the progress of the proceedings. The Indians, who seemed to be rather chagrined at the non-effect of their tactics on the Commission, imperturbably arose and were about to leave the room, but the interpreter arrested them for a moment, and was desired by General Terry to ask the following questions:—

"Shall we say to the President that you refuse the offers he has made to you?"

"Are we to understand from what you have said that you refuse those offers?"

A long pause followed. All the redskins present, including Sitting Bull himself, felt the occasion was important. They cast inquiring glances toward Col. McLeod and Major Walsh, who gave them no responsive sign. They looked suspiciously toward the interpreters. The interpreters were uninterpretable. They deliberated with some trepidation on an issue which concerned so greatly the future weal or woe of themselves, their families, and their people.

Sitting Bull again stood up and said:—

"I could tell you more, but that is all that I have to tell you. If we told you more, why you would have paid no attention. That is all I have to say. This part of the country does not belong to your people. You belong on the other side. This side belongs to us."

During this decisive harangue the "how," "how" of the assembled redskins became more and more confident and emphatic.

The Crow, after embracing Colonel McLeod and Major Walsh, and taking the hands of several other Dominion officers in the room, exclaimed:—

"This is the way I will live in this part of the country. That is the way I like them (making a gesture of embrace). When we came back from the other side you wanted to do something. You wanted us to go back to the other side. That is the reason why you stay here. What do you mean by coming over here and talking that way to us? All this country around here I know belongs to these people, and that is the reason why I came over here when I was driven out of the other country.

"I am afraid of God Almighty; that is the reason why I don't want to do anything bad. When I came over here I came to live with these people. My children, myself, and my women, they all live together. These people that don't hide anything, they are the people I like. I suppose you wanted to hear something; that is why you came over here. The people standing around here want to hear it also. That is the reason they stand around here. Sixty-four years ago we shook hands with the soldiers, and ever since that I have had hardships.

"I made peace with them, and ever since that I have been running from one place to another to keep out of their way. I was over across the line and stayed over there, and thought your people would take good care of me. You did not do so, and these people over here give me good care. I have waited here three days, and I have got plenty to eat and everybody respects me. I came from the other side of the line and I expect to stay here. Going back, 'you can take it easy; go where you were born and stay there.'

"I came over to this country and my Great Mother knows all about it. She knows I came back over here, and she don't wish anything of me. We think, and all the women in the camp think, we are going to have the country full of people. When I shook hands before there were lots of people here then. Now I have come back in this part of the country again to have plenty more people, to live in peace and raise children."

The Crow is thus seen to have been a vulgar demagogue among savages. Sitting Bull and Spotted Eagle declined to applaud him, although they were greater demagogues than he. A great deal of by-play had been progressing among the Indians during the brief conference. Getting sick of it, at the end of the Crow's speech General Terry asked the interpreter the plain question, "Do they refuse?"

In a few moments Sitting Bull looked up and said to the interpreter, "I told you what I meant. That's enough."

General Terry, smiling, said, "That's all."

Sitting Bull, still meaning to be aggressive, shot this Parthian arrow—"Go; you belong to the other side;" and Sitting Bull and his chieftains had violated their traditional tact.

General Terry, rising and consulting with Colonel MacLeod, said—"I think we can have nothing more to say to them, Colonel."

"Well," said Colonel MacLeod, "I suppose you are right."

"In that case," said General Terry to the interpreter, "tell them there is nothing more." This decision disconcerted the redskins a bit, although they did not care to manifest their chagrin. The chief aim of Sitting Bull and his confidants had been to humiliate the commission. After declining a reasonable conversation and responding with an organized affront to the decorous advances of the Commissioners he completed his insult by rising at the end of the Conference, shaking hands with the Dominion officers and addressing to them terms of affection and respect, while at the same time he slighted all Americans present by not even saying the Indian "how" or goodby.

The whole interview was absurd and amusing to the members of the commission, regrettable to the Dominion officers and effective only in this respect; it proved the fealty of the United States government to its honourable duty to a neighbouring power, which power is to be regaled for some time to come with the care and discipline of bands of Indians which have hitherto known neither law, discipline nor good faith toward anybody with a white skin.

Sitting Bull returned to his camp this morning accompanied by Major Walsh, whose duty it is to see to the peace in any quarter of the North-West. The commission on starting out on its long march to Helena across the plains, which recently seemed interminable, is blest by Sitting Bull's assurance to me, which he omitted to give to the commission, that he will not encourage his young braves to seek our scalps on the route below. He and his companion chiefs and the one squaw who was eloquent yesterday have gone over the mountains.

The pronounced friendly relations of Sitting Bull and his tribe to the Dominion officials, as expressed at the conference with the United States Commission, renders it unlikely they will soon encroach upon our border, but there are so many restless braves in the camp that spring will probably witness the advance of war parties into Montana.

The last vision of the expedition after Sitting Bull is that of Major Walsh mounted on his horse Barney, himself attired in boots, corduroys, a slouched hat, and a buckskin hunting shirt, saying "farewell" and galloping away across the prairie, all the dogs of the two camps following at his heels. The Sitting Bull Commission says "farewell" to-night, and it will make its first camp on its return homeward. It is as yet undecided whether to risk a voyage down the Missouri, which is likely to be frozen over, or by the stage and railroad route *via* Helena and Ogden and the Union Pacific railroad. The latter route is most likely to be chosen.

THE BROWNSVILLE MURDER.

A TERRIBLE CASE—THE PRISONER COMMITTED.

(*Tilsonburg Observer, Oct. 26th*)

On Thursday evening a most brutal murder was committed in the village of Brownsville. A coloured man named David Freeman has resided in Brownsville for quite a number of years, and has borne the name of being a hard case. His brutality caused his wife to leave him and move to Tilsonburg about twelve months ago; and the wife, who is a hard working, industrious woman, has resided here ever since. Within three days after his wife left him, Freeman brought to his home a coloured woman named Joiner, who has cohabited with him until the evening of the murder. A brother of the woman Joiner, named Thomas Joiner, together with a worthless white girl named Rhoda Ecker, have for some time past been boarding with David Freeman. Freeman it seem had been contemplating a dissolution of the connection with Joiner's sister, and on the evening in question a discussion on the subject took place between the parties. Freeman demanded the board money due from Joiner for himself and Rhoda Ecker. This Joiner declared he would not pay if Freeman intended to abandon his sister. Joiner's sister, it seems, took part with Freeman, and her brother struck her in the mouth and knocked her down. Freeman then ran outside the house and returned with a whiffle-tree, with which he struck Joiner across the right temple, felling him to the ground, after which he again struck him. When it was discovered that Joiner was dead, the others laid him on a table and retired to bed. Next morning they announced the fact of the murder, and Dr. Joy, coroner, was sent for. Drs. Joy and Moore made the *post mortem* examination of the body. Freeman acknowledged at the inquest that he struck the blow that caused Joiner's death, and he has been committed to gaol to stand his trial for wilful murder at the Spring Assizes. The women Joiner and Ecker have also been committed as witnesses of the brutal deed. The brutality of the whole infamous crew is evidenced by the fact that after the murder was committed, about eight o'clock on Thursday night, the three living actors in the crime retired to bed as if nothing extraordinary had occurred, the woman Joiner calmly reposing by the side of the man whom she had just seen murder her brother. The girl Ecker is only about nineteen years of age. Her mother resides in or near Simcoe, and we understand that at one time the family resided in or near this town.

Harriston is making arrangements for getting incorporated as a town.

Mr. T. Myers sold his farm on the Parry Sound road for $600 cash to William Morrison, of Whitchurch. Mr. M. is the proprietor of two farms in that township, but prefers living in Muskoka, and intends moving into that district, leaving his sons to work the home farm.

Mr. Thomas Chapman, who left Listowel for Oregon several months ago, has returned. He does not speak favourably of that "far western country," and has no intention of returning. No place like Canada.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY CUNARD STEAMER.

From Liverpool, Oct. 13th.

THE FIRE AT INVERARY CASTLE.

The fire at Inverary castle, the magnificent highland home of the Duke of Argyle, already briefly reported by cable, fortunately did not destroy the whole building. The central hall, however, was completely gutted, but the flames were fortunately prevented from extending to the whole of the castle by the solid character of the masonry and by a copious application of water. The billiard room, and several bed rooms had their contents quite destroyed. Many thousands of pounds will have to be expended in restoring the interior of this noble mansion. The pictures and other valuables were removed in safety. Among the pictures is a portrait of the great Marquis of Argyle and his son, who were both beheaded, and many other family portraits. The Queen was early apprised by telegram of the safety of the Princess and the other members of the Argyle family. The fire was visible for ten miles. The cause of the conflagration is unknown. The castle remained on fire from 4 a.m. till 9 a.m. The Duke and Duchess of Argyle, the Marquis of Lorne, and Princess Louise were in the castle at the time of the outbreak, and had to take refuge in the Argyle Hotel. The building is about 140 years old, and is constructed of chlorite slate. Many articles of *vertu* and antiquities have been destroyed. A fine organ that stood in the north gallery has been reduced to ashes, together with 200 flint-lock muskets that had been used at Culloden by the Argyleshire Fencibles, and which had been artistically arranged along the wall. The colours of the 91st (Princess Louise's Own) Highlanders, which were, some years ago, handed over to the Duke of Argyle's custody, are also destroyed.

THE REMOVAL OF MEHEMET ALI.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard* writes on Oct. 3rd:—"Mehemet Ali is recalled to Constantinople; Suleiman Pasha has left Shipka for the Danube, and Reouf Pasha takes Suleiman's place at Shipka. These changes have produced a bad impression here. They are regarded as a proof that the evil influence of Mahmoud Damad is as strong as ever it was, and that he is once more able to use his power with the Sultan to the prejudice of his country. As you know, I have refrained from charging Mahmoud Damad, as many persons charge him, with treachery, but I am forced to admit that if he had been a traitor he could have done no worse than he has done for his Sovereign and his countrymen. He is the Sultan's evil genius, and is likely to be the cause of his ruin. Ostensibly Mehemet Ali is removed because he has retreated from the Yantra to the Lom, and has given up the twenty miles of country for which he and his men fought so hard. In reality he is removed because he is of European extraction, and because of the hatred which Mahmoud Damad bears to all persons of European extraction. The Sultan, who is attached to him, has tried hard to retain him, but the fanatics who follow the lead of Mahmoud Damad have been too strong for the Sultan, and he has renounced the general in whom he trusted. It seems to be thought in Europe that Mehemet Ali has been too tardy in his operations, and I myself know that Baker Pasha has repeatedly urged him to advance more rapidly. But Mehemet Ali has had no sufficient power. From the first Ahmed Eyoub, a *protégé* of Redif Pasha and of Mahmoud Pasha, has refused to obey Mehemet Ali's orders, and in this he has been sustained by Rifaat Pasha, the chief of the staff, who is connected with Ahmed Eyoub by marriage. Mehemet Ali has demanded that Ahmed Eyoub and Rifaat Pasha be brought to trial; and there is a general feeling here that they deserve the gallows. Again, Mehemet Ali has suffered much from the incapacity and obstructive self-sufficiency of Prince Hassan, and from the sluggishness and even cowardice of the Egyptian troops. I have conversed with many competent judges who have witnessed the behaviour of the Egyptians, and I can assure you that there is only one opinion as to the utter worthlessness of the contingent which the Khedive has furnished. The appointment of Suleiman Pasha is not regarded with satisfaction. No one doubts his courage or his capacity, but he is regarded as being too subservient to the Palace. It is known that in obedience to the peremptory orders from the Palace he sacrificed the flower of his army in a vain attack on the Russian positions at Shipka, and it is feared that he will be equally subservient if Mahmoud Damad succeeds in inducing the Sultan to order that Biela be taken at any cost, and at all hazards."

THE PENGE CONVICTS.

When the mail left Mr. Cross was evidently keenly aware of the enormous difficulty and responsibility of his position as arbiter of the fate of the Penge convicts. The right hon. gentleman had taken the extraordinary course of summoning an informal court of appeal, consisting of several members of the judicial bench and eminent medical men; and this tribunal had sat at the Home Office and examined Clara Brown and other witnesses in the case. The members would also, no doubt, be called upon to examine and give an opinion upon the petitions and memorials which have been submitted on behalf of the convicts.

MR. READ, M. P., ON FARMER'S GRIEVANCES.

Mr. Clare Read, M.P., speaking recently at an agricultural dinner at Norfolk, after referring to various agricultural matters in detail, said a landlord could now let his farm to a tenant upon the usual covenants, and could eat him up with game without paying him sixpence compensation. He could turn him out of his farm and half ruin him with a six months' notice to quit, and by confiscating every shilling of his improvements; and, as he had the law of distress at his back, he was quite sure every sixpence of his rent would be paid, even if there was not half-a-crown in the pound for the other creditors. Tenant farmers wished to have these laws mitigated. It was remarkable that since 1832, when the tenant farmers obtaining the franchise got the control of the counties, hardly anything had been done to ameliorate their condition. It was therefore right that in these times of agricultural distress they should turn their attention to these matters.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Germany has elected to take no part in the Paris Exhibition of 1878. The reason of her isolation writes a London correspondent, is not very far to seek. The exhibition has been designed to show that France has, after a disastrous and almost overwhelming war, been able to retain her ancient strength, so that the revival of the country can be judged by an international competition. The reasons that influence France in promoting the exhibition are much the same as those of Russia, who will be a considerable contributor to the show. Russia is anxious to demonstrate that the present war is not so exhausting that the country cannot bring forward the proofs of its industry. Probably the same idea is present in the mind of the Porte, who has requested that a place should be reserved for Turkish manufactures.

ITEMS.

A correspondent of the *Telegraph* says that the Grand Duke Nicholas suffers himself from the same malady as Napoleon III., and for some time has been unable to mount his horse. The two most able officers in the Russian army, Generals Skobelef and Todleben, have been kept in the background by the jealousy of their chiefs. In fact, even now the former is in bad odour at headquarters, and is seldom, if ever, admitted to the Imperial presence. It appears that his greatest enemy has been General Kauffmann.

An amateur hangman has appeared at the Manchester police court. His name was Smith, and he was charged with begging. He said, "I have tried to succeed in several capacities, but failed in all. If they would give me a job, and let me hang those four people at Penge, I would do it for 5s each, and that young man, too," pointing to the constable who arrested him.

A number of medical men have been examined before the Commission now sitting in Edinburgh on the subject of grocers' wine and spirit licences. They were opposed to the depriving grocers of their licences, and refuted the idea that drunkenness amongst women was attributable to the facilities for obtaining drink at grocers' shops. They held, moreover, that the liquor obtained from these shops was decidedly superior to that obtained at the public houses.

DIDN'T GET THE PRIZE.—It was all about those carriage horses which were exhibited at the Great Central last week. Joe Rymal had a team there, one that could travel moderately well, but nothing to make a song about. In fact, in a comparative view, they looked about as well as their owner when he appears among his fellow-members at Ottawa. When the decision of the judges was announced on Thursday, and Joe's team only came in third, he was very indignant, and to show his contempt for the judges by avowing his willingness to consign them to the bottomless pit, he got off so much brimstone at that time that one might have supposed he would be satisfied. Such was not the case, however. That he, the celebrated Joe Rymal, M.P., champion joker of the great Reform party, hero of the "lost souls" witticism, etc., etc., about a mile further, should not receive the first prize for his team was something monstrous, and it had to be treated accordingly. After nursing his wrath for a fitting length of time, Joe concluded to go in mourning over the affair. Consequently, when on Friday the owners of prize stock were ordered to bring their animals into the horse ring, those present were startled at beholding a pair of horses going round in a peculiarly dejected manner, checks loose, heads hanging down, and each one decorated with a large streamer of crape. A brief examination showed that it was Joe's team, and the wonder was that they had got a prize at all. In fact the general opinion was that the judges must have strained a point in order to give them even third. The remarks concerning the bad taste displayed in connection with the affair were of a different kind, however, and were the reverse of complimentary to the chief actor. In future it might be advisable to put a proviso in the prize list to the effect that Joe Rymal's entries should receive the precedence over all others. Certainly if a prize were offered for donkeys this might be done without any injustice to the general community.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

From about Gravenhurst large numbers of men are going into the shanties to take out timber and saw logs. Mr. G. W. Taylor has a contract to take out six million feet for the Bell Ewart Company.

REGINA v. WILKINSON.

The Big Push Case at the Cobourg Assizes.

COBOURG, Oct. 26.—The case of the Queen v. Wilkinson, in which Hon. John Simpson charges John A. Wilkinson, late of the *West Durham News*, with having libelled him in the issues of his paper of November 12th and 19th, 1875, came up before Mr. Justice Gwynne at the Assizes this morning.

Mr. Bethune, Q.C.; Mr. Kerr, Q.C., and Mr. Delamere appeared for the prosecution. Mr. McCarthy, Q.C.; Mr. Sidney Smith, Q.C., and Mr. H. O'Brien appeared for the defence.

The jury having been selected,

Mr. BETHUNE opened the case. In doing so he said the action was one of great interest to the public as well as to the parties concerned, because the questions submitted were questions which affected the good order of one political party. The prosecutor, Mr. Simpson, occupied a high and distinguished position in this country as a member of our Senate. He was also President of the Ontario Bank. The defendant was up to a recent date the publisher of a newspaper, the *West Durham News*. The articles complained of were dated respectively Nov. 12th, 1875, and Nov. 19th, 1875. They contained a charge of so grave a character, viz., that Senator Simpson used the money of the Ontario Bank for the purpose of bribing members of Parliament in 1873 to vote against Sir John Macdonald's Government, that it was found necessary to have the charges met. The following were the articles complained of:—

"The party referred to as the head of a public institution, who purchased three votes at the time of the crisis, is the Hon. John Simpson, President of the Ontario Bank. Our evidence in the case was secured in this way. Mr. Simpson boasted to different persons—without ever asking if they would accept of the confidence—of having bought three votes and paid as high as $30,000. We at first doubted the truthfulness of the boast, and looked upon it simply as a bit of swagger. Finding, however, that the same story had been repeated by him, we were at last led to institute a search, knowing that if Mr. Simpson bought three at such prices, more had been purchased, which was rewarded in the substantiation of the fact of the purchase by Mr. Simpson and others named in our charge by other parties."

"Senator Simpson has telegraphed to the Ottawa *Free Press* that he never spent a dollar in his life to purchase or secure a vote of a member or an elector on behalf of himself or any other party. Tell that to the marines. Who sent the $2,000 to Clarke at the time of the Blake-Milne election? Were we allowed so wide a scope as to prove that Mr. Simpson had been guilty of corruption, we should have no trouble in fastening an abundance of it upon him. Indeed we are compelled to look upon him as one of the most corrupt men in Canada; but our charge at this time is that he bought up members of the Commons to defeat Sir John A. Macdonald's Government in the time of the crisis in 1873, and we are not going to let side issues on general statements draw attention from this one fact."

Mr. McCARTHY asked that the witnesses in the case should be removed from Court.

Mr. BETHUNE objected to Mr. Simpson being sent out.

His LORDSHIP to Mr. Bethune—Do you state as Counsel for the Crown that you could not conduct the case without your client by your side?

Mr. BETHUNE—I do, my lord.

His LORDSHIP—Then I shall not decide to exclude him.

The other witnesses were then excluded and Mr. Simpson remained in Court.

FREDERICK LOSCOMBE, sworn—I am a medical student; I lived at Bowmanville in 1875; I saw the *West Durham News* of November 12th, 1875, and November 19th, 1875, and I procured copies of the papers on the dates subscribed on them by myself—November 22nd; one I bought at Wilkinson's store and the other at the *News* office; I asked Mr. Wilkinson a few days afterwards if he was the publisher of the paper, and he said he was.

His Honour the LIEUT.-GOVERNOR was then called—In 1873 I was a member of the House of Commons for Glengarry. In October 1875 and the early part of November, Sir John Macdonald was First Minister. There was a session of the Dominion Parliament at the time. Mr. Mackenzie led the Opposition. There was a struggle for the ascendancy between political parties at that time, and a crisis in political affairs happened. Sir John Macdonald resigned, I think, on 5th November, 1873, and Mr. Mackenzie succeeded him as Prime Minister. I was sworn in as Postmaster-General, and as member of the Privy Council on November 7th. I know Mr. Simpson, the prosecutor; he was President of the Ontario Bank then, and is still. I heard the alleged libels read this morning; they refer, I have no doubt, to Hon. Senator Simpson.

Mr. Bethune announced that that was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. McCarthy renewed his objection that there was insufficient evidence to prove publication.

Col. FREDERICK CUBITT, sworn, examined by Mr. McCarthy, I live in Bowmanville, Mr. Simpson lives about a mile from Bowmanville. I have lived a great many years in Bowmanville, and was mayor of the town for ten years.

Q. During the time you occupied that position did you receive any information about the Governor-General coming to Bowmanville?

A. I received a communication in 1874 from Mr. Mackenzie stating that Lord Dufferin and Lady Dufferin would visit Bowmanville in the early part of September of that year.

Q. In consequence of that did you have an interview with Mr. Simpson?

A. Yes.

Mr. BETHUNE objected to any conversation between the two parties being taken in evidence, as he understood the witness was now about to relate some conversation between himself and Mr. Simpson.

After some discussion,

His LORDSHIP said he certainly did not see any ground for the objection.

Mr. BETHUNE—The charge is that he bribed; the question now is did he bribe?

His LORDSHIP—Is not the admission of a party that he bribed evidence?

Mr. BETHUNE—I submit that it is not.

His LORDSHIP ruled that the admission of the prosecutor could be taken.

Mr. BETHUNE asked his Lordship to note the objection.

Mr. McCARTHY then pointed out that Mr. Bethune had intimated that he knew what the witness was going to say. That being the case he would not require the assistance of his client, Mr. Simpson. He (Mr. McCarthy) therefore asked that Mr. Simpson should be requested to retire.

His LORDSHIP said he would not alter his ruling on the point.

Mr. McCARTHY then proceeded with the examination.

Q. Then in consequence of this communication from Mr. Mackenzie you saw Mr. Simpson?

A. Yes.

Q. Why did you see him?

A. In consequence of a conversation with Mr. Thompson, the Reeve of Bowmanville, we agreed it would be advisable to consult the members of Parliament and the Senate with regard to the reception.

Q. Did you do so?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you see him?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember what day it was?

A. The last Sunday but one in August, the 23rd or 24th.

Q. That was at his own house?

A. Yes.

Q. Had you any conversation with him?

A. We had, after a time.

Q. Who were present?

A. Mr. Simpson, Mr. Thompson, and myself.

Q. Did the conversation relate to any matters in this present enquiry?

A. The conversation did.

Q. I want you to tell in Mr. Simpson's words what he said?

A. I cannot give Mr. Simpson's own words; but in the course of his remarks he spoke of the injustice to the Ontario Bank in reference to deposits by the Government of Sir John Macdonald. He then spoke of the crisis in November, 1873, about the change of Government, and how it was brought about.

Q. What did he say about that?

A. He said there had been a deal of difficulty in getting members over; that different members had been approached and considerable sums of money had been paid to them for the purpose of inducing them to vote against Sir John Macdonald's Government and to support the then Government. They are not the exact words.

Mr. BETHUNE—You must give the exact words.

Witness—This is the tenor of he conversation. I remember him saying that they "had a great deal of trouble to get these men over."

His LORDSHIP—You remember that distinctly?

The Witness—I remember that distinctly. He said "they" had a great deal of trouble and not "we" in getting these members over from Sir John Macdonald's Government.

Mr. McCARTHY—What more?

Witness—Some very clever person was employed as an agent to negotiate with those members. No names were mentioned. At last he mentioned one person who had a mortgage on his property, saying that the last man they got over had a mortgage of $17,000 on his property. He said "we" had to pay the money, speaking as I understood him of the Ontario Bank.

His LORDSHIP—He did not say the bank?

Witness—What I understood was the funds of the bank had been used for paying this.

His LORDSHIP—That "we" meant the bank, and not the party?

Witness—Yes, my lord.

Mr. McCARTHY—Do you remember the words he used?

Witness—He said words to the effect that "we had to advance the money to pay off that mortgage."

His LORDSHIP—The amount of the mortgage you distinctly recollect was $17,000?

Witness—That is what he stated.

To Mr. McCarthy—Q. You distinctly remember him saying that "we" had to advance the money?

A. Yes.

Q. Did he speak of any other money, or was that the only sum?

A. There were other sums mentioned as having been paid to members of Parliament, but I do not recollect the amount.

Q. Did he mention any other amounts?

A. He mentioned some amounts which had been paid, but I do not remember what they were.

Q. Were they large or small?

A. They were large.

Q. Were they greater or less than the $17,000?

A. I could not speak positively; my impression was that they were larger in the aggregate.

Q. You could not say whether the amount paid to each member was specified?

A. No.

Q. Can you say how many were spoken of?

A. I remember three sums having been mentioned.

Q. Although no names were mentioned, was reference made to where these members came from?

A. There was no direct reference; there was a remark made about members from the Maritime Provinces.

Q. What did Mr. Simpson say about the members from the Maritime Provinces?

A. He said they were a set of "damned scoundrels."

Q. Could you give us the language he used with reference to the gentlemen they employed?

A. He said he was a damned clever fellow.

Q. Did your interview last some time? What time did you get there?

A. We were there from four in the evening till eight in the evening.

Q. Did you discuss the other matter of business?

A. After a time, we did; we did not take any part in these statements, but we tried at different times to introduce the business upon which we came.

Q. Then these statements were volunteered by Mr. Simpson?

A. Yes.

Q. And you were trying to get him to attend to the business on which you visited him?

A. Yes.

Q. And finally you did?

A. Yes.

Q. And did you transact the business you came about?

A. Yes, as far as we could, and he gave a general idea of Lord Dufferin's reception.

Q. Did you mention this fact and this conversation to Mr. Wilkinson?

A. Yes, I did.

Q. About when?

A. Sometime in 1875, more than a year afterwards, subsequent to the publication of the Big Push letter.

Q. And prior to the publication of these articles?

A. Yes, prior to that time.

Q. Have you spoken to Mr. Simpson since about this interview?

A. Yes.

Q. When?

A. About this time last year, just before the case came up in Court. As soon as I heard it was coming on I went down to him to tell him what I heard him say, and what I could prove.

Q. Give me your conversation in detail?

A. I asked him if the case was coming on, and he then told me that he was not going to bring it on at that Court. I told him I was subpoenaed, and that I would be a witness, and told him what I knew about the matter.

Q. What did he say to that?

A. He denied having said anything about it, and stated that he could not have said anything of the kind.

Q. Did he ask anything as to where and when it occurred?

A. Yes; he asked me if it occurred in 1874, and I said yes. He said, "I believe you were only in my house once in 1874?" I replied that I was only there once in 1874. He said, "On Sunday, I believe?" I said it was. Then he asked if Mr. Thompson was present. I replied "Yes." He then said, "We have had a suspicion that you were the informant in this case," meaning the matter that Mr. Wilkinson published.

Q. What more?

A. That is about all.

Q. Do you recollect him making any exclamation as to the state he was in?

A. He said, "I could not have said any such thing; was I drunk?" He said that excitedly when I first opened the subject.

Q. For what purpose did you go to Mr. Simpson?

A. I went for the purpose of telling him what I could prove, because I thought if he knew I was to be a witness to the case it would not go on.

Q. Did you go to him in a friendly spirit?

A. Entirely.

Q. Did he ask you whether you would swear to it?

A. I do not remember, but he asked if I was aware that I would be submitted to a severe cross-examination.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Bethune, but his evidence was not in any way shaken.

Mr. Simpson's letter was here submitted as follows:—

BOWMANVILLE, Jan. 17, 1874.

——, Esq.

DEAR SIR,—Although I am not disposed to oppose Mr. Gibbs on personal grounds in the approaching elections, still as one who has laboured long and hard to promote the interest of Canada, I now ask my friends to support men who will support the present Government, for the following reasons:

"1. For the country's good and to show to England that the Canadians will not sustain or tolerate men who will barter our rights and stain our character for base and sordid motives.

"2. Because many of the men forming the present Government are my personal and esteemed friends.

"3. Because if the present Government is sustained, I will be able through them to get justice for our party in rewarding appointments and otherwise.

"4. Because if they are sustained our bank and other Ontario banks (and through them the country) will have the use of the Government surplus until required."

May I ask you to give my old friend, Mr. Cameron, your candid and hearty support?

I am, yours truly,

J. SIMPSON.

Mr. John Homer Greenwood, Mr. J. G. Frost, and Mr. Bounsall were examined, but their evidence contained nothing material.

JAMES P. LOVEKIN, sworn—I reside in the Township of Clarke, and have known Mr. Simpson for a great many years.

Q. Did you take any part in the Milne-Blake election in 1867? A. I did.

Q. At whose instigation? A. My own; Mr. Simpson never spoke to me on the subject. I never spoke to Mr. Simpson on the subject until after the election was over. About a year afterwards I thought I was badly used by the party and I spoke to Mr. Simpson about it.

Q. What party was that? A. Mr. Blake's party.

Q. What did you tell Mr. Simpson? A. That I thought I had been badly used by the party. I did my best to put Mr. Blake in, and the party agreed that whatever I would advance I would be recouped. They did not do as they said they would.

Q. Did you tell him how much you had spent? A. I told him I had spent about £300.

Q. What did he say to that? A. He gave me a cheque for £50 or $200.

Q. What did he say? A. He said very little about it; he said I should not have spent so much.

Q. Up to that election you had been a Conservative? A. Always was and am yet.

DAVID FISHER—I have been General Manager of the Ontario Bank for the last twenty years. Up to May, 1875, I lived at Bowmanville. I have been subpoenaed to bring a subscription list in connection with an election fund at the Blake-Milne election 1867. I have not got it, because I never had it. I was treasurer for the municipality of Bowmanville and the Township of Darlington. The amount of the fund was $300 or $400; I will swear it did not exceed $500. Mr. Simpson was a contributor to the fund to the extent of $40 or $50. I did not send any portion of the fund to Mr. Lovekin.

Mr. BETHUNE—The sums here are not so large as at Simcoe.

Mr. SMITH—So Mr. Cook must think.

WITNESS continued—Mr. Simpson did not hand me more than his own subscription. I recollect the election of 1874. The bank took no interest in the election. None of the officers of the bank took any interest in the election.

Q. Did not Mr. Simpson? A. Yes.

Q. Is not he an officer? No; he is President.

Q. Did Mr. Simpson write letters about the election? A. He wrote some to his friends; I do not know what part Dr. McGill took in it; he is a director of the bank now; he was made a director after the election, and in June 1874 or 1875, he took the place of Mr. Gibbs on the Board.

Q. Can you tell me what the Government deposits have been since January, 1874? A. Not without reference to the books.

Q. You have no statement with you? A. No.

Q. Have they been large? A. Yes.

Q. Since when? A. I could not tell you the date.

Q. What is your recollection about that? A. They had a certain amount in 1873.

Q. Was that a large amount or a small amount? A. It was a reasonable amount.

Q. When did it become a large amount? A. During 1874.

Q. What would you call a reasonable amount? A. $200,000 or $300,000.

Q. Was that bearing interest, or not bearing interest? A. A part of it was bearing interest.

Q. I mean the greater proportion of it? A. I think it was.

Q. Which became much larger afterwards? A. Yes.

Q. About when? A. During 1874, I think.

Q. You say $200,000 was a resonable amount; when it became a large amount how much did it swell to? A. I do not know.

Q. Would it be a million? A. I do not think so.

Q. Had you ever a million on deposit? A. Not from the Dominion Government.

Q. How far short of a million do you think? A. I do not think it ever exceeded $750,000; I hardly think it reached that.

RICHARD SHAW sworn—I reside in Bowmanville and remember the election between Mr. Blake and Mr. Milne. I took a little part in it. I met Mr. Simpson several times during the election. I met him as I was going out to Cartwright on the second day of polling.

Q. What did Mr. Simpson say to you? A. He told me to buy all the votes I could.

Q. He knew which side you were on? A. Yes.

Q. And you knew which side he was on? A. Yes.

Q. And you were both on the same side? A. Yes.

To Mr. Bethune—I am still friendly to the Reform party.

Mr. BETHUNE—I hear you have been complaining of heavy taxation.

Mr. Smith—Who does not?

To Mr. Bethune—I am still on the same side and am friendly with Mr. Simpson. It was between nine, and ten in the morning that I met him. Mr. Simpson was driving west and I was going east to Mr. Bradshaw's to get his trotting sulky to go to Cartwright. I could not say who was with Mr. Simpson; he was sitting on the back seat of a covered carriage.

Mr. McCarthy—That is the defence.

Mr. Bethune—Are you not going to call Mr. Cartwright? You could not go on with the case last time without him.

Mr. McCarthy—No.

Mr. Bethune—Then I will.

(*Continued on Third Page.*)

RELICS.

Mr. William Winter, the ablest theatrical critic of New York, lately returned home after a pleasant sojourn in England. Mr. Winter is a poet as well as a critic, and left for publication in London a volume of his verses. Here is a specimen which strikes the London *World* as far above the average:—

"RELICS.

> The violets that you gave are dead—
> They could not bear the loss of you;
> The spirit of the rose has fled—
> It loved you, and its love was true:
> Back to your lips that spirit flies,
> To bask beneath your radiant eyes.
>
> Only the ashes bide with me,
> The ashes of the ruined flowers—
> Types of a nature not to be,
> Sad relics of bewildering hours—
> Poor, frail, forlorn, and piteous shows
> Of errant passion's wasted woes.
>
> He grandly loves who loves in vain:
> These withered flowers that lesson teach.
> They suffered, they did not complain,
> Their life was love too great for speech.
> In silent pride their fate they bore—
> They loved, they grieved, they died—no more.
>
> Far off the purple banners flare,
> Beneath the golden morning spread:
> I know what Queen is worshipped there,
> What laurels wreathe her lovely head.
> Her name be sacred in my thought,
> And sacred be the grief she brought.
>
> For since I saw that glorious face,
> And heard the music of that voice,
> Much beauty's fallen to disgrace
> That used to make my heart rejoice;
> And rose and violet ne'er can be
> The same that once they were to me."

A STORY OF THE TRANSVAAL.

The Cape boer, and especially he of the Transvaal, is a creature beyond all understanding. To converse with him you would think that the interests of farm and stock bounded his care of things sublunary. To watch his life, you might suppose that it rested on the purest dogmatic religion. To measure his huge limbs, tallowy and flaccid, to observe his ox-like eye and movements ponderously doubting, you would pronounce him the mildest of humanity. And in each of these conclusions you would be curiously mistaken. The boer has feelings, if not principles, of such strength that he has sacrificed his all for them. Not once or twice, but thrice already he has left home and flock rather than endure foreign rule. No oppression weighed on him. The little finger of his chosen governors was heavier than our English loins. He made not even protests, asked no redress, but rose and went into the wilderness. The piety also which sits so close upon him is to be mistrusted. Sincere it is, of its kind, for a man takes no profit from hypocrisy out yonder; but it does not often bar him from acts that we think criminal when temptation rises, nor from such vice as his slow imagination can fancy. The simple boer displays an ingenuity quite surprising in fraudulent law-practice, and his moral courage in a bad cause would be believed by no one who had not dealt with him. Yet no man is easier to cheat. Though his own title-deeds be forged, he credits those of his neighbour. I had once occasion to look into the title of Vooruitzicht—the farm now christened Kimberley, but famous through all time as New Rush Diamond Field. That property was sold upon the strength of a registered division or settlement which proved on later investigation to be a forgery. Thereupon the legal heirs brought an action, which they lost on evidence that their own title-deeds were false. The partition being forged, and the title fraudulent, new claimants arose, who depended on a deed of gift which was found to be unregistered. Vooruitzicht had been lost at cards—the biggest stake ever played on earth!—but the boer, recovering his senses after a nap, declined to fulfil the bargain. These claims were severally adjudicated, and half a dozen others had cropped up, when Government stepped in and closed all litigation, paying £100,000 for the property. Each of the plaintiffs knew, and was proved to know, that his case rested on a falsehood. In spite of that evidence, I am not prepared to dispute their honesty in general, nor their profound sense of religion. Is not the boer beyond understanding?

It seems likely that his habits and peculiarities will command our attention, of an *ex-post-facto* sort may be, in a very little while. Though the boer be slow, the Kaffir is monstrous quick, and it is he who drives at present. There is not in history, perhaps, the record of a peaceful change so great, in so short a time, as that effected in South Africa by the discovery of diamonds. Its economical results have scarcely begun to appear, for the bent of a pastoral race in debt beyond all visible hope of payment is to hoard. But the political effect was manifest from the beginning. All the Kaffir tribes round, all the Bastards, and Corannas acquired arms by their labour in the diamond fields. As early as 1871, three months after the "rush," it became evident that the largest flood of firearms could not be stopped, nor could the blacks be prevented from earning them. But the boers changed none of their overbearing tactics, the nature of which I am about to show in a curious tale.

Returning from South Africa, in 1872, among my shipmates was a shy old Hollander, who held communication with none of us. A few words of Spanish which I chanced to use drew him from his shell at length. It warmed his heart, he said, to catch accents which, to my unbiassed ear, seem a commingling of lisp and snarl and scream. Speaking no English and very little French, he could talk with no one but myself. But our conversation flagged; Dr. Treksteer carried formality so far as to ask no information when imparting none—a fine trait, and, in my experience, unusual. Where he came from, and what he had been doing in those parts, I should never have heard, most likely, save for an accident—which I have been regretting ever since, for good Dr. Treksteer has cost me some money and much trouble, as I will show. Shyness and timidity closed over him again, while I felt little inclination to exchange commonplaces in a patchwork lingo of bad Spanish and bad French respectively. The Doctor was so wholly shut out from our general conversation, that a fortnight passed before he seemed to understand how every other passenger had come direct from the Diamond Fields. Upon learning this fact, however, he displayed a certain curiosity and interest. He began to seek me, his interpreter, and to hang about the *fumoir* instead of smoking lonely pipes on deck. It was evident that some special motive influenced him, and I asked the question, after some days. He apologized, as usual, and resumed his solitary habits. But upon a certain afternoon somebody proposed to make an exhibition of diamonds—and glorious was the show. From belts and boxes and gimlet-holes in squares of wood the gems were brought to view. Each man ranged his treasure in a little pyramid before him, and even the quartermasters and the boatswain's mate came to see—each one of whom retired with a firm determination to desert on his next voyage. A display of digging operations followed, with mock sales, imitations of the chief dealers, an argument between Dutoitspan and New Rush—general foolery, in short. Dr. Treksteer was immensely interested. His wandering eyes fixed themselves and opened to their fullest. He could not examine the stones too closely; feeling them, counting their angles, weighing them in his hand, and inquiring their value. After this, it became more and more evident to me that the Doctor wished to say something, and I vaguely guessed what it might be. But his timidity was not to be overcome till we had arrived within a very few days' sail of England. At length, one night, he said, while we were smoking alone on the poop; "Are you quite sure you would know a diamond, without the possibility of mistake?" This was spoken all in one breath, after long but agitated silence.

"Perfectly certain!" I replied briskly.

Another pause of hesitation—"They're hard to distinguish at night, aren't they?"

"Quality is hard to distinguish; but any child in Griqualand could tell a diamond from another stone in the dark."

He got up and hammered his pipe nervously on the taffrail. "I am afraid you'll think me an old fool," said the Doctor.

"*Voyons donc!*" I answered. "A man is a fool who does not give himself a chance! If O'Reilly, the ostrich-hunter, had not ridden into Grahamstown with that pebble which he thought curious, Griqualand would still be a desert. I take it that you have some stones which you fancy to be diamonds. Hand them out, Doctor, and I promise that no one shall hear of it."

He hesitated still. "I want to tell you how I got them——"

"All right!" I said, "but the story will be much more interesting if we knew before hand what to call these pretty things. Let us go and see them."

With evident misgivings he took me to his cabin, and produced an old Dutch desk of mahogany bound with brass. It was full of yellow papers, dried leaves, and rubbish of that kind which feeble old bachelors collect as they potter through existence. After rummaging all over this desk a time or two, the Doctor found a small leathern bag, which I had noticed at the first glance. Before opening it he made another attempt to explain the how and the why of his possessing he knew not what. But I took the bag from him, ruthlessly severed a very Gordian knot, and poured a bright little cascade of diamonds upon the upper bunk. The Doctor's excitement was pitiful; he shook all over with anxiety. But there was no need to keep the poor old fellow in suspense. "These are the real thing," I said at once, "and of good water, apparently, though not large. They look like Bultfontein stones, but you have not been there. Where did you find them?"

"In the Transvaal, eight hundred miles from Bultfontein."

This was rather startling. Every one expected that new mines would be discovered at Griqualand; but it was a novel idea indeed that the "diamondiferous formation" stretched so far north. I became more eager to hear this story than was Treksteer to tell it. We mounted to the poop again, and there the Doctor's tale was unfolded. I warn the reader that it is no fiction I am writing. To "make up" an adventure of the sort is so easy that I, for one, would not do it. Nor can I believe even now that my informant deceived me or himself on any point. But comment will be in place more fitting at the end.

Treksteer was a successful merchant in South America, until a revolution destroyed his stock, and the failure of some great house ruined his credit. At fifty years old he had to begin life once more, with very small resources in himself and none outside. His brother and partner returned to Holland, but he, dreading the climate, and wisely distrustful of his ability to make way among a hard race of men, chose to seek his fortune at the Cape. There he drifted straightway into tutorship, if one may so call the business. The Cape "schoolmaster" is an institution of the land. Where population is so scant and so far between, regular schools could not exist. The pedagogue is a circulating creature, who rides from farm to farm, taking his pupils in such order as he can. Some boys receive an hour a week, some two, some a whole day, of his attention. In the wilder districts of the colony and the Free State a landowner must give his children the luxury of a tutor, or send them to a distance. His wife would object to the latter course if he proposed it, and people who have not means to pursue the former see their sons grow up without knowledge or manners. They do not much regret it perhaps. A boy can ride and shoot, raise stock and sell it, without learning, and that which has never been valued is not missed. But among wealthy boers, of whom there are many in the Transvaal, the schoolmaster is an officer of the household, as one may say. Though the farmer have no children, he still keeps a pedagogue to read and write his letters, to advise him in politics and social matters, and to amuse him with stories of the world beyond the farm. The school-master, in fact, is half secretary, half steward, all servant. In a few embarrassed but pregnant words, Dr. Treksteer let me understand what humiliations, drudgery, and unkindness he had passed through in twenty years of this life. The Transvaal boer is a white Kaffir, raised above the savage in a few respects, and in several beneath him. He despises the secretary, encouraging his children to do the like. But, at the same time, he flogs them with awful brutality upon complaint of idleness or bad behaviour, for he asks the full worth of his money. Blows are his resource for every trouble, and his reign is one of terror. His amusements are cards and drink, pot-hunting, and harrying his black neighbours.

Once a year the boers go out for a *battue* of game, in parties of half a dozen or more. Each has his great waggon, and sometimes two, with slaves and riding horses. Not many years ago it would have seemed impossible to exhaust the Transvaal hunting grounds, but murderous driving has thinned them. The most eager sportsman could satisfy himself any day, even now, but the boer looks upon the chase as a matter of business. He counts to fill his enormous waggon with horns and hides, nor will he give himself much trouble in the doing of it. Consequently he goes further and further afield every year when bent on one of these grand expeditions. The Kaffir chiefs, however, value their own game, and the sight of Dutch hunters is naturally hateful to them. Of late years they have begun to claim a tax upon each rifle, and they are certainly right in doing so. When the intruders are weak, they pay; when strong enough, they resist. Several wars have arisen upon such disputes.

In 1871 Treksteer was living with a rich boer by Leydenburg. At the proper season his master took unto him six kindred spirits for a grand *chasse*. Several "schoolmasters" attended. They tracked up the country northward, passed the Crokodyl and Sushi Rivers, and began their hunting on the extreme border of the *tsetse* country. A chief of the Masele Kaffirs demanded his due of a pound a gun, but failed to get it. He ordered his people to give the invaders no assistance, but they took what they wanted and shot as they pleased. Wandering just too far, however, they passed the fatal boundary, and lost a number of their oxen by "the fly." Bitterly vexed, they turned eastward, recrossed the Sushi, and reached the territory of Emboonda, King of the Batsoetta Kaffirs. Here, lacking oxen and foreseeing difficulties, they thought it best to pay the game license, and to make a present besides. But their proceedings toward the people were not less oppressive. Secure in the King's permission they wandered freely through his lands. One evening, as they rode back to the waggons, a bushman slave picked up a pebble and examined it with delight. A boer asked him the use of it, and he explained that with such stones his people cut their digging knives to fix a handle on them. The rumour of diamond discoveries had already spread to the Transvaal, but none of the party had seen a diamond. They knew, however, that it would bore stones, and on reaching camp this pebble was minutely scrutinized. All agreed that it looked like nothing familiar to their experience, and next day they revisited the spot. It was a marshy piece of ground; of that Dr. Treksteer is quite certain, but as to the locality he could only declare that it lay beyond the Sand River, and some two miles from the kraal of Feelipautse, a sub-chief under Emboonda. There are many lions in the neighbourhood.

A marsh is not the sort of ground in which an experienced digger would look for diamonds. But if there be one fact proved by geology by the Cape discoveries, it is that we know nothing of the conditions under which a diamond may be expected. I have not the slightest doubt that Treksteer spoke the truth, and he says that his master and slaves picked up forty-two stones that day of the same sort as those he showed me, and that the whole party gathered over a hundred and fifty. He himself, among fourteen, the largest found—about four carats, I judged. They averaged, perhaps, rather less than two carats. Much ponderous [illegible] ing there was over the matter, and many *supjes* of "Cape Smoke," so that when the sun grew hot all the boers went to [illegible] under a comeeldorn tree. A number of Kaffirs had assembled to observe these extraordinary proceedings. Through [illegible] slaves they learned what was going on, [illegible] a brawny fellow approached Treksteer, [illegible] still searched, though his eyes seemed [illegible] ing in his head:—what an overpowering [illegible] tive was his to keep at it! The Kaffir grinned in friendly style, and said, "The[illegible] only little stones you find here! Look [illegible] this!"

He touched a small roll of cotton hang[illegible] on his chest—he wore nothing else [illegible] feathers—and pushed back the edge [illegible] Treksteer saw something which shook [illegible] whole faith in the pebbles he had so lab[illegible] iously collected. For the Kaffir expose[illegible] angle, sharp and true as instrum[illegible] cut, glassy white, and shining in the [illegible] rays like a star. He asked the Kaffir to [illegible] wind it wholly, but this the man refus[illegible] do, saying that it was fetish, and [illegible] never be seen. His grandfather found it, [illegible] luck had followed the kraal ever [illegible] Nothing would induce him to show, [illegible] more to part with it, but Treksteer [illegible] pass his fingers over the roll. He [illegible] and he declares that it was an inch [illegible] half diameter; the angles seemed to [illegible] sharp and unbroken, so that the gem [illegible] have weighed five carats at the lowest [illegible] mate. Treksteer could not believe in [illegible] mond of this size, and sorrowfully con[illegible] that fortune had once more betrayed him.

The boers woke up while this disc[illegible] proceeded, and came to the spot, ya[illegible] and stretching their huge limbs. Th[illegible] felt no disappointments in life—not[illegible] made them distrust the Fates, esp[illegible] when kind. They fell into fierce ra[illegible] over the stone—one offering a farm[illegible] gun. This last proposal shook the [illegible] for a moment—we are telling of six [illegible] ago, when few grand chiefs owned [illegible] guns. But superstition outweighed cu[illegible] and he refused with firmness. They [illegible] looked at one another. They had rif[illegible] revolvers, fifty shots at least, and th[illegible] firs round had only spears. Proba[illegible] man took alarm; he said, "What s[illegible] have I for the fifty guns? You ma[illegible] my fetish, and strike me dead with [illegible] great fetish it must be, or you wo[illegible] offer so much money. Come, m[illegible] terms!" So they all sat under the [illegible] dorn and argued, the schoolmaster [illegible] ting, of course. The shrewd Kaffir [illegible] ed that one should fetch the guns, w[illegible] rest remained with him. But this [illegible] not do, for the envoy must ca[illegible] fetish with him to ascertain its va[illegible] not one of the boers would [illegible] another to return. The debate o[illegible] till afternoon, and meanwhile grou[illegible] group of Kaffirs came strolling to [illegible] without demonstration. The whole [illegible] the kraal assembled gradually, ca[illegible] with assegais and knobkerry. Th[illegible] were too much occupied to notice, [illegible] hundred warriors or more squatted [illegible] range of them. Then Feelipautse r[illegible] and good-humouredly declined to [illegible] bargain. The boers sprang to their [illegible] anger, and the Kaffirs did likewise [illegible] party looked the other in the face [illegible] ment, the white men surprised, the [illegible] firm and ready, assegais perpen[illegible] poised, shivering like reeds in a b[illegible] Summer wind. "My children ha[illegible] seek me," said Feelipautse; "now [illegible] with them." He shook hands al[illegible] marched across the *veldt*, his warrio[illegible] him. A hundred yards away Fe[illegible] struck up his war-song in low grav[illegible] his followers took up the strain, an[illegible] wound off into the distance they c[illegible] with the full power of their sto[illegible] The boers have had reason to st[illegible] intonation of that threatening ch[illegible] they well understood the hint. Be[illegible] low key, and accompanied by no [illegible] dances, it meant a grave warning [illegible] indication that the Kaffirs stood [illegible] guard.

There was heated discussion in [illegible] camp that night. Some of them p[illegible] storm the kraal, and kill their [illegible] *skellums* without more ado; but [illegible] gued that the measure would be [illegible] able, when they did not even kn[illegible] tain that the fetish was a diamo[illegible] would have to ride for it after su[illegible] abandoning teams, waggons, and [illegible] How they would be laughed at i[illegible] if the object gained with such en[illegible] should prove worthless! "As for [illegible] they could well afford that as a [illegible] but wagons and oxen and a ful[illegible] hides are matters much more seri[illegible] was resolved to visit the kraal [illegible] and accede to the Kaffir's ter[illegible] would cast lots in a Bible which [illegible] the diamond away, and the sch[illegible] were set to draw a binding docu[illegible] should assure all parties their rig[illegible]

Next day they called on Feeli[illegible] timate knowledge of the Kaffir [illegible] them at a glance that the tribe w[illegible] Cattle had vanished, and young [illegible] while of fighting men scarcely [illegible] absent. Feelipautse, howeve[illegible] politeness and good humour. H[illegible] Kaffir beer to drink, and allowe[illegible] to see the corner of his amulet [illegible] telling it, he was more than eve[illegible] decline. And the boers, sober[illegible] ing reflections, and rather start[illegible] chief's fighting force, did not [illegible] him. But their confidence in [illegible] so much increased, that they [illegible] fered all the rifles of the party [illegible] there, and then delivered over [illegible] tations was never resisted [illegible] boer never proposed such an a[illegible] But Feelipautse explained [illegible] that he dare not part with his [illegible] own people would not allow it, [illegible] da, his suzerain, would cert[illegible] into little bits for such an [illegible] Treksteer's patron, however[illegible] Kaffir beer, had an order w[illegible] guns, directed to his agent at [illegible] sent it by a mounted Hott[illegible]

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In 1871 Treksteer was living with a rich boer by Leydenburg. At the proper season his master took unto him six kindred spirits for a grand *chasse*. Several "schoolmasters" attended. They tracked up the country northward, passed the Crokodyl and Sushi Rivers, and began their hunting on the extreme border of the *tsetse* country. A chief of the Masele Kaffirs demanded his due of a pound a gun, but failed to get it. He ordered his people to give the invaders no assistance, but they took what they wanted and shot as they pleased. Wandering just too far, however, they passed the fatal boundary, and lost a number of their oxen by "the fly." Bitterly vexed, they turned eastward, recrossed the Sushi, and reached the territory of Emboonda, King of the Batsoetta Kaffirs. Here, lacking oxen and foreseeing difficulties, they thought it best to pay the game license, and to make a present besides. But their proceedings toward the people were not less oppressive. Secure in the King's permission, they wandered freely through his lands. One evening, as they rode back to the waggons, a bushman slave picked up a pebble, and examined it with delight. A boer asked him the use of it, and he explained that with such stones his people cut their digging knives to fix a handle on them. The rumour of diamond discoveries had already spread to the Transvaal, but none of the party had seen a diamond. They knew, however, that it would bore stones, and on reaching camp this pebble was minutely scrutinized. All agreed that it looked like nothing familiar to their experience, and next day they revisited the spot. It was a marshy piece of ground ; of that Dr. Treksteer is quite certain, but as to the locality he could only declare that it lay beyond the Sand River, and some two miles from the kraal of Feelipautze, a sub-chief under Emboonda. There are

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Kaffirs declaring that he himself had pocketed the coin. In the midst of this row a messenger forced his way through the crush, and told Feelipautze that a little son of his was tossed by a bull. The affection of Kaffirs for their children while young is almost exaggerated, and the chief forgot his anger on hearing such news. He remembered only the white man's fetish in healing, and begged its help. Treksteer had been brought up to medicine, and he offered to go at once, his master raising no objection. Thereupon the party broke up, Feelipautze hurrying to the distant *kloof* where his son had met with this accident. Treksteer found the child bruised and shaken, but not hurt seriously. He stopped a day with him, however, finding several other cases that appealed to his kindly skill. Upon returning to the boers' camp he learned that the admirer of the otter-skin *kaross* had looted it in the confusion, and so proud was this hero of this feat that he wore the trophy upon all occasions. The natives said nothing, but they looked askance.

The Hottentot had taken with him two led horses, as is the custom when undertaking a long journey. He might be expected back in a fortnight at the latest, for he would travel very quick after reaching the settlements, where his horses could be exchanged from farm to farm. The boers resolved to await his return ; their waggons were loaded already, but nothing in particular called them home. Drink enough they had, and, besides, all were used to the intoxicating beverages of the Kaffir ; so they prepared for a time of idle jollity, such as Treksteer dreaded above every mood of his savage patrons. I can understand that they made this nervous old man their butt and a butt has the "roughest" of all times in the Transvaal. Treksteer asked leave to visit his parents in the *kloof*, and his master gave him a week. The Caffirs had not withdrawn their cattle or their families from the refuge—a sign that they did not think the danger past. The spot, of course, was naturally strong, such as boys and veterans could defend with a reasonable hope of success. But the space was not enough to feed some thousands of cattle, and very hard work it proved to keep the poor beasts alive. The boys would take out no more than a few hundreds at a time, though they howled to see their darling creatures get thinner day by day. A Kaffir loves his children, but his very soul is moved by the loss of ox. Before the Doctor's leave expired, still greater vigilance was introduced. Military order prevailed, sentries were strengthened into pickets, and the garrison slept upon its arms. So Treksteer concluded that his friends would be making a more jovial time of it than common. He himself received the kindest treatment, especially after it came out that he was not an Africander. The old chief who commanded told him again and again not to fear, for he had healed their sick, and Kaffirs never forgot a service. My friend's experience did not quite confirm the general principle, but he felt easy in this case.

Days passed by, and Treksteer's leave came to an end. Upon the morning fixed for his return he rose before daylight, but the camp had long been astir. When the Doctor left his hut he found that all the women had retired into the *kloof* itself. Up to this time they had lived in rude shanties just outside its mouth, trusting for safety to the sentinels who stood on each hill-top between their refuge and the kraal. But the fires were all grey beneath the ashes in that gray and chilly dawn. Not a soul answered to the Doctor's shout. Rough walls, interlapping, guarded the *kloof*, and the space between—through which alone entrance could be made—had been filled with thorn-bushes during the night. It would have been easy to scale the slopes on either hand,

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(Continued from Second Page.)

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and $243,000 at interest ; the Montreal City and District Savings Bank appeared to have had $378,000 without interest, and $700,000 at interest.

Mr. BETHUNE—I suppose that is a small local bank.

The witness said that to the best of his knowledge it was. The Bank of Montreal must have had at that time, speaking generally, $1,700,000 or $1,800,000 without interest, and $1,500,000 at interest ; the Bank of Commerce had $6,000 without interest, and $16,000 at interest ; the Bank of Toronto had $48,000 without interest, and $200,000 at interest. On June 1st, 1874, the Ontario Bank had $255,000 without interest, and $196,000 bearing interest ; the Bank of Montreal had, as nearly as possible, $2,000,000 without interest, and $2,000,000 at interest ; the Bank of Commerce had $178,000 without interest and $66,000 at interest ; the Montreal Savings bank had 115,000 without interest and $500,000 at interest. In November 1874 the Ontario bank had $319,000 without interest and $196,000 at interest ; the Montreal bank had about $2,750,000 without interest and $2,000,000 at interest ; the Bank of Commerce had $480,000 without interest and $66,000 at interest; the Montreal City and District Savings bank had $239,000 without interest and $600,000 at interest. In May 1875 the Ontario bank had $332,000 without interest and $340,000 at interest ; the Bank of Commerce had $235,000 without interest and $555,000 at interest ; the Bank of Montreal had about $2,000,000 without interest and $2,473,000 at interest ; the Montreal City and District Savings bank had $209,000 without interest and $400,000 bearing interest.

Mr. MCCARTHY—I think I am correct in stating that as a matter of fact the deposits not bearing interest were gradually withdrawn from the Royal Canadian Bank and the Bank of Toronto, and were placed in the Ontario Bank and Bank of Commerce ? A. I think that is correct as regards 1st January, 1874.

Q. Can you give any reason for that ? A. It was considered desirable to give certain considerable sums of money to the largest Ontario banks ; it was not considered desirable to have accounts, and to be conducting business at all the banks ; therefore, those two had the largest and the ones we thought most likely to serve the public best we selected.

Q. The Bank of Toronto was not thought to be a bank that would serve the public interest ? A I don't say that ; I say that we deemed it advisable to select the two largest Ontario banks.

Q. In what sense do you use the word "largest ?" A. Those which have the largest capital, and to the best of my recollection those which have the most numerous agencies.

Q. Did the Ontario Bank have larger capital than the Bank of Toronto ? A. I have a recollection that the Bank of Ontario had the largest capital.

Q. Do you recollect that stock was considerably lower in the Bank of Toronto ? A. I cannot say that. I did not regard the standing of the stock of such importance.

Q.—Will you undertake to say that the Bank of Toronto had less numerous agencies than the Ontario Bank ? A.—I was under the impression that it had ; but I may be mistaken as to that.

Q.—Was there any difference in the rate of interest these banks paid for moneys bearing interest ? A.—I think they all paid a uniform rate of interest ; some difference would no doubt exist as to the terms upon which money was deposited.

Q.—What were the terms ? A.—From 4 to 5 per cent., depending upon circumstances.

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some more deposits and some more employment to the Ontario banks. We did not want to spread it too widely, and we selected the Bank of Commerce and the Ontario Bank.

Q. Can you give no further reason why the Ontario Bank was selected to open these agencies—because it's a matter of profit to the bank ? A. The Government wanted agencies, and it was necessary to have some bank.

Q. I know that ; but I want to know why the Ontario Bank was selected ? A. Because we thought it was the best bank for our purpose.

SECOND DAY.

COBOURG, Oct. 27.—The Court opened at half-past nine.

Mr. Simpson was put out of Court while the first witness was being examined.

Mr. BETHUNE called

WILLIAM THOMPSON, who was sworn :—I live at Bowmanville, and am a miller and produce dealer ; I am the Mayor of Bowmanville ; in 1874 I was reeve, and in the same year Mr. Cubitt was Mayor ; I remember being present at Mr. Simpson's house on a Sunday in 1874 ; we went to interview Mr. Simpson in reference to the best manner of receiving the Governor-General ; we went there about four o'clock in the afternoon ; and remained there, I think, not more than two hours ; we came away before tea to the best of my knowledge ; when we came back I think we met parties returning from a funeral. There was no one present beside Mr. Cubitt, Mr. Simpson, and myself ; I do not think I can remember all that was said on that occasion ; one part of the conversation was in reference to how we should receive the Governor-General, another part of conversation was in reference to a fishing trip that had been made, and there was something said in reference to the resignation of Sir John Macdonald's Government in the fall of 1873 ; I cannot say exactly how the subject was introduced ; probably it was in connection with a variety of business. As near as I can recollect he stated there was a pretty big storm at Ottawa during the Pacific Scandal debate, but he stated that he did not hear the debate as he was absent in Vermont with Dr. Foote, of Brooklin, and that he did not hear of the resignation of the Government until he was on the road from Prescott to Ottawa. When he arrived at Ottawa he was informed of things that had taken place during the debate, and among other things he stated that there had been quite large sums of money offered to persons to vote ; one instance was that some party offered some other party from Manitoba $7,000 to vote for the then Government. I think he said the name of the person to whom the money was offered was Cunningham. Mr. Simpson said he had heard that. I cannot call to mind that there was anything further stated. I have no recollection of anything like "we (the Ontario Bank) had to pay large sums to get members over" being said. Neither did I hear anything about a person having a mortgage of $17,000 on his property, and the mortgage having to be released before they could get him over. I did not hear anything about Mr. Simpson's party employing an agent—some clever fellow—to get members over. I mean to swear that I have no recollection of anything being said about an agent being employed. I claim to have a fair memory. My attention was drawn to this subject before this trial by a friend, who told me why I was to be called as a witness. I was there all the time that Mr. Cubitt was ; we went to the house together and left together.

To Mr. Smith—Q. You know Mr. Cubitt very well ? A. Very well.

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Q. In what contests ? A. I believe in every contest in our county.

Q. Were you confined to your county ? A. Not always.

Q. When did you branch out ? A. I was elected for Queen's Division nineteen years ago and that embraced three counties.

Q. Prior to that had you interfered except in your own constituency ? A. After the separation of East and West Durham, I think I did in East Durham.

Q. Was the separation in 1854 ? A. I think so.

Q. And from that time you took an interest in both East and West Durham, which before had been one constituency ? A. Yes.

Q. In 1856 you were elected to the Legislative Council for Queen's Division ? A. I think I was.

Q. That is the first time you were a candidate for an election ? A. Yes.

Q. Were you opposed on that occasion ? A. No, not properly ; Mr. Ruttan did oppose me for a time, and made an active canvass.

Q. Was not that opposing you properly ? A. No ; for he sent in his resignation to the Returning Officer before polling.

Q. Was there any polling ? A. The Sheriff had to open the polls, but Mr. Ruttan sent in his resignation before polling day.

Q. How was it that he resigned ? A. I don't know, sir, you had better call him as to that.

Q. You don't know anything about it ? A. All I know is that a friend of his got a letter from him, stating that he had canvassed forty-two townships, and he could not get a majority in any one except one.

Q. Discretion was the better part of valour, I suppose ? A. Yes.

Q. Was there any other reason ? A. No.

Q. Did you pay him anything to resign ? A. I did not.

Q. Did you pay him any money towards his election expenses ? I did not ; we had not much money in those days.

Q. Did you know of any being paid ? A. I do not know that any one paid any.

Q. You never heard that his election expenses had been paid ? A. I never heard that they had been paid.

Q. And you never contributed anything towards it ? A. I swear that I never gave a shilling to my own election or to his.

Q. Then you were returned by acclamation, practically. A. Yes, practically.

Q. When was the next election that you took part in ? A. I cannot fix the date ; I have taken part in every election in my county.

Q. Yes, but I want you to tell me when was the next ? A. I cannot fix the date.

Q. Do you recollect the contest between Munro and Milne ? A. Yes.

Q. That was in West Durham ? A. Yes.

Q. About what time was that ? A. I should think that would be in 1863.

Q. Did you take any part in that contest ? A. I did.

Q. Was there any money spent on that contest ? A. I think there was some.

Q. On your side ? A. On our side.

Q. Do you know the amount of it ? A. I think the amount generally contributed to this election was about $350.

Q. What do you mean by contributed generally ? Do you mean to the Central Committee ? A. To the Central Committee.

Q. Do you know of any other money being spent except that $350 ? A. I am not conscious of any other being spent.

Q. Did you contribute ? A. I think probably $50 was about my subscription.

Q. You then had a seat in the Legislative Council ? A. Yes.

Q. Did you take an active part ? A. Not till the second day.

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(Continued from Third Page.)

Q. Were any names mentioned? A. The only name I heard mentioned was Mr. Cunningham.

Q. Were the Prince Edward Island members named? A. Not in that connection. Some were attacked, but not as having received offers of money.

Q. Were the rumours that offers had been made, or that the money had been paid? A. I think there were offers of money but not payments. This $20,000 matter referred to Mr. Jones.

Q. Is he one of those who changed politics? A. I could not say.

Q. Had he been offered the money to change? A. That was the rumour.

Q. Now, he had been a supporter of the then Ministry? A. Not a consistent supporter.

Q. Was not he a general supporter? A. Hardly a general supporter.

Q. He was not a member of the Opposition? A. I think he took an independent position.

Q. A fence man; a man who wanted to be brought down? A. I think so.

Q. You complained originally of another libel?

The question was objected to.

Q. You know Hon. George Brown? A. Yes.

Q. Ever have correspondence with him at all? A. Not much.

Q. You know his handwriting? A. Yes.

Q. Then you have had correspondence with him? A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember receiving a letter from him in 1872? A. I presume you refer to the Big Push letter. I have stated, and I state now, that I have no recollection of receiving that letter, but I believe it came to the bank.

Mr. BETHUNE objected to this subject being pursued, and his objection was sustained, as the letter was not considered by his Lordship to have any bearing upon the issue.

Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Bethune then addressed the jury, and were followed by his Lordship.

The jury went out about seven o'clock and returned at nine with a verdict of guilty with a recommendation to mercy.

His LORDSHIP asked if the jury found the defendant guilty on both counts, explaining that the second count was the plea of justification.

The FOREMAN said they meant a verdict on both counts.

Mr. O'BRIEN suggested that as the jury did not seem to be clear as to the plea of justification and as the verdict was peculiar, it would be well that they should be sent out to reconsider the verdict.

His LORDSHIP thought the jury understood the matter.

Mr. O'BRIEN then demanded that the jury should be polled, which was done, and a verdict was entered.

The defendant entered into his own recognizances to appear on the fourth day of term to receive sentence, pending any application to set aside the verdict.

The Court then adjourned.

STURDY-CARR.

The Last of the Tragedy.

Frederick Sturdy Sentenced to Ten, and Louisa to Two Years in the Penitentiary.

GUELPH, Oct. 29.—This afternoon it was rumoured around town that his Lordship Mr. Justice Morrison would sentence the prisoners Frederick and Louisa Sturdy, for having abducted and aided and abetted in the abduction of the niece of Mr. Sheriff Gow, Miss Annie Mary Carr, on the night of the 26th July, and as a consequence a considerable number of people assembled at the Court-room. At 4.30 precisely the order was given, and in a moment or so after the prisoners appeared in custody of the constables. Louisa was, as usual, leaning on the arm of her father. Both of them looked considerably more agitated than they did at any previous time since their arrest, and evidently were prepared for long-term sentences. Previous to this hour petitions had been presented Judge Morrison asking that a lenient sentence be pronounced on the girl, for whom much commiseration is expressed in the town. His Lordship referred to the petitions, which are as follows, the first having attached to it 312 signatures:—

To His Lordship Judge Morrison:

The earnest petition of the undersigned sheweth:

That Louisa Sturdy now lying in the County gaol awaiting sentence by your Lordship, having been found guilty on the charge of aiding and abetting her father, Frederick Sturdy, in the abduction of one Annie Mary Carr, was as your petitioners verily believe at the time of the said abduction, and previous thereto, completely in the power and under the influence of her said father, Frederick Sturdy, and subservient through fear to his will, and was compelled by the said Frederick Sturdy, wholly through such fear, to aid him in the said abduction.

Your petitioners therefore pray, that considering the relations between the said Louisa Sturdy and the said Frederick Sturdy, and the undue influence exercised as above set forth, your Lordship may be as lenient in passing sentence upon the said Louisa Sturdy as your Lordship may consider it in your discretion possible to be.

To his Lordship Mr. Justice Morrison:

Your undersigned petitioners desire also to represent to your Lordship that the prisoner, Louisa Sturdy, is the eldest child of Frederick Sturdy, and has since the death of her mother cared for the other children, some of whom are very young, the youngest being under two years old. And that it has been necessary for her to have such youngest child in the county gaol with her and it has been with her until trial.

THOS. ELLIS.
W. G. TAYLOR.

The silence in the court became very painful, and time seemed to drag on very slowly. At last Mr. Macdonald broke the stillness. On behalf of the prisoners, he raised the objections that his learned friend Mr. Cameron had done.

His Lordship replied that he had considered them fully, and had even consulted with other authorities respecting them, and could not see that they held good. If he saw reason to change this decision before the conclusion of the term, counsel would be notified.

His Lordship then asked Frederick Sturdy what he had to say why the sentence of the court should not be pronounced upon him.

Frederick Sturdy—I admit that I am guilty of simple abduction, but deny that I was guilty of the gross accessories alleged to have taken place.

His LORDSHIP then addressed the prisoner, and said he entirely concurred in the verdict rendered by the jury. In your case the limit the law allows as punishment for the offence is fourteen years in the Provincial Penitentiary. He said he saw no mitigating circumstance in his case. He had had ample opportunity to reflect, after getting Miss Carr into the cab and during the journey to Hamilton. It was a deliberately planned abduction of the young woman, and had been carried out in the most cruel, heartless, and brutal manner. Notwithstanding her entreaties for mercy, she was carried to Hamilton on that wretched night, and although he did not wish to harass the prisoner's feelings, he must refer to the deliberate violation of her person, with a view of compelling her to go through a marriage ceremony as a means to cover the principal portion of the crime. This was the first case of this nature which had occurred in Ontario, and he felt it to be his duty to society, to morality, and to the public to punish him, as well as make an example to others. It was extremely deplorable to see a person like the prisoner in his shameful position, and although counsel had urged uncontrollable passion and affection as a motive for the crime, he had had, as he said, ample opportunity to desist before the crime was complete. The sentence of the Court, therefore, is that you be confined for ten years in the Provincial Penitentiary.

The PRISONER said he had not been guilty of the gross things charged against him by Miss Carr, and that he had no opportunity to have witnesses to prove himcorrect in his statement.

His LORDSHIP said that Miss Carr's evidence was given in a manner which left no doubt as to her truthfulness, and it had been corroborated at every important point.

LOUISA STURDY then being addressed, said—I did not know Miss Carr was not willing the marriage should go on.

His LORDSHIP, in sentencing her to two years in the Provincial Penitentiary, said he could come to no other conclusion than that she knew of her father's intention, although her crime was not so enormous as his. She was, no doubt, in a measure controlled by him, but he could not forget that Miss Carr had intreated her, a woman, for mercy, and that instead of protecting her, as was a woman's duty, had, to say the least of it, acted in a highly improper manner. He alluded to the fact that she might have controlled her father for good, but it gave him great pain to say it, her conduct in entering the cab, and afterwards driving all the way to Hamilton on that wretched night, was highly improper. He referred to the petitions, and the fact that a family of small children were dependent on her for motherly care, and said that although it was with great pain he must perform his duty. She had proven that she was possessed of great strength of mind, in getting into the cab under the circumstances, in assisting to drug Miss Carr, and in driving the carriage to Hamilton. He again expressed his opinion that she must have known her father's object, and sentenced her to two years in the Provincial Penitentiary.

When the prisoners spoke it was with evident agitation, the female prisoner being very much distressed at the painful position in which she found herself.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London. 123

They are making, in Vienna, slippers woven of flexible glass threads. Coloured glass is interwoven, and the effect by gaslight is said to be brilliant.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

European.

It is expected that the French Ministry will resign on Nov. 7th.

It is reported that the marriage of the King of Spain will take place on January 23rd.

Major-General Hartung shot himself in the Court House, Moscow, on being accused of theft.

Over 250 persons lost their lives in the Blantyre mine accident, reported in last week's issue.

A number of American masons who went to London to take the place of resident workmen on strike, have placed themselves in the hands of the strikers.

The owner of the steamer which recovered the obelisk claims salvage, and it is probable that it will be detained at Ferrol all winter, pending a settlement.

Father Cruci, editor of a religious paper in Rome, and a prominent Jesuit, has been expelled from the order for maintaining that the temporal power is not necessary to the well-being of the Church.

American.

Adwin Adams, the actor, died on the 28th ult., and was buried yesterday.

General Bedford Forrester, the noted confederate cavalry officer, died on Monday evening.

A notorious character named Reddy Waxter, sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, was taken from the officers in Pittsburg on Monday, and succeeded in escaping.

Felix Pajes, a priest, recently attempted to assassinate the President of Guatemala. A servant hearing the uproar entered the apartment, and shot the priest dead.

A passenger train on the Utah Central railroad was on Monday lifted from the track and turned upside down by the wind. Several persons were injured, but none fatally.

The President issued a proclamation on Monday, appointing Thursday, the 29th day of November next, as a day of national thanksgiving and prayer.

Representatives of fifty churches in Providence, R. I., have formally invited Moody and Sankey to labour here in December.

President Hayes has nominated John Welsh, of Philadelphia, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain. The nomination causes some surprise.

The wife of Berry, the Union Pacific railroad robber, killed by Sheriff Glascock, of Fayette county, Mo., sues the sheriff for $30,000 damages, alleging that he deliberately shot Berry while he was lying asleep.

The officers of the Passumpsic railroad have torn up a portion of the track of the Clyde river railroad belonging to the South-Eastern line. This is said to be a retaliatory measure brought on by ex-Senator Foster's acts last week.

Some days ago the New York *World* had a humourous editorial article founded upon its report of the proceedings before Judge Donohue in the divorce case of Julius Schroeder v. Sophia Shroeder. Plaintiff has commenced a suit against the *World* for $20,000 damages.

A revenue cutter arrived at Sitka on the 17th, just in time to rescue the place from the Indians, who were holding a grand drunken pow-wow, and had begun to demolish the barricade about the town. The whites are exceedingly alarmed, and consider the timely arrival of the vessel saved them from slaughter at the hands of the reckless savages.

The Consul at Curacoa, Dutch West Indies, reports a terrible hurricane on Sept. 23rd, causing two million damages and a heavy loss of life. In the city of Curacoa, many most solid structures were crushed like paper by the waves which rolled upon them mountains high. Many perished in the ruins. Considerable damage to plantations and shipping is reported.

In a letter to Judge Pitman, Prohibition candidate for Governor, William Lloyd Garrison, referring to Hayes' policy says, "Without impugning the best motives of the President, nay, according to him the best intentions, I regard his policy as a flagrant betrayal of the trust so confidingly committed to his hands, as a violation of his pledges to see full protection secured to all classes at the South without regard to complexion, distinction, and as fraught with incalculable mischief."

Wendell Phillips lectured in Boston last week on the political situation. His principal criticism against the Administration, he said, is not in regard to any one act, but in its lowering of self-respect and the snobbishness which has marked the course of the acting President toward the Southern men. Mr. Phillips said even if Civil Service Reform were gospel unadulterated, it would be impossible to practice it now. No general ever seeks to remodel his army in the very presence of the enemy.

Canadian.

The Lindsay Hotel, Lindsay, was destroyed by fire last week.

The Savings Bank libel case, referred to in our last issue, is still in progress in Montreal.

Thos. McWilliams, of Brantford, was found dead on the track near that city a few days ago.

Thos. Wells, of Stanley township, dropped dead in his buggy recently while driving home from Hensall with his wife.

Mr. Pretty, grain dealer, Belleville, has shipped 500 bushels of barley as a sample to Hamburg, Germany, *via* New York.

The Canadian Methodist church of the Town of Palmerston had a narrow escape on Sunday morning from being destroyed by fire.

The Exhibition buildings in Fredericton, N. B., were destroyed by fire on Tuesday. A man named Perkins died through fright caused by the fire.

The barn and sheds of Abel H. Jones, front of Sidney, were burned on Saturday night with their contents, including the whole season's crops; loss $2,000, insured in the Hastings Mutual for $1,000.

At the Middlesex Assizes on Monday, Wm. Willis was arraigned for the murder of Josiah Bodfield in the Township of London on the 13th July last. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner Willis was discharged.

On Saturday night Mr. Jos. Panwell, miller, Shannonville, was knocked down near his home by two men who attempted to secure his pocketbook, containing $500. He shouted for assistance, and the thieves decamped without accomplishing their object.

Culhane's hotel, Napanee, was completely destroyed by fire on Monday morning. Mr. Culhane and family narrowly escaped with their lives. The sparks ignited several other buildings, but the exertions of the firemen prevented the fire spreading, although at one time it appeared that the town would suffer severely.

Last week the residence of Mr. Levi Kisby, in Westminister, was entered by burglars, who ransacked the place from cellar to top, carrying off a number of valuables. On their return from church, the Kisby's noticed a light in the house and on attempting to investigate, the two rascals escaped, Mr. Kisby being blind and unable to intercept them.

A man named Maxwell of Montreal was sentenced to two months for attempting to kidnap a child named Mary Jane Boyd. The child is the daughter of Mary Kirkpatrick, wife of Andrew Boyd, whom she married at Belfast. The unfortunate woman being deserted by him, came to this country, and after taking up with Maxwell died in the General Hospital, leaving the child with foster-parents, from whom the little one was about to be abducted by Maxwell.

A gloom was cast over Hamilton on Monday on the announcement that Mr. Harry Stinson had expired on Sunday night of congestion of the brain. The deceased was manager of Stinson's Bank, and outside of business was well known in sporting circles throughout the country, more particularly as an enthusiastic yachtsman. His death was sudden and unexpected, and great sympathy is expressed for his sorrowing mother and relatives. He was only in his 29th year.

The young man named England, who killed his grandfather on the Kippewa, a few weeks ago, with a paddle, was arraigned before the magistrates at Lachine last week. The evidence showed that the fatal blow was struck during a quarrel between the prisoner, his father, and grandfather. He was committed for trial at the next Aylmer Assizes, and was admitted to bail. There is some dissatisfaction at the bail being accepted, but the residents of the Kippewa district say there is no danger of England's leaving the country.

Accounts have been received from the Labrador coast concerning the capture of a magistrate, which indicate the existence of unheard of audacity on the part of the Indians of that region. It appears that Mr. Francis O'Brien, district magistrate at Chicoutimi, despatched this fall by the Local Government to administer justice there, in his judicial capacity stopped on his mission at a port near Seven Islands, where he tried and sentenced an Indian for some misdemeanour or other. As he was leaving the temporarily organized court, his person was seized by about thirty of the savages, who bound him and dragged him off into the woods. About a week after this occurrence, a missionary passing by the spot heard of it and communicated it to Mrs. O'Brien by letter to Chicoutimi, where the news created great excitement, many thinking that Mr. O'Brien's capture had been followed by his murder. In the meantime his distracted wife is taking every step possible to ascertain his whereabouts.

In July 10,000 cigars, valued at $36 per 1,000, were left in the bonded warehouse of Boyd, Egan, & Co., 13 Common street, Montreal. A few days ago in opening the packing cases in an upper flat, where they had been left, it was discovered that they had been abstracted. The theft can only be accounted for on the supposition that the robber entered by the hole for ventilation in the roof, which was generally left open. On Friday last the firm obtained information to the effect that some of the cigars had been sold in Quebec. Mr. Egan went to Quebec, and on Saturday entered a tobacconist's store and found they bore the same marks and numbers of the Customs officers as were on the lids of the boxes left behind by the thieves in his warehouse. The Customs officers in Quebec were at once informed of the act, and seized the four boxes of cigars as smuggled goods, no duty having been paid on them. A clue has been found to the thieves, and it is expected they will soon be arrested.

CANADIAN.

In Guelph the price of gas is $3 per thousand cubic feet, net.

The separation of the Town of Napanee from the county is being agitated.

From Summerside, P. E. I., oysters are being shipped to Montreal in large quantities.

Around Elora beech nuts are in great quantities this year, and so are the gatherers of them.

The St. Marys people propose to have a town clock, to cost $150, of with striking attachment $300.

The *New Era* says that Clinton has now about twenty-five retired farmers living within its borders.

A very good second crop of oats was cut recently by Mr. P. Wideman, of the Township of Whitchurch.

Clinton boasts an iron storehouse now being put up by Mr. R. M. Racey, one of its enterprising business men.

A dummy steam engine is being made for the Windsor and Sandwich street railway, and will soon be on the track.

Butter was twenty-eight cents per lb. in Brantford a few days ago, with holders looking for a further rise shortly.

Mr. H. Norsworthy, of Clinton, has purchased the farm of Mr. J. S. Walker, near Holmesville. Mr. Walker intends moving into Clinton.

Seventy-one thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars was the amount paid for grain in Listowel from September 1st to October 16th.

Bowmanville has opened its market, and the *Observer* says it "will prove a success sooner than it was anticipated by its strongest supporters."

Mr. Wm. Yeo has sold his farm of fifty acres, part of lot 20, 4th concession of Yarmouth, to John H. Scott, of Lobo, for $5,000.

The export of sheep to England appears to have begun in earnest. Recently there were shipped from Belleville 300, and from Stratford 850, all by way of Montreal.

The Harriston *Tribune* says that notwithstanding the bad roads, a considerable quantity of grain is coming there to market, proving the same to be a good one.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., has recently passed a city by-law, imposing a tax of $50 on commercial travellers, and the craft grumble greatly in consequence.

A lad thirteen years of age, named Edwd. Doughty, employed by Mr. Wm. Patton, of Puslinch, recently threshed with a flail twenty-eight bushels of peas in four hours.

The Grangers in the neighbourhood of Brighton, being dissatisfied with the price now offered for barley, are storing it, and have now about twelve thousand bushels waiting a purchaser.

Efforts are being made by a Montreal firm to get large quantities of oatmeal made at Lachute Mills this winter. There is talk of 100,000 bushels of oats being wanted for that purpose.

At St. John, N. B., the first noteworthy fall of snow came on the afternoon of October 25th, and continued until long after nightfall. Next day the streets were not white, but very muddy.

Recently a number of St. Catharines boys went up the mountain to gather chestnuts, and one of them ate so many of the nuts that congestion of the bowels followed, and he died shortly afterwards.

Mr. W. Stanley, of the 11th con. Goderich township, has purchased the property of Mr. H. Cole, on the Huron road, being part of lots 18 and 19, nearly two acres, with house and orchard thereon, for the sum of $700.

A recent "sensation" affair in Prescott was the attempt of a squaw to carry off a little white girl. The girl screamed, the squaw ran her best to get off with her little captive, but was overtaken and the child released.

Says the Essex *Record*:—"Mr. John Cornish has established the fact that pea nuts may be successfully cultivated here, by growing a small quantity in his garden at Sandwich the past season. The plants grew vigorous and the nuts ripened thoroughly."

Mr. W. Jenkins, of the Huron road, has purchased the farm of Mrs. Snead, lot 21, 8th con. Goderich township, being 80 acres, for the sum of $3,500. The farm is nearly all cleared, has a brick house and frame barn thereon, and is considered a cheap farm.

The St. Catharines *Daily Review* says that collectors who have been out among farmers report that it is almost impossible to make collections, the farmers, in nine cases out of ten, asserting that as they have not sold their wheat or grain, they cannot pay their debts.

The *Central Canadian* has been informed that it is possible that Mr. McLaren may next year ship his timber by the Kingston and Pembroke railway to Kingston, and thence to Quebec, instead of bringing it down the Mississippi and running it out to the Ottawa.

The New Brunswick *Reporter* says that typhoid fever is very prevalent in Fredericton just now, also that cases of diphtheria are numerous among children. Where diphtheria is known to exist in a family none of the children belonging to it are allowed to attend the public schools.

Mr. Thomas Foster, of lot 22 in the 5th concession, has a second crop of potatoes, weighing as high as from six to eight ounces each. He planted the first crop early in the season in good ground, with early rose potatoes, and dug them in the early part of July. As soon as the ground was clear he manured it afresh, and put in the second crop on the 22nd July.

Mr. Vennor, writing from the Wakefield Mountains, up in the Gatineau district, north side of the Ottawa, says that wolves are unusually numerous and bold thereabouts this season. They come down in force upon the clearings, and destroy large numbers of sheep. In the district where the wolves are not a deer is to be seen. The savage animals came down this season as early as the month of July, and commenced their work of destruction.

The mayor has succeeded in getting an offer of $105 50 for the $15,000 debentures to be given as a bonus to the A. M. Gibson Manufacturing Company. This is perhaps the best sale ever made in Canada, and is convincing proof of the good standing of our town, notwithstanding the opinion of the nutshell obstructionists who, ever and anon, try to make it appear that the corporation is on the brink of ruin, and can only be saved from striking the fatal rock by electing themselves to look after her interests.—*Mitchell Advocate.*

There is much complaint of low water down east. At Trenton the water is reported lower than for many years. In the Ottawa river, too, the water is low, and navigation has been much impeded. The steamer Alliance, which now runs from Sand Point to Portage Du Fort in place of the Prince Arthur, destroyed by fire last June, has been unable to make the Portage for some two months, and had to discharge her passengers and cargo about a mile from that village. The water in the St. Lawrence has also got very low, and the mail steamers have of late been obliged to use the Beauharnois and Lachine canals going down.

The Bracebridge *Free Grant Gazette* says:—"The number of settlers (mostly Canadians) coming in daily, is quiet unparalleled. The wharfinger was busy recently for three hours distributing baggage to incoming settlers. Heavily laden teams with settlers and their baggage, are frequently passing our office bound north, and we hear that the Huntsville hotels are so crowded that the arrivals have to sleep on the counter, floor, or wherever they can pick out a soft board. It is said that there were fifty-four in Hewitt's hotel one night. The Nipissing came in one day with over fifty land seekers on board, all of whom intend making their homes in Muskoka."

At Cobourg, one day recently, Mr. James Clark, Street Inspector, found the sum of $150 on King street, opposite the store of J. Sutherland & Co. He deposited the money in Mr. Sutherland's safe until an owner could be found. A claimant turned up in the person of the Roseneath stage driver, J. McMillan, who drew the above sum from the Dominion Bank the day previous for one Stevenson living near Fenella, and placed it with the bank book in his pants' pocket, which must have fallen out while he was walking. Mr. Sutherland refused to give over the money until the claimant had been identified by the bank, which was done, and the money handed over.

The nineteenth annual fall show of the Ashfield and Wawanosh Agricultural Society was held at Dungannon the 10th day of October. Unfortunately the weather was very unfavourable in the early part of the day, but there was nevertheless a very large gathering from all parts of the surrounding country. The number of entries were far in excess of any exhibition ever held before in the locality. The show of horses and cattle was exceptionally good, and all the departments were well filled. The affair was in every respect a great success, and was generally acknowledged by competent judges to have been one of the best exhibitions of the kind ever held in the county.

TRIAL OF ORGANS.—At a recent trial of organs before the Sarnia Presbyterian Sunday School teachers, including the Hon. A. Vidal and a number of others, there were used one Wood's $400 organ, one Smith's American organ, and one Bell & Co.'s (Guelph) $275 instrument. The two American organs were performed on by the best musicians their agent could get in Port Huron. Bell & Co.'s organ was played for J. G. McCrae, Sarnia, sole agent for Lambton, by Messrs. Jones and Parker, amateurs. After a thorough trial as to volume, tone, and suitability for the purposes of a large Sunday School, Bell & Co.'s instrument carried off the palm by fifteen votes to one, as the best and most suitable instrument.

The Stratford *Beacon* has the following story of an elopement:—"For some time past Mr. James Murray (otherwise known as the 'long farmer'), of the Township of Ellice, has had working for him a half-breed Indian, generally known as Burns or Atkins, though he has had several other *aliases*. On Thursday of last week (Oct. 18) Burns disappeared, and with him a daughter of Mr. Murray's, aged eighteen years. Next morning the two brothers of the girl started in search of their sister, and from information they received, betook themselves to Caledonia, and searched the Indian reservation. The runaway pair were found in the Township of Oneida, but not having a warrant the brothers were unable to arrest them. Miss Murray seemed to be demented, and could give no clear account of herself. On Tuesday a warrant was taken out for the arrest of Burns on a charge of larceny, and was served by Constable Thomas McCarthy at Caledonia. The affair has created quite a sensation in the township."

FARM AND OTHER NOTES.

This world needs less philosophy and more potatoes in a hill.—*Fulton Times.*

By-the-by, is the great loss of weight that occurs in eggs which are kept long generally known? I have weighed mine several times, and it has proved to be lighter at each successive weighing.—*Mark Lane Express.*

Stephen Barrows, after trying for several years to eradicate a patch of Canadian thistles on his farm, with very indifferent success, hit upon a plan last fall that he claims finished up the job. The pomace from his cider-mill applied to them did the work effectually.—*Whitewater Register.*

Mr. X. wanted to know how to keep young bees on the farm and prevent them from running away to the city. Several members suggested that no young and ambitious bee could be expected to stay contentedly at home when he was required to turn the grindstone fourteen hours a day for the old bees to sharpen their stingers on.—*Toledo Commercial.*

At Straight's cheese factory, Hudson, Ohio, I was so fortunate as to see the operation of reducing whey to sugar of milk, which is done by simply boiling down the whey to a gum and clarifying and powdering it. Sugar of milk is used for medicine manufacture, especially homœopathic, and has heretofore been all imported. They intend to supply the whole demand.—*Cleveland Herald.*

Warming your honey before the fire will not prevent fermentation, but rather increase it. Some American bee-keepers boil their honey when fermentation begins. Boiling may act for a time, and is probably the best thing that can be done to hinder the fermenting process. As soon as any of our honey begins to ferment we boil it, and then give it either to poor people or weak hives.—*Cottage Gardener.*

Years ago, when Rock Island was a small village and its people had lots of fun all to themselves, one of our very sober and dignified citizens put his own head under one end of a yoke and a little bull's under the other, to teach the animal how to be useful and work. When he found the bull was running away with him down a dirt road toward a crowd around the country store on Illinois street, he measured sixteen feet at a jump, kept up with the bull, and yelled at the top of his voice, "Look out! Here we come! Head us, somebody!" and when halted and the yoke was being lifted from his neck, he yelled, "Unyoke the bull; never mind me; I'll stand."—*Rock Island Argus.*

To keep roots sound and plump, Mr. Benjamin P. Ware, of Marblehead, a successful gardener, cuts off the fine roots close to the body, and pares away the crown of the turnip or beet sufficiently to destroy all buds or rudiments of buds. The thus doctored roots are then placed in barrels of sand or covered with earth in the cellar to prevent wilting. Removing the buds and rootlets prevents that corkiness so common with these roots when kept till late in winter, which is caused by the support of sprouts and rootlets using up much of the more tender and edible substance of the roots. Turnips and beets thus treated are as nice for the table in late winter or early spring as when first harvested.—*Scientific Farmer.*

Any man fitted either by nature or experience for out-door work, with sound health and plenty of grit, can undoubtedly, find better chances of success in some portions of the West than he can in the East. But he can win there, as here, only by paying the price of success. If he can live in a board shanty or a log hut—live on plain fare and work hard, as his neighbours do—in short, adapt himself to the healthful hardships and needful thriftiness of a new country—he may be independent, and give to his children the boon of a fair start, which they might never have here. But he must readjust his views of the relative value of things. The so-called necessities of our older communities are luxuries, in the new, and our luxuries are there largely unknown.—*Golden Rule.*

Our grandmothers had notions, and we laugh at them, but we shall have to go back to their ideas. We want more whitewash—not for public men or governmental administration, but for our dwellings and fruit trees. Fashion has covered our walls with paper and paint, both unwholesome, and more or less poisonous; while the white-wash brush being disowned, the cellars are not sweetened, and cobwebs, mold, and taint accumulate the summer long, and lice and moths make their homes on the fruit-trees unmolested. Some wiseacre has said that white-washing the trees will stop up the pores and injure them. Nonsense! White-wash will kill lice, drive away the moths, and do the trees good, while in the cellar and on the kitchen walls it is health.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

The implement we use is simply an ordinary iron beam plough with the mold board taken off, and the share lengthened out by putting on a piece of steel, about half an inch thick, two inches wide, and twenty inches long. We attach two horses to this, and straddling the row to adjust the draft, that the standard of the plough will run to the left of each hill in the row, and the long steel cutter attached to the share will pass under and cut loose the potatoes in each hill, leaving the hill apparently undisturbed, but loosened up completely, so that the digger, with a four-tined fork, can throw the tubers out very fast, and with much less hard work than without the use of this implement. We have been digging during the last week, and in two days three men dug 800 bushels; after this cutter had been run under the hills, and with nine and a half days' work 1,150 bushels were thrown out of the hill, or about 127 bushels for each day's work.—*Detroit Free Press.*

As to how I turned the scale of loss into more or less profit on my farm, I have to thank the late Mr. Joor, of Aylesby, for the hint of how to do it. Some years ago he gave an amusing account in reply to a question as to what he did with his straw. "Eat it," he replied. "I had ever so many acres of hay," said he, "but I was always obliged to buy hay before the year was out, so I complained to the head horseman! 'Oh, he was sure it was not him, as he was most careful; it was the cowman.' When I went to the cowman, the cowman said it was not him—it was the shepherd, and so on; so I gave positive orders that no stack should be tapped without my orders. The result was that I had plenty for everything, and bought no more." "But how did you manage?" he was asked. "I told my horseman," replied he, "that he might have as much pulp and chop as he pleased, and in lieu of hay he might give his horses chaff, with a pound or two of linseed cake per horse, dissolved over night in a bucket of cold water, then sprinkled over the chaff." Well, sir, I did exactly the same, with this result—that I sold $150 worth of hay, which converted my loss into profit. I introduced the same economy with regard to my cows, and reduced the cake the cowman was in the habit of giving his stock, whereby he made them so fat that they would neither breed nor milk, to exactly one-half.—*London Field.*

EXHAUSTIVE EFFECTS OF TREE ROOTS.—The distance to which certain tree roots extend in cultivated grounds is a subject of some importance, as, in many instances where they have been planted to provide shelter, or as screens to hide unsightly objects, they eventually become a great source of injury and annoyance, on account of the roots penetrating the ground and robbing it of the food intended for the use of culinary or other crops. The amount of injury thus inflicted is especially apparent during the season of drought, and it is an evil not easily cured, as the removal of the trees would, in some cases, be considered a greater loss than the injury which they commit, so that if half measures have in most cases been resorted to, such as cutting back as far as possible; but having once found a rich feeding ground, this only causes them to grow out hydra-headed and increase with ten-fold vigour. The distance to which certain tree roots run should be taken into consideration when planting, for while the roots of many evergreens—the most serviceable as shelter trees—do not extend further from the base than the height of the tree, others, especially those of the ash and elm, extend in light soils double the distance of their height; if fruit trees were such rapacious feeders, no profitable cultivation could be carried on in their vicinity. The custom of planting forest trees in hedgerows affords an illustration of the folly of attempting to grow one crop over another, for there cannot possibly be a good hedge in connection with them, as the trees naturally become masters of the situation; and as to timber, whoever saw hedge-row timber a century old worth the injury which it had done to surrounding crops? Indeed, scarcely one per cent of trees planted in such positions ever attain timber size at all, for hedgerows being as a rule planted on elevated banks, the trees perish before they have a chance of becoming established. A writer in an American paper in alluding to pasturing apple orchards, gives some sound advice on double cropping; he says:—"Try one crop and pay attention to it, and you will have no cause to complain of results;" in like manner, where cultivated lands are undermined with gross-feeding tree roots, the most skilful cultivator will be unable to produce satisfactory crops.—*J. Groom, Henham, in London Garden.*

COULD'NT HELP LYING.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Neue Wiener Tagblatt* writes:—The unveracity of General Ignatieff on one occasion so enraged Sir Henry Elliot that he declared in a note to his Government that he could not possibly come to an understanding with a man who constantly evaded the truth. This declaration became known to a member of the Russian Embassy and through him to General Ignatieff, who, seeming to be furious, cried "I will kill him!" and went off directly to the English Embassy. The officials of the Russian Embassy were in the greatest anxiety, and were about to inform Mdme. Ignatieff of the expected catastrophe when the English Consul-General entered. The first secretary asked at once, "Do you bring any news?" The Consul-General replied, "Nothing important. I only stepped in in passing, and came directly from my embassy, where I met General Ignatieff with Sir Henry Elliot." "Did you find him very excited?" "Excited!" exclaimed the Consul-General; "on the contrary, the General seemed to be in exceptionally good humour; he produced some of his choicest *bon mots* and even the grave Sir Henry could not help laughing loudly." The Russians looked at one another confused. After a while General Ignatieff returned, rang for his Secretary, and said to him:—"The affair has been arranged to my complete satisfaction. I threatened the —— Englishman with a challenge; he declared the whole thing to be a misunderstanding, and he has made a formal apology."

The village priests are newsmongers in Russia. They read to their flocks every Sunday official dispatches from the seat of war.

ARTHABASKA AND DRUMMOND.

Defeat of M. Laurier.

ARTHABASKA, Oct. 27.—The following is a list of the majorities in the contest for the representation of Drummond and Arthabaska, which came off to-day:—

ARTHABASKA.

Name of Place.	Bourbeau.	Laurier.
Chester, North	30	
Bulstrode	30	
Victoriaville	7	
St. Albert	66	
St. Clothilde	67	
Warwick	111	
Chenier	38	
St. Paul	27	
St. Norbert		12
St. Helene		18
Stanfold		137
Princeville		26
Blanford		12
Kingwick		42
Arthabaskaville		66
St. Christophe		83
Totals	436	389

DRUMMOND.

Name of Place.	Bourbeau.	Laurier.
St. Bonaventure	73	
Grantham	6	
Kingsey	38	
St. Cyrille	42	
Wickham, West	27	
Durham, South		76
L'Avenir		57
Ulverton		66
Wickham, East		12
Drummonville		5
St. Guillaume		30
St. Germain		20
Kingsey Falls		10
Totals	191	309
Arthabaska	436	289
	627	598
Mr. Laurier's majorities	598	
Majority for Mr. Bourbeau (Conservative)	29	

Pioneer Farming Without Money

Recently "Rural, jr.," dared to maintain, in the Chicago *Tribune*, that "it is only mockery to urge an unemployed man to go on to a piece of land unless he can take with him at least $1,000 to put up buildings, purchase a team, harness, waggon, tools, etc., besides enough more to provide clothing and provisions for his family for at least one year." This statement brings Mr. A. McLachlan, of Ishpeming, Mich., to the front with the following quickening record of actual experience and sensible reflections illustrating the trite but important truth that where there's a will there's a way.

It is not likely that ever "Rural, jr." attempted the experiment, or ever will; but were he likely to do so, I would advise him at least to double the prescribed amount, for men of such ideas as he has about opening up a new country would be likely to spend, not $1,000, but a small fortune, before "coming out fully-fledged farmers." Had our forefathers been endowed with such ideas of pioneering, Chicago, instead of being where it is, would have been in the Far West to-day. A few days ago an independent Indiana farmer gave me his experience in somewhat the following language:—"Leaving my family in Ohio," said he, "I went into the north-westerly part of Indiana and bought me forty acres on time. I then went and hired to a farmer, and worked with him for a yoke of oxen, a cow, and some necessaries. By-and-by I got me up a house, sent for my family, and after some years of hard work and economical living we got things in a kind of comfortable shape, and can now enjoy ourselves a little." He said when he purchased land he had nothing to start with except the labour of his hands. And when I saw him he was taking a leisure tour through these iron regions in the way of recreation.

Now, this man is only one of thousands who could relate a similar experience. I myself am the son of a man who, with some hundred others, left the looms and workshops of Scotland to make themselves a home in the wilds of America, with little more than a promise from Government that they would be provided with some tools to start with, which amounted to little more than a camp-kettle with which to cook, and a hatchet (not an axe) with which to chop down and up the trees; also, seed and some family supplies, which they were to pay for in a year after settlement. These supplies, in the main, they had to tote on their back, or as best they could, on an Indian trail, through an unbroken forest, from one to five or more miles. And these men, Mr. "Rural jr." knew just about as much about farming as they did about navigating the ship in which they sailed. They were, in the widest sense of the term, "Rural jrs." And what was the outcome? I am one of eleven children brought up in such circumstances, whose parents lived to see each one of us in possession not only of something we could call our own, but what is better still, a name more respected than city loungers and idlers.

Talk about $1,000 to put up buildings with. The house I was born in bore neither the mark of the miller's saw nor the carpenter's plane. Round logs for walls, split basswood logs for a floor, split hollow basswood logs for a roof, a chimney built of sticks and mud, a quilt or blanket for a temporary door, one or more single panes of glass to admit the light, and a little furniture after the same style, made up the mansion in which I first breathed the pure air of a northerly climate, and of which I am not ashamed to-day. Man is born with a loftier ambition than to covet to be poor; but had more of our American youth of the present day been rocked in a sap-trough, and nursed under such tuition, the match of the incendiary, and the missile of the burglar would have come less to hinder the progress of our industries and blacken the page of our nation's history, than they did in our late July riots. Surely, the condition of our unemployed city populations is not so bad after all, if it be better for them to remain as they are than to brave the hardships of breaking up a piece of land, unless they have the wherewith to come out full-fledged farmers in a year or so.

"RAINY" OR "RENE" LAKE.

To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—Lord Dufferin, in his very brilliant speech at Winnipeg, turned aside a moment to correct an alleged error in the name given by the English to this lake, which he says was called by the French "René" after the man who discovered it, and which name the English corrupted into "Rainy." His Excellency does not give his authority, but having some little knowledge of the history of the North-West country, and being aware, as I thought, that the French called the lake "Lac la Pluie" long before any English speaking people went there, Lord Dufferin's theory seemed to me imaginary rather than historical, and I have been curious enough to examine the question.

The corruption, if it took place, must have occurred in the time of the English—they only could have corrupted "René" into "Rainy." Frenchmen would know nothing of "Rainy," and would have continued to call it "Lac René" to the end of time. But in the earliest history, and the first maps of the country, the lake and the river are both named in French "Lac du Pluis" and "Rivière du Pluis" (the grammar is imperfect but the name is there). Thus in Dobbs' History of the Hudson's Bay, published in 1744, these names are given both in the work itself and on a map published with it. In the American atlas 1771, it is called by its Indian name "Tecamamons," which is the name given to it in Charlevoix's map. In 1792 David Thompson, Astronomer and Surveyor to the North-West country, calls it "Lac la Pluie." Now, if in 1774 Dobbs found the French name in common use "Lac du Pluis" it must have obtained for some time prior. How and when were there English people there before that period to corrupt the supposed name of René into Rainy? It must have been corrupted and used in English for some time and then retranslated into "Lac du Pluis" by the French, and have been thus found by Dobbs in 1774 if Lord Dufferin's theory be true. Again, no trace of any one of the name of René is to be found in any of the works likely to have mentioned it, had such a discoverer existed. I have looked into the "Relations des Jesuits," "Les Œuvres de Champlain," "La Memoire de Ponchot," and "Garneau's Histoire du Canada," and find no such name. On the other hand, Dobbs, in his book, says that the lake was called "Lac du Pluis," "on account of a constant mist which fell into it from the spray arising from some falls at the entrance of the river. These falls are now the scene of the Fort Francis locks—to what extent spray arises from them I do not know—but no matter how this may be now, they may well have suggested the name of the lake and of the river to the early "Coureurs du Bois," who communicated them to Dobbs and other early travellers. It seems, I think, pretty clear that Rainy lake is merely the translation of Lac du Pluis, and not a corruption of "René," as Lord Dufferin's scholarly imagination has allowed him perhaps too hastily to believe.

Yours, &c.,
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

A dog in Sierk, France, lately, returned good for evil. His master, a peasant, attached a stone to his neck and threw him into the Moselle. The poor brute sank, but the cord broke, and he rose to the surface and made desperate efforts to get into the boat. His master pushed him repeatedly with an oar, and at length stood up and endeavoured to strike him a violent blow. In the attempt the man fell into the water. The dog swam to him and held him up by the clothing until aid arrived.

It appears from the annual report of the English Commissioners in Lunacy, just published, that on the 1st of January this year there were 66,636 "lunatics, idiots, and persons of unsound mind"—registered as such—in England and Wales. This number, however, is exclusive of 252 lunatics, so found by inquisition, who reside in charge of their committees. Therefore, all told, the insane on the day named amounted to 66,888.

The Paris *Evenement* tells the story of a certain Count de L——, recently deceased. He became very poor, and hearing that a young army officer desired to marry a rich girl whose father would allow her to espouse no one but a man with a title, offered to adopt the young man, announce him as his natural son, and bequeath his title to him at death. The conditions were that, after marriage, a handsome sum should be paid him by the bridegroom. The father of the lady was delighted, and a few days before the day set for the wedding gave a dinner party, at which the Count was a guest. The latter, however, got drunk on the generous wines, and insisted, in a voice audible to many, that the young man should give him 2,000 francs in advance of the marriage or he would reveal the whole plan. The father heard the story, and the marriage did not take place.

SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS.

THURSDAY, Nov. 1.

The Turf.

The great race between Ten Broeck, Tom Ochiltree, and Parole, was run on the 24th ult., over the Pimlico course, Baltimore, amid the wildest excitement and in the presence of the greatest crowd that ever assembled on a race-course on this continent. The distance was 2½ miles, and the stakes $500 each, with 1,000 added. Ten Broeck led shortly after the start, with Tom Ochiltree second, and Parole third. Two miles were traversed in this order. Entering the last half Ochiltree fell back and let up Parole, who, collaring the great Kentucky horse on the stretch, flew past him, and won easily by five lengths in 4.37½. Ten Broeck sold for $1,200 in the pools, Tom Ochiltree for $500, and the winner for $325. Ten Broeck and Parole meet again on Saturday next at Jerome Park, under the same conditions as at Baltimore.

In a steeplechase match at Ottawa, on 25th Count Kilrush defeated Bay Jack easily.

The following items were received last week concerning Mr. Sanford's horses in England:—Capt. Machell has bought Mate for 350 guineas and intends to train him for steeplechasing; Brown Prince, third in the Two Thousand, has recovered from an attack of pneumonia, but is unfit for racing and will never run again; the 3-year-old filly Start, by imp. Glenelg out of Stamps, won the Ancaster Welter Handicap at the Houghton meeting; Bay Final, 5 yrs, by Lexington out of Bay Leaf, won the Dullingham Handicap at the same meeting; Mate, aged, by imp. Australian out of Mattie Gross, won the Second-Class Cesarewitch Stakes from Sir John Astley's Rossini, also at the Houghton meeting.

Goldsmith Maid has finally been withdrawn from the turf. She is 21 years of age and in perfect health.

Golf.

The semi-annual match, recently played, between Quebec and Montreal, resulted in favour of the former by 47 to 2.

Football.

Harvard defeated McGill College, Montreal, on the 25th by one goal and three touches-down to nothing.

Lacrosse.

The Shamrocks played the Montreal club on the 25th ult., the match resulting in a draw, each side scoring two games.

M. Thiers has left an unpublished work in which he attempts to refute, on the authority of history, the doctrines of Darwin, Comte, Littré, Rénan, and Spinoza. M. Thiers was, in his last days, eminently religious in his principles. He is reported to have said, in one of his latest conversations; "The fundamental truths on the existence of God and the soul are not only incontestable from the point of view of reason, but also indispensable in social life" and he added, "I have abdicated philosophical pride."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31.

NEW FASHIONED CURRENCY.

Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, may claim the prize for offering his country an original currency, if the bill offered to the United States Senate by him during last week should become a law. An ingenious constituent of Mr. Wallace has discovered and patented a compound which has the weight, the colour, and all of the outward indications of pure gold, but in fact contains only sufficient gold to colour the alloy, as it is composed of gold, silver, and copper in the proportions of one pound, twenty-four pounds and three-quarters of a pound respectively. This composition has been named "goloid," and Mr. Wallace's bill proposes to declare it bullion and have four hundred millions of dollars of it coined; and this patented compound is to become the currency of the States, if the bill becomes a law. The "goloid" scheme is but a natural outgrowth of the mania for cheap money.

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE LAST WEEK.

A leading Liverpool grain circular of Friday reviews the trade of the preceding week as follows:—"At the provincial markets there has been a dull trade in wheat during the past week, though there is no alteration in the value of good samples of home growth. American wheats, under the pressure of large arrivals, continue to exhibit a downward tendency, and prices are generally 6d to 1s per quarter lower. Here, and at the neighbouring markets since Tuesday, a fair business has been done in wheat, at about the currencies of that day. Maize has been very firm, with the tendency in favour of sellers. At this market to-day there was a small business in wheat, white descriptions, as well as the fine red, about supporting previous prices, but American spring wheats were 1d to 2d per cental cheaper. Flour was slow of sale. Corn was less active at a reduction of 3d per quarter."

ENGLISH BREADSTUFFS SUPPLY.

The results of the imports of flour and wheat into the United Kingdom, for the first three weeks of the crop year, less the exports plus the home deliveries of wheat, have been for the last three years as follows:—

Supply from—	1875. qrs.	1876. qrs.	1877. qrs.
Net imports	2,182,022	1,132,967	1,460,596
Home deliveries	1,481,360	1,600,450	1,551,204
Total Sept. 2 to Oct. 6	3,663,382	2,733,417	3,011,800
Consumption same time	1,998,900	2,033,661	2,058,300
Surplus, qrs	1,664,482	699,756	953,500

These figures indicate an increase in the reserve stocks in five weeks ended Oct. 6, 1877, of 7,628,000 bush., vs. 5,298,048 bush corresponding date in 1876, and 13,315,856 bush in 1875.

MOVEMENT OF BARLEY.

Receipts of barley from September 1st to October 20th were 3,013,939 bushels at lake ports, against 3,644,603 in the corresponding period last year; at Buffalo and Oswego they were 2,027,839 bushels, against 1,366,539 last year; and at seaboard ports 1,666,903 bushels, against 1,331,928 last year. The visible supply Oct. 20, 1877, was 2,622,437 bushels, against 2,403,731 bushels Oct. 13, 1877; 3,243,215 bushels Oct. 21, 1876, and 1,474,630 bushels Oct. 23, 1875. The stock here Oct. 20, 1877, was 222,353 bushels, against 91,303 bushels Oct. 13, 1877; 267,608 bushels Oct. 21, 1876, and 63,008 bushels Oct. 23, 1875. The stock on the New York canal, Oct. 25, 1877, was 435,006 bushels, against 421,632 bushels Oct. 28, 1877. Messrs. J. D. Sommers & Co., of Chicago, in their barley circular, just published, estimates the western crop, from returns from ten Western States, including Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas at 700,000 bushels more than the crop of 1876—quality 20 per cent. better.

U. S. BULLION PRODUCT.

The yield of gold and silver in the United States has been large; but only a small part o it has been retained in the country. The total product from the foundation of the Union to the latest dates is stated at about $1,840,000,000, of which California has furnished $1,147,000,000, and the Pacific slope the entire amount, with the exception of, perhaps, $25,000,000. On the other hand exports from the establishment of the Government to June 30, 1861, aggregated $458,506,545, and the net imports $104,638,728, so that nearly $354,000,000 was entirely lost up to that date. Since then the total domestic exports of coin and bullion from the United States the last seventeen years foot up $1,064,960,970, from which if we deduct $208,719,417, the net imports there appears an actual loss of $856,041,458 in seventeen years. During this period the mines have turned out $1,115,000,000, of which there would have been left, say $260,000,000, did not yearly consumption in the arts absorb about $10,000,000.

The following is the official report of the Toronto Stock Exchange, Oct. 31st, 1877:—

Banks.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Trans.
Montreal	169	167	
Toronto	..	..	
Ontario	103	102½	103
Merchants'	88½	87	
Commerce	120½	119½	
Consolidated	89½	88½	
Dominion	122½	120	
Hamilton	..	100	
Standard	74	73	73
Federal	..	102½	
Imperial	104½	105	
Molson's	..	..	
Loan and Savings Co's.			
Canadian Permanent	175	174	
Freehold	144½	143½	
Western Canada	..	143	
Union	134½	133½	
Canada Landed Credit	..	133½	
Building and Loan	122½	121	122
Imperial	..	108½	
Farmers'	..	112½	
London and C. L. and Agency Company	133	130	
Huron and Erie	..	..	
Dominion Savings and Investment Society	123	122½	
Ont. Sav. and Inv. Soc.	..	..	
Hamilton Prov. and L.	..	..	
Insurance, &c.			
British America	116	..	
Western	139	138	
Isolated Risk	88	..	
Canada Life	..	..	
Consumers' Gas	137	136	
Dominion Telegraph	90	..	
Railways.			
Toronto G. & B. Stock	..	..	
6 p.c. 5 yrs. Bonds	..	..	
T. & N. 8 p c. 5 yr. Bonds	..	..	
Debentures, &c.			
Dom. Gov. stock, 6 p.c.	102	100	
Dom. Gov. stock, 5 p.c.	..	99½	
County (Ont) 20 y. 6 p.c.	101	..	
Tp (Ont) 20 y. 6 p.c.	95½	..	
City Toronto 20 y. 6 p.c.	..	98½	

English Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, 1877.

London—Floating cargoes—wheat, at opening, weaker; corn, weaker; cargoes on passage and for shipment—wheat, at opening, rather easier; corn, quiet; quotations of good cargoes Californian wheat, off the coast, per 500 lbs., 60s; quotations of fair average quality No. 2 Chicago wheat, for shipment during the present month and following one, per sail to Queenstown, for orders, per 480 lbs., American terms, 49s 6d; quotations of good cargoes mixed American corn, off the coast, per 480 lbs, tale quale, less usual 2½ per cent. commission, 30s. Arrivals off the coast—Wheat, small; corn, small. Imports into the United Kingdom during the past week—Wheat, 320,000 to 325,000 qrs.; corn, 150,000 to 155,000 qrs.; flour, 110,000 to 115,000 bbls. Liverpool—Wheat, on the spot, at opening, quiet; corn, steady.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, 1877.

PRODUCE.

The market has, on the whole, been rather quiet through the week. Receipts have been large and offerings fully sufficient in nearly all cases; but the demand has varied, being active for some goods and slack for others, and the tendency of prices has been similar. The difficulty which was felt some time since in reference to smut in fall wheat seems to have been overcome, nearly all offering being much better cleaned than before. Shipments seem to have been large as stocks have increased but little on the whole; and in some cases have decreased. Those in store on Monday morning were as follows:—Flour, 2,911 bbls; fall wheat, 40,507 bush; spring wheat, 158,359 bush; oats, 21,081 bush; barley, 221,120 bush; peas, 23,356 bush; rye, 48 bush; corn, 3,350 bush. We have an increase of 21,000 bush. of barley during the week; but stocks only two-fifths those of last year, while those of wheat are only about three-fourths. Outside markets have been generally been quiet. In the States the variation in prices has been insignificant, and the export demand slack. At Chicago to-day prices stood at $1.04¾ for November, against $1.04¼ on this day week. English markets have been decidedly weak. To-day's quotations show a fall of 1d on red winter and white wheat; of 2d on club, and 1s on peas, as compared with this day week; and cargoes are quoted by Beerbohm at 1s to 1s 6d per qr lower, with apparently slow sales since Saturday. Imports last week have been very large, those of wheat, and flour being equal to close on 460,000 quarters, while deliveries last week were about 300,000 quarters more; arrivals for the last three days, however, seem small. Markets appear to have been dull last week, both in the country and at seaports. Large arrivals were tending to run down prices of wheat; but corn kept fairly steady. The total supply for the week ending October 27th was equal to 492,500 to 526,625 qrs, v. 406,000 to 411,000 qrs consumption, indicating a surplus over consumption of 86,500 to 109,625 qrs. The supply of maize for the week was equal to 1,049,000 to 1,083,000 bush, against an average weekly consumption in 1876 of 1,330,000 bushels, against 771,078 bushels in 1875. The amount in transit for the United Kingdom, Oct. 25th, 1877, as per Beerbohm's London cable of 25th inst., showed an increase of 121,000 quarters for the week, amounting to 1,355,000 qrs of wheat and 331,000 qrs of maize, but this does not include steamer shipments from American Atlantic ports or hall and steamer shipments from Trieste. The quantity of wheat and flour afloat on the 11th ult. was equal to 1,223,000 quarters, against 1,343,000 quarters at the corresponding date last year. The expected arrivals at the ports of call in the United Kingdom for orders during the four weeks from October 11th to November 8th, from the fleet of vessels on passage, as in the foregoing, are 164,000 quarters, comprising 6,000 qrs from the Azov Sea; nil qrs from the Black Sea; nil qrs from the Danube; 90,000 qrs from American Atlantic ports; 24,000 qrs from Egypt; 14,000 qrs from California, and 30,000 qrs from Chili and Australia, or an average of 41,000 qrs per week; and of maize, same time, 120,400 qrs, including 115,000 qrs from American Atlantic ports and 5,400 qrs from the Black Sea and the Danube. Further cable advices to the 23rd ult. state that during the preceding week the weather had been tolerably bright, and ploughing pursued where practicable. The harvest was, generally speaking, ended, and all wanted in the interest of agriculture was a short spell of such weather as was being experienced, to strengthen young stock, check the further spread of the potato disease, and enable farmers to get their winter wheat in. To this, rather than to threshing, farmers were devoting their energies as was testified by small deliveries during the preceding week, and also by an active demand for seed wheat. Imports continued large, and it was thought that a crisis was approaching as regards the influence of imports on prices. It was clear that the near approach of winter would quickly withdraw Russia as a source of supply; and the opinion was expressed that if no marked decline should occur before the actual closing of the Baltic ports, there would be sufficient strength in the trade to withstand the action of America without the present range of values undergoing much alteration during the winter. These prices had been maintained in face of a surplus supply of about 1,850,000 qrs in the first seven weeks of the harvest year, a rate of supply much in excess of that ruling at this time last year, when prices were almost 10s per qr lower than they are now. Continental advices by mail report French markets to have been quiet, but prices rather firmer, with flour improving at Paris. Imports at Marseilles from the opening of the harvest year to the 6th October were only 172,500 qrs, against 516,800 qrs in the corresponding time last year, and the absence of the usual supplies from the South of Russia was expected to be soon more seriously felt, not only at Marseilles, but in all the other Mediterranean ports. In Germany the weather was fine, but cold. Markets were firm, but at Hamburg quiet, with shipments chiefly in the fulfilment of old contracts. At Vienna wheat was very quiet. Winter had set in, and heavy frosts were doing mischief to root crops in Bohemia, and retarding field work in Hungary. The exports of flour from Trieste for England during the month of September amounted to 24,366 barrels, against 22,320 barrels in September, 1876. The export of Hungarian grain *via* Trieste is developing considerably, large quantities being sent to France. Telegraphic advices from Egypt to the 8th ult. report little passing in wheat, shipments to Britain being insignificant. On the continent markets have been quiet, with the export demand at New York falling off. Exports from San Francisco from July 1st to October 8th were only 3,922,000 centals, against 1,015,000 in the corresponding period last year, a fact which proves decisively that its contribution to English supplies this year will be small. On this side Chicago journals complain of the impassable condition of the roads out there, and the consequent blockade of business, as the result of recent wet weather; but notwithstanding this obstacle wheat continues to come forward freely. The receipts at western lake and river ports for the week ending on the 20th ult. were 2,815,629 bushels, against 2,808,646 bushels the previous week, and 2,028,671 bushels the corresponding week in 1876. The shipments from thence for the last four weeks were 10,958,486 bushels, against 5,971,454 bushels the corresponding four weeks in 1876. The deliveries at Atlantic seaboard ports for the week were 3,253,721 bushels, against 2,708,731 bushels the previous week, and 1,003,938 bushels the corresponding week in 1876; and the clearances from thence for Europe for the week were 2,308,653 bushels, against 2,028,933 bushels the previous week, and for the last eight weeks 14,357,162 bushels, against 4,687,121 bushels the corresponding eight weeks in 1876; being an increase of 9,670,041 bushels. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, at the undermentioned dates:—

	1877. Oct. 20.	1877. Oct. 13.	1876. Oct. 20.
Wheat, bu	11,322,164	10,974,544	10,440,056
Corn, bu	10,439,577	10,568,764	10,033,858
Oats, bu	3,850,969	4,150,341	3,257,055
Barley, bu	2,622,437	2,403,731	3,243,245
Rye, bu	644,889	673,969	889,544
Total, bu	28,880,036	28,761,349	27,898,758

The following table shows the top price of the different kinds of produce in the Liverpool markets for each market day during the past week:—

	Oct. 25, 5 p.m. s.	d.	Oct. 26, 5 p.m. s.	d.	Oct. 27, 5 p.m. s.	d.	Oct. 29, 5 p.m. s.	d.	Oct. 30, 5 p.m. s.	d.	Oct. 31, 5 p.m. s.	d.
Flour	32	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	32	0	32	0
R. Wheat	11	3	11	2	11	2	11	2	11	2	11	2
R. Winter	11	3	11	2	11	2	11	2	11	2	11	2
White	13	1	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	13	0
Club	13	6	13	4	13	4	13	4	13	4	13	4
Corn, new	29	6	29	3	29	3	29	3	29	6	29	6
Barley	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6
Oats	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	6	3	0	3	0
Peas	39	0	38	6	38	6	38	6	38	0	38	6
Pork	47	6	47	6	47	6	47	6	47	6	47	6
Lard	45	6	45	6	45	6	45	6	45	6	45	6
Beef	92	6	92	6	92	6	92	6	92	6	92	6
Bacon	41	6	41	6	41	6	41	6	41	6	41	6
Tallow	41	6	41	6	41	6	41	6	41	6	41	6
Cheese	64	0	64	0	64	0	64	0	64	0	64	0

FLOUR—The demand has been slack, the supply sufficient, and prices tending downwards since our last, closing at a fall of 10 to 15c. Superior extra has sold at $5.80 and $5.90 f.o.c., but was offered on Tuesday at $5.80. Extra also has been inactive; it sold last week at equal to $5.50 here, but was offered on Tuesday at $5.45. Fancy has been wanted, selling and sold at $5.25 on track on Tuesday. Spring extra sold on Thursday at equal to $5.17½ here, and at $5.05 f.o.b.; on Friday at $5.10 f.o.b., and on Monday at $5 f.o.c. The market to-day was generally unchanged. Superior extra was offered at $5.85 and extra at equal to $5 50, but no sale reported; fancy sold on p.t., and a lot of 2,000 barrels of spring extra changed hands at $5 on track.

BRAN—Has remained steady, with sales of cars at $11 and $11.50 on track.

OATMEAL—Prices seem to have been rather firmer; cars sold at equal to $4.15 here on Monday; at $4.10 on track, and car lots sold at to $4.25 here, on Tuesday. Small lots unchanged at 4.10 to $4.75.

WHEAT—The market has been quiet and prices unsettled through the week. Fall has been in good demand, as the smut difficulty seems to have been got rid of and the quality of receipts to have improved; sales of No. 2 were made last week and on Monday at $1.26, and on Monday and Tuesday at $1.25 f.o.c., while No. 3 sold last week at $1.14, and on Tuesday at $1.15 and $1.16 f.o.c. Spring, however, has been tending downwards, with orders being withdrawn and buyers holding off; sales of No. 1 were reported at $1.17 and $1.16 f.o.c., the latter for a cargo outside, and of No. 2 at $1.13 f.o.c. last week; since then, however, the market has been very dull and weak. To-day there were no buyers of spring, and had No. 1 been pressed for sale it would not have brought over $1.10, but holders were not inclined to accept this figure. Fall continued steady; No. 2 sold at $1.25 f.o.c., and $1.16 would have been paid for No. 3. On the street fall sold at $1.20 to $1.25, and spring at $1.06 to $1.11.

OATS—Have been inactive with a very slack demand. Canadian sold on Thursday at 33c and American at 34c on the track, and of the latter on Saturday at 33½c on track. To-day one car of American sold at 33c and Canadian was held at 32 and 34c. On the street from 35 to 36c would be paid.

BARLEY—The market has manifested increased activity and prices have been tending upwards since our last. There were sales of car-lots on Thursday at 62c for No. 1, and at 53c for No. 2, inspected, f.o.c., and on Friday, Saturday, and Tuesday at 63c for No. 1 and 53c for No. 2, f.o.b., but on the latter day No. 2 also sold at 50c on track; while No. 3 changed hands on Saturday at 45c f.o.b. The market to-day closed firm with sales of cars at 63c for No. 1, and 53c for No. 2, inspected, f.o.b., and of No. 2 at 52c on the track; but round lots of No. 1 inspected were held at 65c, and might, possibly, have brought 64c. Street receipts for the week have been about 55,000 bushels; prices to-day ranged from 48 to 66c, the greater part selling at 52 to 60c.

PEAS—There have been no buyers in the market and very few offering for sale; no movement has been reported all week and prices are purely nominal at from 65 to 68c. On the street 68 to 72c has been paid.

RYE—Remains steady, and has sold by the car lot at 62c on the track. Street receipts have been small and prices unchanged at 60c.

HAY—Pressed remains steady, with sales of cars at $15.50 and $16.50 on the track. Street receipts have increased, but all offering has been wanted and readily taken at firm prices. The range to-day was from $16 to $20, and the general run $18 to $19.

STRAW—The supply has been slightly on the increase, but still remains insufficient, with buyers at firm prices. Oat straw in sheaves has usually brought $12.50 to $15; rye straw has sold at $10 to $11, and loose straw at $7.50 to $8.

POTATOES—Have been in improved demand at firmer prices; cars of early rose have sold at 55c on track, and small lots at 65c delivered. Street receipts have been small and prices firmer at 70 to 75c.

APPLES—Offerings have been small and all wanted at firm prices, the usual run being $2 to $2.50 per barrel for good cooking qualities; car lots of good winter stock would be taken at about $2.50, but are not offered.

POULTRY—Has been offered in increased quantities, but all has been wanted and has found a ready sale at a slight decline. Turkeys have been plentiful, and have usually sold at 60 to 75c, with up to $1 for choice. Ducks have been in fair supply and steady at 50 to 60c. Geese have been offered freely, and have been easier at 45 to 60c each. Fowl have been plentiful, and have ranged from 35 to 45c per pair, according to quantity and quality. By weight, turkeys and ducks have sold at 7c, and geese and fowl at 6c per pound.

FLOUR, f.o.c.		
Superior Extra	$5 75 to	$5 85
Extra	5 45	5 50
Fancy and strong bakers'	5 25	0 00
Spring Wheat, extra	5 00	5 05
No. 1 Superfine	4 50	4 60
Oatmeal	4 10	4 15
Cornmeal, small lots	2 90	3 00
GRAIN, f.o.b.		
Fall Wheat, No. 1	1 28	1 30
" No. 2	1 25	1 26
" No. 3	1 15	1 16
Red winter	none.	
Spring Wheat, No. 1	1 10	1 12
" No. 2	1 08	1 10
Oats	0 31	0 33
Barley No. 1	0 63	0 65
" No. 2	0 53	0 54
" No. 3	none.	
Peas	0 65	0 68
Corn	0 54	0 55

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.

Wheat, fall, per bush	$1 20	$1 25
Wheat, spring, do	1 06	1 11
Barley, do	0 45	0 65
Oats, do	0 35	0 36
Peas, do	0 68	0 73
Rye, do	0 60	0 00
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs	5 50	6 50
Beef, hind qrs, per 100 lbs	none	
Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs	none	
Chickens, per pair	0 35	0 45
Ducks, per brace	0 50	0 60
Geese, each	0 45	0 60
Turkeys	0 65	1 25
Butter, lb rolls	0 18	0 21
" large rolls	0 18	0 20
" tub dairy	0 15	0 16
Eggs, fresh, per doz	0 18	0 19
" packed	none	

Apples, per bbl	1 00	2 50
Potatoes, per bag	0 65	0 75
Onions, per bush	0 75	0 80
Tomatoes, per bush	0 50	0 60
Turnips, per doz	0 20	0 25
Carrots, per doz	0 15	0 20
Beets, per doz	0 20	0 25
Parsnips, per doz	0 25	0 30
Hay, per ton	10 00	21 00
Wool, per lb	0 28	0 30

PROVISIONS.

TRADE—Seems to have been generally rather quiet.

BUTTER—Receipts have been on the increase, a good deal of ordinary quality has been coming in on consignment, and offering at 14 to 15c, but without finding buyers. Choice remains fairly steady with a good demand, and sales of dairy and selections at 17½ to 18c, which prices would probably be repeated. There does not seem to be much box butter offering as yet, but it is probably worth 15 to 16c. Street receipts have increased largely, and prices have declined to 18 to 21c for pound rolls; to 17 to 18c for large rolls and 17 to 20 for tubs and crocks. English advices report choice qualities scarce and wanted; medium not wanted, but superior rather firmer. Extra fine is quoted at 112s to 118s; good to fine at 80s to 90s, and ordinary at 70 to 75s per cwt.

CHEESE—Remains inactive but steady, with small lots at 13 to 13½c. At Ingersoll, on Tuesday, 12½c was offered and refused.

EGGS—Receipts have increased, and are now fully equal to the demand; prices have declined a cent, and stood to-day at 15c for really fresh. Street receipts have been small and prices firm at 18 to 20c.

PORK—Small sales have been made at $17; stocks are now light.

BACON—There is now not very much offering, and holders are decidedly firm; sales of Cumberland, in lots of about 100 sides, have been made at 8c and small lots at 8½ to 8¾c. Long clear has been quiet at 9¼ to 9½c for small lots. New rolls have begun to offer at 11½ to 12c. Shoulders have been quiet and unchanged at 6½c for lots.

HAMS—Seem rather easier; a lot of 150 long-cut smoked sold at 13c; canvassed are scarce and seldom bring over 10½ to 11c. Pickled are quiet and unchanged at 9 to 9½c.

LARD—Small lots have been in fair demand and selling, as before, at 11 to 11½c for tinnets, and 10½c for tierces; there is nothing doing in round lots.

HOGS—Receipts have been of fair amount, but prices have been unsettled and, generally, rather weak; the range to-day was from $5.50 to $5.65, very few going over $6.

SALT—Remains unchanged at 75 to 85c for small lots of Liverpool coarse; round lots offering at 70c. Goderich remains quiet at former quotations.

HOPS—Have continued to be offered at last week's fall; lots of good new can be had at 8 to 10c, but there are still no buyers in the market.

DRIED APPLES—Have been quiet and unchanged at 7¼ to 7½c, but there is very little either offered or wanted as yet.

Butter, selections	$0 17½ to	$0 18
" round lots of medium	0 15	0 16
" round lots of inferior	none.	
Cheese, in lots	0 11	0 11½
" in small lots	0 12½	0 13½
Reesor's Stilton	none.	
Reesor's Royal Arms	none.	
Pork, mess, per bbl	17 00	0 00
Extra prime, per bbl	none.	
Bacon, long clear	0 09¼	0 09½
" Cumberland cut	0 08	0 08¾
" smoked	0 09	0 09½
" spiced roll	0 11½	0 12
Hams, smoked	0 13	0 14
" sugar cured and canvassed	0 13	0 14
" in pickle	0 09	0 09½
Lard, in tinnets	0 11	0 11½
" in tierces	0 10	0 10½
Eggs, fresh	0 15	0 00
" packed in lime or salt	none.	
Dressed hogs, by rail	none.	
Live hogs	none.	
Hops	0 18	0 19
" second-class	0 10	0 15
Dried apples	0 07	0 07½
SALT—		
Liverpool coarse	0 75	0 85
" fine	1 00	1 10
Goderich, per bbl	1 00	0 00
" by car lot	0 95	0 00
" coarse, per bag	none.	
Cagliari salt, per ton	15 00	0 00

GROCERIES.

TRADE—Seems to have been improving, and fairly active with the country.

TEA—The enquiry has been on the increase, and the tendency of prices upwards, which tendency is partially due to rumours of a re-imposition of the duty in the States. This tendency, however, is felt most strongly in coarse grades of Young Hyson. There have been lines of Young Hyson sold at 30c, and 35c for fine; at 25c for medium seconds, and at 28c for thirds. Japans have been steady; a line of good medium sold at 35c. Blacks have shown less firmness than greens, but sales of lines have been made at 25c for common Congou, and 35c for medium Kaisow.

COFFEE—Remains steady; there was one small line of Government Java sold at 30c; small lots remain unchanged at 28 to 30c for Java, according to quality; at 25 to 26c for Singapore, and at 22 to 24c for Brazil.

SUGAR—The market has been fairly active at generally unchanged prices, but with rather a weak feeling prevalent. Scotch refined has been in demand, and has sold in job-lots at 8½ to 9¼c, the former being for dark and the latter for bright samples; and similar parcels at 9 to 9½c. New York yellows have been neglected and weak at former prices. Raws have been generally quiet, but about 30 hhds of Cuba sold in two lots at 8½ and 8¾c. Porto Rico and Barbadoes are quiet and unchanged. Granulated is rather easier; round lots have sold at 10½c, and small at 10¾ to 10½c.

SYRUPS—Have been fairly active at firm prices; job-lots have sold at 65c for sugar loaf; at 62c for pale amber; at 56c for amber and 59c for silver-drips. Retailers parcels are firm at our outside quotations.

FRUIT—A fair business has been done at firm prices in all cases. London layers have sold in small lots at $2.35. Layers have brought $1.95 for lots of 100 boxes, and up to $1.85 for small lots. Valencias have sold in round lots at 7½c; in 180 box lots at 7¼c, and in small lots up to 7¾c. Loose Muscatelles have brought $1.85 to $2 in small lots. Old Sultanas have sold in 100 box lots at 7c, and small lots at 7½ to 8c. Currants remain scarce and increasingly firm; a lot of 50 barrels of old brought 6½c; new sell readily at 7¼ to 7½c, and cases of extra fine quality at 8¼ to 8½c. Nuts remain unchanged.

RICE—Remains quiet and steady but unchanged at $4.50 to $4.75 according to quantity and quality.

FISH—There has not been very much doing in lake fish, at least in round lots, but these are offering as before; lots of half and all have been had at $3.12½ to $3.25 all round; small lots sell at $3.35 for trout and $3.50 for white. Herrings are scarce and wanted; a lot sold at $6.50. Cod also is scarce and firm at $5.25 to $5.50.

TOBACCO—No movement is reported in round lots; prices are steady but unchanged for all sorts and qualities.

LIQUORS—Remain steady at former prices with sales of fair amount.

CATTLE.

TRADE—Has been fairly good, but cannot be said to have been active.

BEEVES—The supply for the week has been large, consisting chiefly of "feeders" for which an active enquiry has prevailed, and in which most of the business transacted has been done. First-class have remained scarce and firm, with all offered readily taken at $4 to $4.25. Second-class have been in fair supply but not so quick of sale as in the preceding week, and prices have been easy at $3.75 to $4. Third-class have been abundant, but all offering wanted and taken readily at $3 to $3.25. There have been sales of one car of mixed, averaging 920 lbs, at $32; of four cars, averaging 960 lbs, at $31.50; of a lot of 32 head, averaging 925 lbs, at $31; of a lot of 50 steers, averaging 1,000 lbs, at $35; of a car of steers, averaging 1,200 lbs, at $45; of a car of steers at $38; of a car of mixed at $3.50 per cwt., and of a car of cows, averaging 1,050 lbs, at $33.

SHEEP—Receipts have been small but probably sufficient; prices have been steady but unchanged, with heavy-weights wanted for export. First-class have been steady at $5.25 to $5.75 for lots dressing not under 75 lbs, or about 4 to 4½c per pound for shipping lots. Second-class have been quiet but steady at $4 to $4.50. Third-class remain nominally unchanged.

LAMBS—The supply has fallen off somewhat but has been fully sufficient, as the demand also has slackened, chiefly in consequence of the commencement of the poultry season. Prices, however, show very little alteration since our last. First-class have remained steady at $3.50 to $3.75 for picked. Second-class, or droves remaining after the first pick, have been slow of sale and abundant, at $2.75 to $3.12½. And third-class, or culls, have been weak at $2 to $2.50.

CALVES—Have shown no change during the week. Offerings have been very small and prices nominally unchanged at $6 to $10 for first-class dressing not under 120 lbs, and at $4.50 to $6.50 for second-class dressing 80 to 110 lbs. Inferior are utterly unsalable.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

TRADE—Has been generally rather quiet.

HIDES—Green have been offering rather more freely and all readily taken at unchanged prices. Cured have been rather weak as tanners have begun to show an inclination to hold off at present prices; still stocks remain small and all offering have gone off in small lots at 8½c for No. 1.

CALFSKINS—Remain quiet and unchanged with very few offering.

SHEEPSKINS—Prices have advanced five cents, the best green bringing 90c after the 1st prox. Receipts have been large and quite as many as have been wanted.

WOOL—The market has continued quiet but shows little change in prices. Fleece remains steady with sales of some small lots at 30c. Super has been quiet, but remains generally unchanged; one lot of 5,000 lbs., sold at 26c; for extra from 28 to 29c would be paid; but all sorts are abundant and dull. Combing remains as flat as ever; one lot of 500 lbs., changed hands at 25c but offerings are large with no buyers which will probably remain the case throughout the year, as none of the States' mills are using Canadian pulled wools at present.

TALLOW—Has been offering freely and been taken slowly; prices remain easy at last week's decline.

No. 1 inspected, choice	8 25	0 00
No. 2 inspected, cut	7 25	0 00
Grubby No. 2 and bulls	0 00	0 00
No. 3 inspected	6 25	0 00
Calfskins, green	0 12	0 00
" cured	0 11	0 13½
" dry	0 16	0 18
Sheepskins	0 60	0 90
Wool, fleece	0 30	0 00
Wool, pulled, super	0 25	0 29
" pickings	0 09	0 13
Tallow, rough	0 04½	0 00
" rendered	0 07½	0 07

LEATHER.

The increased firmness of prices previously noted has been steadily maintained, but some dealers state that sales have not been quite so large since our last as for some two or three weeks previously. Spanish and slaughter sole have been going off steadily for the supply of immediate wants. Hemlock harness remains very firm, and all offering has found a ready sale at outside prices. Russets have been rather less active. Buff and pebble cow, and enamelled are in demand at firm prices. If hides should remain at present figures leather must advance, as tanners cannot manufacture at present prices of hides and sell at going prices of stock. Foreign leathers are quiet but steady. Oils retain the firmness previously noted and are going off freely. There is no change in quotations this week but all are firm.

Spanish Sole, No. 1, all weights	$0 26 to	0 29
Spanish Sole, No. 2	0 23	0 25
Slaughter Sole, heavy	0 26	0 30
" light	0 25	0 26
Buffalo Sole	0 21	0 22
Hemlock Harness Leather	0 28	0 31
Oak Harness Leather	0 35	0 00
Oak Belting Leather	0 30	0 34
Oak Harness Backs	0 40	0 50
Upper, heavy	0 33	0 36
" light	0 36	0 40
Kip Skins, French	0 95	1 10
" English	0 70	0 90
Chicago Slaughter Kip	0 65	0 75
Native Slaughter	0 50	0 70
Splits, large	0 28	0 35
Splits, small	0 23	0 27
Russetts	0 30	0 40
Hemlock Calf (30 to 35 lbs. per doz.)	0 65	0 90
" light	0 45	0 55
French Calf	1 20	1 40
Cod Oil	0 60	0 65
Straits' Oil	0 50	0 55
Gambier	0 07	0 00
Sumach	0 07	0 00
Degras	0 08	0 00
Buff	0 15	0 17
Pebble	0 15	0 17

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Business has shown but little change during the last fortnight. Travellers are still out and sending in a good many, but generally small, orders. The sorting-up trade has improved somewhat, but mild weather continues to check sales. Prices are steady but unchanged, and factories are generally running on full time.

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

COAL AND WOOD.

There has been no change in this market since our last; prices remain firm at previous quotations and trade is very active. Stocks are large, but imports are still being made.

COAL—		
Large egg	$6 00 to	$0 00
Small do	5 00	0 00
Stove	5 00	0 00
Nut	5 00	0 00
Briar Hill	5 50	0 00
Willowbank	5 25	0 00
Lehigh	5 50	6 25
Blossburgh	6 00	6 25
WOOD—		
Maple delivered from yard	5 00	0 00
Pine	4 50	0 00

PETROLEUM.

The market is rather unsettled. News has been received of a new combination in crude which, if successful, will put up the price of refined about four cents; and as only two signatures were needed to complete it an early advance may be expected. In the meantime dealers here are selling small lots at quotations, and refuse to sell any others.

PETROLEUM—		
Refined, per Imperial gal	0 00	0 00
White, by car load or 10 bbls	0 15	0 16½
Lots of five bbls	0 17	0 00
Single bbls	0 18	0 00

HARDWARE.

Trade during last week was rather dull, but has since improved, and this week a fair business has been done. Shelf goods are moving off freely. Nails are selling steadily at former prices. Glass is in improved supply, and fall stocks are now arriving; a good trade during the winter is expected. Canada plates, galvanized iron, tin, and tin plates have all advanced. Pig iron is reported firm, and inactive, but no change is reported in the price of any, as the bottom is thought to have been touched. Iron pipe has advanced on account of a demand for American make in the States markets.

Farms for Sale.

LANDS FOR THE LANDLESS! HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS!

Safe and Profitable Investment for the Capitalists in Arkansas

We offer for sale over 2,550,000 Acres of Land, from $2 to $5 per acre in the richest portions of Arkansas, upon the various rivers, and their various tributaries, and on the line of the railroads.

If you want Timber, Prairie, Grass, Wheat, Corn, Fruit, Coal, or Mineral Lands, we will furnish you with a choice which cannot fail to suit, at prices which will challenge competition with similar property in this or any other State, and we are fully satisfied that no better opportunity for those desiring to locate, or those buying as an investment, can anywhere be found than is presented in this State.

Send by postal card and get descriptive list, or call at office, Royal Hotel Block. Address,

In communicating, please state that you saw this in *The Mail*. 289-13

T. B. MILLS & CO., Hamilton, Ont.

CATARRH
THE EYE, EAR, AND THROAT
SUCCESSFULLY TREATED WITH
Sanford's Radical Cure

SUCCESS is the test of merit, and success in the treatment as Catarrhal Affections, after so many miserable failures, means undoubted curative properties in the remedy used. Does SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE for Catarrh possess such properties? The evidence, in the shape of unsolicited testimonials from the most respectable people in all stations of life, must be conclusive on this point. Never, we believe, in the history of popular medicines was such valuable testimony ever offered, freely offered, in favour of any remedy than that in the possession of the proprietors of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. And valuable as it is, it does not represent a thousandth part of the recommendations which are to-day offered by friends to friends in its favour. People of wealth and standing in all parts of the country daily admit its superiority over any method of cure known to the regular medical profession, but shun the publicity incidental to a published statement. Hence the testimonials in our possession represent but a small part of those withheld for the reason mentioned. The following unsolicited testimonial from Henry Wells, Esq., of Wells, Fargo, & Co.'s Express is an outspoken indorsement of which we are justly proud.

INVALUABLE.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.:—*Gentlemen*,—I have for some months felt it a duty that I owe to suffering humanity to write to you, stating the great benefit that I have derived from the use of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH. For more than 20 years I have been afflicted with this very troublesome complaint. I have tried all the remedies that I could find, but without material or permanent benefit. Last fall the disease had arrived at that state that I must have relief or die. The secretions of the system had become so inflamed, and the stomach so disordered, that it was a doubtful matter whether I could go to the Pacific Coast or if I did go, whether I should live to come back or not. I saw an advertisement of this medicine, and although being very incredulous of specifics or nostrums of any kind, yet in sheer desperation I tried this, and was at once benefited by it. The change of climate, a chronic disease of the liver, and my age—over 75—may prevent my entire restoration, but the benefit I derive from its daily use is to me invaluable, and I am hoping to be completely cured, and at last arrive at a respectable old age.

If this statement of my case can be of any service to those afflicted as I have been, and enable you to bring this remedy into more general use, especially on the Pacific coast (where it is much needed) my object in writing this note will be obtained.

Very truly yours, HENRY WELLS, Of Wells, Fargo, & Co.

AURORA, N.Y., June, 1876.

Each package contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, and full directions for its use in all cases. Price, $1.00. For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists and Dealers throughout the United States and Canada. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS'
Voltaic Plaster
ALWAYS CURES.

Enlarged Spleen.

This is to certify that I have been using your COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS for Enlargement of the Spleen and Depression in the Stomach, and they have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever used. I would highly recommend them to all suffering from the effects of pain and inflammation. J. W. SELLS, PICKERING, Mo., June 28, 1877.

Severe Pain.

Having occasion to use a remedy for a very *severe pain* in my side I tried one of your COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS, and in twenty-four hours the pain was entirely removed. J. B. SAMMIS, Ass't. Cashier First Nat. Bank, WINONA, MINN., June 19, 1877.

Weaknesses.

Collins' Voltaic Plasters give the best satisfaction here of anything that has been tried for Lameness and Weakness of the Back. Please send more right away. JAMES LEWIS. BRYANT, Ill., June 16, 1877.

Price, 25 Cents.

Be careful to obtain COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER, a combination of Electric and Voltaic Plates with a highly Medicated Plaster, as seen in the above cut. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canada, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

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

PARTIES ARRIVING IN THE country intending to follow agricultural pursuits will do well to spend the fall and winter with the subscriber, where they can obtain a practical knowledge of Canadian farming before permanently locating. A comfortable home, good library, lots of papers. Highest testimonials given. Address J. J. WRIGHT, the Point Farm, Goderich P. O. 292-1

A LADY WISHES TO RECOMMEND an experienced person; either as nurse or housekeeper. Apply to Mrs. LITTLEJOHN, Rideau Cottage, Ottawa. 292-1

TEACHER WANTED—FOR School Section No. 15, Innisfil, male or female; third-class. Applications received up to November 10th, by R. GRAHAM, Secretary, Stroud. 292-3

ROBERTSON'S NOVELS. $1 BOOKS FOR 15c. That Husband of Mine; My Mother-in-Law; They All Do It (Danbury News Man's Book); That Horrid Girl; Theo, by Mrs. Burnett, the George Eliot of America; That Lass o' Lowrie's by same; Tom's Wife and How He Managed Her; Surly Tim, &c.; That Wife of Mine; His Grand-mother, and Miss Alcott's New School Ma'am, 15c each. For sale by all newsdealers. 293-1

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his very valuable farm, situate on concession B of the township of Normanby, county Grey, being lot 63. The lot contains 90 acres, 55 acres being cleared, and the balance well timbered. The farm is well fenced, and good house and outbuildings, with a spring creek and never-failing spring.

The lot fronts on the Gravel Road, being two miles from Mount Forest, one of the most thriving towns in the Dominion of Canada, with good markets for all farm produce; with daily communications between it and Toronto.

Title good. Terms easy.

For further particulars apply on the premises, or to Mr. ANDREW MILLER, Egremont, P.O., Ont. 289-4

Great bargains in Delaware. Panic prices. Maps and Catalogues free. J. F. MANCHA, Dover, Delaware. FARMS 288-13

FOOT LATHES! Fret Saws! Send 6c for 90 pp. E. Brown, Lowell, Mass. 289-4

KNOW THYSELF. A new Medical Treatise, "THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, OR SELF PRESERVATION." A book for everybody. Price One Dollar, sent by mail. Fifty original prescriptions, either one of which is worth ten times the price of the book. Gold Medal awarded the author. The Boston Herald says:—"The Science of Life is, beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary work on Physiology ever published." An illustrated Pamphlet sent FREE. Address Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch street, Boston, Mass. HEAL THYSELF 290-13 e. o. w.

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

SUGAR PANS, TIN SAP-BUCKETS, Sugar Kettles. Most approved patterns. Send for price list. Address J. H. PEDLAR, Oshawa, Ont. 254-tf

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

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

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR sale, 50 acres of land, one mile from the manufacturing town of Mitchell, on the Grand Trunk railway. There is on the property a young orchard coming into bearing, two frame dwellings, a bank barn, a lime quarry, and a draw lime kiln. For further particulars apply to HENRY MOODIE, Mitchell Post Office, Ont. 290-3

FARM FOR SALE—IN TOWNSHIP of Downie, 5 miles from St. Mary's, containing 144 acres; 120 cleared; large stone house, bank barn, with stable underneath; splendid orchard; well watered with a spring creek. Address H. FRED SHARP, St. Mary's. 290-3

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE—Lot 20, con. 7, London Township, 100 acres; 75 cleared; balance hardwood bush, within one mile of St. John, and six miles of London. Apply to CHAS. F. KENT, Wingham. 285-4

THIS IS NO HUMBUG. By sending 35c, with age, height, colour of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail a correct picture of your future husband, or wife with name and date of marriage. W. FOX, Box 44, Fultonville, N.Y. 279 13

SCHOOL TEACHER—MALE OR female, for school No. 12, Township of Osgoode, holding a second-class certificate. Apply by letter or otherwise stating salary to DONALD McEWEN, Trustee, Kenmore, Ont. 292-1

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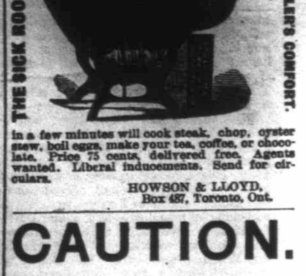
THE POCKET STOVE.



In a few minutes will cook steak, chop, oyster stew, boil eggs, make tea, coffee, or chocolate. Price 75 cents, delivered free. Agents wanted. Liberal inducements. Send for circulars. HOWSON & LLOYD, Box 457, Toronto, Ont.

CAUTION.

EACH PLUG OF THE Myrtle Navy Tobacco IS STAMPED T. & B., IN GILT LETTERS.

NONE OTHER IS GENUINE 289-13

ROOT SHOW. Toronto, Wednesday, Nov. 7th. TWENTY-ONE CASH PRIZES AND THE GRAND GOLD MEDAL. WM. RENNIE, Seedsman. Return tickets at one-third fare per Northern Railway, &c. 291-1

PLANT NOW and till the ground is hard frozen. We have 200 acres of the finest nursery stock in the world, and can please every purchaser. Call at the Nurseries and see the assortment of Fruit Trees, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Roses, &c., &c. Better and more suitable to the climate than any imported stock. Orders by mail faithfully filled. PRICES LOW. Large STREET TREES a particular specialty. Address, Toronto Nurseries, Leslie P. O., Ont

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FARM PROPERTY. The undersigned has received instructions from John N. Harvey, Esq., to sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, the 27th of Nov., 1877, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, that valuable farm, being composed of parts of the east ends of lots Nos. 34 and 35 in the sixth con. of Vaughan, containing one hundred acres more or less. Also, at the same time and place, about twenty five acres of fall wheat. Sale on the premises. For further information apply to JAMES C. STOKES, Auctioneer, King Post Office. 292-1

Unclaimed Money. 104,000 Names have appeared since 1650 in advertisements for Next of Kin, Chancery Heirs, Legatees, &c. Circulars sent free. "Gun's Index," containing 40,000 of these names can be had for $3 of ROBT. BEATY & CO., Bankers, 53 King street east, Toronto; or search made for $2 for any name in the entire collection of 104,000, referring to moneys and estates lying unclaimed to the value of upwards of £150,000,000. 2-26-eow

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

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

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

THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and Published by THOS. C. PATTESON, at the office, corner of King and Bay streets, in the City of Toronto.

BIRTHS.

BEYNON—At Brampton, on the 28th October, the wife of John W. Beynon, barrister, of a son.

STEWART—At Brampton, on the 30th October, the wife of Alex. Stewart, of a son.

HILL—At St. Catharines, on Monday, October 29th, the wife of Mr. Frank Hill, of a daughter.

ESMONDE—At Ottawa, on the 29th ult., the wife of Mr. Joseph R. Esmonde, of a daughter.

WHEATLEY—At Guelph, on the 30th ult., the wife of Mr. W. M. Wheatley, of a son.

BARNARD—At Hamilton, Ont., on the 1st instant, the wife of H. Barnard, of a daughter.

HOLMESTED—On the 2nd November, instant, the wife of George S. Holmested, Esq., of a son.

LANGAN—In St. Thomas, on the 29th ult., the wife of Mr. Edward Langan, St. George street, of a son.

WICKHAM—On Wednesday, October 31st, at 15 Victoria avenue, Yorkville, the wife of H. J. Wickham, Esq., of a daughter.

GZOWSKI—At the Hall, Bathurst street, on Nov. 3rd, the wife of C. S. Gzowski, jr., of a son.

HAGARTY—At London, on the 31st ult., the wife of Dr. Hagarty, of a son.

SPRINGER—At Moodyville, Burrard Inlet British Columbia, on the 10th ult., the wife of Mr. B Springer, of a daughter.

MUNRO—In Guelph Township, October 31st, the wife of Mr. H. F. Munro, of a son.

TILLEY—At Ottawa, on the 31st October, the wife of W. J. Tilley, of a son.

WALKER—At Dundas, on the 3rd inst., the wife of Dr. A. Halford Walker, of a daughter.

LANDY—On Saturday, the 27th of Oct., 1877, the wife of Mr. J. J. Landy, of a daughter.

CRAIG—In London, Nov. 4th, the wife of Mr. S. H. Craig, of a daughter.

WALKER—In St. Catharines, on the 4th inst., the wife of D. M. Walker, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

RATHBUN—MCMURRICH—On Oct. 31st, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Topp, Frederic Sherwood Rathbun, of Mill Point, to Jean, youngest daughter of the Hon. John McMurrich.

MARTIN—BOYLE—On Wednesday, the 31st October, at St. Philip's Church, by the Rev. C. H. Moxon, Linnæus Martin to Ann, second daughter of James Boyle, Esq., all of Toronto.

BAXTER—SHARMAN—At London, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. G. M. Innes, Mr. Thomas A. Baxter, of Jackson, Mich., to Emma, eldest daughter of Mr. John D. Sharman, Post office Department, London.

HOWE—CANNIFF—By the Rev. J. Ferguson, Oct. 30th, 1877, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Francis James Howe to Miss Annie Canniff, both of Canifton.

MURTAGH—KENNY—At the R. C. Church, on the 31st October, 1877, by the Rev. Father Tiernan, Andrew Murtagh, to Maria Kenny, all of London.

GERRIE—MCLEAN—At the Western Hotel, Guelph, by the Rev. Thomas Wardrope, Mr. William Gerrie, to Miss Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. R. McLean, all of Fergus.

CLARKE—BRICKMAN—On the 1st inst., at the residence of the bride's sister, Belleville, by the Rev. E. B. Harper, Mr. Wm. A. Clarke, of Barrie, son of Robert Clarke, Esq., J.P., Downsview, to Eugenie M., third daughter of the late Peter Brickman, Esq., Rednersville, Prince Edward County, Ont.

GARDINER—COOK—At Westchester-Place, [illegible] by the Rev. W. J. Maxwell, M.A., Edward Gardiner, P.L.S., to Amelia Ellen, youngest daughter of M. Cook, Esq.

WISE—BUSH—At the Parish church of St. Matthias, Coldwater, on the 31st October, by Rev. W. H. French, incumbent, Mr. John Wilbert Wise, of Beverley Township, to Miss Lavinia Ellen Bush, third daughter of Mr. George J. Bush, of Coldwater.

DUNBAR—RENNIE—On Nov. 1st, by the Rev. Saltern Givens, Mr. John Dunbar, Post Office Department, Toronto, formerly of Colonel Wolsley's Red River Staff, brother to Richard Dunbar, wholesale merchant, Toronto, and James Dunbar, Q.C., Quebec, and third son of the late Paymaster Dunbar of H. M. 11th Highlanders, to Maria Rennie, sister-in-law to Joseph Harton, Esq., Toronto. No cards.

SPRY—WARD—On the 1st inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. S. Ross, B. A., Mr. James F. Spry, to Miss Frances, second daughter of U. Ward, Esq., all of London.

FOSTER—STEVENSON—At Norfolk street Methodist church, Guelph, on the 1st Nov., by the Rev. E. B. Ryckman, W. M. Foster, dentist, to Laura, fourth daughter of Wm. Stevenson, Esq., Maple Bank, Guelph.

STEPHENSON—KEARNS—At London, on the 31st of October, at the Palace, by the Right Rev. Monsignor Bruyere, assisted by the Rev. Father Pearse, P. P., Captain A. M. Stephenson, of Memphis, Tennessee, to Nellie W., eldest daughter of the late John Kearns, of Arva.

CARROLL—DENT—In Mitchell, on the 31st ult., at the residence of the bride's brother Abraham Dent, Esq.), by Rev. W. B. Evans, B.A., Rector of Trinity Church, Alfred H. Carroll, Esq., of Walkerton, to M. Ellie, daughter of the late John D. Dent, of Embro.

DEATHS.

CROSS—On Wednesday, 31st October, of typhoid fever, Miss A. Cross, aged 24 years.

McGINNIS—In Kingston, on October 28th, Michael McGinnis, only son of Mr. Owen McGinnis, aged 25 years.

MACKEY—In London, on the 29th October, Thomas H. Mackey, assistant emigrant agent.

FRALECK—In Sarnia, on Monday, 29th ult., Carrie, youngest child of Mr. John Fraleck, aged two years and nine months.

STEEL—At St. Catharines, on the 30th Oct., Mr. Richard Steel, aged 54 years.

WILSON—In Lapeer, Mich., on Oct. 29th, Mary Anne, wife of Mr. George Wilson, late of Goderich, aged 40 years.

DORING—At St. Catharines, on the morning of November 3rd, Georgina Josephine, beloved daughter of John Doring, aged five years.

WORTH—On Sunday, November 4th, W. B. Worth, builder, aged 63 years.

McCOY—At her residence, West Belleville, Nov. 1st, after a lingering illness, Catharine McCoy, aged 80 years and 6 months.

DRAPER—At his residence, Hazeldene, Yorkville, on the 2nd inst., the Hon. William Henry Draper, C.B., Chief Justice of her Majesty's Court of Error and Appeal for the Province of Ontario, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

WATT—At Brantford, on Saturday, the 27th inst., Maggie, beloved and only daughter of Mr. Geo. Watt, in her 12th year.

PHILLIPS—In Toronto, on the 29th ult., of consumption, Thomasine, fifth daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Phillips, D.D., formerly rector of Etobicoke.

NIXON—At his residence, Grimsby, of typhoid fever, Dennis Nixon, Esq., in the 57th year of his age.

LOVETT—At London, on the 4th inst., Clara, eldest daughter of W. H. Lovett, aged 17 years and 10 months.

BRENNAN—On the 4th inst., at the Grey Nunnery, Montreal, Mary Ann, (in religion Rev. Sister Brennan), eldest daughter of the late Jas. and Harriet Brennan.

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, NOV. 9, 1877.

VOL. VI. NO. 293.

MR. BLAKE AT TEESWATER.

AN utterance more damaging to the Government, more unwelcome to the partisan press, more inopportune for the Ministerial orators, more disappointing to the ardent admirers of the BAYARD of Gritism, more painful to the general reader, and, probably, more distasteful and unsatisfactory to the speaker himself, can scarcely be imagined than that of the President of the Council at Teeswater—the gentleman who is associated ineradicably in the history of the *soi-disant* Reform Administration with his astute and mephitic predecessor; and who through his resignation of a far higher and more important office than that which he now fills, gave opportunity and sanction to the appointment of the worthy and venerated LAFLAMME to the Ministry of Justice.

In conformity with the canons of CICERO, Mr. BLAKE's speech consists of exordium, statement, argument, and peroration, which fill up eleven closely printed columns of the Government organ of the 1st and 2nd instant. The speech having been delivered on the 24th of September, commendable regard to the hint of HORACE in respect to publication has evidently been observed, for five weeks in those stirring days is surely equal to twice five years of lazy life in Tusculum,

"Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay."

It is noteworthy also that this somewhat tardy compliance of our contemporary with an evident and repeated public demand was very carefully preceded by the printing *in extenso* of all the speeches of Messrs. MACKENZIE, CARTWRIGHT, and their immediate coadjutors at Simcoe, Aylmer, &c., probably by way of serving the faithful as the priests of ISIS did the mummies,

"Whose ears for fear of modern skeptics,
Were stuffed with gums and antiseptics."

It is, we trust, needless for us to say that in common we believe with all the Canadian public we deeply deplore the decline of health which threatens in the very prime of manhood to impair the activity and usefulness of a gentleman of the acknowledged ability and influence of Mr. BLAKE, and that we earnestly hope for its early restoration. He has, however, appeared upon the platform, and he must hold himself in that respect amenable to criticism from which he might have been shielded in his retirement as an invalid, but it is his political and not his personal condition that the public have a right to diagnose and discuss.

The keynote of the address may be inferred from the opening lines of the poem quoted at length in the celebrated Aurora speech, which may now be written:

"You ask me then why ill at ease
Within this region I subsist,
Whose spirits falter in the mist,
While Cauchon's odour taints the breeze."

Then eager, hopeful, and audacious, flushed with power, and revelling in newly-born political influence, the hope and pride of a great circle of enthusiastic young men of whom he appeared to be the natural leader, few seemed willing to remember that there were suspicious circumstances connected with his accession to office in Ontario, and that its record might be seen in the appointment to a high judicial position of the man upon whose sturdy shoulders he clambered into place. Then he made, as he seemed well pleased to imagine, a "disturbing" speech, and in his ardent enthusiasm, untrammeled by gross party thraldom, and for the moment unheeding the frown of the terrible task-master, he shadowed forth a political Utopia where the BROWNS would cease from troubling and the Tories be at rest.

Although it may be said that the keynote is the same, the contrast between then and now is principally shown by recalling it. Worn, weary, disappointed, dissatisfied, self-condemning is the tone and spirit which pervade the speech. Pegasus soaring with APOLLO to the skies, and Pegasus yoked to an ignoble ox and sinking in the furrow beneath a cruel master's goad, typify the difference between the eager imaginative orator at Aurora and the melancholy apologist at Teeswater.

The limits of a leading article forbid anything but a hasty passing glance at the topics of the speech, some of which may form the subjects of notice hereafter.

Mr. BLAKE states that he has been attacked because the MACKENZIE-CAUCHON Government, to which he belonged, had not reduced the number of Ministers and the departmental expenses. This is unfair; having urged that thirteen Ministers were unnecessary, and that the departmental expenses were extravagant, Mr. BLAKE and his friends have been justly censured for not lessening both when they came into power, and he cannot escape the charge of gross inconsistency in what he admits to be a fair subject of criticism.

We have often given incontrovertible figures from the Public Accounts to show the enormous increase in the departmental expenditures. The defenders of the Government recklessly deny in the face of the plain and easily-accessible evidence that such increase exists. Mr. BLAKE, however, admits it and justifies it by the increase of work. Why is there a want of harmony of defence in this important matter? Even the expenses of Mr. BLAKE's own department, which has his attention throughout the greater part of his speech, far outran, under his guidance, its highest expense under the Administration of Sir JOHN MACDONALD, and we have some curiosity to see how far the evident strenuous effort on his part to cut down its cost in 1877 has been assisted by throwing its labour and outlay upon other departments, and by how much it will be seconded by the coming year's estimates of his successor. It seems a needless bit of bluster for Mr. BLAKE to say that "his accusers, bold "and blatant, did not venture to repeat "in Parliament the accusation that the "prerogative had been sold for money." It is scarcely necessary to say that no member of Parliament ever insinuated such a charge against Mr. BLAKE in Parliament or elsewhere, and certainly his high position would have warranted him in treating it with contemptuous silence.

Mr. BLAKE ridicules as preposterous the idea of a general uniform system under which the franchise in respect to the election of members of Parliament shall be exercised, although nothing can be more obvious than its fairness, and probably the ultimate necessity of its adoption is not far distant. The spectacle of the Lincoln election protest, with a scrutiny which utterly destroys the secrecy of the ballot, enormous costs which will teach a man of limited means not to venture hereafter upon a contest with a wealthy opponent, and a protracted inquiry which virtually deprives a locality of representation during half a Parliament, does not justify the encomiums which Mr. BLAKE bestows on the election laws of Ontario, nor incline us to favour the policy of the Liberal Party, which he says is to adopt the franchise of the Local Legislatures.

Reference is made to the old hobby of representation of minorities, which was the theme of an oration by Mr. DEVLIN at the close of the last session of Parliament. Mr. DEVLIN's resolutions were the occasion of a little harmless coruscation of the lesser lights of the party, but Mr. BLAKE did not lend his aid to the debate.

The open and shameless infraction of the law in respect to the Independence of Parliament has aroused a public indignation that will scarcely be allayed by the reference that was made to it at Teeswater. Mr. BLAKE says "he had been charged "with being responsible for advice which "is said to have been given under which "the Speaker, and, as is asserted, "several other members of Parliament "have entered into pecuniary relations "with the Government," and he states that he gave no advice in regard to these matters, but if he had been consulted he would have advised against them. He says also that the contract under which Mr. Speaker was unseated was not discovered until the beginning of 1876, though it had been in existence since November, 1873, and must have been notorious to the members of the Government residing in St. John, and the very influential persons living there, as well as to the three gentlemen who have filled the office of Postmaster-General since the Reformers came into power. In the discussion of the ANGLIN case Mr. BLAKE was compelled by a sense of what was due to his own eminent legal position to put an end to the sophistical gabble of the MILLERS, McKAYS, GUTHRIES, and LAFLAMMES on the Committee, and to sanction and inspire a report which showed that the Speaker had been guilty of a flagrant breach of a law the observance of which is an essential of the purity of Parliamentary government, in fact to its existence as a guardian of the public welfare and a just representative of its rights. Mr. BLAKE was not accused of giving an opinion favourable to the contracts in question, but among the many thousand "registered references" upon all sorts of subjects, grave or trivial, with which he says his late Department is annually burthened, it seems strange that it never occurred to any of the contracting parties to seek advice as to the ANGLIN contract, the NORRIS contract, the contract with WORKMAN's Company, and many other similar transactions. It is evident that the party leaders are not close readers of the statutes. But Mr. BLAKE's indignant philippics on the GRAY case, which was not a breach of the law, ought to have put the purists upon their guard. We miss, however, the playful allusion to the "capacious waistcoat pockets" and the "manly bosom" in Mr. BLAKE's remarks upon the Speaker's contract, and his saying that the Act which was so grossly infringed needs amendment; he omits to say that it was amended last session in such a way as to relieve the Speaker and other offenders from the penalties they had wittingly incurred, and that any further amendment in order to meet the clamorous demand of the majority will be in the direction of laxing its stringent penalties. A member who does not secure more than twenty thousand dollars under a contract with the Government cannot well afford to be mulcted in $2,000 a day for doing so. It makes a hole in the profits.

Mr. BLAKE speaks of the legislation of his late Department with much complacency, and does not fail to tell us that he has disregarded musty British precedent in the Act of last session respecting breaches of labour contracts, strikes, intimidations, etc., whereby these very offences have been reduced to the level of petty assault, and made punishable by $100 fine and three months' imprisonment; while the grave and dangerous crime of pool-selling had been sternly suppressed by a penalty of $1,000 and imprisonment for a year. There are, however, not many voters among the latter class of offenders.

Mr. BLAKE repels another imaginary charge in assuming that he has been condemned for taking a lighter duty in accepting the odorous seat vacated by Mr.—we beg his pardon, Lieut.-Governor—CAUCHON. He was of course at perfect liberty to do so or to stay where he was, or to resign altogether, but it was legitimate criticism upon his course to shew that he had been grossly inconsistent in stating that the salary of a Ministerial office should be measured by its duties, and in taking an office that involved little labour while retaining his full salary.

In respect to the Goderich Harbour job nothing that Mr. BLAKE has said alters the fact that his personal friend, bearing his letter of introduction to the Premier, obtained an important contract at a tender price $30,000 higher than that made by a perfectly responsible, capable, and experienced contractor, highly recommended by a man as careful and trustworthy as Mr. DAVID STIRTON. That fact is incontrovertible, the inference cannot be prevented, and it is useless for him to speak of a grave wrong as an exploded and stale calumny.

Throughout the speech, the main points of which we have touched upon, the argument is that of an acute and confident, but not over-scrupulous special pleader, who carries into the forum the tricks that he had acquired at the bar. We are sure that we are not wrong in saying that, long and carefully elaborated as it is, it will be disappointing, as much for what it contains as for what it omits, namely, reference to the grave charges against the Government of extravagance, jobbery, and incompetency which have been made conspicuous by their omission, and thus will be grievously impressed upon the public mind already keenly aroused and anxious to hear authoritative explanation or defence.

We cannot but be struck with the contradictory tone which pervades the whole address, and it appears to be characterized throughout by a kind of