...TTLE.
...irly good throughout the
...have been on the increase; been heard for ocean ship- ...had has prevailed for the ...have been now many ...have been in rather better ...ed and readily taken at ...for exceptionally fine. ...ers abundant, but have ...to $4. Third-class have in- ...with more offering than ...ve consequently been slow ...price at $5.75 to $5 25. ...Tuesday of a car of steers ...$30; a car of steers averaging ...car of steers averaging 1,10 ...of ten steers averaging ...mental.
...had been rather less ...for shipment has fallen ...consequently, been enough in ...have remained fairly ...keeping them up being the ...s. First-class have been ...for lots dressing hot loss ...class have been quiet and ...Third-class remain nomi-
...were large in the latter part ...the week have fallen off ...have been wanted and ...ly prices. First-class have ...to $5.30 for lots, and $5.20 to ...second-class have been quiet ...Third-class have been ...$3.50 for poor ...Very hard, dressing about ...at $4.87 1-2 a lot or at about ...
...ushed quiet at generally ...First-class dressing not ...to have been quiet at $6 50 ...dressing from 25 to 110 lbs. ...ale at $4.50 to $6, but inferior ...ly price.
...KINS, AND WOOL.
...have been quiet since our
...ve continued scarce, and ...ed 50c per cental, as is quo- ...ceipts are small. Dried ...have not risen as high as ...ect No. 1 sold at 9c.
...kin nominally unchanged at
...ves have again advanced ...r stand at 55c for the best ...large, but all sell fairly well. ...has been quiet and in- ...small lots at 50c; Pelts ...ed at 30c according to quality. ...ll, small, and dealers do not ...advance beyond these prices. ...steady with all offering ...fine rough, and 75c for res-
...LL NEW — FIRST- ...ze, 8c, and 8½, at ADAMS' ...main street west. 252-
...-200 BARRELS ...ple in lots to suit pur- ...H WEBSTER, Jr., Bullocks
...R SALE—TWO MILES ...illage of Hanover, lot 5, 4th ...ay, joining Newry if desired. ...Apply S. HUNTER, 32 ...
...OR FARM FOR SALE. ...ore, being composed of the ...lots 11 and 12 in the half ...Amelia street, and the north ...in the 1st con. north of Dundas ...Township of Trafalgar, con- ...ly for a dairy farm, ...promises a good brick house, ...and all other buildings ...variety of choice fruit. The ...to look. For particulars ap- ...MARLATT, Trafalgar Post ...
...0 ACRE FARM FOR ...Trafalgar, Halton, 3½ hours by ...from Toronto, or 1½ hours by ...Stations, Good house, barn, ...fruit trees. Price $2,600; $600 ...Apply to JAMES WATSON, ...Office, Ont.
...ANNUAL SALE OF ...HERED STOCK.
...ake place at the Queen's ...Toronto, on Wednesday, ...

CATARRH

Catarrh of the Nasal Cavities, Acute, Chronic, and Ulcerative, Hay Fever, or Rose Catarrh, Catarrh of the Eye and Ear and Catarrh of the Throat.

SUCCESSFULLY TREATED WITH

Sanford's Radical Cure

CATARRH is a disease of the mucous membrane. Temperament and constitutional vary its severity in individual cases. Catarrh may arise from a cold or a succession of colds, from sudden change of atmosphere, wearing wet clothing, or exposure to inclement weather, and becoming thoroughly chilled when the digestive organs are in a morbid or inactive condition, and the strength and vital forces exhausted. The disease may arise from a scrofulous condition of the blood, from Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Diphtheria, in which cases the eye and ear are generally involved and discharge quantities of matter. The discharges from the nose, the distinctive feature in all catarrh cases from whatever cause they arise, may be thin and watery, and so acid as to cause redness and excoriation of the skin with which they come in contract, or thick and yellowish, emitting a foul odor, or clear and white like the white of an egg. There may be at times lack of secretion, the surface being dry and heated, the face, front and upper part of the head feeling tense, throbbing and as if ready to burst with pain. Catarrh in the Head was confined by a light, trifling cold in the head to be a trifling affair. Catarrh in the head may discharge enough to cause the patient to avoid society, and become thickened, rendering breathing through the nose difficult or impossible, and the sufferer finds it necessary to breathe through the mouth, thereby permitting cold air to pass directly to the bronchial tubes and lungs. The matter passing down the throat creates a constant desire to hawk and expectorate to throw it off; but when the membrane is dry and feverish, instead of passing freely down from the nose and throat, the mucous becomes hard, and forms into scales, incrustations, and hard masses, which adhere so firmly to the membrane passages and throat as to require very persistent effort to dislodge them. The eye in sympathy becomes inflamed red, weak, and watery, or in the morning the lids may be found glued together, and matter is secreted in more or less quantity. The ear also becomes sympathetic, discharging quantities of matter, besides being vitiated by the most vexatious and painful ringing frequently in inflammation, ulceration, and total deafness. The throat becomes affected, and gives rise to a hard, hacking cough, and the general prostration of the nervous system is manifested, and deafness and deafness do not advance beyond these prices.

Ears steady with all offering ...ore rough, and 75c for res-

Catarrh of the Eye and Ear.

Catarrh of the Throat.

Hay Fever.

Rose Catarrh.

Each package of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, and full directions for its use, by mail, postpaid, $1.00. For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists throughout the United States and Canada. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS'

Voltaic Plaster

CURES PAINS AND AGHES.

It equalizes the Circulation.
It relieves Inflammatory Action.
It cures Rheumatic Pains.
It removes Pain and Soreness.
It cures Kidney Complaints.
It strengthens Weak Backs.
It cures Rheumatism and Neuralgia.
It cures Nervous Headache.
It cures Sciatica and Lumbago.
It cures Inflammation of the Liver.
It removes Nervous Pain.
It cures Spinal Weakness.
It is Grateful and Soothing.
It cures Lumbago and Pleurisy.
It cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
It is prescribed by Physicians.
It is endorsed by Electricians.

Price, 25 Cents.

Be careful to obtain COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER, a combination of Electric or Voltaic Plaster with Gum Plaster. Ladies, ...

...ALE OF VALUABLE ...AL ESTATE, ...PROPERTY OF THE LATE ...DOW, ESQ.

...TION SALE ...

...ay, October 1st, 1877.

...PAROEL I, ...

...PAROEL II, ...

...PAROEL III, ...

...0 ACRE FARM FOR ...

...0 ACRE FARM FOR ...

...ERNATIONAL ...EXPOSITION, ...SYDNEY, ...STRALIA, ...APRIL, 1877. ...RIZE MEDAL ...AND ...Diploma, ...WORK AND GENERAL EXCELLENCE. ...OVINCIAL EXHIBITION ...UEBEC, SEPT. 1877.

GOLD MEDAL

PIANOS.

Awarded ONLY GOLD MEDAL at World's Fair, Vienna, 1873. Highest at Centennial Exhibition, 1876. Warerooms, 107 Queen street, Toronto. Send for list. Warerooms, 9 Adelaide St. East, TORONTO. NORRIS & SOPER.

FLOWER BULBS

FOR AUTUMN PLANTING.

Just received a very large importation, direct from Holland. Catalogue free on application.

J. A. SIMMERS, Seed Merchant, No. 96 Front street east, Toronto.

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 freely in every Post Office in every village in Ontario, and largely in the adjoining Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.

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

FOR SALE.

East half of lot 32 in the 6th con. of the township of Nissouri, containing 100 acres, well fenced and 75 acres cleared, balance good wood, good orchard, within half a mile from the village of ...

WE WILL

...

The Weekly Mail.

VOL. VI. NO. 288. TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Gov. Gen. Secretary 300

BIRTHS.

MILLETT—At 26 William Henry street, Toronto, on the 24th September, the wife of James R. Millett, of a son (prematurely).

HUNTER—In this city, Temperance street, the wife of Adam Hunter, of a son.

WADE—At Chestnut Lawn, near Port Hope, the wife of Henry Wade, Esq., of a son.

LAW—The wife of Commander Fred crick Charles Law, Royal Navy, of a daughter.

LANGSILL—On October 2nd, at 231 King street east, the wife of Mr. T. Langsill, Foreman Board of Health, of a daughter.

MCMULLEN—At Brockville, Monday Oct. 1st, the wife of G. A. McMullen of a daughter.

HUNDEPETH—At Lindsay, on Sunday, the 30th Sept., 1877, the wife of Adam Hudspeth, of a son.

WHITTY—In Brantford, on the 27th ult. the wife of Moses Whitty, Esq., of a son.

MCCOLLUM—On the 30th ultimo, at 189 Jarvis street, Mrs. Dr. McCollum, of a son.

SAULTER—On the 30th ultimo, at 137 Isabella street, Mrs. Joseph Saulter, of a daughter.

BOUTTON—On the 27th ult., at 11 Grange road, the wife of John Boulton Boulton, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MITCHELL—ORR—On Wednesday, September 26th, at the residence of the bride's mother, 102 Sherbourne street, by the Rev. Wm. Briggs, George A. Mitchell, to Lizzie Adelpha, eldest daughter of the late James A. Orr, all of Toronto.

BARBER—HELLEN—On Wednesday, the 19th September, at the church of St. Mary Magdalene, Pimlico, by the Rev. R. Lowder, Rector, David J. Barber, youngest son of the late David Barber, Esq., to Ellen Hope, eldest daughter of Judge Jellett.

MORRISON—FRASER—At St. Andrew's church, Toronto, on Wednesday, 26th September, by the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, M.A., Donald C. Kay Morrison, son of his Worship the Mayor of Toronto, to Jessie Annie, second daughter of the late Jas. Fraser, Esq., Barrister, etc., Kingston, and step-daughter of Wm. Hightingham, Esq., of this city.

POWELL—BOWEN—At the family residence Clover Hill, on Tuesday the 25th of Sept, by the Rev. Edward Ryerson, Frank Powell, to Mary Anne Foster, Eld.D., of Osgoode Hall, Barrister-at-Law, to Maggie, daughter of the late John George Bowen, Esq.

CRAIG—PARKER—At the residence of the bride's father, Rochester, N.Y., on the 20th September, by the Rev. A. T. Harris, the Rev. John Craig, of Port Hope, Ontario, to Mattie M., oldest daughter of Hiram Parker, Esq.

LANGLEY—WARD—On the 27th ult., by the Rev. W. S. Griffin, assisted by the Rev. W. Kettlewell, in the Methodist church, Clifton, the Rev. John Langley, of Lynden, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Jacob Ward, Esq., of Clifton.

BARROWCLOUGH—DICKENSON—On the 27th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, Joseph Dickinson, of the Township of Brantford, by the Rev. J. H. Dorman, Thomas Barrowclough, of Brantford, to Miss Frances E. Dickenson, of the Township of Brantford.

[illegible] Sarah Sawdon, both of London.

TOWNSEND—STEPHENS—On the 27th ult, by the Rev. W. Shepherd, at the Methodist Parsonage, Burford village, Seymour Townsend, of Burford, to Fanny Bungale, of the same place.

JARVIS—BROOKS—At Christ Church, Chatham, on Thursday morning, 27th, 1877, by Rev. Freeman Harding, of the Holy Trinity Church, Toronto, assisted by the Rev. Canon Hill, Frederick W. Jarvis, eldest son of Jas. Jarvis, Esq., of Toronto, to Clara Brooks, eldest daughter of J. R. Brooks, Esq.

CHAMBERLAIN—WALTON—At 68 South Pembroke street, on the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. Dr. Jeffers, Thomas Chamberlain, of Leicester, England, to Emily, only daughter of Henry Walton, Esq., of this city.

PARKE—MCMINN—At the residence of the bride's father, 76 Brock street, on the 26th ult, by the Rev. Samuel J. Hunter, Edwin Parke, Esq., of London, Ont., to Ada Beatrice, eldest daughter of John McMinn, Esq., and grandaughter of the late Colonel Gallinger, C.B.

DONALD—STAUNTON—On Thursday the 27th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, Queen's Park, Toronto, by the Rev. Professor Gregg, M. A., James Hamilton Donald, to Varina, third daughter of McGee Staunton.

PURKIS—NEWCOMBE—At 18 South Pembroke Street, on the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. Dr. Webber, T. W. Purkis, to Mary Ann Newcombe, all of Toronto.

DEATHS.

RYCE—At Middleton Lodge, Belleville, Oct. 2, Sth September, Mary Ann, widow of the late Thomas Ryce, second daughter of the late William Randolph Epps, Esq., Deputy Commissary General.

BAKER—At Burford Township, Harriet Jane Gullen, beloved wife of John P. Baker, in the twenty-fourth year of her age.

LEWIS—At St. John's parsonage, Prescott, on Tuesday, 25th September, Miss Maggie Lewis, daughter of the Rev. W. Lewis.

PERRY—At Stratford, on the 23rd September, Mary Jane, the beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Perry, aged 32 years and 8 months.

HARMONY—In London, on the 27th September, Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas W. Harmony, aged 22 years and 8 months.

WHITTEMORE—In London, on the 27th Sept, Eliza B. Whittemore, relict of the late Rankin Whittemore, aged 86.

MCCOLLUM—At Bowmanville, Sept. 29th, Ethel Alice, youngest daughter of Georgina and William Mutchson, aged 2 years and 3 months.

BRUNSKILL—On the 30th ult. Frances Nichols, second daughter of the late Thos. Brunskill, Esq.

HENWILLS—In Ottawa, on the 25th day of September, at the early age of 3 years, Mary Jane, daughter of the late Patrick Henwills.

DUNLOP—At St. Catharines, on the morning of 28th Sept., Percy Franklin, infant son of John and Jessie Dunlop, aged 3 months and twelve days.

BELL—At St. Louis, Mo., Mary Bell, in her 75th year.

BURNHILL—At Asphodel, on Thursday, the 27th Sept., 1877, Richard R. Birdsall, Esq., C.E., late Warden of the Counties of Peterboro' and Victoria, aged 49 years.

STEVENSON—At Newton Brook, on Oct. 1st, 1877, Thomas Steele, aged 71 years and 5 months.

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCT. 5, 1877.

MR. LUCIUS SETH HUNTINGTON AS A MORALIST.

"Let honesty be taught that their duty as Canadian citizens would be to look to the future of this country on a broad basis, that everybody might be made to feel that our country should grow older."

THUS SPOKE MR. MACKENZIE's Postmaster-General at Orangeville. It is to be hoped Mr. HUNTINGTON applies his words to himself as well as to others; for there is assuredly no man in this country in whom there is so much room for moral reformation as himself.

Mr. HUNTINGTON, it will be remembered, sued the proprietors of the Montreal *Gazette* for libel in connection with charges made by them as to the corrupt mining transactions in the Mother Country. Probably Mr. HUNTINGTON thought that a threat of suit would bring the Messrs. WHITE to their marrowbones. If he ever had such a notion it must have been rudely shaken, when, instead of being called upon to plead to his declaration, they withdrew not a single allegation, but "justified" them all. Mr. HUNTINGTON is evidently not a reader of press suit; and while he is "shivering" "on the brink," afraid to trust himself to the stream, the meanwhile preaching morality to the young men of Canada, we shall briefly look at the charges which the proprietors of the *Gazette* so firmly believe to be true that they were not in the least afraid to "justify."

I.—That in the year 1872 Mr. HUNTINGTON associated himself with one ALEXANDER MCEWEN, of London, England, for the purchase of certain mining properties in Quebec and Ontario. That the said HUNTINGTON was at the time owner of certain property adjoining the mine known as the Huntington Mine, and used in connection therewith. That he was also the largest shareholder in the Huntington Mine, and virtually controlled it. That he had for a long time managed the working of it, said working resulting in heavy loss, and involving large indebtedness at the time mentioned.

II.—That to facilitate the sale of these properties he projected a joint stock company, called the "Huntington Copper and Sulphur Company, Limited," and issued a prospectus in which it was stated that the capital of the Company was to be £290,000 stg., in 20,000 shares of £10 each, on which it was proposed to call up £6 per share. That previous to the issue of this prospectus the shareholders in the Huntington Mining Company "nominally, but in reality [Mr. HUNTINGTON] for himself as the main "shareholder thereof," executed a contract between John Gennes Long, a person in the employ of ALEX. MCEWEN, and JAMES HENDERSON, of the County of Lanark, Scotland, whereby the latter purported to acquire the Huntington Mine and adjoining property—such proceeding being a necessary preliminary to the formation of a joint stock company in Great Britain.

III.—That Mr. HUNTINGTON represented that the annual profit of the mine would be £72,000 stg., or 45 per cent. upon the capital proposed to be called up; though, as previously stated, the working of the mine had been a source of loss rather than profit. That Mr. HUNTINGTON's properties were purchased by the Copper and Sulphur Company for £125,000, and its shares disposed of mainly through the representations published under his name and public designation as a member of the House of Commons of Canada. That many of these representations were utterly untrue. An alleged magnificent water power for dressing mills referred to in the prospectus had no existence whatever. The shipment of ore to England, so far from being largely profitable, could not be carried on at a profit.

IV.—That the said Company was so got up and organized, and the sale of "mine and property so sold, for the "benefit chiefly of the said plaintiff, who "himself ultimately received the greater "part of the purchase money thereof."

V.—That, flushed with their success in this enterprise, Messrs. HUNTINGTON and MCEWEN projected and set on foot the "Canadian Copper Pyrites "and Chemical Company, limited," with a capital of £600,000; the stated object being to acquire some seventeen mining properties mainly in the Province of Quebec. It was set forth in the prospectus of this Company that the properties in question were acquired under the dispension which had fon some years ruled the copper trade, and before the then mining excitement had reached Canada.

The following were the properties named, with their acreage and the alleged bond *fide* prices to be paid by HUNTINGTON, MCEWEN, et al for them:

No.	Names of Properties.	Extent Acres.	Price. $
1	Clark Mine	150	25,000
2	Shawbridge	200	
3	Belvidere Mine	324	40,000
4	Scott Property	100	
5	Hartford Mine	200	200,000
6	Capel Mine	300	175,000
7	Morrill's Lands	1,200	7,000
8	Carbonate Hill Mine	718	15,000
9	Brompton Gore Mine	150	150,000
10	Vigor Property	100	10,000
11	Ireland Mine	1,000	100,000
12	Shaw Mine	200	10,000
13	Gatchy Lot	50	2,000
14	St. Francis Mine	50	20,000
15	Bolton Mine	100	20,000
16	Brome Mine	50	6,000
17	Levant Mine	1,000	40,000
		10,912	$900,000

On the strength of this statement a transfer of the properties was made to MCEWEN and one JOHN RALPHON CAMERON, at a nominal price of £800; whereupon MCEWEN and HUNTINGTON received from the Copper Pyrites Co. £15,000 stg. in paid-up stock of the Company, and also the sum of £35,000 stg. by way of premium.

VI.—That to induce a number of well-known persons in England and Scotland to become directors in these Companies HUNTINGTON and MCEWEN; but that several of the directors returned the money when they learned the fraudulent character of the transactions to which they had been induced to lend their names.

VII.—That HUNTINGTON and MCEWEN bribed, in the first place, with £10,000 paid-up stock and, in the next place, by a position to which was attached an annual salary of £3,000 stg., one JAMES TAYLOR, to report upon the properties in question in such way as they might desire.

VIII.—That instead of £25,000 having been paid for the Clark mine only $20,000 was paid, out of which "the said plaintiff "received or retained, or was returned, "the sum of $6,000 or thereabouts." That the proprietors of the Hartford mine, instead of $225,000, received only $170,000, $55,000 of which went willingly into Mr. HUNTINGTON's pockets. And so throughout his whole list; the entire sum retained or received by Mr. HUNTINGTON in this way amounting to $223,000.

IX.—That the total sum received by HUNTINGTON and McEWEN out of these transactions amounted to $1,200,000 or thereabouts.

X.—That in less than two years and "the time of the formation of the said "two companies, the stockholders therein, "by reason of the false representations "of said plaintiff, and his associates, "live worthlessness of the said mines "and mining properties, sustained a loss "of $240,000 in the current and ordinary value of their shares thereof, "equal to $1,200,000. That since the "said plaintiff and his associates has continued and greatly increased. And "that the whole of the said mining "properties, which cost the said HUNTINGTON Mine, are unremunerative, are "practically worthless, and now represent but a small fraction of the "original nominal value paid for them "by the bond *fide* stockholders thereof."

The Recorder's decision in this case, 28th Sept., Percy Franklin, infant son of John and Jessie Dunlop, aged 3 months and twelve days.

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The bridewell keeper was very impertinent—the Recorder, in quashing the conviction, said the Act referring to unmasked dogs gave the police no special power. He had some doubt whether a policeman was entitled even to ask a person for his name and address, but the person if asked was not bound to give it. The offender had found it out he had been could. Unquestionably he had no right to touch or detain a person in a dingle manner to get it. With regard to bail, if any person, rich or poor, in appellant's position, gave the name of any homekeeper it was the duty of the officers to go and get bail. In London any amount of trouble was taken in such cases. As to the charge of being under the influences of liquor, he (the Recorder) not only disbelieved it, but he was convinced that the police did not believe it.

This is certainly a significant and instructive case. No less than four officers swore to the "in drink" allegation, and in fact the way police testimony often is given in such cases is sufficient to swore to the "in drink" allegation, and in fact the way police testimony often is given in such cases is something striking and alarming. If the appellant had her merchant champion, instead of being in good circumstances and position, had been indigent and indignified, and had no courage or money to fight, she would have had a hard time of it. After a severe and costly struggle, appellant got justice done to her; but who can say how many persons in the course of a year may have to submit to be treated just as she was, and have no redress, or be under the influence of drink. No pains which a magistrate may take thoroughly to satisfy himself that such an accusation has been truthfully made can be accounted superfluous. In no case is testimony the police have tremendous influences. Indeed, an unscrupulous police may be considered more potent than any other unscrupulous magistracy. Whatever the bias of the latter, they have to give their decisions in face of the world. Sometimes an ordered they cannot escape, and which may injure the reputation of a merchant, or carriage of reason and right. It is far otherwise with the police. They can easily intimidate, and inflict the most unmerited injury and oppression, with no check or supervision. The police constitute a legal knowledge of the magistrate. A policeman, for instance, chooses to swear that "defendant was drunk." The magistrate, if he is "known to the police" or frequently "concerns with suspicious characters," who is he to doubt the word of a policeman disproof is possible save the defendant's bare denial.

In the case under notice an elderly lady of means and good social position appealed to the magistrate against the charge of a borough magistrates by whom she had been fined 10s. and costs on the charge of assaulting a police constable in the execution of duty. The appellant had been met by the policeman with a little dog, which he considered was imperfectly muzzled. He ordered the lady to muzzle her dog, which known *education* in the matter before them. As it is, the judges as a rule know no more than the thousands of village farriers throughout the country. They have a practical knowledge which is not not so far enough. But if any of them ever saw a stud-book, know the leading families in it. The standard of a horse is the method of judging as one looks over bearers of the red, blue, and yellow cards in the show ring, or unapparently to the skilled expert. At London that excellent racehorse Vickaburg, retiring from the turf on account of hereditary unsoundness from Boston who also transmitted it to the great Lexington family, and showing that the stock of a colonial horse, whatever his mark, was awarded the first prize in the thoroughbred stallion class—an improper decision. The Judge, Mr. Curtis, good horse Terror being awarded no prize, his owner's wounded feelings are stirred by the grant of a diploma over the stallions of all ages to his pretty two-year old colt, a son of Terror, with a visible cross of Boston blood. It is preferable to being a better horse than his neglected sire. But it was a compromise, and a very ridiculous one, the judgment amounting to this that the first three, Vickaburg, Judge Curtis, and Big Sandy, should be placed in the order of their turf record for speed, that the claims of Terror being Province-bred should be postponed to those of the imported sires, and that nevertheless an untried Province-bred animal not at his growth, whose proportions can only yet be guessed at, is a better stallion than such a winner as Judge Curtis, such a powerful thoroughbred as Mr. HENDRIE's Big Sandy or than Terror, the best bred stallion on the grounds, and whose crippled forelegs are the result of his speed. We select this case to illustrate bad judging, because it comes first in the list. The horse ring, not unnaturally, is the chief attraction at the Fair, and the decisions in this class are most open to general criticism.

If permanent buildings are to be erected at Toronto, by all means let them be constructed on more approved principles than those which regulated the erection of the dual coffins now serving for the immurement of horses mistakenly sent to the shows. The dual idea is impossible for even an active man, vested with whatever advantages a badge of office may confer, to carry out with it, see half the live stock at a Provincial Fair. We want wide ranges of building with stalls on both sides and an aisle up the centre. The numbers on the stalls should correspond with the numbers in the catalogue, and whatever boxes are required should be railed off with light iron rods. Exhibitors fail to show their stock, and buyers fail to see what they want, under the present ludicrously bad system. We have outgrown it, and Toronto should be the first to adopt a better condition of things, and one in that case likely to be of more than temporary benefit to her.

VENNOR'S GREAT DISCOVERY—THE PHOSPHATE DEPOSITS.

A FEW weeks ago it was briefly reported by telegraph that Mr. H. G. VENNOR, of the Geological Survey, had made a discovery of extensive deposits of phosphate of lime in the County of Ottawa, Province of Quebec, lying north of the Dominion capital. Since then Mr. VENNOR has described his discovery at length in letters which have been published in the Ottawa *Citizen*, and now we begin to get a glimpse of its vast economic importance. He gives it as his firm conviction that in no other part of the world has there ever been, or probably ever will be, discovered such a continuous stretch of phosphate, bearing rocks and such vast and apparently inexhaustible deposits of the mineral phosphate of lime as exist in the County of Ottawa, and possibly in the adjacent country to the eastward. He believes, further, that this mineral, rather than any of the ores of iron, is destined to form the great centre of mining industry in the Ottawa section for ages to come.

If we look at the map, we see the Gatineau river in the western part of the county, and the Lievre river on the eastern north to south into the Ottawa; the former falling in almost opposite the city, and the latter farther below to the eastward. Mr. VENNOR tells us that between these two rivers lies a vast belt of apatite—phosphate of lime—which at its outer edges approaches the surface, but which towards the middle is deeply buried under formations of more recent geological date. It is believed that this identical belt of apatite crosses under the Ottawa river, and is continued southward and westward, capped over for a long distance by immense deposits of Silurian limestones and sandstones between Ottawa and Perth, until it crops out again in the township of North Burgess at Ridean, at Sydenham village, back of Kingston, and thence northward to Lake Huron. Further, a second great trough of apatite-bearing rocks has been discovered in the township of Lochaber, and in the Petite Nation Seigniory, lower down the Ottawa and on the north side, and it is believed that this section is connected with the Perth belt and even further eastward. The extent of these phosphate deposits, Mr. VENNOR says, is far beyond that of any others of the same mineral ever known in the world, or likely ever to be discovered.

The value of mineral phosphate as a fertilizer makes this discovery one of vast importance in an economic point of view. In England the demand for phosphate is fast increasing every year, in part owing to the pressing requirements of high farming, and in part to the failure of the supply of "bird lime," which has heretofore been largely used as a fertilizer. Again, a valuable discovery of "kaolin," or fertilizing clay, has been made by an English manufacturer of soap, who has produce one of the most valuable fertilizers of the present day, phosphate must be imported to mix with the kaolin. We understand that Dr. LYON PLAYFAIR, who visited Ottawa recently, has called the attention of the Government to the immense phosphate deposits of the lower Ottawa; and we may conjecture that it will be in Phosphate and not Diamonds that discoveries will be utilized. Dr. PLAYFAIR visited the Buckingham Phosphate Mines, in the County of Ottawa, and expressed his surprise at the extent and richness of the deposits now being worked by the Phosphate Mining Company. When shiploads of this material begin to leave our shores for England, then, perhaps, some farmers may think of trying it more liberally at home. If it be good there it ought to be good here also, and it may yet help materially to lessen the enormous cost of wheat up to higher figures than we have ever before attained to.

ADAM OLIVER'S JOBS.

THE *Globe* enters on a very lame defence of the Reading Hotel job, which concludes mendaciously thus:

"It is only a very ordinary structure of the size of the Reading Hotel that can be constructed for the sum of $6,000 after deducting from $5,029 a fair price for five acres of land at the Pacific railway station."

The $5,029 was paid for the Neebing rookery and the lot on which it was built, the latter costing at the rate of twenty cents an acre. The "five acres" of land at the Pacific railway terminus" were bought in the $31,000 job, and had nothing to do with the pile of cells known as the "hotel."

Mr. HENDERSON says the lumber and labour invested in the "hotel" represented at Fort William prices about $3,000. The lumber *per se* was worth, and the "hotel" *per se* to which the labour was spent is worthless, for it is impossible to appraise a "hotel" which is of no earthly use to any person as a habitation, much less as a place of entertainment. OLIVER, DAVIDSON, & CO., could not have sold the cells themselves than in the way they did: nor could they have disposed of the building in any other way. Intrinsically, the "hotel" was valueless. Days and weeks at a time were wasted by HENDERSON and his men in erecting instructions from OLIVER, who ordered them not to proceed so rapidly with the work. He had to wait for them to have it advanced beyond its present uncouth stage when the Government valuators came along, and Mr. HENDERSON represented so much time made by HENDERSON, for the latter could not be expected to wait for the valuators without being allowed "time." It was in this way, HENDERSON says, that the bill for labour mounted up far beyond the amount which it would have reached had the job been a straightforward one. A gentleman just returned from Fort William says he could make money building rookeries of the kind at $1,600 each Fort William prices; the difference between his estimate and HENDERSON's valuation, mainly representing the waste of labour involved in the latter's waiting for the Government valuators. Indeed contractors on the spot have declared their readiness to erect such rookeries at a contract price of $1,600 apiece. But granting for the sake of argument that the "hotel" requisite for the "job" cost $3,000, then OLIVER & CO., made $2,000 by the transaction less the cost of the lot, 100 ft. x 30 ft., worth twenty cents an acre. The money OLIVER & CO., sold for—say $1,000 a quantity of cells which in any other place would have been unsalable, and cleared $2,000 and odd on the labour involved in knocking them into the shape of a "hotel" while the Government paid $6,029 for that which was of itself valueless both to vendor and vendee. The *Globe*, as in duty bound, calls this an honest transaction, just as it defends the payment of $31,000 for the Neebing job morally worth less than as many cents. It is not content to defend the Government alone, but it seeks to put a straight face on the heinous frauds perpetrated upon the weak Premier by Liberals like OLIVER who live to pray.

In this connection, Mr. F. E. MCBAIN, of Peterboro', writes a letter to the *Review* of that town in which he thus graphically describes how the very practical Mr. MACKENZIE is taking the public money up there:

"The present administration have made the Kaministiquia river, six miles from the landing, the terminus of the C.P.R. The river is not much, if any, larger than the Otonabee river, and has a sand-bar at its mouth, upon which the smaller vessels navigating the lakes (no large ones attempt to enter) drawing from six to seven feet of water constantly strand, notwithstanding the Government during the past two summers have expended over $40,000 in dredging. The river is so narrow that the larger boats could not possibly turn around in it in order to be unloaded, but be towed back to the mouth. This great moral Reform Administration, the very personification of justice and purity, have purchased from Oliver, Davidson, & Co., *et hoc genus omne* (all good Grits dyed in the wool, of course) a narrow strip of land for railway purposes, on the banks of this little ditch, which is river for the most little time of $61,000. This same land was sold only two or three years ago to the Government of Canada for a fraction over twenty cents per acre.

"The Neebing Hotel, standing on tamarack piles, and built of green timber, and called lumber, without a foot of plastering, worthless to anyone, even as a barn, was purchased from the aforesaid happy family for $5,900. All these favours, at the public expense, were given to Adam Oliver and his friends because he resigned his seat to make room for Mr. Adam Crooks when the unfeeling people of Ontario left this honorable gentleman out in the cold without a constituency. All this

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCT. 5, 1877.

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THE WEEKLY MAIL.

A NEW ORDER OF ECONOMY.

BECAUSE on attaining power in November, 1873, Mr. MACKENZIE cancelled a number of appointments made by the outgoing Government between the 1st January of that year and the 6th November when they retired, the *Globe* asks the country to believe that the Premier has fulfilled his pledge to cut down the Tory expenditure. It is indeed true that Mr. MACKENZIE did cancel many appointments at that time, but since then he has filled the vacant places with appointees of his own, and between a Tory drawing a salary and a Liberal drawing a salary, what is the difference to the taxpayer? Is from a dollars-and-cents point of view? It counts as nothing as proof of his economy that the Reformers succeeded to the vacancies—when he put Reformers in their places.

If the *Globe* would seriously discuss the question, let it come out of that stupid corner into the broad field of the Public Accounts. Take for instance Civil Government. In 1873 the expenditure under that head for salaries was $559,400. Sir JOHN adds, say $76,000 for the last five months of the Tory régime, and Mr. MACKENZIE cancelled those appointments, and the organ cries "behold the economy of the men in power!" But although Tory appointments to the amount of say $76,000 were cancelled in 1874, Liberal appointments were subsequently made, and in 1875 the total was no less than $685,000, or $126,000 more than when this economy of the Tories came coming began! In 1876 a slight reduction was made, the total on the 30th June of that year being $661,500, but still that is $111,000 more than Civil Government cost before Mr. MACKENZIE "inaugurated the reform" of discharging three Tories and appointing four Liberals. So, too, with regard to salaries on Public Works. In 1873 they amounted to $205,200. Sir JOHN, let us suppose made a number of appointments between the 30th June of that year and the 6th November, which Mr. MACKENZIE cancelled subsequently; but there was no economy in the matter, for here again for every three the Premier discharged he appointed four, the total on the 30th June, 1875, being $239,900, and on the 30th June, 1876, $250,900, or $42,000 more than when the folly for three operation began. Take Colonization. The total cost of collecting the revenue on the 30th June, 1873, was $367,600. Sir JOHN, let us suppose again, cancelled enormously extravagant Tory that he is, to that figure, and the honest and sinless MACKENZIE swept his broom into the street. That sounds well, but where does the country's gain come in, seeing that after getting rid of the Tory appointees, Mr. MACKENZIE filled, and more than filled, their vacant seats with Liberal appointees, the total for the 30th June, 1875, being $682,700, and on the 30th June, 1876, $721,000, or $154,000 more than it was when the "reform" was first begun. Take Excise. Salaries under that head on the 30th June, 1873, amounted to $76,800. Sir JOHN, let us suppose, thrust his creatures—that's the word—creatures into the service, and Mr. MACKENZIE thrust them out, and, thus, as the *Globe* argues, fulfilling his pledge to the country. But, and on this the *Globe* is silent, for neither then he discharged he must have appointed four other and hungrier creatures, and the cost on the 30th June, 1875, being $94,000 and on the 30th June, 1876, $92,000. And in considering these Customs and Excise items, it is to be borne in mind, that while Mr. MACKENZIE has thus been adding to the cost of collecting the revenue at the same year by year decreasing. To sum up, the total for salaries in these, the two most unmistakable branches of the public service—the expense of the Department of Justice and the Post Office—is very much greater extent growing with the country—was, on the 30th June, 1873, $1,411,000. The Premier took office in the 6th November, 1873, and at once buckled to his great work of economy, succeeding, by the 30th June, 1875, in raising the total to $1,701,000, and by the 30th June, 1876, to $1,734,000, his system of discharging three Tories and appointing four Liberals involving an annual loss of over $300,000. Were we to go into JERKINS' figures under the head of Public Works, the record could be made still more striking, but the *Globe* has more than once half-pleaded that it was an abnormal personage, for whom nobody was responsible. We have quoted enough, we hope, without pushing the abnormal business to convince even the organ that however commendable it may have been in Mr. MACKENZIE to have discharged a host of Tory appointees on taking office, his course saved the country nothing, since he simply drove them out to make room for the Liberal host, which, like Father Paddy's dogs the day after Lent:

Kept to scent fat things on the breeze, and of appetite never whatever grown,
Talped at the open portent, cried for a taste of his flesheots.

DIVIDED PARTY.

THE Republican party in the United States is at present in a very singular position. Its candidate for President now occupies the chair, but his course is far from giving entire satisfaction to many of those by whose votes and exertions he was seated. Against him these two things chiefly are charged—that he is too conciliatory to the South, and too much given to heaping favours and praise upon "unrepentant rebels;" and that he is trying to force upon the country more civil service reform than the country wants. Apparently the majority of the party supports the President, but the minority that opposes his policy is not to be despised. It has come to this, that within the Republican ranks an Opposition party exists, of no little activity and influence. This Republican Opposition is led by Senator CONKLING, of New York, whose speech at the State Convention of the party, held in Rochester last week, is accepted by everybody as a declaration of war against the Administration. The meeting of this Convention has been in fact the political event of the week over the border, and a certain beginning has been made, the end of which does not yet appear. That there must be serious dissatisfaction with the President in the ranks of his own party is certain. On two test votes which were taken Senator CONKLING carried the majority of the Convention with him by 311 to 111 in one case and by 296 to 110 in another, or almost three to one. A Democratic account says that his speech "electrified the delegates in force and power his great effort in the Convention of 1871, and was filled with invective, bitter sarcasm, vituperation, and venom beyond anything ever delivered in any New York State Convention. State Conventions are to be remembered, are professedly to be gatherings of men all belonging to the same party, and of "temperation and cool" "venom," discharged inside the fort rather than against the enemy outside, call for special remark. The defiant Senator charged the Administration with cracking the whip over his head, and the Cabinet with being composed of "men-milliners, dilettantes, and carpet-baggers in polities—with fatulent, rancid, and self-"righteous men in sheep's clothing." He denounced them in effect as Pharisees, pretending to a superior virtue which they did not possess, and charged that they were distracting the country and dividing the Republican Party with visionary and impracticable plans of "reform," falsely so called.

To outsiders the wonder will be how the Republican party is to live at all, if it is to be thus divided against itself. Were it well united it would have need of all the strength, this condition would bring, but divided it must be its fate! The Democrats have a majority in the House, and in the Senate parties are about evenly balanced, the Republican majority having been brought down to the verge of disappearance. There will, however, be an attempt made for sectional agreement, as far as voting the party ticket is concerned. The New York *Tribune* says that Mr. CONKLING controlled the Convention all through, and denounces him for his attack on the President; but says at the same time that the platform adopted is sound in the main, and that Republicans will undoubtedly vote for the nominees of the Senator's Convention, however much they may disapprove of his course. The next point of interest will be to observe whether the movement so vigorously inaugurated by Senator CONKLING will spend its strength in New York, or whether it will spread to other Northern States. Should the latter follow, the political situation will certainly be extraordinary, though perhaps not wholly unprecedented.

CLOSE OF THIS YEAR'S CAMPAIGN.

THE London correspondent of the Chicago *Times* telegraphs that paper that the Russians before Plevna are being gradually withdrawn, the siege having been in effect raised. Their loss in front of those terrible entrenchments is put down by the Turkish accounts at 40,000 killed in series of battles, at 80,000 men, disease killing as many as bullets. Their ambulance system has disappeared and all the surgeons have gone elsewhere, so that when a soldier is struck down, there he lies until mortification sets in and death carries him off the fever-breeding field. The army is almost mutinous and deserters common, two hundred going in one night. The campaign is virtually closed for the season, but if at any time during the winter the Turks succeed in breaking through the Russian lines of communication with the Danube, the war will end forthwith in Russian annihilation.

While his army is thus sustaining grievous reverses, the Czar himself is being subjected to a violent attack under which his boasted anxiety for the Christians of Eastern Europe is suffering. Count LADISLAS PLATER, President of the European Committee of expatriated Poles, is writing to the English and French papers a series of letters showing the persecution his countrymen are now enduring at the hands of the august champion of the oppressed Christians in Servia and Bulgaria. Letters received in Warsaw state that three Uniates have been shot in the citadel of Warsaw and a fourth hanged. It is in vain for the Czar to appeal to the Moslem cause is brought about in Poland. There is no relaxation in the religious persecution; the teaching of the catechism in Polish is forbidden; the priests are not allowed to visit their parishes, where they are "interned" without daring to leave them. At Wilna a priest, who was condemned to death for having nailed the manifesto of the Czar in which war was declared with Turkey, has been banished instead, and his place given to a Pole. The cruelties against the Uniates continue. It is attempted to force them by horrible cruelties and ruin to become schismatics, but the population continue firm, and exhibit to the world the strength of their religious conviction. At Lubienki, in the district of Bielak, a Uniate woman who was ordered to have her baby baptized by the Greek priest refused. For this crime she was brutally flogged and thrown into prison, while the village was occupied by the soldiery, who completely sacked it. Two Uniates in Wallachia, who took part in a Catholic pilgrimage, have been seized by many distinguished personages in Vienna the miserable lot of the inhabitants of their Province, and, indeed, the scene of despair which occurred when one of their neighbours, after being robbed by the Russians of all he possessed, died in their presence, that a great change in the people of Eova Scotia, but there is no sign of such change apparent, and no one can say why any such change should be brought about. The Government under which Dr. Tupper's supporters so often said was hostile to these Maritime Provinces, has shown no disposition to do so towards them, and very friendly, doing for the promotion of their interests, the very reverse of what the Ministerial Press has been in the habit of saying it would do if ever it had the power, and, in fact, doing more than Liberals ever asked. It would be an insult to the intelligence of the people of Nova Scotia to suppose that they have been misled by all this grandiloquent talk about all the evils, bribery, corruption, etc., which they have been relieved as soon as they were uttered by the worthies who occupied the position."

The chief among those "groundless stories" is about all the extravagance, corruption, etc.," is that relating to the Speaker of the Commons. The brutal Tories have insulted the Speaker, have broken the law, and the Government their most cherished principle in the matter of Confederation, and the villainous Tories harped on this subject so vehemently that at length the Premier and his friends were induced to refute it in the sight of the world. To this end the Premier made his followers vote that it was not a breach of Independence for Parliament Act; Mr. ANGLIN resigned, and the Premier then passed an Act indemnifying him against the penalties attaching to his crime. In this way the story was completely refuted; and in that or a somewhat similar way the other slanders have also been set at naught. But withal, as Mr. ANGLIN will discover when the elections come round, the wretched public is not satisfied that the Premier and his action of the same troublesome proceedings next year—in which case the House of Commons will find itself confronted with a very serious and unpleasant difficulty. Notwithstanding the die-establishment of the State Church in Ireland, and other concessions, and despite the increase of material prosperity borne testimony to by the present Lord Lieutenant, one has but to read what are called the "Nationist" ballads in Dublin and Belfast, where, to see that popular discontent is still largely rife, and that Irish questions still, as heretofore, must form the perplexity and burden of British statesmen. Apart from which, there is a great unrest even among Irishmen themselves—been the "sentimental" grievance of loss of Independence, which is the root of this perennial springing up of Irish discontent! It is easy to be in any real or fancied peculiarity of race. For if so, one may say that the Yoke must be as badly galling which is not the case. Now, though some loudly maintain, or quietly believe, that Irish ill-doing and sorenss are due to the form of religious belief, and concede that argument, for, in that case the Belgians, who have the same religious profession, would be in a similar condition, and we all know they are not. The real cause of Irish trouble and dissatisfaction must be connected, we imagine, in some form or other, with the great fact in social economics, that no country can go on comfortably in which the proprietorship and use of the land are not on a secure and well-ordered footing.

Of all methods of occupying the soil, none is found so successful in practice, or so suited to human wants and feelings, as that of giving a man a distinct and inalienable sight to his own property. If this property is not acknowledged in law to be his, and his alone—with a right to dispose of it as he pleases, experience proves that he may confidently look for much and various evil. This is what is known as the holding of lands fee-simple. In most countries approaching to the character of civilization such is the method of tenure. Residence upon, or use of the soil, is a different matter. In many countries—notably in Canada and the United States—proprietors occupy their own lands. But should wealth increase and population become more dense, we may expect that even here the plan of giving the use of lands for a certain term of years on payment of so much rent will, as in Great Britain, come more largely into operation. Even now the number of tenants in proportion to owners is larger than many people may suppose, being about twenty per cent. in Ontario, our wealthiest Province, but considerably less in Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. The renting system has perhaps been carried to the greatest extent in Scotland, where it is said to work harmoniously and advantageously. It does so in virtue of two principles. The lands let are put by the proprietor into a condition suited for occupancy, and this occupancy, in terms of a written contract, is secured to the tenant as an heritage for a term of years. No clear is left unrendered, and so effective is every item in the contract made, by a ready appeal to a simple tribunal, that the tenant has quarrels about land may be said to be totally unknown in that part of the United Kingdom. Proprietors and tenant farmers, respecting each other's rights, live in mutual good-will and the interchange of acts of kindness and courtesy. By this united action society presents a happy a combination of circumstances as anywhere to be seen, and land when for sale is transferred at a higher price than in any part of the British dominions.

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To give an idea as to the extent of the importation of these commodities, it is sufficient to better than quote from the return just issued by the Board of Trade, from which it appears that the quantity imported during 31st July last, poultry to the value of £114,741 was imported into England; and eggs to the value of £98,846 were imported during period in 1876, is £28,846 less. The increase is overall about 20 per cent. Cook turkeys will make a good showing, and prove that this decrease in the supply has been met by an extended home production. Now, I have had some experience in shipping eggs, and I know that a 1-5 centimetre shell covering of the shell, retire to bed, and become perfectly useless on reaching England. After searching for some hours, the tun diminutive eggs were found to be broken, and the contents lodged behind the grating of a ventilating register. Sturdy has been repaired to the cellar, and on the top of the egg, where he will probably remain until his trial comes off. Among other articles which are shipped in large quantities, which the pioneer had expressed from the farms, are dressed fowl. The trade of this bottle three light on his mode of communicating with his outside friends. He was in the habit of making one knock, which he said were due him for painting, and sending the proceeds of the transaction to his family, for collection. His usual plan was to write these accounts on one half sheet of paper, and some to town and hold a fresh chorus. In this space he wrote in onion juice, whatever he desired to communicate to his friends. The accounts received the confederate, and held to the fire, disclosed the secret, and the prisoner, Jeffreys, $500 to assist him to escape; and it is quite likely the latter would have done so, if he had not been so unfortunate as to be caught. Jeffreys is a young man of good family, and a high stone wall. Through the medium of Jeffreys, Sturdy's friends were informed of the place, and the prisoner then passed an act indemnifying him against the penalties attaching to his crime. In this way, Sturdy's case was completely refuted; and in that or a somewhat similar way the other slanders have also been set at naught. But withal, as Mr. ANGLIN will discover when the elections come round, the wretched public is not satisfied that the Premier and his action of the same troublesome proceedings next year—in which case the House of Commons will find itself confronted with a very serious and unpleasant difficulty. Notwithstanding the die-establishment of the State Church in Ireland, and other concessions, and despite the increase of material prosperity borne testimony to by the present Lord Lieutenant, one has but to read what are called the "Nationist" ballads in Dublin and Belfast, where, to see that popular discontent is still largely rife, and that Irish questions still, as heretofore, must form the perplexity and burden of British statesmen. Apart from which, there is a great unrest even among Irishmen themselves—been the "sentimental" grievance of loss of Independence, which is the root of this perennial springing up of Irish discontent! It is easy to be in any real or fancied peculiarity of race. For if so, one may say that the Yoke must be as badly galling which is not the case. Now, though some loudly maintain, or quietly believe, that Irish ill-doing and sorenss are due to the form of religious belief, and concede that argument, for, in that case the Belgians, who have the same religious profession, would be in a similar condition, and we all know they are not. The real cause of Irish trouble and dissatisfaction must be connected, we imagine, in some form or other, with the great fact in social economics, that no country can go on comfortably in which the proprietorship and use of the land are not on a secure and well-ordered footing.

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THE GUELPH ABDUCTIONIST.

An Artful and Well Contrived Plan to Break Gaol Frustrated.

Details of the Plot.

GUELPH, Sept. 29.—The *Herald* to-night gives the following account of the attempted escape of Fred. Sturdy, the abductor of Miss Carr:—

A few days since it came to the ears of Mr. Mercer, gaoler, through some person outside, that he had better look sharp after the prisoner, Fred Sturdy. Subsequently events went to show that the warning was timely. The goal was so crowded that it was necessary to put two prisoners in one cell, and Sturdy's partner was Matthew Jeffreys, who is serving out a term for stealing a watch. This Jeffreys is looked upon by the gaol authorities as a sober, quiet prisoner, and is counted to Sheriff Gow, almost instinctively, on Friday evening, to remove Jeffreys from Sturdy's cell. The removal was effected at about 6 o'clock. Had he been allowed to remain there all night, it is more than probable that Sturdy would have been a free man to-day. Mr. Mercer strongly suspects something wrong, said to Jeffreys on Friday night, "Come, you know all about this; and mighty well you know it, too." Jeffreys supposing the whole thing had been discovered, said to Well, I couldn't shut myself up as we was going on." And he made a clean breast of the whole plot. This is the story as he tells it: Sturdy, immediately on his cell, which is in the second story, opens into a corridor, the windows of which face the Market Square. Sturdy had a file, which he was stored, till Thursday, the gallows upon which Wilson was hanged. Immediately he heard the cells occupied by the hard-labour prisoners, who are in the yard, directly under his window, commence to file a light stone wall. Through the medium of Jeffreys, Sturdy's friends were informed of the place, and the prisoner then passed an act indemnifying him against the penalties attaching to his crime. In this way, Sturdy's case was completely refuted; and in that or a somewhat similar way the other slanders have also been set at naught. But withal, as Mr. ANGLIN will discover when the elections come round, the wretched public is not satisfied that the Premier and his action of the same troublesome proceedings next year—in which case the House of Commons will find itself confronted with a very serious and unpleasant difficulty. Notwithstanding the die-establishment of the State Church in Ireland, and other concessions, and despite the increase of material prosperity borne testimony to by the present Lord Lieutenant, one has but to read what are called the "Nationist" ballads in Dublin and Belfast, where, to see that popular discontent is still largely rife, and that Irish questions still, as heretofore, must form the perplexity and burden of British statesmen. Apart from which, there is a great unrest even among Irishmen themselves—been the "sentimental" grievance of loss of Independence, which is the root of this perennial springing up of Irish discontent! It is easy to be in any real or fancied peculiarity of race. For if so, one may say that the Yoke must be as badly galling which is not the case. Now, though some loudly maintain, or quietly believe, that Irish ill-doing and sorenss are due to the form of religious belief, and concede that argument, for, in that case the Belgians, who have the same religious profession, would be in a similar condition, and we all know they are not. The real cause of Irish trouble and dissatisfaction must be connected, we imagine, in some form or other, with the great fact in social economics, that no country can go on comfortably in which the proprietorship and use of the land are not on a secure and well-ordered footing.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION—ITS BEANY OR PERMANENCY.

IT is no use question whether the Provincial Exhibition should be held as four or five different places in the Province in turn or be permanently located in one place. Under the itinerant system no doubt much good has been effected. The growth of these annual fairs if not uniformly regular has been on the whole upwards and onwards. Those who can recall the first Provincial Exhibitions must admit that the exhibitions of late years have shown a great advance towards bearing a fair ratio to the increased population, extent of cultivated acreage, and manufacturing advancement of the Province. It may be said, with some degree of force, that a system which has led to such good results is not open to many serious objections. But it is true, nevertheless, that there is much to be said in favour of the opposite view.

Itinerancy in connection with public institutions of any kind is necessarily the cause of much inconvenience. It was found so when the seat of Government of the old Province of Canada was now in one place and now in another. Everybody felt it to be a relief when Ottawa, though at the time but a small city placed in the backwoods, was selected as the permanent seat of Government. It enabled buildings to be erected suitable to the accommodation of the members, the civil servants, and in keeping with the surroundings of a capital. We admit it is not quite so important, from this point of view, that the Provincial Exhibition should be permanently located; though we are quite aware that if one central place were selected buildings would be erected in it which would greatly outstrip any of those which we now have in any of our cities. The question of new Exhibition grounds and buildings is being agitated in Toronto. Did our citizens have the assurance of the Agricultural and Arts Association that the annual fairs would be held here year after year we have no doubt a site of ample area would be selected, and buildings, worthy of Toronto, be erected on the ground, but of the great Province of which it is the capital, erected. Of course, without such assurance no amount of expense will be incurred.

The fair just closed in London has unquestionably been very successful. London is the centre of a fine agricultural country, and of a large and thriving population. It did not evince a good spirit on the part of our friends there, however, even before the gates of the Exhibition grounds were closed, to exclaim, with all the emphasis of capital letters: "And now for the Western Fair of 1878." It must have occurred to the directors of the Agricultural and Arts Association that the extent to which District Fairs have been favoured for several years has made the evident (might we not say, intentional?) detriment of the Provincial Exhibition must tell greatly in favour of the permanent locating of the Provincial Fair. London, Hamilton, Brantford, Kingston, Belleville—have all their Western or Central Fairs, and, as a rule, about the same time as the Provincial Fair. Would it not be better if the District Fairs were continued yearly, and the Great Fair for the whole Province held in one central place?

We know we shall be accused of monopoly, and selfishness, and all sorts of bad things, for even making this suggestion. But the time has come, we believe, for making it, and making it strongly and pointedly. It is with no selfish interest whatever that we point to the danger which the multiplication of these District Fairs will bring to the Provincial Exhibition unless it is given permanent root in a central place. And if the directors of the Association do not feel like considering it now, the time is not far distant when they will feel compelled to do so.

THE SOUTHERN NEGROES.

THE Southern papers are discussing the alarming mortality rate among the coloured population of those States. In Richmond, where the white mortality is comparatively about equal, the average of deaths among negroes is fully twice as great as among whites. During the week ending the 23rd ult., fourteen white persons died there and twenty-five coloured. The mortuary reports of Mobile, Savannah, Memphis, New Orleans, Augusta, and Charleston tell the same tale. The average of deaths among the coloured race is three or four times as great as among the white. The official mortuary report of Memphis show that during the year 1876 there were six hundred and twenty-two deaths among the white population and six hundred and one among the negroes. This mortality is disproportionate to the lower tier of prisoners, a proceeding which led Sturdy to write the following note, and which was found upon Jeffreys, and which is in Sturdy's writing: "Always on the watch, Fred. Keep up your courage, come any day or every day. Be sure and not open any parcel except tobacco, as there may be something I don't want anyone to see." Friday evening at 5.30 the men between the hours of 6 and 7 arrived, and Sturdy lowered a string and brought up a package which he opened. This parcel contained two saw blades, one of which was evidently intended for the jailor's use, and the other for himself. If they are able to pay their rent, well and good. If not, the improvements they have wrought with no small labour, appear to some confused mystic logical process of their own, to be sufficient ground for the landlord's claim, supported by the sheriff and the military, to eject the tenant-right goes to the ground. The small cultivator is thus ejected, and in the present view, it does complain that he should be liable to be ordered off the land without compensation for improvements, but in another step forward, and one that will largely increase its usefulness. Hitherto the weather indications for the day, which are issued at 10 o'clock in the morning, have been sent to the evening papers, and people in conspicuous places about the city, and in the 1st prox., they will be telegraphed every forenoon to seventy-five of the principal towns in the Dominion, by graph offices west of Quebec. This will extend the benefits of the weather office to the rural districts, and much to popularize the science of meteorology.

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CANADIAN.

About 600 acres of beets, suitable for the manufacture of sugar, are under cultivation in Wellesley Township.

An extension of the Great Western railway (Vt. G., and B.) is called for, from Alma or Goldstone to Arthur.

The Dundas *Banner* takes objection to an estimate bill of $418.09 for keeping the conveyance of the new Court House in Hamilton. The champagne cost $198, and the dinner $137.

The London *Advertiser* says that a well-to-do farmer's wife, of Burford, was recently caught in the act of till-tapping at a grocery. On refunding about $200, which she admitted to have stolen at various times, she was acquitted.

The *North York Reformer* says:—"We regret to learn that there are several bad cases of typhoid fever in Newmarket and vicinity at the present time. None as yet have proved fatal. The disease is fortunately not very contagious."

Mr. John Thory, of Tuckersmith, recently delivered at the Seaforth flax mill a load of flax which weighed 3,000 pounds. The load was drawn from Mr. Thory's farm, a distance of two miles, and was drawn by a team which weigh 2,400 pounds.

The St. Catharines *Daily News* says:—"We hear it positively stated that one of the steamers of the Royal Mail Line will ply during the winter between this port and Toronto, touching at Port Dalhousie. If This is so certainly reason why this should not be done."

The Woodstock *Sentinel* sets our double at rest as where a recent shipment of brooms from that town went to. It was not to Liverpool, England, but to Liverpool, the veritable land of the heather, that the shipment was made. Another exchange mentions forty dozen as the quantity.

Says the *Reporter*:—"In Brantford we may occasionally see a load of pumpkins or water our horse at a telegraph pole, but our prominent citizens do not go so completely obfuscated as to meet another friend home with a lighted lantern, after sunrise of a morning, as some of the Guelph men have been doing lately."

"A very heavy business is now being done on the Grand Trunk railway. The passenger trains east and west frequently consist of from two to twelve cars, and a very large proportion of the freight is Canadian. This is very satisfactory, and forms another illustration of the return of the long lamented "good times."—*Belleville Ontario.*

Teaching machine and mowing machine manufactories will happen, even on the best regulated farms. Recently a young man named James Shearer, while cutting clover for seed on Mr. Samuel Cline's farm, in Dunnville, Dorchester, was thrown from his seat on the machine, and falling on the knives had two fingers of his left hand cut off. He was also slightly cut on the right arm.

The Kingston *Daily News* says:—"The other day Mr. J. Westcott, of Usborne, brought into Exeter one hundred bushels of wheat as a load, for which he received, gold, at the rate $1.02. Many farmers this fall are sowing double the quantity of wheat they did last year to the detriment of the Canadian farmer to the success of the wheat crop in Usborne township, and to farmer's pocket, as offered on the market one thousand bushels of fall wheat."

The *Ottawa Valley Advocate* says:—"When the citizens of Lachute have to pay ten cents per head for cabbages and similarly high prices for other vegetables, it is suggested that there is room for a green grocer here. Mr. Thomas Montreal, good vegetables are retailed at from three to five cents per head, so if they cannot be raised in this neighborhood, they could be imported and sold at a profit."

The famous blockade runner, Chicora, formerly owned by the celebrated firm of Wood and Prince Arthur's Landing, passed Windsor the other day en route to Buffalo, where she will be fitted for the lake trade with a record of 2.26¼, is, on account of his great speed, to be called Jay Gould. Will next season run on Lake Ontario. The reason for withdrawing her from the upper lake was her unsuitedness.

The *Prescott Telegraph* says:—"Hop picking in this section is now finished, and the crop has turned out very badly considering them for market. Mr. T. S. Murdock, the proprietor in this locality, has, however, had some six acres under hops, and estimates his crop at about five

and a blessed face. It be is a magnificent ch he has taken the ics as Judge Urquhart, ty, Major Macon, Van nnan.

nerzn.

rk has taken both first r best roadster stallion

—Late last night there ange in the air, and to- ly cool, compared with for the season, of the In the morning the in was coming, but noon it is said, that sum- ithward. From the ap- grounds this afternoon. ed there must have been e inside as yesterday, but not quite so many, the flocking up to 23,204, 27,051. On Thursday of 73, at London, the paid 3,532, and the receipts er of passengers brought by the Great Western ollows:—From Chatham ditions west, 1,400; from ie, 1,200; from Hamil- 500; L. H. & B., 5,900 P. S. S., 1,100; towards Southern, 2,000; Sarnia 0; in all about 14,500. strangers came in by the n morning. The Great ed expected, covered a The first train from ought in 1,750 persons. intermediate stations there ast 3,000—on a train of drawn by two engines. At ic cars had to be added. telegraphed from Lon- t met the train beyond ains of eighteen cars each. came in from the London, branch. Twenty cars packed ht in a densely packed ringfield from the east, on and a similar number west. And these were ne of the morning. There the number of visitors, too, ifax. An excursion from ed by Mr. T. H. Mackay, ved, some coming from the from Pennsylvania, and off as Kentucky. The ll Western station, at late ning, both yesterday and description. How the mass off on their several ways under: but exceedingly ade by the railway authori- ere made up, and, judging vation merely, a consider- American passenger carr proved for the emergency, tremendous crushing and ears marvellous that serious happen, but none are re-

Lieut.-Governor Macdonald nds again to-day, and he also how. Mr. Mackenzie and

HORSES.

and stallions continue to the leading attractions of xes of some of the more being besieged from morning

MIDDLE HORSES.

e less than thirty-six entries ss the contest for first prize crowded down to two competi- prize was awarded to a big, ging gelding exhibited by Mr. of Toronto. This animal is of Harper, and though show- eaking, will doubtless prove and useful horse. He had the ing ridden in the light by horseman "Peter," a matter nce under the driver. T. C. Patterson's Emily excellent form, and look She was ridden by the ey Price. None of the exhibited in this class were ial attention. Jonathan R. spectators, but as she is po- g looking animals Queen's Plate it is not sur- r pretentions were overlooked. A noticeable feature in the hese horses was that two stal- ared by the restrictions of were allowed to be ridden ng with the competing horses, a rule that cannot be too lemned. One of these was Peters, a local celebrity, and gentleman from Kentucky.

LIGHT CARRIAGE HORSES.

ise in this class was taken by gelding Happy Abbott, the Mr. A. E. Davis, of Stoney contest was a very keen one, less than ninety-two compet- long time the judges were in relative merits of the white- ond prize, the latter being taken by bay. The decision ultimately Harper, we undoubtedly the and it was endorsed by every horseman on the ground. Mr. congratulated on the possession finest stepping carriage horse ny show ring. Happy Abbott ngy-looking chestnut gelding, ds high, gracefully muscled al- ying a way of going as neat as ould be wished. He was sired oyal George (sire of Byron, ne dam being a Durop mare, said to be able to show 2.45, ir record.

dhouse, of Stoney Creek, took or his roadster yearling Johnny Tom out of a daughter of Old This is a fine big, open-gaited ng a remarkable resemblance to in form and colour.

B. Walker, of Stoney Creek, ers on his carriage yearling, a chestnut by Highland Boy out mare.

BIG-BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

ning a few influential horse breed- meeting with a view of forming Breeders' Association for Ontario, decided to call a meeting to be ronto on the 12th of October for ch, when it is expected that parties in the matter will be present from Ontario.

CATTLE.

SHORT-HORNS.

lay of cattle though good is not might be expected of a country ing so much attention to the industry. Representatives of the usually bred, fancy priced strains ions are "conspicuous by their ab- and while there is a goodly collec- ainably bred animals of consider- individuals, one hears but of Inchmesses, Oxfords, Lorians, strains so popular among the of fancy stock. As a show of well- and milk producing cattle this de- of the exhibition may be consider- ss, but as a display of high priced ntle sale ring, it cannot be the comparatively few of the competi- d bring prices represented by more Booth and Bates seem the Up in the cross shown in the in a manner that would break the a fashionable breeder, but after all ntiful whether or not much if any ns have been lost regard of the Medio-Persian the breeders. The cattle shown ars as a rule neatly turned out and well coloured, and as producers either for dairy or the butcher's y would be hard to beat in their

e the individuals might be mentio- ne Booth 2 year old red roan, property of J. and W. Wart of the Wellington. This animal st prize in her class. She has a nd neck, heavy crop, short legs, ort body and massive quarters, unusual breadth over the back and The same gentleman take second Village Bard, a light roan three ge as the one just mentioned. She smoothly formed than the winner of ss and has a better head, though de- inferior in colour.

as Book of Milton, takes first prize three year old roan bull, Duke of land an enormous brute weighing ands.

R. Hunter of Pilkington exhibit a gem one first prize and two third prizes; Longford, Granton, has 21 head, and ake the best display in this class, getting two first prizes, one second prize, and one third prize, and the best flock prize for the best pen 5 years old and upwards, and the ed medals and diplomas obtained by him at the Centennial last year, and well he deserves them, as he had to compete against the world for them; W. Woodham exhibits 14 head; J. Anderson, Westminster, 7 head; J. Mitchelson, London, has the largest exhibit, 26 head; A. & W. Waldie exhibits 12 head.

HEREFORDS.

compact, rugged looking Hereford a goodly number of white faces are ks, and do credit to the Guelph ks, F. W. Stone and George Hood. the successful prize takers. The shown are in fine condition and pre- attractive and unique appearance.

AYRSHIRES.

re is an unusually fine show in this hich a one as has never been seen in fact that speaks well for the and cheese producing prospects of the on. Among the successful competi- Mr. Thomas Guy, of Oshawa; Mr. ns, of Westminster; Messrs. Jardine Mr. Thomas Sloot, of Malahide; ames Laurie, of Malvern; Mr. Geo. son, of Blandford, and Mr. Arch.

ALDERNEYS.

re is a small but choice show of these and neat little animals. Messrs. & Butterfield, of Sandwich; Messrs. Scott & Sons, and Mr. Hugh Clark, of money, being the prize takers. The is shown are in good condition, beauti- formed and finely bred.

GRADE.

show of grain this season is on the s the best for many years, the super being most marked in fall wheat. For hing, there is certainly an abundance of by well-ripened fall wheat for seed, ought to be in favour of next year's The Canada Company's prize of $100 be best twenty-five bushels is taken by Thomas Stock, Vice-President of the ciation, with a splendid sample of the variety. We should scarcely think this sample could be beat, in the world, bumpness, fine colour, and perfection of sh. Many other samples there are that appear almost equally good, in fact the quality of this year's wheat is much beyond the common. Better barley has been shown in years before, but still the present exhibit is a good average. Oats are fair in quality, but not nearly under the average shown above it. Not much Indian corn is shown, but what there is has a perfect growth, and has ripened well—that is, when of those kinds adapted to our season. When varieties of corn requiring a longer season than ours are tried here, the result is disappointing. Peas are excellent, and apparently free of bugs, and as was remarked by one individual; the samples shown are so excellent that they would surely make capital coffee.

One of the attractions of Agricultural Hall is an ornamental grain trophy, got up from grain of his own growth by Charles Grant, of Thorndurry, township of Collingwood, county of Grey. In a glass case are forty-four varieties of grain in the ear, with small sheaves of the same kinds below. The arrangement is splendidly designed, and bears the perfection of growth. The same exhibitor has also a sheaf of Egyptian spring wheat, the grain of which none but very close judges could tell from fall wheat, it having the white fall wheat colour, and being very plump. He was offered $25 for the sheaf, but thinks he can do better, as there are 3,000 heads in it, and he expects to get ten cents each. He takes seven first prizes, and a special mention in producing these fine specimens, almost on the edge of the Georgian bay, appears to be a marvellous one when it was said to be due to the importance of trying our best to see how far north we can go, and still make agriculture pay.

ROOTS.

Concerning roots the general remark is that this year's yield is a good average in quantity, while the quality is very superior. This is particularly noticeable in the mangolds, which are the best seen for several years.

FRUIT.

There are some very fine specimens of apples, which are perfectly capable of performing it to admiration "by word of mouth."

CARLING'S BREWERY.

The exhibition gathering has been made the occasion of a special meeting of the Canadian Brewers' Association in London, at which matters of great importance to the trade were considered. The members present were invited to visit Carling's new brewery on the following morning, and a number of them did so. Among the gentlemen present were Messrs. Worts, of Montreal; O'Keefe and Mc. Davies, of Toronto; Mr. Holloway, of Guelph. They were joined by Mr. Greenway, the celebrated brewer, of Syracuse, N. Y., and Mr. Lange, of Buffalo, lager beer brewer. They were met by Mr. Carling, who showed them over the whole extensive establishment from top to bottom. A very full description of it appeared a year or two ago in the columns of *The Mail*. After looking a little to take in the vast size of the building, the next thing that must strike almost every visitor is the perfect cleanliness of the surroundings, which it would do an enthusiastic sanitarian good to behold. Such a one would have his attention first taken by a clear crystal pond, with neatly stone and gravelled bottom and side, surrounded by a garden on the one or higher end of the site. On inquiry he would be told that the pond is fed by a never-failing spring of the purest water, the daily flow of which would suffice for the supply of a considerable village, and which is carried by a pipe to the top of the basement, whence it has a fall of twelve or thirteen feet to the floor. The abundant supply of pure spring water was, in fact, the principal reason for placing the brewery where it is. The soil around, also, has the requisites of a good location, and the drive close up to the brewery is clean enough to do for the front of a gentleman's residence. Inside the edifice, which contains some 300 windows, nothing that architectural and mechanical skill can suggest is wanting, and it is claimed that for completeness in all the newest appliances this establishment is not matched on the American continent. There is one large steam engine, and several small ones, a number of powerful hydraulic pumps, machinery for elevating grain and conveying grain to any part of the building where required, and, in fact, everything that anybody can think of is contained in it. With ordinary running, the capacity of the establishment is 200 barrels per day, but by brewing twice a day, which could be done by putting on more hands, the production would be doubled.

PRIZE LIST.

HORSES.

CLASS 1—THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

Judges—J. P. Wiser, Prescott; James Ray side, Martintown; A. M. Pelley, Godoricb Sons, Mimico; Thomas Ireland, Ottawa.

Best thoroughbred stallion, 4 years old and upwards, J Forbes, Tickanore, Woodstock, $20; 2nd, A McArthur, Judge Curtis, $10; 3rd, Hendrie and Co., Toronto, $5.

Best 3 years old stallion, W and J Peters' King George, London, $20.

Best 2 years old stallion, J White's Halton, $15; 2nd, W and J Peters' Tom Hall, $10; 3rd, P and J Darell's Judge Darell, $5.

Best yearling colt, J White's King Tom, $10; 2nd, W and J Peters' Judge Davis, $5.

Best thoroughbred mare 4 years of age, J White's Halton, diploma.

Best mare 3 years old, T Doyle, of London, $15; 2nd, T Patterson's Beauty, Eastwood, $10; 3rd, Hendrie and Co., $5.

Best 2 years old filly, J Glen, Colborne, $15; 2nd, R Mackay, Blenheim, $10; 3rd, J W Bentley, Dorchester, $5.

Best yearling filly, W Trowbridge, London township, $10; 2nd, W Taylor, London, $5; 3rd, W D Hunter, Bradford, $2.

Best brood mare with foal by her side, J Mc-Donald, Colborne, $15; 2nd, W Taylor, London, $15; 3rd, W Baker, Harpley, $5.

Best yearling colt, W Baker, Harpley, $8; 2nd, W Rae, Westminster, $6; 3rd, W Brock, Adelaide, $4.

Best matched farm team (geldings or mares in harness), J Currie, West Oxford, $20; 2nd, D T Zeltie, $15; 3rd, A Nesbitt, Blenheim, $10.

The prohibition of the sale of liquors on the grounds has, it is said, resulted in the prevention of drunkenness within the fair limits. Outside, however, those who were determined to drink did so, but that were very few cases of drunkenness on the streets.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor accompanied by Mrs. Macdonald visited the Lunatic Asylum yesterday, and left this afternoon by the Atlantic Express for home.

HORSES.

A protest was lodged against the award of first prize to Mr. Doyle's 3 year-old filly in the thoroughbred class on the ground that she is not thoroughbred. The objection is no doubt good, persons who know the filly's dam say she was purchased for more than a half-bred mare. It requires seven pure strains to constitute a thoroughbred, and nothing is accepted by the general public in breeds in thoroughbred stock than the constant habit to vague here now-a-days of calling well-bred horses *thorough*-bred, a term only applicable to the produce of mares in the English Stud Book, or in Bruce's American Volumes.

SWINE.

There is a large show of these, and some very fine specimens of well bred useful animals are shown, but the strains of smaller fancy animals are nearly or quite extinct.

The Berkshires have take the lead in number, and are decidedly improved specimens being shown. These animals mature early, attain a good size, are symmetrical and well boned for bacon purposes, and are every way profitable pigs for the farmer or stock feeder. It is satisfactory to see the fact that they seem to be gaining in popular favour.

There are also a fair lot of Essex pigs shown, and the remarks concerning the Berkshires would apply to these, as the two breeds seem to be very closely allied in leading characteristics.

There are only a few Yorkshires shown, but among them are some excellent individuals.

The Suffolks are out in considerable force, and the individuals shown are good ones. Like the Berkshires, they are well formed, compact animals, and are well worthy the favorable consideration of breeders.

SHEEP.

The display of sheep is altogether not quite equal to that made at Hamilton last year, though a goodly number were exhibited. Leicesters, Lincolns, and Southdowns appear to take the lead, and of these three strains there are very many excellent specimens.

LINCOLNS.

Among the leading exhibitors in this class are James Fisher, Hyde Park, who shows 7 head; J. C. Smith, Acton, who has 13 head, and gets two first prizes and one third prize; R. Lady, London, shows 8 good ones, and gets one first prize and two third prizes; S. Longford, Granton, has 21 head, and makes the best display in this class, getting two first prizes, one second prize, and one third prize, and the best flock prize for the best pen 5 years old and upwards, and the silver medals and diplomas obtained by him at the Centennial last year, and well he deserves them, as he had to compete against the world for them; W. Woodham exhibits 14 head; J. Anderson, Westminster, 7 head; J. Mitchelson, London, has the largest exhibit, 26 head; A. & W. Waldie exhibits 12 head.

SOUTHDOWNS.

Of these beautiful animals Robt. Marsh, of Richmond Hill, exhibits 25 head that would be hard to beat for blood and high quality. Among them are a shearling ram and four shearling ewes recently imported this year from the flock of Lord Walsingham, Merton Hall, Norfolk, England. Mr. Marsh comes out with three first prizes, two second, and three third prizes. F. W. Stone, who shows 44 head, also bred from Lord Walsingham's flock, beats him in aged ewes, taking first and second; first for ram lamb; first in shearling ewes; first and third ewe lambs.

Charles Perley, Paris, shows 12 head, bred from F. W. Stone's stock, and gets prizes.

T. Douglas, Galt, shows thirteen head, and gets prizes.

SHROPSHIRE.

This breed is very nearly allied to the Southdowns, being just a trifle larger with darker faces and legs.

Joseph Sakbid, Stratford, is the leading exhibitor, with 13 head of his own breeding stock imported some years ago. He gets three 1st prizes, one 2nd, and two 3rds. They are a fine lot of sheep, and the best we have seen of the breed for some years.

Wm. Donaldson, South Zorra, shows 8 head of really good ones of the breed. He wins two 1st prizes and four 2nd prizes.

POULTRY.

The show of poultry is not quite equal to that of last year, as owners of fancy fowls seemed to be afraid of a repetition of the unfavorable weather of last year. Notwithstanding this fact, however, the display is a very interesting one, the competition in some of the classes being very keen.

MACHINERY.

Never was there such a display of machinery at any former exhibition in Ontario as on this occasion. To look at the number of portable steam engines on the ground, to begin with, one might suppose that the makers expected them to become as common among the farmers as threshing machines. It appears, in fact, as if a vast amount of mechanical ingenuity, in the aggregate, must within these few years past have been expended in efforts to produce a portable steam engine, at once light, convenient, safe, and easily managed. Perhaps the article combining all these requisites has already been produced, but if not, it certainly will be ere long. There is, without doubt, in the country sufficient mechanical ingenuity to overcome all difficulties, and to bring the portable steam engine to practical perfection. Its use for many other purposes is already proved; how farmers will "take" to it for their purposes remains to be seen. This much may be said at present—that as a companion to the threshing machine it is favourably spoken of by farmers of experience and judgment, and has likely to become unduly enthusiastic over novelties.

For the heavier agricultural machinery no prizes are now given by the Provincial Association, but manufacturers have every facility for making the best show they can before the public, on the grounds.

Drills and sowers, threshing machines, reapers and mowers, smut machines, and clover-cleaning machines, are excluded from the prize list; and so we have had no trials for some reason not very apparent. Prizes are given for ploughs, harrows, and other implements, also for the smaller machines, such as straw and root cutters, grain cutters, &c. In both these classes the show is very large, but especially in the first, which takes no prizes, but competes for public approval only. To describe all the different makes and styles of farm machinery shown would require a volume of considerable size, and indeed, this section of the Provincial Exhibition has grown to such dimensions that the task of describing the various articles had better be left to the experts, who are perfectly capable of performing it to admiration "by word of mouth."

CARLING'S BREWERY.

The exhibition gathering has been made the occasion of a special meeting of the Canadian Brewers' Association in London, at which matters of great importance to the trade were considered. The members present were invited to visit Carling's new brewery on the following morning, and a number of them did so. Among the gentlemen present were Messrs. Worts, of Montreal; O'Keefe and Mc. Davies, of Toronto; Mr. Holloway, of Guelph. They were joined by Mr. Greenway, the celebrated brewer, of Syracuse, N.Y., and Mr. Lange, of Buffalo, lager beer brewer. They were met by Mr. Carling, who showed them over the whole extensive establishment from top to bottom. A very full description of it appeared a year or two ago in the columns of *The Mail*. After looking a little to take in the vast size of the building, the next thing that must strike almost every visitor is the perfect cleanliness of the surroundings, which it would do an enthusiastic sanitarian good to behold. Such a one would have his attention first taken by a clear crystal pond, with neatly stone and gravelled bottom and side, surrounded by a garden on the one or higher end of the site. On inquiry he would be told that the pond is fed by a never-failing spring of the purest water, the daily flow of which would suffice for the supply of a considerable village, and which is carried by a pipe to the top of the basement, whence it has a fall of twelve or thirteen feet to the floor. The abundant supply of pure spring water was, in fact, the principal reason for placing the brewery where it is. The soil around, also, has the requisites of a good location, and the drive close up to the brewery is clean enough to do for the front of a gentleman's residence. Inside the edifice, which contains some 300 windows, nothing that architectural and mechanical skill can suggest is wanting, and it is claimed that for completeness in all the newest appliances this establishment is not matched on the American continent. There is one large steam engine, and several small ones, a number of powerful hydraulic pumps, machinery for elevating grain and conveying grain to any part of the building where required, and, in fact, everything that anybody can think of is contained in it. With ordinary running, the capacity of the establishment is 200 barrels per day, but by brewing twice a day, which could be done by putting on more hands, the production would be doubled.

CATTLE.

CLASS 2—DURHAMS.

Best bull 4 years old and upwards, J and R Nesbitt, Blenheim, 2nd, Jas. Chambers, Toronto, 3rd, Geo. Gardhouse.

Best bull 3 years old, W and J Peters' Stanley Long Horn, 2nd, York Stock Co's Royal Sailor Boy.

Best 2 years old bull, Thomas Sisk's Duke of Hamilton, 2nd, Geo. Hood's Mount Forest Prince, Branch, $20; 3rd, J McQueen's Jung's Maxwelton, Brockville, $8.

Best 2 years old bull, J Stinman's (of Peel) Prince Albert, $20; 2nd, Geo. Hood's (Salem) Royal Hope, $8; 3rd, W J Pettit's Kenton, $5.

Best 1 year old bull, J S Armstrong's (Guelph) British Hero, $20; 2nd, Dimond Brothers' (Smithville) Young Earl, $12; 3rd, J and R Hunter's The Baron Cosgrove, $8.

Best bull calf, under 1 year, J J Davidson's Athelstane, $20, $12; 2nd, J S Armstrong's Harry Lorrequer, $15; 3rd, J J Davidson's Masonic, Pickering, $8.

Best bull of any age, Thomas Beak, Milton, $20.

Best cow, J W Watt's Prince Macaula 2nd, $20; 2nd, Geo. Hood's Rose Bud, $20; 3rd, Joseph Moffatt's Coral, $12.

Best 3 years old cow, Thomas Dickson's Venus Rose, $20; 2nd, Geo. Hood's Princess Barbara Allen, $20; 3rd, J Rutherfurd's Queen Mary, $12; 4th, J W Watt's Prince Macaula 2nd, $20; 2nd, J S Armstrong's Duchess Pride, $15; 3rd, J W Watt's Village Blossom, $10.

Best 1 year old heifer, W G Mattie's (Burlington) Mary Ann, $15; 2nd, J and W Watt's Irish Belle, $12; 3rd, J Dickson's Roy Duchess, $8.

Best heifer calf, under 1 year, J J Davidson's Rosa Bonheur, $20, $12; 2nd, Thomas Dickson's Scottish Lass 3rd, $12; 3rd, York Stock Co's Rosalind.

Best 5 calves, under 1 year old, got by one bull, the property of the exhibitor, J J Davidson, Brooklin, $20.

Best herd, bull and four cattle consisting of 1 bull and 3 females of any age, bred and owned by the exhibitor, J J Davidson, Brooklin, $20; 2nd, Guelph, $10.

CLASS 7—HEREFORDS.

Best bull, 4 years old and upwards, F W Stone's Lord Wilton, $20; 2nd, Geo. Hood's Crown Prince, $20.

Best 3 years old bull, Geo Hood's Hero, $20; 2nd, F W Stone's St George, $20; 3rd, T Douglas, Galt, $8.

Best two year old bull, F W Stone's Guardsman, $20; 2nd, Geo. Hood's Prince Arthur, $20; 3rd, F W Stone's Prince George, $10.

Best 1 year old bull, F W Stone's Sir Roger, $20; 2nd, Geo. Hood's Victor Hugo, $15; 3rd, F W Stone's Prince George, $10.

Best bull calf, under one year, George Hood's Victor Hugo, $20; 2nd, Mason Stubbs, $10.

Best bull calf under one year, George Hood's Prince Arthur, $20; 2nd, F W Stone's Sir Roger, $10.

Best cow, 4 years of age, F W Stone, diploma.

Best cow, 3 years old, F W Stone, diploma.

Best cow, 2 years old, F W Stone, diploma.

Best cow, 1 year old, F W Stone's Princess Rose, $20; 2nd, Geo. Hood's Princess Rose, $10.

Best 3 cows, any age, F W Stone, diploma.

Best cow and her calf, F W Stone's Princess Rose, $10.

Best herd, bull and 4 females, F W Stone's Princess Rose, diploma.

Best herd, bull and 4 females, bred and owned by the exhibitor, F W Stone's Princess Rose, diploma.

Best herd, bull and 4 females, bred and owned by the exhibitor, F W Stone's Princess Rose, diploma.

Best bull calf, under one year, F W Stone's Sweetness, $8.

Best 5 calves of any age, the property of the exhibitor, F W Stone's Princess Rose, diploma.

CLASS 13—PAT AND WORKING CATTLE, ANY BREED.

Best pair of fat cattle of any age, J S Armstrong, silver cup, value $20.

Best fat ox or steer, 4 years old and over, W Wright, Guelph township, $10; 2nd, J Ferguson, Bond St, W Main, $15.

Best fat ox or steer, under 4 years old, John Pope, Guelph, $20; 2nd, J S Armstrong, Guelph, $10; 3rd, Thomas Ireland, Ottawa, $5.

Best fat cow or heifer, 4 years old and over, Thomas Ireland, Ottawa, $20; 2nd, J Ferguson, Bond St, W Main, $15; 3rd, J Terry Berry, Gainford, $10.

Best fat cow or heifer, under 4 years old, W Whitelaw, Guelph, $20; 2nd, J W Wickett, Westminster, $15; 3rd, J Ferguson, Bond St, W Main, $10.

Best working team of working oxen, J Nixon, Westminster, $15; 2nd, R Dawling, Westminster, $10; 3rd, Thomas Ireland, Ottawa, $5.

Best yoke 3 year old working steers, N H Wickett, Ashby, $15; 2nd, J O'Brien, do.

SHEEP—LONG WOOLLED.

CLASS 16—COTSWOLDS.

Best ram, one shearling, Geo. Lobb, $20; 2nd, Sons, Peel, $20; 3rd, F W Stone, Guelph, $10; 4th, Geo. Lobb, diploma.

Best shearling ram, J Snell, Edmonston, $20; 2nd, Geo. Lobb, $10; 3rd, do.

Best ram lamb, J Snell, $20; 2nd, J Snell, $15; 3rd, Geo. Lobb, $10; 4th, Geo. Lobb, $10.

Best two ewes, two shears, Geo. Lobb, $20; 2nd, J Snell, $15; 3rd, Geo. Lobb, $10.

Best two shearling ewes, J Snell, $20; 2nd, J Snell, $15; 3rd, Geo. Lobb, $10.

Best two ewe lambs, J Snell, $15; 2nd, P McGillivray, Bentinck, $10; 3rd, Geo. Lobb, $10.

Best flock, one ram, five shearling ewes, and five ewe lambs, J Snell, $20.

CLASS 18—LINCOLNS.

Best shearling ram, Geo. Lobb, $20; 2nd, Hugh Love and Son, Huron, $15; 3rd, J Snell, $10.

Best ram lamb, W Patterson, West Hope, $15; 2nd, Hugh Love and Son, $10; 3rd, J Snell.

Oliver, Dundas; $11; 4th, W Whitelaw, Guelph, $10; 5th, Thomas Ireland, Ottawa, $5.

Best two ewe lambs, Geo. Lobb, $20; 2nd, J Snell, $15; 3rd, J Snell, $10.

Best flock, one ram, five shearling ewes, and five ewe lambs, J Snell, $20.

CLASS 19—LEICESTERS.

Best shearling ram, Geo. Lobb, $20; 2nd, Hugh Love and Son, Huron, $15; 3rd, J Snell, $10.

Best ram lamb, W Patterson, West Hope, $15; 2nd, Hugh Love and Son, $10; 3rd, J Snell.

Oliver, Dundas; $11; 4th, W Whitelaw, Guelph, $10; 5th, Thomas Ireland, Ottawa, $5.

Best two ewe lambs, Geo. Lobb, $20; 2nd, J Snell, $15; 3rd, J Snell, $10.

Best flock, one ram, five shearling ewes, and five ewe lambs, J Snell, $20.

CLASS 20—SHROPSHIRES, HAMPSHIRE, AND OXFORDSHIRE DOWNS.

Best ram, 2 shears and over, J Salkeld, Perth, $15; W Donaldson, East Zorra, $10.

Best shearling ram, W Donaldson, $15; 2nd, W Donaldson, do.

Best ram lamb, W Donaldson, $8; 2nd, W Donaldson, do.

Best 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, J Salkeld, $15; 2nd, W Donaldson, do.

Best 2 shearling ewes, J Salkeld, $15.

Best 2 ewe lambs, J Salkeld, $8; 2nd, J Salkeld.

SHEEP—FINE WOOLLED.

CLASS 19—SPANISH, FRENCH, AND SAXON MERINO.

Best ram, 2 shears and over, A Terrill, Woodyer, $15; 2nd, A Terrill, do.

Best shearling ram, A Terrill, $15; 2nd, R Hurman, do.

Best ram lamb, P Hurman, $7; 2nd, A Terrill, do.

Best 2 ewes, 2 shears and over, A Terrill, $15; 2nd, A Terrill, do.

Best 2 shearling ewes, A Terrill, $15; 2nd, P Hurman, do.

Best 2 ewe lambs, A Terrill, $7; 2nd, P Hurman, $5.

CLASS 20—FAT SHEEP.

Best 1 fat wether, under 2 shears, W Whitelaw, Guelph, $12; 2nd, J Mitchelson, London, $8.

Best 2 fat wethers, under 2 shears, W Whitelaw, $12; 2nd, J Mitchelson, $8; 3rd, J Mitchelson, $4.

Best 2 fat ewes 2 shears and over, W Whitelaw, $12; 2nd, P McLeod, Walpole, $8; 3rd, J A Wickett, Ashby, $4.

PIGS—SMALL BREEDS.

Best boar, any age, W Wright, Guelph township, $10; 2nd, J Ferguson, Bond St, W Main, $5.

Best sow, any age, W Wright, $10; 2nd, J Ferguson, $5.

Best 3 pigs, dressed, J Ferguson, $5.

Best 3 pigs, dressed, W Wright, $5.

PIGS—LARGE BREEDS.

CLASS 24—YORKSHIRE, AND OTHER LARGE BREEDS.

Best boar, over 2 years, J Featherstone, $15; 2nd, W Wright and Butterfield, $10; 3rd, J Snell, $5.

Best boar, over 1 year and under 2 years, F W Stone, $15; 2nd, W Stone, Lobo, $10; 3rd, H Mitchell, Stratford, $5.

Best boar, under 1 year, W Wright and Butterfield, $10; 2nd, H Millson, $10; 3rd, A Frank, Bright, $5.

Best sow, over 2 years, J Featherstone, $15; 2nd, W Wright and Butterfield, $10; 3rd, J Snell, $5.

Best sow, over 1 year and under 2 years, W Wright and Butterfield, $10; 2nd, J Snell, $10; 3rd, J Snell's Sons, $10; 4th, J Snell, $10; 5th, J Snell's Sons, $10.

Best sow, over 6 months and under 12 months, J Snell, $15; 2nd, J Snell's Sons, $10; 3rd, J Snell, $10; 4th, J Snell's Sons, $10; 5th, J Snell, $10.

Best sow, under 6 months, A S Mortimer, $15; 2nd, A Y Anderson, $8; 3rd, J Snow, $5.

Best 3 pigs, the produce of a sow, J Snell's Sons, $15; 2nd, J Snell, $10; 3rd, J Snell's Sons, $10.

CLASS 25—SUFFOLKS.

Best boar, over 2 years, A Frank and Sons, Chatham, $15; 2nd, W Wright and Butterfield, Toronto township, $10; 3rd, J Featherstone, $5.

Best boar, over 1 year and under 2 years, J Snell, $15; 2nd, J Anderson, Westminster, $10; 3rd, A Frank and Sons, $5.

Best boar, under 6 months, J Main, $15; 2nd, J Featherstone, $10; 3rd, J Snell, $5.

Best sow, over 2 years, F Whitney, London township, $15; 2nd, J Main, Tranbyne, $10.

Best sow, under 6 months, J Main, $15; 2nd, J Snell, $10; 3rd, J Snell's Sons, $5.

Best 3 pigs, dressed, J Snell, $5.

CLASS 26—ESSEX PIGS.

Best boar, over 2 years, Wright and Butterfield, $15; 2nd, J Featherstone, $10.

Best boar, over 1 year and under 2, J Featherstone, $15.

Best sow, over 6 months and under 12, Wright and Butterfield, $15; 2nd, J Featherstone, $10.

Best sow, under 6 months, Wright and Butterfield, $12; 2nd, Wright and Butterfield.

Best 3 pigs, dressed, Wright and Butterfield, $5.

LARGE breeds.

CLASS 24—YORKSHIRE, AND OTHER LARGE BREEDS.

Best boar, over 2 years, J Featherstone, $15; 2nd, W Wright and Butterfield, $10; 3rd, J Snell, $5.

Best boar, over 1 year and under 2 years, F W Stone, $15; 2nd, W Stone, Lobo, $10; 3rd, H Mitchell, Stratford, $5.

Best boar, under 1 year, W Wright and Butterfield, $10; 2nd, A Frank, Bright, $5.

Best sow, over 2 years, J Snell, $15; 2nd, J Snell's Sons, $10; 3rd, J Snell, $10; 4th, J Snell, $10; 5th, J Snell's Sons, $10.

Best sow, over 6 months and under 12 months, J Snell, $15; 2nd, J Snell's Sons, $10; 3rd, J Snell, $10; 4th, J Snell's Sons, $10; 5th, J Snell, $10.

Best sow, under 6 months, A S Mortimer, $15; 2nd, A Y Anderson, $8; 3rd, J Snow, $5.

Best 3 pigs, the produce of a sow, J Snell's Sons, $15; 2nd, J Snell, $10; 3rd, J Snell's Sons, $10.

CLASS 25—SUFFOLKS.

Best boar, over 2 years, A Frank and Sons, Chatham, $15; 2nd, W Wright and Butterfield, Toronto township, $10; 3rd, J Featherstone, $5.

Best boar, over 1 year and under 2 years, J Snell, $15; 2nd, J Anderson, Westminster, $10; 3rd, A Frank and Sons, $5.

Best boar, under 6 months, J Main, $15; 2nd, J Featherstone, $10; 3rd, J Snell, $5.

Best sow, over 2 years, F Whitney, London township, $15; 2nd, J Main, Tranbyne, $10.

Best sow, under 6 months, J Main, $15; 2nd, J Snell, $10; 3rd, J Snell's Sons, $5.

Best 3 pigs, dressed, J Snell, $5.

CLASS 26—ESSEX PIGS.

Best boar, over 2 years, Wright and Butterfield, $15; 2nd, J Featherstone, $10.

Best boar, over 1 year and under 2, J Featherstone, $15.

Best sow, over 6 months and under 12, Wright and Butterfield, $15; 2nd, J Featherstone, $10.

Best sow, under 6 months, Wright and Butterfield, $12; 2nd, Wright and Butterfield.

Best 3 pigs, dressed, Wright and Butterfield, $5.

LARGE BREEDS.

CLASS 24—YORKSHIRE, AND OTHER LARGE BREEDS.

Best boar, over 2 years, J Snell's Sons, $15; 2nd, J Snell, $10; 3rd, W Dealey, Goodwood, $5.

Best boar, over 1 year and under 2 years, J Snell's Sons, $15; 2nd, J Snell's Sons, $10; 3rd, J Snell, $5.

Best boar, under 6 months, J Snell's Sons, $15; 2nd, J Snell's Sons, $10; 3rd, J Snell, $5.

Best sow, over 2 years, J Snell's Sons, $15; 2nd, J Snell's Sons, $10; 3rd, J Snell, $5.

Best sow, over 1 year and under 2 years, J Snell's Sons, $15; 2nd, J Snell's Sons, $10; 3rd, J Snell, $5.

Best sow, under 6 months, J Snell's Sons, $15; 2nd, J Snell's Sons, $10; 3rd, J Snell, $5.

Best 3 pigs, dressed, J Snell's Sons, $5.

CLASS 25—SUFFOLKS.

Best boar, over 2 years, A Frank and Sons, Chatham, $15; 2nd, W Wright and Butterfield, Toronto township, $10; 3rd, J Featherstone, $5.

Best boar, over 1 year and under 2 years, J Snell, $15; 2nd, J Anderson, Westminster, $10; 3rd, A Frank and Sons, $5.

Best boar, under 6 months, J Main, $15; 2nd, J Featherstone, $10; 3rd, J Snell, $5.

Best sow, over 2 years, F Whitney, London township, $15; 2nd, J Main, Tranbyne, $10.

Best sow, under 6 months, J Main, $15; 2nd, J Snell, $10; 3rd, J Snell's Sons, $5.

Best 3 pigs, dressed, J Snell, $5.

CLASS 26—ESSEX PIGS.

Best boar, over 2 years, Wright and Butterfield, $15; 2nd, J Featherstone, $10.

Best boar, over 1 year and under 2, J Featherstone, $15.

Best sow, over 6 months and under 12, Wright and Butterfield, $15; 2nd, J Featherstone, $10.

Best sow, under 6 months, Wright and Butterfield, $12; 2nd, Wright and Butterfield.

Best 3 pigs, dressed, Wright and Butterfield, $5.

LARGE BREEDS.

CLASS 24—YORKSHIRE, AND OTHER LARGE BREEDS.

Best boar, over 2 years, J Snell's Sons, $15; 2nd, J Snell, $10; 3rd, W Dealey, Goodwood, $5.

Best boar, over 1 year and under 2 years, J Snell's Sons, $15; 2nd, J Snell's Sons, $10; 3rd, J Snell, $5.

Best boar, under 6 months, J Snell's Sons, $15; 2nd, J Snell's Sons, $10; 3rd, J Snell, $5.

Best sow, over 2 years, J Snell's Sons, $15; 2nd, J Snell's Sons, $10; 3rd, J Snell, $5.

Best sow, over 1 year and under 2 years, J Snell's Sons, $15; 2nd, J Snell's Sons, $10; 3rd, J Snell, $5.

Best sow, under 6 months, J Snell's Sons, $15; 2nd, J Snell's Sons, $10; 3rd, J Snell, $5.

Best 3 pigs, dressed, J Snell's Sons, $5.

CLASS 25—SUFFOLKS.

Best boar, over 2 years, A Frank and Sons, Chatham, $15; 2nd, W Wright and Butterfield, Toronto township, $10; 3rd, J Featherstone, $5.

Best boar, over 1 year and under 2 years, J Snell, $15; 2nd, J Anderson, Westminster, $10; 3rd, A Frank and Sons, $5.

Best boar, under 6 months, J Main, $15; 2nd, J Featherstone, $10; 3rd, J Snell, $5.

Best sow, over 2 years, F Whitney, London township, $15; 2nd, J Main, Tranbyne, $10.

Best sow, under 6 months, J Main, $15; 2nd, J Snell, $10; 3rd, J Snell's Sons, $5.

Best 3 pigs, dressed, J Snell, $5.

CLASS 26—ESSEX PIGS.

Best boar, over 2 years, Wright and Butterfield, $15; 2nd, J Featherstone, $10.

Best boar, over 1 year and under 2, J Featherstone, $15.

Best sow, over 6 months and under 12, Wright and Butterfield, $15; 2nd, J Featherstone, $10.

Best sow, under 6 months, Wright and Butterfield, $12; 2nd, Wright and Butterfield.

Best 3 pigs, dressed, Wright and Butterfield, $5.

LARGE BREEDS.

CLASS 24—YORKSHIRE, A

THE CAMPAIGN.

(Continued from Third Page.)

and Mr. Workman, of Montreal." Who are Messrs. Darling and Workman, of Montreal? They are men engaged in the iron trade; they could not give proper advice, because they were both trying to get the tenders for the rails when they were put up for competition. But who do Mr. Darling and Mr. Workman say? Mark, Mr. Mackenzie did not bring forward the Chief Engineer to defend him; all the Chief Engineer said was that they would be useful for the purpose of construction, and thus facilitate it. But both Mr. Darling and Mr. Workman have given their testimony, and they declare that, far from having given that advice, they say they never heard that such a proposition was before the country until they saw the notice in the paper. So away goes the commercial authority upon which he made the purchase. And so far as Mr. Fleming's authority is concerned, he cannot produce a line from Mr. Fleming to say that he should buy the rails—except a letter written some than two years after the purchase, in which, as a subordinate officer, he says all he can say in justification of the purchase; but what does it amount to? He says:—"He advised that steps should be taken to secure such a quantity as might be deemed advisable." He does not say whether it was 500 or 5,000 tons, and there is not a line which goes to show that he ever intimated to Mr. Mackenzie or anyone else that it would be wise to purchase 50,000 tons of rails. What does Mr. Mackenzie further say? "The late Government." But before I come to that I had better read another extract. He says:—

"In fact there never was a direct charge made, except in one case, that I recollect, had given information in advance to a rivalship of my own regarding the intention, at the instant the publisher of the newspaper who made that charge, that he would use the proofing of a rale for the issue of a criminal information for libel. If the good and generous Mr. Tupper is anxious to make a direct and specific charge against me on that subject, or on one of the kind, let him just imitate the conduct of that publisher, and he will thank me for having afforded the very same opportunity of proving them."

What does that mean? It means this:—That Mr. Mackenzie is driven into a corner, and in order to protect himself from the light open, free discussion of this question before the people he is going to bring the power of the Government to bear in getting criminal informations sworn against public men. What must be his feelings, if he is thus driven to attempt to stifle criticism by a process so contemptible? But I digress a little beyond, regardless of his threats, let the consequence be what they may, to arraign him at the great tribunal of public sentiment, and to bring such evidence of mal-administration and misconduct on his part as can be fairly maintained, and as I think the course he has pursued entitles him to receive at my hands. (Laughter.) I have a charge against this publisher for something he said about being, And I say to this hour I cannot understand why he levied a tax upon nothing. Of all things that would be the last upon which he would have levied, some person had quietly whispered in his ear that it would be a good thing to put it on. I do not say anything upon that point than that he was misled, and that a more improper article on which to put an additional tax he could hardly have selected than tubing. But what about nails? He put a heavy additional duty on nails, and everybody said that it would render the cost of nails far heavier than it should cost him. A friend of Mr. Mackenzie, however, he got the information, did know that the duty was to be put on it, and he made it that time, the story of Canada is $20,000 or $30,000 poorer to-day in consequence of certain brewers having obtained a timely intimation of the change in the tariff. If he wants to go to law he had better take hold of Mr. Thomas White, jr., of Montreal. That gentleman has put the steel rails transaction before the people of this country. He has charged that the firm of Cooper, Fairman, & Co., of which Mr. Mackenzie's brother was a partner, were persons employed in the purchase of a large portion of the steel rails. Mr. Mackenzie says that I approved of the purchase. I have never said that I did approve of it, and that I gave every reason for not approving of it. But suppose I had approved of it; I ask the intelligent reader, how many of the facts which were then concealed, I approved of, and how, Mr. Mackenzie, the moment he became Prime Minister, adopted the unexampled course of seizing the office of Minister of Public Works to be controlled and managed by himself, swept away the Commissioners under which public railways were built up in that time, and said that the whole of the management of such works shall be under him. I knew that in violation of his principles and pledges, he had decided to build the Canadian Pacific railway as a public work, to be constructed under the immediate direction of himself. I knew that, but I did not then know that an attempt had been made to close the contract for 50,000 tons of steel rails, with only one week's advertisement in two or three papers in this country. I believe that advertisement did not even appear in the Toronto *Globe*. The Montreal *Herald* had an advertisement dated 20th September, and the tenders were to be closed on 8th October, and from the date of the publication (October 2nd) to the time the tenders were to be closed one week was to be given to the capitalists of the world to come in and compete for a contract for fifty thousand tons of steel rails at the lowest rate. I think that that transaction alone should lead the intelligent Reformers of this country to the conclusion that something was wrong, for no man with the antecedents of Mr. Mackenzie would have thought that he was doing justice to the Treasury of Canada by making a gratuitously three hundred thousand of public money and advertising as he did.

A VOICE—He advertised in weekly papers.

Dr. TUPPER—And the best of the joke is that some of the papers in which that advertisement was to be published were weekly papers—(laughter)—and I suppose they received the advertisement the week before for closing the tenders. (Renewed laughter.) It is true that there was an extension of a little over a month. Did Mr. Mackenzie know about? Why, Mr. Workman and Mr. Darling, whom he had advised him to buy the rails, but who had never heard of the matter until they saw the advertisement, wrote to Ottawa to say that they had communicate with the manufacturers of rails within the time mentioned, and so he was prevented from carrying out the design that was almost transparent on the face of the transaction, and of obtaining a contract for fifty thousand tons of steel rails with a week's notice. I did not know that his brother, Charles Mackenzie, at the time of the transaction was a partner of Cooper, Fairman, & Co.; through whom 20,000 tons were obtained, or my comments on the matter would have been much more severe. Mr. Mackenzie said, "I stated as a matter of fact that it was a deliberate falsehood to assert that any brother, relation, or connection of mine had any interest in above in a contract, or an agency for a contract, or anything else of the kind." He says that Charles Mackenzie had left the firm. What did he leave the firm for? Why, the howl of indignation that was around him when it was found out that 20,000 tons of these rails had passed through their hands, and that they had made some $30,000 in the transaction was enough to have driven him a good deal further than out of Cooper, Fairman, & Co. (Hear, hear.) But he denied that his brother was a partner. Well, I will take him, as I did Mr. Cartwright, evidence for which he has some respect—as it is his own. I hold in my hand a copy of the *Globe* newspaper, in which is a reported speech he delivered at Whitby last summer. He said "The Massey Steel Company, which is represented by Fairman & Company, in which Company's affairs my brother had an interest up to that time, tendered at $54.26, and the West-Cumberland Company tendered for 10,000 tons at $53.25, the same price as the Ebbw Vale Company." What does that mean? It means that while other companies got $53 53 per ton, supplying 20,000 tons, the firm in which his brother had an interest up to that time, and was a legal partner for some time afterwards, received seventy-three cents more per ton for their twenty thousand tons than the Ebbw Vale and West Cumberland Companies, a difference in their favour of $14,600. Mr. Thos. White, jr., has published over his signature, that the moment that you were stating that no brother or relative of yours had any interest in direct or indirect, near or remote, in any of these contracts, your brother was the holder, to the extent of fifteen thousand dollars, of the promissory notes of the firm upon whom you had been bestowing the most remarkable favouritism, the chances of those notes being met at maturity being increased by every additional commission earned by the firm as the result of Government favour." Mr. Mackenzie said the late Government bought rails at $53 a ton and now they denounce him for buying them at $54.60. Is there a responsible man who does not feel insulted when the Prime Minister of Canada, ventures to use such an argument to him as that? Suppose it is true—which it is not—would it justify his purchase of fifty thousand tons of rails in a falling market at $18.60 more a ton than they can be bought for now, and at a time when they were not wanted for years? (Applause.) I was talking to a shipbuilder the other day and I asked him how it was that he could build a ship that he had on the docks at so much cheaper than he had built another one which I mentioned. "Why," he said, "there are a good many reasons; the iron we paid $3 for, for the other ship, we are only paying a dollar and a half for this." Would you withdraw your confidence from this firm, because when they required it they paid $3 for iron and afterwards the market fell and they could get it for a dollar and a half? I say it is an insult to the intelligence of Canadians to say that there is any justification in that. But, he says that ours was a purchase made through the brother-in-law of one of the members of the late Government, and I will name Mr. He refers to the Hon. Peter Mitchell. It so happens that one of the sisters of the manager of the Intercolonial railway was married to Mr. Mitchell and the other sister was married to Mr. Hawe of Hawe & Co., Liverpool. Mr. Mackenzie had Mr. Cardwell, the manager of the Intercolonial before a committee of the House of Commons; and he testified that he had authority to purchase whatever he required for the building of the road. As he wanted rails he used his brother-in-law who was doing business in Liverpool, as an agent, and he further testified that no member of the Government, Mr. Mitchell or any other member, knew anything of the transaction. I may assume that Mr. Hawe charged more than he paid for the rails as his commission for his agency to go by default, but Mr. Mackenzie lowers himself in the estimation of all Canadians when he attempts to make a public platform and undertakes to tell them that the late Government did that which its knows, and which he by his own testimony proved, no member of the late Government knew anything about. I will tell you more than that. What will you think when I tell you that I have in my hand proof that of that 6,000 tons of rails that the late Government are charged with having purchased, 3,750 tons were purchased, not by the late Government, but by the present. (Applause.) And if Mr. Mackenzie's statement is true that the late Government made the purchase because their officer made the purchase, then it must be true that the present Government are responsible for the purchase, for the large amount was purchased since they were in power. (Hear, hear.) And, I have Mr. Mackenzie's own evidence in a letter by his own secretary, declaring that 3,750 tons were purchased by Mr. Carvall after we had gone out of office, and while Mr. Mackenzie was Minister of Public Works. (Hear, hear.) Such are the disingenuous means by which the attempts to justify himself for a transaction that will never be forgotten by the people of Canada, because the million and a half sunk in that unfortunate transaction will, at five per cent, cause the people of Canada to be taxed, to the end of time, no less than $75,000 per annum. I think that that will prevent any one from coming forward from now forgetting that there was ever such a Prime Minister as Alexander Mackenzie. (Applause.) But, gentlemen, that is not all the loss. If you look at the debates in Parliament in 1872, you will find that down to the time that the purchase of these steel rails was made, Mr. Mackenzie was willing that the mouth of navigable Red River from Lake Superior was to build forty miles of road from Fort William to Shebandown, and then to take the portages and water stretches. Why did he abandon that policy? It was because he had to now building 114 miles west from Fort William to English River, from English to Sawbin, 114 miles, and another of 22 miles from Winnipeg to Selkirk. What does this change of policy mean? It means that he had maintained that the road was to go of Lake Superior to Shebandown, and then use the water stretches; but that he had to abandon that policy and go to Selkirk, because he has no other means of hitting the steel rails out of sight. (Applause.) He could not use them; he had a white elephant on his hands—(laughter)—and your money is being spent to build a building 200 miles—because it takes of the 45 miles to Shebandown—of road, not a profit to their proprietors, and for years had it not been for his desire to get the rails out of sight. (Applause.) He may say that I am in favour of a shorter route by Red River. So I was; but he has not got through Red River. And in order to use the rails your money is thrown away on the road. I say thrown away, because no one will go on a line 14 miles by English River, and then over the eight portages, when he can go to Duluth, and thence by rail direct to Red River by a through line of railway. (Hear, hear.) He is adding to the $70,000 per annum in interest that will have to be paid for this transaction of Mr. Mackenzie, yet he will have to bear the cost of constructing 200 miles of line that will be useless when it is constructed. I have first second and third class important questions. I have only touched upon these matters instead of dealing with them in the manner I intend to deal with them; but I feel that I should be doing an injustice to you and the country if I occupied you are to follow me if I occupied your time at any greater length at present; but this I will say, in proof of the charge I made that where, I will meet the people face to face and discuss these public questions, I will prove to the satisfaction of every intelligent man that I have stated the facts, and that they are a calculated to mislead. (Applause.) I regret that I have taken up so much of my voice, worn out as it has been by such efforts on other equally great and important occasions, but I felt that I should be doing an injustice I would have liked to have done to the questions I have touched. I will conclude by saying that your presence here to-night—and I had not the slightest intimation of my coming—proves that the people of Canada are not to be trifled with, and that they will not be misled by such transparent sophistry as that which I have just laid before you. (Applause.) I regret deeply that the condition of my voice, worn out as it has been by such efforts on other occasions, and on similar occasions, has prevented me from doing the justice I would like to do to the subject of the questions I have touched. I will conclude by saying that your presence here to-night—and I had not the slightest intimation of my coming—proves that the people of Canada are not to be trifled with, and that they will not be misled by such transparent sophistry as that which you have just heard. (Applause.)

FARM AND OTHER NOTES.

Although there are numerous deodorizers and purifiers nowadays, none have ever been discovered that are so cheap and so thorough as sunshine and dry earth.

Paint which is put on in the fall will last nearly or quite as long again as the same grade which is applied in the spring or summer. The extreme hot weather of the summer months is not favourable either for the preservation or the fine appearance of paint. —*New England Homestead.*

After experimenting with all varieties of corn, sowing broadcast, in drills, and cultivating by hoeing it, I have come to the conclusion that the best and most profitable way to raise corn fodder is to plant sweet corn, put your rows three feet apart, put in six to eight stalks in a hill, manure heavily, keep it clear of weeds, hoe two or three times, and you will not fail to have an abundant crop of the best kind of fodder for milch cows.—*New England Homestead.*

When one fodder comes in plant cultivation from unsuitable soil, there are ten which arise from incorrect watering, and nearly as many from the neglect of cleanness and cleanliness. The soil may be of the best, and the plants may be potted in the best manner, and all the good that has been done in soil selection, preparation, and application is undone in watering, if a competent and careful man is not in charge.—*London Journal of Horticulture.*

Of course the contrast be done every year, or it is to be expected that in this "off year" for Hamilton we are to see such fine exhibits as we have been accustomed to. But, if bad weather does not prevent, there will be a large crowd here to-morrow. The expectations of the people it has been either from lack of interest in them or from mismanagement, that the fair has been against them. The corrective, if any is anywhere needed, is in the hands of farmers themselves.—*Western Rural.*

In the neighbourhood of most of our towns there are large quantities of land which are use whatever is being made, that might be bought or leased for cultivation by mechanics and others who have but little land to spare with a small piece of land thoroughly cared for. It is a great loss of manurial resources to allow such lands to go to waste in the way they are doing, and some provision ought to be made for transforming these unproductive and unsightly wastes into cultivated gardens that shall bring pleasure and profit to their proprietors, and be a source of gain to the public resources.—*Western Advertiser.*

To insure we owe wax and honey, silks, and precious dyes, valuable medicines, food for birds and many other animals, the fertilization and increase of plants necessary for the subsistence of many creatures, and thus, indirectly, for the preservation of man. In short, the human species, wholly deprived of the services of insects, would fade from the face of our planet. So the husbandman has only to make the best of it, by learning to distinguish between his friends and his foes, and how to assist the beneficent operations of nature in encouraging the former and checking the latter.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

I wish every mother in the land to know what is a certain cure for cut or bruise, or any kind of hurt. Soft hot water is. Immerse the injured part in it. Pain can no more be borne, until the pain and inflammation be relieved. I knew a little two-year-old upon whom bruise, soft little body and heavy window came crushing. In its frantic efforts to get free, it caught in the window fingers were so terribly lacerated and torn that amputation was deemed inevitable. The mother would not listen to it, but kept the hand for hours in a basin of as hot water as the child could bear. In a few days the fingers healed beautifully, without scar or fester.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A horse at Bourn, in Lincolnshire, is aged twenty-two, of the old short-legged cockney breed, and has been in the possession of the last owner upwards of sixteen years, during which period he has only had three days' rest, not excluding even Sundays. His work has been to run a heavy market from Bourn to Swaffield, a distance of fourteen miles, including the return journey, every day, and one day a week two miles extra. The horse leaves Bourn between six and seven in the morning, and reaches Bourn about seven in the evening. During excursion days at Swaffield the horse is kept in further exercise by working a plough with the other worn out horse on a farm. He is without blemish and in capital condition. His work for the last sixteen years has been so uniform that the horse knows the particular places he is to stop at on given days of the week; for instance, he unfailingly stops at the barber's shop on Tuesdays and Fridays, and six days a week he stops at a draper's shop for parcels, and on Sunday he won't stop at either place. His owner is so fond of him that with a sort of feeling of Tom Moody he hopes that he and his horse may be buried together. The horse was bought at a fair from a gipsy when six years old, in very poor condition, for $20, and his owner has since several times refused $250 for him. The horse is a dark bay, very fat and sow as full of fun as four-year-old.—*London Land and Water.*

FALL SHOWS.

HAMILTON CENTRAL FAIR.

From Our Own Reporters.

HAMILTON, Oct. 2.—The large number of entries for the Central Fair insures a good show, but not for Tuesday. Exhibitors have been slow of coming in, and the impression appears to have been general that Wednesday morning would be time enough to be ready. Inside the main building there are vacant spaces this afternoon, and exhibitors in some lines are busy setting up their articles for show to-morrow. It is the fashion to call every building where Provincial Exhibitions are held the "Crystal Palace," but, to tell the truth, the Hamilton building is the only one in Ontario that deserves the name. The design of the original Sydenham Palace was—glass and iron—and here we have glass and wood—from the design of Mr. A. H. Hills, falling about as much of the "crystal palace" idea as it is possible to realize at such cost as municipal bodies will stand. Speaking briefly, the Hamilton building is the only thing at all like a "Crystal Palace" in Canada, as people who have seen the others, pretending to the name, will testify. But the purpose of a palace is to be inhabited, and how to inspire the stately presence of King Demos and his retinue is the question.

Of course this cannot be done every year, or it is to be expected that in this "off year" for Hamilton we are to see such fine exhibits as we have been accustomed to. But, if bad weather does not prevent, there will be a large crowd here to-morrow. The expectations of the people it has been either from lack of interest in them or from mismanagement, that the fair has been against them. The corrective, if any is anywhere needed, is in the hands of farmers themselves.—*Western Rural.*

The show of live stock will be good, but exhibitors should bring themselves to show their animals until to-morrow. There was some preliminary swinging around the circle this afternoon, but it was late.

INSIDE THE BUILDING.

It would seem that to say much of the Arts and Manufactures department as yet, as exhibitors will require all the time before the opening of the doors to-morrow morning to be ready.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL.

These departments are already complete, and much of the work of the judges has been done this afternoon. The public going through to-morrow will see all the prize tickets in their places.

ARRANGEMENTS.

The arrangements for "handling" everything that has to be attended to are excellent. The Russian army in Bulgaria was as well officered as the Hamilton Central Fair is, for its purpose, perhaps the Turks would not now be in Plevna. Everything seems to have been done that can be done, or that, by learning to distinguish between friends and his foes, and how to assist the beneficent operations of nature in encouraging the former and checking the latter.—

GUELPH CENTRAL FAIR.

From Our Own Reporters.

GUELPH, Oct. 2.—This was the opening day of what was formerly called the Central Exhibition, but, as that title is now laid claim to by the City of Hamilton, with what justice it is for others to say, the Central Exhibition of Canada, as it is now called, is a misnomer. It is the Central Fair of the Province, "but, to tell the truth, the Hamilton building is the only one in Ontario that deserves the name. The design of the original Sydenham Palace was—glass and iron—and here we have glass and wood—from the design of Mr. A. H. Hills, falling about as much of the "crystal palace" idea as it is possible to realize at such cost as municipal bodies will stand. Speaking briefly, the Hamilton building is the only thing at all like a "Crystal Palace" in Canada, as people who have seen the others, pretending to the name, will testify. But the purpose of a palace is to be inhabited, and how to inspire the stately presence of King Demos and his retinue is the question.

Of course this cannot be done every year, or it is to be expected that in this "off year" for Hamilton we are to see such fine exhibits as we have been accustomed to. But, if bad weather does not prevent, there will be a large crowd here to-morrow. The expectations of the people it has been either from lack of interest in them or from mismanagement, that the fair has been against them. The corrective, if any is anywhere needed, is in the hands of farmers themselves.—*Western Rural.*

Sometimes in dragging drilled wheat lengthwise a single tooth will get into a row and drag up all the plants in it, while when the harrow is dragged across the rows the wheat is not dragged out, as the teeth are all evenly supported, and do not touch at a time more than a single plant. Harrowing wheat in the spring is a very high honour, that breaks the crust of the ground and exposes the soil to the air, and hence promotes the growth of the plants by enabling the growing it to push out its roots. The wheat has to be harrowed at a second operation, owing to the depredations of the pigeons, which have been the individual who hoped to accomplish this latter task of seeing anything within the building was doomed to disappointment. It was impossible to make themselves heard so great was the noise made by the hammers, saws, and the hammers in use in placing exhibits in position, in fact in some instances making them ready for the judges. Hundreds of cases and other *debris* with block the aisles, consequently the place can be said to-night of the show inside the building is that the indications are that it is going to be an interesting one. As to who's who, or what's what, it is almost out of the question to say until to-morrow.

The outside building for the present to those who are so industriously engaged within it, a well-known

THE CATTLE SHEDS

will perhaps prove most interesting. First then in the order of arrangement we have the Hamilton Tailing Factory on exhibition, as a class, the display is really an excellent one, and creditable to Hamilton, and it is a fact that this breed of cattle is about the most remunerative they can raise. The display of Leicester sheep is large, and is attractively arranging, while for slaughter for home consumption there is no animal which is so profitable. The pigs of most are the amount of food consumed is large, and is ready for the knife at a short time for the beast to come to maturity. Mr. John Pipe, of Guelph Township, shows his pigs in a very old hull, which took first prize at London last week. He has also several other fine specimens in his exhibit. Mr. Armstrong, of Eramosa, is also a large exhibitor of excellent specimens of the class, and the innovative cross of vegetables come off to load and grace the family table, the women are at their work, and the show will be, when in full running order, fully equal to any of its predecessors.

There I meet her entertained that the long spell of beautiful weather which we have enjoyed for some time past will come to an end ere long, and, judging from appearances to-day, they are well founded. At daylight there was quite a heavy fog, which at 8 o'clock in the sun has failed to dispel the fog. Luminous as this looks, the people of Guelph have made up their minds that there is to be a large influx of visitors to-morrow, and that they will be ready to receive them, and they have made their arrangements accordingly. The weather is very favourable for the fair, and, as every nerve to meet the demand for accommodation, I feel sure that those who have not as yet, there are many hoarding houses in which the weary may find rest.

Guelph possesses probably the most special one of the finest exhibition grounds in Ontario. They are situated within easy distance of the business centre of the town, and are so arranged that they meet the wants and requirements of both the exhibitors and the public. Entering at the main gate the offices of the Association are on the right hand, while is laid to his view, at his feet, as it were, a beautiful oval, surrounded by a complete sight of the whole arrangements. The main building is octagon shaped, and covered with a profusion of the pictures, which go as it does in the heart of the enclosure. On the left hand side of the main building and the judges' stand, and beyond that again are the box stalls, now well filled with specimens of the grounds' stalls, and more are to be taken, are the best on the ground. The stalls extend beyond the main building, and between them and the latter is the ground devoted to the display of machinery in operation. Here is to be found exhibits by Messrs. Sawyer, of Hamilton; Macdonald, Massey, of Toronto; Armstrong, John Hall, of Woodbridge, Haggert Bros., of Brampton, Cockshutt, Brantford, Harris & Co., Brantford, Detweiler & Shantz, of Preston, Sylvester, of Hensickville, and many other manufacturers of agricultural implements of all kinds. Back of the building are lighter sheds, in which are exhibited, and beyond the space occupied by these are the sheep and pigs pens. Extending along the back of the grounds are the cattle stalls and poultry shed. After a walk around the grounds, and ascertaining the position of the different objects, the visitor is led through the main building and see what is to be seen there. The individual who hoped to accomplish this latter task of seeing anything within the building was doomed to disappointment. It was impossible to make themselves heard so great was the noise made by the hammers, saws, and the hammers in use in placing exhibits in position, in fact in some instances making them ready for the judges. Hundreds of cases and other *debris* with block the aisles, consequently the place can be said to-night of the show inside the building is that the indications are that it is going to be an interesting one. As to who's who, or what's what, it is almost out of the question to say until to-morrow.

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MURDER IN QUEBEC.

A Sergeant of the Provincial Police Shot From the Woods.

QUEBEC, Oct. 1.—Intelligence has just been received here of the shooting dead of Sergeant Bergeron, of the Police, of the Provincial Police. The crime was committed in the north of Beauce, near the American line, fifty-four miles beyond St. Joseph, the present terminus of the Levis and Kennebec railway. A desperado named Bartley shot and wounded, some days ago, a witness named Champagne who appeared in a whisky prosecution against him. The high constable could get none of the local constables to attempt the arrest, and telegraphed Col. Amyot for police assistance ten days ago, on Saturday, Sept. 22nd. Detectives Bolger and Jeannot were sent to Beauce on the 23rd. They received Bartley's house at night. They could not find him. It was 9 p.m. and they were starting on their return, when two gun shots were heard from a barn opposite them, fired when with duck shot. The affair was partially suppressed in the interest of justice till Bartley's arrest could be effected. Last Thursday six men were sent up, Sergt. Dore accompanying the number. They left St. Joseph on Friday evening, and reached Bartley's house just before daybreak on Saturday. They surrounded the house till the family stirred, and then two men went in and searched the premises, without finding the man they wanted, though all the out-buildings and premises were searched for a fully three hours. As soon as Bartley's wife saw the officers, however, she emerged from the door, armed with a large knife, both in hand and blew it several times, hallooing also as the top of her voice, as the sequel shows with the intention of warning her husband. At eight o'clock the officers started to return home, and had proceeded a few paces, when they had arrested, one of them a son of Bartley, Dore was in front, and was followed by the latter, but occupying a seat alone. Their route lay through a wood, both sides for miles and with thick bush, there being only a spare clearance and farm-house every few miles. About fifteen score from Bartley's house firing opened on the party from the bush, Sergeant Dore receiving a wound in his back. The firing was repeated till its cessation in the bush, and then the sole attendant of the police was required to the prisoners and by the wounded man. Dore was taken to the nearest farmhouse, presently wounded, but got to Quebec. He bore up bravely, but told his comrades he was going to die, and expired at 11.30 the same evening, before either a doctor or a priest, who had been sent twenty-four miles for, could arrive.

The murderer is probably safe across the lines. Public indignation is exceedingly strong, and if the murderer shows himself in Beauce he will be lynched.

QUEBEC, Oct. 2.—Various rumours are of course rife in reference to the recent murder of Sergeant Bergeron. Some say that he and the parties whom the police were sent to arrest, Bartley is said to be a desperado, by the way, and, in a fearful determination of character, who for years of half-way house upon the Canadian frontier, "by being on the alert for them. Since the murder his movements have been in accordance with the law, and on Monday night the whole of the buildings were fired by some incendiary, and burnt to the ground. Bartley is insured in the Montmorency Mutual Insurance Company. In Beauce there is great excitement over the whole affair. It is reported in town to-day that a telegram was received by the Kennebec railway from Beauce that another man, named Bartley, a son of the party, was shot yesterday afternoon by a party of men who were in search of the murderer of Sergeant Dore. It is also reported that the house has been burned down in which Sergeant Dore died.

TORONTO ITEMS.

There are registered in the Toronto General Hospital 162 patients, 12 of whom are down with typhoid fever, but are reported to be doing well.

James Downs, an employee on the Southern Belle, was arrested on Saturday night, charged with robbing a passenger at the station, charged with stealing $70 from the pocket of a passenger named Alfred Chapman.

On Sunday morning about forty teachers of the various Sunday schools throughout the city paid a visit to the Central Prison, and took part in the Sunday school exercises. There were about three hundred prisoners present, all of whom were arranged in classes. Mr. Stewart addressed the prisoners.

Mr. Darling, of Toronto, on Monday afternoon P. C. Ostrander arrested a little boy named Alfred Terry, and locked him up in the Station House charged of having been implicated in the larceny of a stove from the premises of Mr. Kennedy's, on Yonge St. 8 Ontario street, about a week ago.

Alfred McLennan, a boy about fifteen years of age, was arrested on Wednesday, last week, for stealing a watch from his employer, Mr. Ogden, of Ogden's Brewery, Queen street. The boy admitted taking the watch and disposing of it, but refused to say what he had done with the money. He was before the Police Magistrate and sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

Information has been laid at police headquarters of the absence from home of Charles Hoard, since the 22nd of September. The missing man is forty-four years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, and when last seen had on a light brown grey tweed. On the day mentioned his wife received a letter from her husband in west, where it is supposed they were left by him.

The Custom returns for the month of September are as follows:—Free goods entered, $157,457; goods warehoused, $1,000,000; value of goods entered, $1,151,214; duties paid during the month, $230,503.01. During the corresponding month last year the value of free goods entered was $156,973; total value of goods entered, $1,314,416; duties paid, $263,483.70. Decrease of receipts, $43,483.70.

There were registered in the city last week, 1 male and 1 female, aged over 40 deaths. The causes of the deaths were as follows:—6 consumption, 4 typhoid, 2 cholera infantum, 1 fever, 1 premature birth, 1 dropsy, 1 congestion of the lungs, 1 heart, and one of each of the following:—Indigestion, alcoholism, scarlet fever, inflammation of lungs, paralysis, pleurisy, disease of liver, pneumonia, inflammation of bowels, bilious colic.

There are at present 190 prisoners incarcerated in the gaol, which is an unusually large number for this season of the year. There are 129 are males and the remainder females. All the women are busily employed at making match boxes and other light work. There is little or nothing for the men to do excepting perhaps a day's work about the building and grounds now and then. Williams, the Weston murderer, occupies a cell by himself, and apparently does not fully realize the awful position in which he is placed.

The Clerk of the Peace has prepared the list of the convictions which have been made before the Recorder in this city during the past quarter. The total number is 123, which is made up as follows:—Non-payment of wages, 4; larceny, 8; trespass, 6; assault, 39; insults, 1; rescuing prisoners, 1; selling liquor without a license, 21; threatening, 2; vagrancy, 7; assaulting a constable, 1; profane swearing, 1; drunkenness, 1; selling liquor to Indians, 2; receiving of tolls, 15; keeping vicious dog, 2; non-payment of alimony, 1; using abusive language, 1; allowing cattle to go at large, 4; nuisance, 6; malicious injury to property, 1; embezzlement, 1.

Shortly after eight o'clock on Tuesday night an alarm was sounded from box 52 for a fire which had been discovered in the stables of Mr. Wm. Darling, tanner, on Ontario street. The flames made great headway, the building being of frame, and by the time the firemen reached the spot had almost reduced it to ashes. There were six horses in the stable when the fire broke out, and only one of these was saved, the other five having been roasted alive. The horses were valued at $100 each, and were not insured. There was no insurance on the stable, but the amount was not stated. Mr. Darling estimates his loss at $1,000.

On Tuesday night an inquest was held at Kingsberry's hotel, King street East, before Coroner Riddel, on the body of the boy Thomas Richards, who was drowned in the Don on Monday. From the evidence taken it appears that the deceased and two other lads named Edward Clark and Alfred Wilkinson were paddling in an old boat, which suddenly began to fill with water, and capsized, throwing the occupants into the water. Clark managed to swim ashore, and Samuel Saunders, a mere youth, bravely went to the rescue of the other two, without even taking off his clothes. He brought Bach safely to shore, and plunged in after the deceased. The noble boy managed to seize hold of the drowning Richards, but in his frantic struggles he violently that he slipped from his grasp and sank. Saunders dived several times, and was then compelled to come, being thoroughly exhausted. Subsequently the body was recovered, but life was extinct. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental drowning," and afterwards passed the following resolution unanimously:—"That the thanks of the jury be given to Mr. Samuel Saunders for his gallant efforts in saving the life of the deceased, and strongly recommend him and frequently to rescue Thomas Richards, the deceased."

SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS.

THURSDAY, Oct. 4.

The Turf.

Racing took place at Rochesville on 20th inst. A free-for-all trot was won by Edward on the first, second, and fourth heats (2 2 3 3), 2.40. Frank Monson taking the third heat and second money. Third round was a mile-heats running race on the first and third heats, the second being a dead heat between the Grey and Paddy. Local trotting also started.

At Fleetwood Park on the 28th ult. Rarus won the free-for-all, his best time being 2.16½, the second being second.

Lord Hartington's b. f. Rylstone, 2 yrs., by Hermit out of Esther's dam, carrying 10 lbs., won the Newmarket Handicap in a field of three, on the 28th ult. Prince Batonyi's Cartouche, 4 yrs., by Typhoon out of Bunnylocks (Jeannot's dam), 4 lbs. less, second, and Tattersall's Starr, 3 yrs., by imp. Gemini out of Blanche, 3 lbs. third. Tyburn, 3 lbs. give of Mr. Paleson's imported prize filly Type of Beauty.

Two extra days' racing to wind up the season are announced by the Woodbine Park Association on Oct. 11th and 13th.

The last meeting of the Toronto Park Fall Meeting, Saturday last, Dr. Smith, of this city, had a fine bay mare, Maggie Mitchell, by Lord Murat, imp. Inspiration, by imp. Warminster out of Mayflower.

Mr. Peters, of London, has lost his mare Nellie, by Kentucky Clay, which was last year's Queen's Plate winner, by a threat disease in her lungs just before shipping. He had made preparations nearly all the alcohol is lost in London, and expects to lose a small quantity of oils which they may contain.

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

NOTE.—Report Corrected and Respectfully.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, October 3.

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

The Superintendent of Insurance for New York underwriter has to say with reference to the Royal Canadian Insurance Company:—

Notice is hereby given to the Insurance to say that your Company must have been management of Canada, and the Superintendent of Fire and in its Marine Department, in consequence of the Company's inability to meet the confidence of the community, during and subsequent to the great fire in Toronto, it has so well and effectually done.

BRULSIE GRAIN TRADE LAST WEEK.

A leading grain trade circular of Friday reviews the trade of the preceding week as follows:—Fine weather continued to progress in the fall, and the harvest is now almost all in, and the results are still very indifferent. Trade in the grain trade has been very dull, and the prices that weaker. Malze is also dull, favouring the buyer. Flour continues to be very dull, and the prices are on the same fair scale as of last week. Four cargoes of wheat have left for the Danube. Further cable advices to the 24th ult. state that the weather had improved during the preceding week, and that the crop trade was quiet but firm. The country markets were beginning to fill, but the condition generally was not so good as at the corresponding period last year, and the yield was not so abundant and as low as the year or, and even less. It was thought that as the damp weather continued to the end of September the yield would probably be much almost nil for use, and a large portion of it, in the high price of grain in the market at the same time shows that we could buy more and cut more if we could get it. Cable advices from Berlin that substantial help in this as in other cases relieving to food supply will come from the other side of the Atlantic. Canada is estimated to have produced 14 million bushels to assume important dimensions. Last week one cargo of wheat was shipped from Canada, 2 cargoes of oats, and there is every prospect of the shipments being large, and in the stock increasing, while for slaughter for home consumption there is no animal which is so profitable. The yield