The Weekly Mail.

VOL. VI. NO. 277. TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

BIRTHS.

CLEMES—In Port Hope on the 17th inst., the wife of Mr. J. P. Clemes, of a son.

JACKSON—On th. 8th inst., at 227 Queen street west, the wife of John H. Jackson, barber, of a daughter.

HOCK—On Thursday, July 19th, at 38 Gerrard street east, the wife of Mr. H. Hock, of a son.

LUNN—At 237 Church street, on 18th inst., the wife of J. H. Lunn, of a son.

LIGHTFOOT—On the 5th inst., at "The Anchorage," Amherstburgh, the wife of F. C. Lightfoot, Esq., of Ottawa, of a son.

HOWES—In Pickering, on the 13th inst., Mrs. Howes of a daughter.

FISHER—In Listowel, on the 16th inst., the wife of Mr. Charles Fisher, of a son.

NEWELL—In St. Catherines, on the 12th inst., the wife of Mr. Alexander Newell, of a son.

MADDOCK—On July 14th, at Trinity College, Toronto, the wife of the Rev. Prof. Maddock, of a daughter.

FRYER—At 135 Adelaide street west, on Friday, July 13th, the wife of Mr. George Fryer, of a son.

SHIBBITT—On the 15th inst., at 212 George street, the wife of F. A. Shibritt, of a son.

CUMMING—At Manchester, Colborne, on the 11th inst., the wife of Wallace Cumming, of a daughter.

BABB—At the Parsonage, Point Edward, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., the wife of the Rev. Isaac Barr of a son.

HACK—At Orangeville, on the 1st inst., the wife of E. T. Hack, Bank of Commerce, of a daughter.

SMALLPIECE—At 161 Blooker street, on the 2nd July, the wife of W. R. Smallpiece, of a son.

CRAWFORD—At No. 8 Spadina street, Yorkville, July 14th, the wife of Mr. John Clewes, of a daughter.

O'LEARY—At Ottawa, on the 18th instant, the wife of James O'Leary, Post Office Department, of a son.

PETRIE—At Bearer Hall, Guelph, on the 18th of July, Mrs. Alex. S. Petrie, of a son.

OSBORN—In London, on the 16th inst., the wife of Mr. W. Osborn, of a daughter.

BAYCE—In London, on Monday, 16th instant, the wife of W. Bryce, bookseller, of a son.

HEWITT—On the 15th July, at Kingston, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel R. O. Hewitt, R. E., of a daughter.

EASTERBY—At St. Thomas, on Sunday, the 15th instant, the wife of W. C. Easterby, accountant Merchants' Bank of Canada, of a son.

WARRINGTON—On the 17th instant, at 215 George street, the wife of Prof. Warrington, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BOWMAN—BERRY—On Tuesday, the 10th July, by the Very Rev. Dean Boomer, Mr. George Bowman, to Mary Anne Berry, both of London.

COWAN—BROWN—At Cousland Park, Dalkeith, Scotland, on the 26th June, by the Rev. George A. Smith, minister of Cranstoun, John Sime Cowan, M.D., Dunbar, to Hannah, daughter of Thomas Brown, Esq.

BLAKER—FAWCETT—On the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. Thomas Fawcett, Watford, by the Rev. Dean Fletcher, Mr. R. G. Blaiker, of Toronto, to Rosnia, second daughter of Mr. Thomas Fawcett, Ingersoll.

MCDONNELL—PARKER—In Ottawa, on the evening of the 11th inst., at the residence of Mr. W. H. Howes, A. A. McDonnell, of Ottawa, to Miss H. Parker, of London, England.

COLEMAN—PATON—At the English Cathedral, Quebec, on the 9th inst., by the Rev. George Vernon Housman, M. A., A. E. Coleman, city editor of the *Montreal Witness*, to Agnes Glenalmond Paton, daughter of Rev. Alexander Paton, London, England.

MILLS—MACDONALD—On the 19th instant, at St. Paul's church, St. John's, N. F., by the Most Rev. the Metropolitan (assisted by the Rev. C. P. Reid and Rev. Canon Evans), Rev. W. L. Mills, rector of St. John's, to Emily Eliza, only daughter of the late W. Macdonald, Esq.

GOOD—SCHERMERHORN—At Belleville, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. J. R. Jones, Mr. Thos. Good to Miss Rosa Schermerhorn, all of Belleville.

ASHLEY—MURDOFF—On Monday, 9th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. H. Lane, M.A., J. B. Ashley, of the Belleville *Ontario*, to Hattie Allen, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert H. Murdoff, of Sidney.

TREDEA—LANE—On Tuesday, July 17th, 1877, at 136 Seaton street, by the Rev. G. Weldon, Rev. J. M. Tredea, of Colborne, to Miss Lizzie Lane, of Toronto.

DEATHS.

FALDING—At Birkendale, July 9th, Frederick John, aged one year and two months, son of F. A. Falding, Esq., Department of Justice, Ottawa.

HAMILTON—At Kingston, on July 19th, Elizabeth Hamilton, a resident of Kingston, for 65 years.

KLWELL—On Monday, July 16th, at Glenpaul, N. Hamilton, the residence of his father-in-law, father, Eleanor Christina, infant daughter of Geo. T. Odell Elwell, Esq., of Ottawa.

HALLAM—On the morning of the 12th instant, Annie, beloved wife of John Hallam.

MCDOWELL—On Sunday, July 15th, at the Humber, William McDowell, aged 78 years.

DUNCAN—At Bellevue, on Thursday, 19th July, Florence Isabel, only child of Charles Duncan, Merchants Bank, aged two years.

MAHLE—Drowned, while boating, at Clevedon, Ont., July 14th, Charles Mahle, aged 17, Ottawa.

Ottawa Citizen and *Free Press* please copy.

BRATY—At 162 Jarvis street, on the morning of the 14th, Sallie, daughter of Robert and Sarah Braty, aged 20 years.

MORAN—At Quebec, on the 10th inst., Joseph Thomas, youngest son of Patrick Moran, aged 20 years.

CARROLL—At Guelph, at the residence of Mr. J. Dooley, on the Waterloo road, Mary Carroll, aged 24 years.

KING—At St. Catharines, on the 11th instant, John W., infant son of Mr. John Charles King, Jr., aged 3 months.

CURRIER—At Ottawa, on the 14th inst., Alonzo Joseph, only child of Mr. J. R. W. Currier.

MILES—At Wiggston, on the evening of the 8th of July, 1877, Edith Anna, infant daughter of Chas. F. Miles, Esq., aged 8 months and 12 days.

BERRY—At 35 Gloucester street, on Sunday evening, Wyndham Frances Eliza, beloved child of Charles S. and Hortense Berry, aged 3 months and two days.

COOPER—On the 8th of July, infant daughter of J. Cooldge and Henrietta Ellen Anna Cooper, aged 10 months.

CORNELIUS—On the 16th instant, at 96 McGill street, Violet Agnes, infant daughter of Sidney C. and Urania Cornelius, aged 15 weeks and 2 days.

BELLAMY—On the 18th instant, Matilda Dunlop, aged 19 years, beloved daughter of John Dunlop.

Belfast Weekly and *Coleraine Chronicle* please copy.

WALTON—On the 11th July, at 493 Sherbourne street, John Henry, youngest son of the late Major Edward McNaughton, of St. Anne's, Bonville Isle.

CRAWFORD—In Niagara township, on the 19th instant, Mary Ann, beloved wife of Mr. Thos. Crawford.

ADAMS—At Kingston, on Sunday morning, the 15th instant, Hamilton Agnew, aged 6 years.

HUNT—On the 16th, Edgar, son of Mr. Wm. Hunt, City of Westminster, aged 18 years, 1 month, and 8 days.

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1877.

A JUDGE JUDGED.

THERE are those among our journalists who pretend to think themselves discharging a duty to the public when they criticise in very unfavourable terms not only the decisions of our Judges, but the motives by which the writer chooses to say they have been actuated. We have recently had a notable illustration of this, and though the proceedings taken nominally in behalf of a party to the suit, but equally in vindication of a fellow judge, were unhappily abortive, public opinion plainly informed the offending Senator who had indited the article in question, that he was alone in his opinion of what was right and proper, and that Canada desired the motives of her judges to be held unassailable. It is wrong in their law there is a court above for appeal and review, and on the law lawyers may respectfully differ, as Sir JOHN MACDONALD does from Mr. Justice DORION in the Jacques Cartier election case. If their motives are wrong, as a law-abiding people, having respect for the powers that be, we would rather not know it. There are some superstitions so pleasant that it is folly to be disabused of them. On this theory the English world may be said to see when it clothes a judge, human as themselves, with a mantle of demi-divine integrity, impartiality, and good faith. The individual is lost in his office. The responsibility on him is so terrible that it is rightly assumed that temper, prejudice, or hobby-riding were all buried with the old self when the new man donned the ermine. The judge by the acceptance of office is understood to segregate himself from the common herd of humanity. He is no longer as other men are. He is studious to give no cause of offence, to withdraw from all polemical controversy likely to bring him into collision with his fellow-citizens. They have placed him on a pedestal where his dictum is almost undisputed, and is the very rare exceptions received at least with respect. But he must stay on it. In his seat he is accorded extraordinary power over the liberty of the subject, and is able summarily to shield himself from contumacy. In his own court he is a despot. He is surrounded with an atmosphere that encircles neither a Minister of the State, nor any inferior member of the Executive. And as property has its duties as well as its privileges, so those to whom much is conceded must do all in their power to justify the concession. If they are called on to deny themselves indulgences enjoyed by other men, they must remember it is for value that they do it; that the position was perfectly understood when they accepted it with all its own privileges and all its peculiar restraints.

We do not deny to judges the right to do many things which good taste would lead them to avoid; but we do emphatically tell them that when they leave the path mapped out for them by years of custom and tradition, the public will knock shoulders with them as with any otherwise upright wayfarer on the journey of life. If they come into the arena of controversy and dispute, they will be handled as other men are, and it will be very difficult to give your assailant a knock-down blow on one platform, and the next day on another. Interim join the crowning his bruised temples with a halo of super-eminent glory and virtue. Many a man, to use a common expression, has had his head punched for less cause of offence than that given by Mr. BLAKE at a recent meeting in favour of the Dunkin Act, when the Vice-Chancellor came off second best, and gave lamentable proof of the temper which we should be glad to think he had abjured when he left an attorney's office for the higher functions of the judicial bench. Mr. BLAKE, by taking part in a public meeting held to discuss a subject, on which, more than any other, the community is divided into two sections—to be or not to be—has laid himself open to attack, and we only give expression to an indignation that is pretty general, when we condemn the course he has adopted. In siding with one or other of the factions in which unhappily he has been mainly instrumental in dividing the Anglican Diocese of Toronto, he runs counter to the opinion of only a small portion of the community, all other sects or denominations viewing the squabble with indifference. In that case, however, he would do well to hold his opinions, and use his influence in private rather than in public. It has not been given to Mr. BLAKE to conduct controversy in a pleasant spirit or with a happy manner. We would not for a moment be thought to speak flippantly of a man for whom we have long and often can be refreshed into all its constituent colours of the rainbow by passing by some clouds of prejudice. Mr. BLAKE's facile expression might be broken up into the various pungent constituents of a circular cross-stand. Sure it is that as a thunder-cloud spoils the best regulated daisy, so certainly does Mr. BLAKE's intervention throw vinegar into the conflict that he is unwise enough to engage in. Being peculiarly disqualified by nature for harmless participation in arguments, when he accepted a judgeship he had better have made up his mind to follow in the steps of ROBINSON, MACAULAY, aye, and of his father, BLAKE, and have withdrawn from all public appearances unconnected with the duties of his high station. There is still open to him the *fallentis semita* side, the unspeakable peace of private life and leisure to follow all the pursuits of learning and art. Religion, too, he can practise in the chamber as well as on the house-tops, and charity, private or organised, may still claim his attention. A Vice-Chancellor, however, should clearly not be the hired fighting man of either factious theologists or factional political parties; but whether rightly or wrongly such he is thought to be by the majority of those in the Church Reform Association and the purchase of the Dunkin Act.

It would be obviously better if he followed the illustrious footsteps of his predecessors, content to shine in a position, of which all the grace and dignity is theirs, and ceased to give cause of offence to a large body of his fellow-subjects here, all of whom he is in a conspicuous degree an object of respect and veneration irrespective of his political opinions, and of his religious creed. It is the Russian plan to push right through the passes, leaving the Turkish strongholds behind them, then a great battle somewhere about these passes is close at hand. If the Russian plan be followed, and Turkey far south ward without first taking Schumla, we may hear of protracted and powerful resistance opposing the Russian advance to come. In either case their strategy is that of a grand attack upon the Turkish rear, so rapid as to leave no time for concentration of forces towards Adrianople and Constantinople. One despatch says that the Russians have already sent 100,000 men for crossing the Balkans, after leaving force enough to invest the quadrilateral, and another says 200,000 and upwards besides. A despatch of still later date says that twenty thousand have actually crossed.

THE SCHOOL "DUX."

DIPPING the other day into Lord COCKBURN's "Recollections of his Times"—a most entertaining book, and instructive in throwing insight into the social and political condition of Scotland, of Edinburgh especially, towards the close of the last century—we were rather amused with his Lordship's account of his earlier school experiences. At his first school he used to be regularly flogged, he tells us, about once a week, for four years. Not because he took his place in his class unprepared, or not perfectly master of his lessons, but simply because his schoolfellows had scholastic sway was, like many school masters of the period, one of those now almost exploded disciplinarians who looked upon a frequent use of the cane as beneficial, not to say indispensable, under all circumstances. It is probable that the Rector of the Edinburgh Academy, who was likely to win for him a battle more important than any of the Peninsula or Waterloo, "this year day, perhaps, the question of peace or war for England may be trembling in the balance, Quadrilateral, Schumla, Plevna, Sofia" is not a little proud of his school, and, of course, he considers the system of discipline administered at regularly recurring intervals by fond and careful guardians, Quasimodo, Bumble, and Dock-burn puts on record the conclusion which his stay at this particular school impressed upon him, that "the best offered resignation of the Secretary for India as may properly be made known. And, until we know the substance of such expected explanations, we cannot say what England's present position really is. The step taken by the Russian Emperor, though reconsidered, marks not only a crisis in the British Cabinet, but it may be one in the war as well; and the Nation will await with anxiety the Parliamentary explanations which we may expect to hear of very shortly.

THE ONTARIO EDUCATIONAL EXHIBIT AT PHILADELPHIA.

THE Special Report to the Minister of Education on the Ontario Educational Exhibit, and the educational features of the International Exhibition at Philadelphia, 1876, by Mr. Joseph HODGINS, LL.D., Deputy Minister, has been issued. It is a handsome and doubtless a costly publication as well, making a volume of over 300 pages, on tinted paper, with a large number of engravings. The stamp made is rather an ambitious one, withal, to give a brief survey of the whole of the educational exhibits of the various countries and States represented at Philadelphia—the entire system of education in forty altogether. An account of the present state of education in some of the more important countries is given; and illustrative statistics of the latest available date, not only of those countries but of those not represented in the centennial educational exhibit, have been added. There is also added, where practicable, an analysis of the systems of education in operation in the principal countries. The preface informs us that the Report is more elaborate than was at first intended, it having been felt that it should contain an educational outlook of as comprehensive character as possible, such as the Exhibition was designed to afford. No man in the country was better qualified for the preparations than the Deputy Minister of Education.

The information with regard to the systems of education now in operation in various foreign countries is claimed to be more or less complete, and all from authentic sources, as far as attempted to be given. Of still greater interest, however, is the sketch of the public educational system in England, including the administration of Parliamentary grants for the purpose from 1839 to 1876. A full analysis is added by competent hands, Dr. HODGINS informs us, of the present Education Code of 1876, all elaborated with great care. England, he says, has, within the last seven years, been compelled to take vigorous and comprehensive measures to recover her prestige, made apparent by the astonishing progress of other countries. He comes to these two conclusions: "1st, that if other countries are making education at a stride even more rapid, and educational progress even more substantial "than our own; and, 2nd, that in this "great educational race, some highly favoured Provinces, untrammelled by "the many embarrassing educational "traditions of Europe, and not subject "to the fluctuations of Executive authority, as in the United States, not only "can, but has every "to put forth a more strenuous effort to maintain "the high position which, by common "consent, she obtained at Philadelphia "last year."

It appears as if the rule in many other matters had been reversed, and the new country, the younger Province of Ontario, had in common school education got greatly the start of the old countries of Europe, which, however, were at last making an effort and were vigorously overhauling us. On this a remark or two may be made. The State may provide means fairly adequate for the common education of the whole people, but to insure that these means shall be used by all is another matter. We have to deal with two, or say three, widely different classes of people. The children of one or all will commence going to school at five years of age, and will keep going to school, getting all the learning provided for them at the public expense or mostly so, till they are eighteen or twenty-one, if allowed. Those of another will go pretty steadily for only a few years, after which the demands of help at home, or the necessity of their going out to work, cut short their further attendance. Those of the third class, again, are hardly to be kept at school a month at a time, at any age, from poverty of the parents or inclination to be "off." Now, accustomed as we are to hear and to read of this latter class as existing in the old countries of Europe, as also in large cities and extensive, sparsely-settled districts in the United States, perhaps too few of us have observed that it is actually spreading and growing in numbers among ourselves. It may be, further, that old country methods of dealing with this class are better than ours; at all events it appears as if it might be our interest to be well-informed on this point. We have provided the means of education, but do they reach the class for whose benefit it is safe for it, is to grow up burdensome to one's self and useless to others.

PARTIES IN FRANCE.

THE present is a time of great uncertainty in France, for the reason that a situation which everybody knows cannot long continue has been developed. A Conservative Republican Government was overthrown by a junction of three Monarchical parties, agreeing in hostility to the Republic, but having on other points very different aims. That they can continue to agree is impossible, and the interesting question now is—how precisely will the inevitable break-up come about, and what new fusions, if any, will be the result? According to a despatch of recent date these three parties are endeavouring to commit the Government to the support of their respective candidates, which seems to indicate that there is chance of beating Republican candidates are considered good. It is said that the official list now comprises 363 Bonapartists, 170 Legitimists, and 117 Orleanists; but we place more confidence in the statement made in the same paper that the distinction drawn between the latter two has no meaning or justification. All the candidates recommended by the Right and Right-Centre are Monarchists, the same paper affirms; and it is to be expected that Legitimists and Orleanists will fight under one banner. The latter, though having amongst them some of the most influential and wealthy men, too, are too few in number to carry an election; and only by joining the Legitimists in a common opposition can they escape being left "out in the cold." They can scarcely make peace with the Republicans, and, if they could, it is not likely they would feel confident, better is the law as it stands than the introduction into it of the principle of proportional representation which have been discarded wherever they have been tried.

SCIENCE CROTCHETS.

MODERN scientists are a peculiarly stiff-necked generation, rejecting the ancient truths and overturning all the pretified stories of the olden days. The latest instance of this is found in a book just published by Dr. BEARD, of New York, in which the author attempts to show that scientific basis for delusions of all sorts, embracing somnambulism, mesmerism, animal magnetism, mind-reading, as well as every form of spiritual phenomena, which has hitherto been universally regarded as supernatural are the result of a trance condition of the nervous system, and that trance is a functional disease "in which the nervous force is concentrated in some limited region of "the brain, with suspension of the "activity of the rest of the brain and "consequent loss of volition." The author thinks that trance is no more marvellous than sleep, with dreaming, and that all experience the last while few ever fall into the first-named condition of the brain. He says:

"Many persons are able to throw themselves into the trance condition, while nearly all are liable to be entranced by starvation, fear, reverence, wonder, or expectation. Some will talk finely when in a trance, others will give correct advice, while still others will seem beside themselves with rage or in a state of uncontrollable fear, a man stands on a railroad track and allows a train to run over him. The inmates of a burning house are frightened and redeemed from the forest, and good people have been burned at the stake for witchcraft. This was illustrated in the burning of the theatre at Brooklyn last winter. Animals are liable to be entranced; a rabbit, chicken, or turkey, if its head be held down and given from drying up, but the protection that would afford to a chicken in a hawk's nest is well furnished the bird. It is too close an embrace. The grain drawn on the soil for the lion's share of nutriment. The shadowing process cannot be denied, but we have yet to see the case where shadowing was advantageous to grass. Whoever has tried growing grass with and without the shadow of grain must be satisfied that the shadow is a positive damage.

We must not, however, be understood as advocating the restocking of grass land as a necessary measure. It is not. It is as much natural to grass as much prefer to keep its place, as it is for grain, or for forage on old land is first and of a more varied character than when it is freshly stocked. Nature abhors a void, and the soil will half a dozen kinds of seed. The next year the grass will be made of grass coming-in, and in the course of a few years, to stay, the grass of grasses, and be found, and a natural pasture, which will be relished by the sheep, and which will grow and mature, and be cut, and yield a good crop of hay. Act Absolutely prohibiting processions, the best grass would be left to grow, and the land would produce a large variety and quantity of the best grass, just as certainly as a thoroughbred Canadian. He has good points, and will do whether the season is cold or hot. Let Leopold be a member of the Legislature.

According to the Lewiston (Me.) *Journal*, as the fisherman enters the Moosehead Lake region, he meets with a disagreeable surprise by the antlers of a moose, on which is this inscription, "No Sunday beyond here."

When a man's conscience becomes so it better than a whole sermon on human nature to see the editor, with a beautiful air of unconsciousness, take the manuscript from the drawer and put the penknife into his pocket.

Performances are given in the Cincinnati theatres on Sunday nights, but sensible people are making an effort to close them. The Mayor, who has been asked by clergymen to please religious voters by enforcing the law; but to close the theatres and permit the concert gardens to remain open would be inconsistent, and he dares not offend German voters by closing the gardens. He is making uphill work.

A man has been swindling Albanyans by a new device. He advertises that he would "cure money in sums of $2,000 or good notes" payable to order by real estate. Many persons called upon him to get money, and he said he would require from $5 to $20 to cover the expenses of search. He then secured about a thousand dollars and then ran away.

One of the belles of South Hill is going to marry a young clergyman from Indiana. The South Hiller is a sweet, fair young girl now, and never has the shadow of a cloud passed on her brow; but you wait till she has got out of bed two or three hundred times to make up shoulders enough to supply her sister brethren on their way to a convention or conference, and then see if her face is plain and couldn't find the way to the hotel. *—Burlington Hawkeye.*

A personal friend of Jefferson Davis, who has lately arrived in Washington, says that Mr. Davis is busily engaged in the completion of his work on the war, which he hopes to press in the fall. Mr. Davis will criticise very severely the policy of place of President Joe. E. Johnston as a Confederate chieftain, and will charge on him the full responsibility for the non-pursuit of the Federal forces into Washington on the occasion of the first battle of Bull Run in July, 1861.

It is said to pay that sweet little belle of Ilexbury, Mass., are making practical use of the telephone. They connect their house to house fine copper wire, covered with silk, and scarcely visible. The ground connection is secured by running a wire from the gas burner to the mouth-piece, and communication is easily had by applying the mouth or ear to the telephone. The cost of the instrument music is readily transferred by the wire.

A Boston excursion steamer's advertisement announces that "she will stretch her wings, and, with the pure, invigorating air of the ocean—that 'rasty deep,' whose breast of waters heaves around the globe like a ceaseless palpitation, will bear the boat of a living thing, yet whose glassy waves, in contrast with the ever-changing sea, are as gentle in their play as if their apostolical business were the guardianship of infancy's cradle."

Yankee ingenuity has proved too much for the grasshoppers at last. In Minnesota, the ancient hobgoblins are being put into a piece of sheet iron with coal tar. This is turn across the field. The hoppers fly up for the purpose of taking a ride, and, sticking fast in the tar, when the ride is over they find it impossible to dismount. In this way about a bushel of them is secured from a large field. The red skins of the piece of sheet iron have been ordered from Chicago.

The United States Marshal at Chicago the other day found himself in a quandary. For infraction of the revenue law he had seized 4,000 pounds of damaged tobacco. Several times he tried to sell it, but always there were no bidders. Finally, he received orders to get rid of it in some way. Accordingly he put it on a tug, towed it into the lake, and there dumped it. The tug was fished out some of it, but it proved too bad for smoking or for chewing.

Some years ago a deformed negro died in Nashville, Tenn., where his parents lived, and was taken South. During the war he returned to Michigan with a regiment of Union soldiers, and, settling in Rock Island, Ill. He lost all trace of his early parents, only remembering that they had a villa. A few weeks ago he wrote a letter to a colored minister in that city, reciting the circumstances under which he left his home. To his astonishment his mother answered the letter, telling him that his father, brother, and four sisters were alive, and inviting him to go down and see the old folks. *—Burlington Hawkeye.*

A druggist of Philadelphia, having amassed a fortune, determined recently to erect in the suburbs a mansion which should contain every possible comfort, and to which he would retire to enjoy his honest means during the remainder of his days. He had somehow heard that over the entrance to a house erected with similar intentions were the words "otium cum dignitate." He knew the English of the phrase, perhaps, but, as the sequel shows, was not sure of the Latin, for over his door was painted, in bra's array, "opium cum digitale."

A queer genius lives at East Burke, Vt., a man who probably has not spoken to another man directly for the past twenty-five years. He will talk with a woman or a minor, but never with a man; even his own sons, as they arrive at twenty-one years of age, are talked to no longer. When he can do no better he will talk to the sheep, or a horse, or whatever else happens to be near, and say:—"Old horse, you tell Mr. Smith I want to buy his farm." Mr. Smith can speak, for himself, but will only get an answer as he hears it addressed to the "old horse." This eccentric old man will allow no man to sit at his right hand; he will never stand up or leave, and he will shoot up through church services when he could find no seat without a man at his right hand. He speaks in meetings, and is quite an earnest, interesting speaker. His children and other relatives are smart, intelligent people.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., has appointed a city engineer, at a salary of $500 per annum, and has resolved to expend a new steam fire engine.

The Dunkin Act campaign in Kent is being actively prosecuted. It is expected that in almost every municipality a majority will be given for the by-law.

A man named Simon Britton has been committed for trial at the next assizes at Sarnia, for stealing a buggy and harness from Mr. Johnson, of Dresden.

A new company is shortly to be incorporated in London under the title of the "Barnes Excelsior Fanning Mill Company," with a capital stock of $6,000.

Restocking Grass Lands.

BY ALEXANDER HYDE.

DEAR SIR,—I am a full believer in grass as the product for the farms of New Brunswick, and, in fact, for most of the northern section of our country, and the great question is, how to keep our lands continually in grass. I have noticed your suggestions as to top-dressing, and have practised upon them with a good degree of success, but the question with me is to get sufficient top-dressing, and I want to know how it would work to turn over some of my land and restock it without going through with the expensive process of raising root crops. Any information you can give us on this point will much oblige an

INQUIRING FARMER.

Certainly you can turn over your land and restock it without a hoed or grain crop. The thing is done every day, and we never know it is full of success. The common practice in New England is to plough in July or August, harrow and roll it, and then sow it down immediately, and put on some fertilizer and a liberal top-dressing of manure. This practice is safe for it, is to grow up burdensome to one's self and useless to others.

AMERICAN NOTES.

Thirty leading citizens in Colfax County, N.M., are bringing a lawsuit to compel the law from William Sears, a supposed murderer. Several years ago they formed a mob and drove him from his home by threats to hang him. Now he returns, and sues them for $60,000 damages.

The first thing a young man does on seeing a friend with a new hat on is to take it off and serenely try it on his own head. When a young lady sees an acquaintance with her new bonnet on she just lifts her hose and serenely wonders "where the thing got that bright." *—Cotskill Recorder.*

A certain conamer man wishes Sandy would come twice a week, as he could attend church oftener. He takes in as many hogs ten-cent pieces in six days that his regular child (farmerling garden truck, decomposing brewers' grains, &c.), will secure with either sandy and or ready to become so, and with its globules adhesive like that of the blood in inflammation. The same hog has been observed, when the cows

Poisoned Milk.

BY PROF. LAW.

The grand total of sickness and death in infants, and of disease and debility in after life, that owe their origin to the supply of impure milk to nursing children, is so enormous that this question of milk preservation is one of supreme importance. That milk can be kept pure and sweet, even in hot summer weather and in ordinary houses, there can be no doubt, yet the milk must be surrounded with the most careful precautions from the time of its formation in the animal body to the time when the baby draws it from the bottle.

1. The milk must be obtained from a sound, healthy cow, as it is unquestionably tainted in some cases before it leaves the udder. Cows kept in close, damp, ill-aired buildings, on decomposing or other unsuitable food (fermenting garden truck, decomposing brewers' grains, &c.), will secrete milk either acrid and sour or ready to become so, and with its globules adhesive like that of the blood in inflammation. The same has been observed, when the cows

SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS,

THURSDAY, July 19.

The Turf.

The Liverpool July Stakes was won on the 12th by Lord Rosebery's aged horse Shall, with 110 lbs. up, Petrarch, 4 years, 119 lbs., Sagacity, and Mr. Gom's four-year-old Advance, 96 lbs., third.

At Hampden Park, Springfield, Mass., on the 12th, the free-for-all purse of $3,000 was won by Hopeful, Judge Fullerton being second; time, 2.19.

Cricket.

Big scoring has recently been the order of the day in England. In a match on the 12th, Cambridge v. Gentlemen, Lord Cardigan made 97, Rawlinsey 78, Selby 59, and Wild 48. The Gentlemen's first innings was 475, and Cambridge's, 127. Lyttleton 66. In their first innings Cambridge made 690, in their second 113; the Gentlemen made 407 in their first innings, leaving Cambridge a victory by an innings and one run. Cambridge defeated Oxford by 7 wickets. Mr. W. G. Grace made the highest score in the match, 177. In a match between the Royal Artillery against the Marylebone Club, the latter made 1,000 in their first innings, and the Artillery 127 and 120 in their second. In a match between Surrey and Sussex, the latter made 1,000 in their first innings, and Surrey 1,000 in their second. In a match between Yorkshire and Nottinghamshire, the latter made 1,000 in their first innings, and Yorkshire 1,000 in their second. In a match between Middlesex and Surrey, the latter made 1,000 in their first innings, and Middlesex 1,000 in their second. In a match between Kent and Sussex, the latter made 1,000 in their first innings, and Kent 1,000 in their second. In a match between Lancashire and Derbyshire, the latter made 1,000 in their first innings, and Lancashire 1,000 in their second. In a match between Gloucestershire and Nottinghamshire, the latter made 1,000 in their first innings, and Gloucestershire 1,000 in their second. In a match between Yorkshire and Gloucestershire, the latter made 1,000 in their first innings, and Yorkshire 1,000 in their second. In a match between Middlesex and Kent, the latter made 1,000 in their first innings, and Middlesex 1,000 in their second. In a match between Surrey and Sussex, the latter made 1,000 in their first innings, and Surrey

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1877.

NOTICE.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

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

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The full news and gossip of the week are interspersed with tales and agricultural information of a character which will delight and edify all classes. If you would be abreast of the times and know what is going on in the world take

THE WEEKLY MAIL.

A VERY BROAD UNTRUTH.

ACCORDING to the official report, revised with much care, Mr. MACKENZIE thus spoke at Uxbridge:—

"We took the power from Parliament in the previous years in the Pacific Railway Act to give a road connecting with the Georgian Bay branch free and not $25,000 per mile as a bonus. This was not given to Mr. Foster but to the Canada Central Company, and that Company, let the contract as they were bound to do under Order in Council—to some one, and that *none one happened to be* Mr. A. B. Foster, who is one of the principal proprietors of the road. In that Order in Council there is a provision that when any rails are *laid down for the* extension anywhere upon the line of the road, 75 per cent. of the value of the rails shall be paid to the contractor. The quantity of the rails *so laid upon the road* was about 2,000 tons."

Strange things do "happen" sometimes under Grit rule. In one Ontario, FARQUHAR, & Co. who were selected by the Premier to supply him with a large quantity of steel rails, and Mr. MACKENZIE's brother OTTAWAN to supply the money in her firm. It was to the Canada Central railway the Government gave the contract to which Mr. MACKENZIE is there "happened" to give it to Mr. A. B. FOSTER. These things happen the old way by "luck" or "chance—the usual way. "It happened" is just as paltry as an argument as "you're another."

Referring to the provisions of the contract, Mr. MACKENZIE truthfully says that the Government would have to pay to the contractor three-fourths of the value of all rails "laid down" by him upon the road. He untruthfully says that "the quantity of the rails *so laid upon the road* was about 2,000 tons." The fact is there was not a rail laid "upon the road," or within ten miles of it. Clearly the provision of the contract was that the Government should pay three-fourths of the value of the rails used on construction, retaining the balance against subsequent emergencies. There was not a rail so used. Some ten miles from the terminus Mr. FOSTER dumped down the entire quantity, whereupon he rushed to Ottawa and obtained an enormous price for them, and then returned and walled off with the $27 tons, for which the Government does not hold one dollar of security—for we have it on the best authority that the bonds held by Mr. MACKENZIE are not worth the paper they are printed on; and it will be remembered Mr. MACKENZIE's evidence in the Public Accounts Committee was to the same effect. We may say, in the language of Dr. Tweedie, it is "a blackguard" who would make a statement that is "untrue is a man that is an insult to "present to any public office."

"GEMS" FROM THE "MIXER AND MUDDLER."

We have at last been treated to the official report of Mr. CARTWRIGHT's speech at Newmarket. It is certainly a curiosity in its way. Let us look at a few "gems":

"No problem is more hopeless, as was well said by Mr. Carlyle, than that of educating an honest politician of the joint action of a community of knaves."

Words could not more appropriately describe the present Government, and the utter impossibility of "educing an honest "policy" from such "a community," do. Mr. CARTWRIGHT is colour-blind in the matter of politics, or he would have hesitated to quote words which tell so strongly against the miserable apology for a Government of which he is a member. Again:

"It is an old and rather a stale device when men have been charged with a particular crime that they should seek to direct attention from the subject by bringing forward charges against those who have brought them to justice of similar offences."

Again we must say, most appropriate. The members of the Grit Government have no other defence for anything they do than to say SIR JOHN MACDONALD did the same thing some time or another. Mr. CARTWRIGHT had his eye on Mr. MACKENZIE, we are sure, while he uttered these words; and he could hardly have lost sight of the numerous times he has himself sought to justify a shady transaction by alleging a like piece of wickedness on the part of his "predecessors."

Here is another "gem:"

"Probably, however, of all the charges which the Opposition ever preferred against the Government, this [of extravagance] as being the most ridiculous, is the one which they take the most delight in repeating; and certainly to any intelligent outsider, any assembly of Canadians who are even superficially acquainted with the financial history of Canada for the last twelve years, it must seem a monstrous piece of impudence in these gentlemen possessing such a financial record as theirs to bring in 1874, or still worse, from 1855 to 1867, to dare to advance such a charge against any man or any Government."

It may well be asked, are these the words of RICHARD JOHN CARTWRIGHT? Why, from his entrance into Parliament until the election of 1872 he was a thick-and-thin supporter of every act done by the late Government, which he now so unreservedly denounces; and their whole financial policy up to the resignation of office he declared in his famous London circular to have been wise and prudent and productive of the very best results to the country. That is the man who in the broad face of day stands up to brand himself either a knave or a fool or possibly both. The extract we have quoted is not the only one from his speech which leads to this conclusion. Referring to Dr. Tupper, he said:

"Then, too, this gentleman who is proclaiming as the sage of finance—the man who is to relieve our credit, revive our trade, protect our manufactures, and restore you all to the very pinnacle of prosperity—had as well arranged the terms of Confederation for his own Province, had shown himself so well advised in the settlement of the financial terms on which Nova Scotia was admitted to Confederation, that before twelve months had elapsed we were obliged, because he did not know the first elements of his business, to tear up the whole financial basis of Confederation, and *pass a resolution entirely destructive of one of the most vital portions of the whole British North America Confederation Act*, because we were informed that if we did not do so Nova Scotia would rebel."

Just then a suspicion crossed Mr. CARTWRIGHT's mind that he was making a donkey of himself, and dreading another exposure he thus blunted out the truth:

"Now, I may be told that I myself voted for granting both these better terms to Nova Scotia. And that has been made a matter of reproach to me. All the blame to which I am entitled is that I voiced my own judgment in this matter in deference to that of old and experienced men in whom I confided, and for that I must accept my full responsibility."

Small creatures creep through small holes. The smallest will suffice for most of the CARTWRIGHT stamp. Indeed the shamelessness of this sort of talk can not be better exposed than by reproducing the record of this man, laid by the *Globe* newspaper before the electors of Lennox in 1872, a short time before the "heaven-born" Finance Minister dropped into Mr. MACKENZIE's arms:

1. Mr. Cartwright voted to "reward foul murder" in the Yorkers.
2. Mr. Cartwright, on the 18th December, 1867, voted "for the adoption of a route for the International Railway which he knew to be inimical to the interests of the Dominion."
3. Mr. Cartwright, on the 11th December, 1867, helped to "defeat a motion to convert the Parliamentary safeguards respecting the control of money."
4. Mr. Cartwright, on the 5th May, 1868, "frustrated economy," having helped to vote down Mr. Holton's motion for the separation of the Civil Service.
5. Mr. Cartwright, on the 19th May, 1868, voted down Mr. Blake's motion for the better securing of the Independence of Parliament.
6. Mr. Cartwright, on the 13th May, 1869, "delivered the Treasury into the hands of the most unprincipled of men," by helping to vote down Mr. Mackenzie's motion respecting the Participation Grant, as follows:

"That no money shall be expended on such works until a report has emanate from such Commission, and that it shall be submitted to Parliament, and that no money shall be expended on such work, nor shall be voted from time to time."

7. Mr. Cartwright, on the 16th of June, 1867, voted for the "corruption of members of the House," having helped to vote down Mr. Holton's motion respecting the payment to Col. Gray for codifying the laws.
8. Mr. Cartwright, on the 19th June, 1869, voted for the "Chantry Island job."
10. Mr. Cartwright, on the 10th May, 1870, voted for the Manitoba Act, thereby becoming a party to "one of the most impudent and blundering of measures."
11. Mr. Cartwright, on the 25th February, 1871, voted against the abolition of Dual Representation.
12 Lastly, Mr. Cartwright on the 1st June, 1872, voted for the "Independence of Parliament of its constitutional right to control the public expenditure on the Pacific railway," having helped to vote down a motion by Mr. R. B. Wood respecting the money asked by the Government for the construction of the Pacific railway as follows:—

"That the $30,000,000 and 50,000,000 acres of land be only disposed of by specific annual votes of Parliament thereon, and that it shall be open to Parliament right and proper, so that Parliament shall not in deferring the Pacific Railway act constitutional function, viz. control over the public expenditure, to do so."

Whist reliance can be put in a man who now runs up and down the country declaring that the Government should be voted year in and year out until, discarded by his old leader, he sold himself to the Grits? Many men in such position would be silent. That Mr. CARTWRIGHT does not remain silent proves that he is not honest altogether.

ADVICE CERTAIN TO BE TAKEN.

SPEAKING at Unionville, Mr. MACKENZIE said:

"If the liberal leaders ever desert their principles, if they adulterate any measure, if they perpetrate any acts of heinous misgovernment, which cannot be cleansing them by political destruction, by all means send them to that destruction, rather than they should bring reproach upon our good name as a party, or upon our common country."

All this, of course, means that Messrs. MACKENZIE, GAUVREAU, BLAKE, HUNTINGTON, & Co., have been immaculate in their government of Canada. The First Minister intimates that neither he nor any one of his colleagues ever committed "Liberal principles." We feel so confident there is not a single principle, or measure which was adopted by the party in the Grit Party in Opposition, they have not flagrantly violated since they came into power. We now challenge them to name one—just one—to which they have faithfully adhered. Coalition they have broken over. The Independence of Parliament they have shamelessly violated. The absolute and entire control of Parliament over the public expenditure they have set at nought. Free economy in the public expenditure they have set at nought and gard by increasing every item under their control. As for the committal of any wrong and its subsequent punishment, we will not insult the reader by doing more than bringing the statement of the First Minister before his admirers. We feel at variance with the facts are the Premier's assertions, that thousands of "liberals" in that Province will hail him at his word at the next election, and "consign him to political destruction."

NOW AND THEN.

We had "hard times" in 1857 and 1858, under a Conservative Government; therefore it is unreasonable to argue that a "Reform" Government is in any measure to blame for the hard times we are experiencing now. In 1860 the Reform party, with Sir JOHN MACDONALD's approval, cut down the tariff from 20 and 25 to 15 per cent., and why claim for them that they are friends of Protection to home industry! When the last Canadian sugar refinery shut down, it was under a tariff framed by a Conservative Government. Now, why, therefore, put the blame upon Mr. MACKENZIE and Mr. CARTWRIGHT? These, and such like, are the pretences with which Grit organs endeavour to obscure the fact that to-day their Party is unmistakably the Party of Free Trade, while the Conservative Party is as clearly on the side of Protection. The answer is that we must consider the difference of times and seasons, and realize the truth that circumstances alter cases, so that what answered very well then might be ruinous now. It is the more necessary to keep our eyes on the difference between then and now, that the Grit press, from end to end, are willingly to see that Protection, whether it be good or bad, is as a matter of fact becoming very popular in Canada, being "sold" with the last resort of saying that SIR JOHN MACDONALD and his chief supporters are no more Protectionists than Mr. MACKENZIE is, and that on this question one Party is as good as the other.

The Protectionist agitation of 1857-58 in old Canada, which accomplished the wise tariff legislation of 1859, was born of the hard times which prevailed in Canada in 1857. The leader of the movement was Mr. ISAAC BUCHANAN of HAMILTON, and it was actively seconded by some prominent citizens of Montreal. The Protectionists of those days saw that, as a large portion of Canada's produce was still pouring out of the country to pay for goods imported that could easily have been produced at home. The question was then new to the country, it had scarcely been touched before by the newspaper press. Very little had been said in the Legislature on the subject, for the reason that we had little or no manufactures to protect. In the same way Protectionism is not a question of the day in the West Indies or in the South American republics, simply because people there do not stand to be materially benefited. It is not expected that they ever will. Whether a nation will take to manufacturing or not depends very much on its climate. People of our own race, if set down anywhere in the world, within the temperate latitudes, will generally make the attempt, and will succeed too if only fair play be secured to them. By great energy and good management the Canadian Protectionists of twenty years ago carried their point, but it was not until manufactures had considerably increased that there was anything like a development of Protectionist public opinion. Our statesmen, trained in the old school, generally were not educated up to the question; the great lesson of Free Trade, supplemented by Imperial Reserves, the school question, the years of almost a dead-lock between the two Parties, and the seeking of a remedy for Confederation, completely filling their minds and absorbing all their attention. We could scarcely then have expected that our statesmen that they should have a definite political position on this question, any more than we could have expected them to legislate for the formation of telegraph companies before telegraphs were. The Reform movement of 1858 is much to be regretted, but it was forced upon Quebec and Ontario partly by the Maritime Provinces, and partly by Imperial authority, both governmental and financial, in England. And after all the change had not either then, as far as competition with the United States was concerned. Our general tariff was made 15 per cent. on dutiable goods, but practically the war had created for us, as against American competition, a protection of from 50 to 100 per cent. Free Traders would up in a tremendous howl to-day were it proposed to put a 50 per cent. duty on everything coming in from the United States, at the same thing in effect was brought about by the war, and Canada prepared greatly in consequence. If we were to lower our not high Protection merely, but actual prohibition of imports, from the neighbouring country would do for Canada, we have but to refer to our own experience during the ten or twelve years ending with 1873, to see how evils that Free Traders profess to dread—high prices, monopoly, and no competition—ought to have come upon us during these years; but, as a matter of fact, never was Canada so prosperous. The calamity of our neighbours has given us protection doubly or trebly higher than any thing to oppose us. Protection to home industry, but that Protection, whether it be good or bad, is as a matter of fact becoming very popular in Canada, is being "sold" with the last resort of saying that SIR JOHN MACDONALD and his chief supporters are no more Protectionists than Mr. MACKENZIE is, and that on this question one Party is as good as the other.

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LABOURING TO MAKE BLACK WHITE.

—Ly, instead of wrapping himself up in his Pharisee coat, Mr. MACKENZIE would honestly confess the impossibility of his position have compelled him to do some things he had before condemned, and some other things which, on calm reflection, did not commend themselves to his better judgment, he would stand much up again and everyone would be ready to think, than he does. What, for instance, can be more contemptible than his talking of coalitions in this way (recent speech at Newmarket):

"A coalition Government means a Government formed by parties of opposite political principles and principles which they have argued either to ignore or destroy by their joint action. Sir, in the Government I formed we were all united, united upon every question of public policy that could come before us."

We have frequently shown by extracts from Mr. MACKENZIE's Opposition speeches that there have been times in Canada when such a definition would not have suited him. It is a definition made to order now. Speaking on one occasion in the Long Parliament he made this boast: "He, for one, knew that within "in the ranks of the Reform Party "there were men who could be called on "to form a pure party Government without "out going into the high-ways and by-ways for men." Now, he complains of "loose fish." Looking over the personnel of his Cabinet he sees how woefully he has failed to live up to his boast, and he knows he would do should the time come for him to form a Government; he sees that it is composed one-half of men who were bribed to desert the Conservative party by promise of office, and of renegade Conservatives whose ambitious yearnings were not satisfied by Sir JOHN MACDONALD. The heterogeneous elements may fairly coalesce now; but they constitute a coalition all the same.

If this were not the case what possible justification could there be for the raising by way in which the leaders of the Grit Party, Mr. MACKENZIE being of the number, denounced the late SANDFIELD MACDONALD from the day on which he formed his Government in Ontario to the day on which he was forced to shut on office! Look at Mr. MACKENZIE's present definition of a coalition and see if you can apply it to the present Dominion Government in any sense in which it could not be applied to the Government of SIR SANDFIELD MACDONALD. Old Party lines had been obliterated then; and most emphatically it can be said that Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD, Mr. M. C. CAMERON, Mr. E. B. WOOD, MR. SPEAKER RICHARDS, and MR. JOHN CARLING, were "united upon every question of public "policy that could come before them." Yet, we all remember the vindictiveness with which Sandfield Macdonald was assailed because of the alleged iniquity of its coalition character. If that Government had never existed Mr. MACKENZIE might possibly hope to palm off his definition of a coalition "upon some of the electors of Ontario; but he knows that the intelligent portion of the community will see through the sophistry which fears not to deny established facts, and deems abuse a fitting reply to argument. Whether it was that he felt abashed in the presence of his more unscrupulous superior, or realized the injustice of his own position, Mr. MOWAT has seldom made so pitiable an exhibition of weakness as in his late pleasure campaign. That he felt extremely uneasy at the presence of his leader, and that the press, but that any one, especially any body of men, should have openly insisted on his being constituted the leader, by tampering with the laws of the Province, would not have been believed, even by his worst enemies, and was reserved for certain free, independent, and far-sighted electors at Clinton. A great deal was expected from Mr. MOWAT in the way of Law Reform. He had been trained professionally as a Reformer, had practised his profession, and had administered from the Bench the laws of the Province. These laws were in a confirmed state, and the obtaining of justice before a legal tribunal was unnecessarily costly. A more effective, more expeditious, a simpler and cheaper system had long obtained in many of the neighbouring States. The need of a great Law Reform was agitating and taking form in Britain; a fusion of Law and Equity; long talked of, was been moulded into a practical form that needed only the hand of a legislator to crystallize into established method. Upon Mr. MOWAT's assumption of the reins of power in the Province, a feeling widely spread through the country, and especially through the profession, that Ontario was at length to have a Law Reformer, who, notwithstanding his political leanings and bias, was fitted to inaugurate and introduce an intelligible and effective system of Court procedure; to harmonize the conflicting elements of Law and Equity; and do away for ever with the technical intricacies of special pleading, and the costly, unjust, and expensive anomaly of administering one kind of law in one part of Osgoode Hall, and a contradictory system in another part of the same building.

There is, probably, no country, state, or Province in the world where a beneficial reform of the kind we speak of could have been more easily introduced, or would have been more heartily welcomed, than Ontario; and no Premier of Ontario has had so good an opportunity as Mr. MOWAT of confirming such a lasting benefit upon his country. There were few questions of importance before the people at the last Ontario election upon his premiership—the Crown Lands and railway questions were practically settled—and during his administration the only questions that have arisen have been questions of detail. The funds of the Province, no doubt, been squandered on our debentures sold at a sacrifice, and much dissatisfaction has been given by proceedings relative to the Model Farm, Central Prison and other matters; yet even these manifest the Grit tendency toward maladministration rather than positive injustice or forethought. A great Law Reform was required, was called for, nay, even demanded, by the country; particularly by those who have the best interests of the country at heart, but the call has not been responded to in any tangible form whatever. There is hardly one Act of the Provincial Legislature involving the introduction or improvement of legal principle or practice introduced by Mr. MOWAT during the last four years.

In this country there are no vested interests to be conciliated, no deep rooted prejudices to erase, no antagonism to general improvement arising from antiquated conceptions, no memories of courts, systems, and methods sanctified by the practice of a thousand years, to be overcome. Our statesmen and political editors of legal affairs, which affect the pocket, more or less, of every man in the community. Yet, in Britain, where these influences powerfully operate, and while Mr. MOWAT has been tampering with, patching, altering, or as he calls it, amending our laws—here a little and there a little—making confusion worse confounded, yet have men the whole superstructure of special pleading, and the special jurisdictions and forms of ex-chequer, practically swept away by the DISRAELI Government, and a simple, cheap, and effective order, procedure, and practice substituted instead.

Mr. MOWAT has undertaken to improve our laws, and, as the result of his labours, we have had each year, for the last four years, a statute book filled with amendments, amendments upon amendments, and re-amendments again amended. It was open to him to have adopted such improvements from the United States as would have suited the condition of our country; or to have followed in the wake of the Mother Country, or better, to have moulded our jurisprudence into form and symmetry; but he has followed that bypath so congenial to weak natures, which obstinate neither the opponents nor the advocates of a law reform, and is indicative only of the nature of the trimmer. In all his legal experiments—and we have had many during the last four years—there is noticeable an almost total disparity to originate, adopt, or approve of any regular system or method whatever. Instead of a systematic and consistent course in the plain, simple, and definite, he has given us a mangled *amendment*, without coherency, consistency, or symmetry. Our law and practice as they stand to-day have been well said to be without form and void—they are patches on patches; and the Law and Equity, working side by side, which, though costly and far from perfect, yet at least definite. To-day we have the same systems partly broken down, that is, amended or reduced to nothing, the costliness increased, and the definiteness gone. This is the grand sum total of the legislation of our Province. Formerly we had a system of Law and a system of

THE ROMANCE OF A LODGING.

(IN TWO CHAPTERS.)

CHAPTER I.

"Tom is an honest fellow, and I have a great mind to be guided by his counsel. Tom says I should be a fool to marry Lucy Ashton, because I have not a farthing in the world, and she has a large fortune. Tom says I should be a fool to marry Lucy Ashton, because I am a penniless wretch, and she is a rich heiress

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY ALLAN STRAMER.

From Liverpool, July 5th.

GEOGRAPHY EXTRAORDINARY.

A correspondent of a leading London weekly paper not long ago spoke of the "city" of Ontario, in Canada. Not to be outdone one of the principal provincial daily journals now gravely announces that "information has been received from Ontario, Canada, 'that the country around that town is swarming with the Colorado beetle.'"

GREAT FIRE AT BRADFORD.

One of the most destructive fires ever known in Bradford is reported in the Yorkshire papers. The premises destroyed were among the finest in that thriving borough, and included the warehouses of Messrs. C. Semon & Co., stuff merchants; Mr. Stephens, yarn and cloth merchant; Mr. Eagle, printer and stationer; and Messrs. Oddy & Co., cloth merchants. The damage is from £100,000. Mr. C. Semon has been Mayor of Bradford, is a very charitable gentleman, and is much respected.

MR. BRADLAUGH.

Mr. Bradlaugh since his trial has addressed a crowded meeting of his constituents at Northampton. He expressed himself confident of reversing the decision of the Lord Chief Justice, and said if he did not succeed in this he would, as soon as he came out of prison, continue to circulate the pamphlet until it was allowed to be legal. The following resolution was carried almost unanimously:—"That, hearing the statement of Mr. Bradlaugh, this meeting expresses its thorough confidence in him as one of the candidates for the future representation of the borough."

HUNTINGDONSHIRE ELECTION.

The polling was as follows:—

Lord Mandeville (Conservative).....1,492
Hon. H. W. Fitzwilliam (Liberal).....1,416

Conservative majority.....76

Huntingdonshire has not returned a Liberal candidate for nearly half a century; but on this occasion Lord Mandeville was not, it is stated, acceptable to some of the Conservative electors.

THE LONDON STOCK BROKING.

The London correspondent of the Liverpool *Courier* writes:—The extent to which business on the Stock Exchange has collapsed is only known to the members of the House. It is calculated that, apart from home stock, the business at present done is good business, securities is only about one-third of what it was during the palmy period before the late crisis; and in the speculative stocks the business has shrunk to one-tenth. A number of foreign operators must shortly add to have disappeared altogether from the market. Some that formed for years favorites for speculation are now dead in. Five per cent. Turkish, for instance, which long were the favorite stock in speculative hands, are entirely neglected. There are days in which not a bargain is made in them. Turkish Treasury Bonds, 5 and 6, also at one time amongst leading speculative paper, are seldom now named, if at all. Egyptian stocks are not quite neglected, but they are only spasmodically dealt in, there being sometimes large dealings, and sometimes none at all. Russians, especially the 1873 loan, still keep lively, but Austrians, on the other hand, are almost out of sight; and in Lombardo-Venetian, which used to form a favorite speculation, scarcely the transactions now are few indeed. In foreign stocks the business done is very small, and the amount of this paper which is held in England gives only from 90 to 95 per cent. Less than three-fifths of the five per cents, it is now estimated, are held in this country, while Germany, Holland, Switzerland and American are said to have disappeared altogether from the market. Some that formed for years favorites for speculation are now dead in. Five per cent. Turkish, for instance, which long were the favorite stock in speculative hands, are entirely neglected. There are days in which not a bargain is made in them. Turkish Treasury Bonds, 5 and 6, also at one time amongst leading speculative paper, are seldom now named, if at all. Egyptian stocks are not quite neglected, but they are only spasmodically dealt in, there being sometimes large dealings, and sometimes none at all. Russians, especially the 1873 loan, still keep lively, but Austrians, on the other hand, are almost out of sight; and in Lombardo-Venetian, which used to form a favorite speculation, scarcely the transactions now are few indeed. In foreign stocks the business done is very small, and the amount of this paper which is held in England grows every day greater. No