The Weekly Mail.

VOL. V. NO. 237. TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1876. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

The Six Months' Armistice—Russia Said to be Opposed to it.

[By Cable Telegram.]

LONDON, Oct. 10, midnight.—*A Sarajevo Dispatch*, dated Constantinople in the evening, says:—"At the sitting of the Extraordinary Council to-day, it was decided that Turkey should grant an armistice for six months, viz., until the end of March, 1877. This decision and its conditions will be communicated to the European Powers to-morrow. The Porte is now prepared to carry out the proposed reforms. It remains to be seen what Servia will say to the unexpectedly long armistice. Her Minister Ristics said only to-day (according to a Reuter despatch from Belgrade) that the Servian Government had for some time desired an armistice for a month or longer, and would doubtless accept one."

LONDON, Oct. 11.—The *Times* in its leading editorial this morning says that if it is true that an armistice has been granted, there is still good hope for peace, and that Turkey has placed herself right. Should Servia reject the armistice she would forfeit all claim to consideration. If this armistice is concluded there will be sufficient time for patient and thorough consideration, and time is of incalculable value; for war, and war on a gigantic scale will certainly follow unless some scheme for good government in the Provinces of Turkey is guaranteed.

LONDON, Oct. 11.—A Reuter despatch from Constantinople says:—"At the Extraordinary Council yesterday, which decided to grant a six months' armistice, strong opposition to any armistice was at first expressed. The Council agreed that a six weeks' armistice, as proposed by the Powers, would from its shortness seriously endanger Turkey in the improbable event of a failure of the peace negotiations. The Council therefore decided that the Porte should communicate to the Powers the conditions on which it would consent to an armistice of six months, viz., the maintenance of the status quo, the withdrawal of the Servian troops, and the cessation of Servian and Montenegrin hostilities during the inclement season and would afford an interval which would facilitate an understanding upon the conditions of peace, and the general reforms to be introduced in the Empire. The notification of the Porte's acceptance of the armistice in this sense will be made to the Ambassadors to-day. It is believed here that the Porte's conditions will be accepted."

A Reuter despatch from Belgrade, dated to-day, says:—A Servian Council of Ministers to-day decided to accept a regular armistice as soon as it is proposed to them by the Council of the Great Powers. In this connection a Belgrade telegram, dated yesterday, says that Russia, Prussia, Austria, and French Consuls already have been instructed to advise Servia to accept the armistice.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 11.—The conditions on which the six months' armistice will be granted, were communicated to the Powers to-day. A commission has been appointed to draw up regulations for the proposed Assembly and Senate.

A Reuter despatch from Vienna says it is stated positively that Servia will reject the six months' armistice, and that Russia will consider the armistice as equivalent to the rejection by the Porte of the peace proposals of the European Powers.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—*The Times* Berlin despatch says:—"It is stated that the following are the conditions accompanying the Porte's proposal for an armistice—Russia must stop the despatch of troops to Servia (Servia is at war with Turkey) and positively suspend hostilities and give other military guarantees. The Turks accord the armistice to the European powers, not to Servia. The Porte is willing to have a conference proposed by the Powers, and Servia and Montenegro will be invited to be represented. No Servian representative shall be admitted."

The *Standard's* Trebinge despatch reports that the Insurgent Commissioners have arrived for twenty days has been concluded between Montenegro and Turkey, with permission to the latter to provision Fort Niksic. Mukhtar Pasha holds the positions gained on Saturday. He has strongly guarded the communications with Ragusa.

The *Standard's* Belgrade despatch says:—"Russia has proclaimed the armistice to-day at Vienna. Two hundred and fifty Russians arrived here last night. The Servian Government consented to the armistice by the Turks at Kruschevatz."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says:—A fund is waging between the Italian and Austrian press regarding the claims of Italy on the Greek Archipelago. Italian districts belonging to Austria an understanding has been established between Italy and Austria, and the relations between Italy and Austria are less friendly."

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH AND CANADA.

To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,—Permit me to say a few words on some opinions published by Mr. Goldwin Smith, under the heading of "Canada and the Canadians," in the Toronto Globe of the 9th inst., which I have not seen quoted in the Canadian press, but which, if they are correct, will be read with pleasure by the Mother Country. Mr. Smith is reported to have stated that "Canada is in a state of prosperity, and the Canadians are a prosperous people." Now, Sir, I have been a resident of Canada for upwards of twenty years, and I have never before heard any Canadian, or any person who had lived in Canada, speak of the country as a prosperous one. On the contrary, I have always heard the reverse, and I have seen the people leaving it in large numbers for the United States. Mr. Smith also says that "the Canadian public are not quality the same as the people of the Mother Country." I have been a resident of the Mother Country all my life, and I have never heard any person who had lived in Canada, speak of the Canadian public as being in any respect different from the people of the Mother Country. Mr. Smith also says that "the Canadians are not worse than other people." I have never heard any person who had lived in Canada, speak of the Canadians as being in any respect different from the people of the Mother Country

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The Weekly Mail.

VOL. V. NO. 237. TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1876. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

BIRTHS.

DENISON—At Lake View avenue, on the 1st inst., the wife of Mr. Wm. G. Denison, of a daughter.

HARDY—At 295 Berkeley street, on the 5th October, the wife of W. H. Hardy, of a daughter.

JONES—On the 8th inst., at the Consolidated House, 302 Yonge street, the wife of Andrew Jones, of a daughter.

SMYTH—At Strathroy, on the 5th inst., the wife of W. Thomson Smyth, Esq., Manager the Federal Bank of Canada, Strathroy, of a son.

BARNES—At Chatham, on Friday morning, the 6th October, 1876, the wife of Mr. Wm. Barnes, of a daughter.

BRIGGS—At 41 Granville street, on 9th inst., Mrs. T. L. Briggs, of a daughter.

DUNN—On the 6th inst., at 13 Granville street, Mrs. Dunn, (widow of the late Joseph Dunn, Esq.) of a son.

LAPRONTIERE—At Hull, on the 7th inst., the wife of W. H. L. Lapointe, Postmaster, Hull, of a daughter.

BURNHAM—At Port Perry, on the 8th inst., the wife of John Warren Burnham, of a son.

STAGG—At Brockville, on the 9th inst., the wife of A. F. Stagg, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HELLEWELL—NELSON—At St. George's church, St. Catharines, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Henry Holland, D.D., assisted by the Rev. Canon Ptime, of Guelph, and the Rev. H. Forrester Holmes, Howard Maughan Hellewell, to Jessie T. Nelson, youngest daughter of Seymour Nelson, Esq., also at the same time and place, William T. Benson, Manager Commercial Bank, St. Catharines, to Annie, second daughter of Seymour Nelson, Esq.

O'LEARY—CASEIDY—On the 5th Oct., at St. Michael's Cathedral, by the Rev. E. Caseidy, brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Cowan, Tighe, and Rohen, Sr. Louis O'Leary, of Pickering, to Ada A. Caseidy, eldest daughter of Mr. Jas. Caseidy, of this city.

PETTEN—MCGAFFIN—On the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Alexander Topp, D.D., W. H. Pepper, to Annie, eldest daughter of Jas. McGaffin, all of Toronto.

BEVERLY—MARSHALL—At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. E. Thrane, of Malden, Bedlington and Proof Lane, on the 5th inst., Mr. John Beverly, Toronto, Ont., to Miss Jessie, daughter of Mr. James Marshall, of the Township of London, Ont.

MCINTOSH—CLARK—At St. James' church, Kingston, Oct. 4th, by the Rev. E. W. Kirkpatrick, Robert Martin, Esq., baker, Belleville, to Julia Anna, daughter of J. C. Clark, Esq., Kingston.

MASON—CURDWIN—In Dundas, on the 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. James Gray, Mr. T. C. Mason, late of Lincoln, Lincolnshire, England, to Josette A. Curdwin, second daughter of the late James Curdwin, Esq., Dundas.

STONE—MCCOLL—On the 5th inst., at the Presbyterian church, Lindsay, by the Rev. Dr. Ross, Mayor of Tillsonburg, to Miss Lillie, youngest daughter of R. T. Tillson, Esq., of Tillsonburg.

STONE—INGLIS—On the 5th instant, at the bride's father, by the Rev. John Scott, Mr. Augustus J. Stone, eldest son of William Stone, to Ella, second daughter of William Inglis, both of Montreal.

FORD—SPURGEON—At All Saints' church, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. A. H. Baldwin, Herbert Alfred Ford, to Cecilia White, eldest daughter of H. H. Spotsbury, Esq., of New York.

DEATHS.

LAW—At Hamilton, on the 3rd inst., in the fifty-first year of his age, Robert N. Law, Esq., eldest son of the late John Law, Esq.

LOVEJOY—At Kilcolman, Township of Clarke, on the 3rd inst., J. P. Lovejoy, aged 38 years, aged twenty-five years and seven months.

SWEZEY—At 23 Dundas street, Elizabeth Dixon Swezey, eldest daughter of William and Matilda Swezey.

PRICE—At Belleville, on the 3rd inst., Charles Dempsey Price, son of Rose Price, aged 4 months and 11 days.

STUART—At Guelph, on Thursday, the 5th inst., Louisa, wife of Frank Stuart, painter, aged 25 years.

DYER—In Strathroy, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 3, Louisa, wife of W. H. Dyer.

LAWLISS—At Brockville, on Monday, the 2nd inst., Isabella Rhynas, wife of Edward Lawliss.

PARKER—In London, on the 4th inst., Cecil Farquhar, infant son of T. H. and M. Parker, aged 7 months and 17 days.

HARVIE—At Centreton, on the 4th inst., Mary Harvie, daughter of Mrs. Jane Harvie, aged 9 years and 8 months.

CAMPBELL—At Markham, on the 5th inst., in the 57th year of their age, Jacob Campbell, fifth daughter of William Charles Campbell, Esq., barrister, Toronto, and granddaughter of Monaghan, Esq., late Major 1st Queen's Regiment, Royal Canadian Rifles.

SHARON—In Southwold, on the 5th inst., Hugh Sharon, aged 81 years.

CAMERON—In Montreal, on Wednesday afternoon, the 4th inst., Isabella, second daughter of Hugh Cameron, sr., aged 36 years.

HOLLOWAY—In London, on the 6th inst., after a long and painful illness, from heart disease, Louisa, the wife of Fred. Hunty, aged 32 years.

STEWART—At 29 North street, Toronto, on Saturday morning, the 7th inst., Mary Ann, widow of John M. Stewart, aged 62 years.

MORRISON—At Toronto, on the 9th inst., at her residence, 51 Vanauley street, Margaret Mulholland, of apoplexy, in the 67th year of her age.

NURSE—At Markham, on the 8th inst., in the 37th year of her age, Sarah Jane Nurse, wife of Daniel Nurse, and the fourth daughter of Orrin Cornell, Esq., late of Markham, Co. Carleton, now Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture, Aide-de-Camp of Admiral Campbell, her Majesty's Navy.

PACKARD—At Thorold, on the evening of Friday, 6th October, 1876, at the residence of Rev. Canon Bull, Mary Ann Packard, relict of the late Rev. Jonathan Packard, formerly of Niagara Falls, N.Y., aged 81 years.

LAKE—At Belleville, on the 5th inst., Ethel Mabel, infant daughter of John C. Lake, aged 1 month and 15 days.

COLLINS—On Friday, the 6th inst., in Montreal, Mary Ann, beloved wife of Thomas Collins, aged 40 years.

WADE—At his residence, between Port Hope and Cobourg, on the morning of October the 4th, Joseph Rice Wade, in the 80th year of his age.

GUEST—On Friday, on the 6th inst., Edward Grigg, aged 32 years and 6 months.

MCGREGOR—At Montreal, on Sunday, October 1st, Margaret, relict of the late Arthur McGregor, formerly of Quebec, aged 78 years, 3 months and 1 day.

"This is the last straw which breaks the camel's back, and now it is opportune to enquire whether it is not time to have at last yielded under the strain put upon it.

The Governor-General has forced many to think who never before had cared for the subject even to think at all.

"What right had Lord Dufferin to plead for his Cabinet? What right had he to interpose his personal opinions at all?

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCT. 13, 1876.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

BIG Push is fairly cornered in Gaze with Mr. ANGLIN. Periodically, however, he makes a convulsive effort to escape, but his shoulders are unequal to "the doors of the gate and the two "posts, bar and all." Tuesday he made an attempt to get out in this way:

"Then the charge is made that the independence of Parliament had been violated by Government printing being sent out to papers owned by Messrs. Anglin and Vail in the Maritime Provinces, the facts being—(!!) That the practice of having the Post Office printing done locally was an old one, and the local authorities only followed the course taken for years in that respect; (2) that whereas the late Government carried on the system for years and left it as a legacy to their successors, the present Administration put a stop to it, and have for some time caused the whole of such work to be done by the Government printers at Ottawa. It was Sir John Macdonald who inaugurated and maintained the practice objected to; it is Mr. Mackenzie who has put an end to it.

Alas! for the luckless prisoner. The point is not that Mr. MACKENZIE has followed Sir JOHN MACDONALD's practice of having the local Post Office printing done by local printers, but that he has wilfully and knowingly given eight thousand dollars' worth to the Speaker of the House of Commons, and ten thousand dollars' worth to Messrs. VAIL and JONES, two members of the House, contrary to the statute in such cases, etc., and against the doctrine of the "Reform" Party. Sir JOHN MACDONALD is guiltless of any such offence.

Moreover, aside from the breach of the Independence of Parliament Act involved, there is a question of overcharge in connection with Mr. ANGLIN'S account which Mr. BROWN in his helplessness has overlooked. Mr. ANGLIN farmed out the work to Messrs. VAIL and JONES, of St. John, N. B., who made their own profit out of it, and said the Speaker then took twenty per cent. of the whole amount for his share of the transaction!

Would it not be wiser for Mr. BROWN to admit the impeachable, and confess that his friends have been guilty of a gross violation of their professions and that Mr. Speaker has over-charged the country to the amount of twenty per cent. of $8,000? Mr. ANGLIN admits as much, contending, however, with great warmth that he is possessed of one individuality as Speaker and of another as a "middle "man" in Government job printing, and that the offences of this are not to be charged against that!

CONDEMNED FROM WITHIN.

In recent political discussion there is, perhaps, nothing more amusing than the wriggling effort of the Grit-organ to draw a distinction between the appointment of Mr. GREELEY and that of Mr. Gow to shrievalties. The two cases are alike in every particular. The practice of a member "recommending, in other words, appointing himself," was assailed by Mr. BLAKE when he was in Opposition, and vigorously attacked by the *Globe* newspaper; yet we are now asked to believe that what was wrong in 1870 is quite right in 1876! There are some of our Grit contemporaries who refuse to be completely drawn by the nose as to sustain the shallow contention. Of the *Globe's* laboured attempt to hoodwink the public, the Cornwall *Freeholder* says:

"Its office to make clear that what it and its party leaders said when they were out of power was not at all what it intended should be understood after they had succeeded to office, is the most amusing thing we have seen in its columns for many a day, and is quite as successful as the average attempts to make black appear white. To our mind there is no doubt, and we regret it very much, that *The Mail* has entirely the best of it in this matter. In Opposition, our Reform friends, in their ardour, went far beyond the limits of prudence, indeed beyond the lines of common sense, in describing metes and bounds for their opponents, within which they must have foreseen they could not confine themselves."

This is hitting the nail straight on the head. The game of Pharisaeism which the Grit leaders played in Opposition rebded them at the time, doubtless, for the people believed in their professions, but it is playing them with a vengeance now. They have had to come down from their stilts, and their descent is the more noticeable because of the airs they put themselves when they were free of responsibility.

The Ottawa pocket organ takes up the same subject, and fancies it has got its fist on our throat. We the other day selected a few instances from among several illustrating the extent to which the Grit leaders have violated what they elevated to the dignity of a principle six years ago, noticing particularly the cases of Messrs. FOURNIER and DORION. Let us now, the following extract from the Ottawa *Daily Citizen*, *apropos* of the unctuous manner in which the Grit newspapers have seized upon Lord Dufferin's speech, quoted above, recalls what many of them said of his Excellency when, having other sworn allegiance, he was doing the same thing he stood by them with all the chivalry of his Celtic nature. Do our contemporaries imagine the following paragraphs—which we allow to go as their own best commentary!

"We regret to say that the Governor-General has placed himself in a false position, and the sooner he prepares for his departure from Canada the better. He will find too hot for him after his most unparalleled attack on the privileges of the House of Commons.

"By accepting the advice of his Ministers, in opposition to the most undoubted rights of the House of Commons, his Excellency has made himself accessory to all the crimes with which the Government stands charged.

"Words fail to express the heinousness of the outrage committed by Lord Dufferin. God help this poor country when the same of freedom can be so prostituted and outraged as it has been by the poor outraged people if they should, en masse, proclaim to the capital and make the guilty criminals feel that the Queen of Her Majesty should be petitioned to recall Lord Dufferin, and that the Canadian people be left in utter execration by every honest man in the Dominion.

"This is the last straw which breaks the camel's back, and now it is opportune to enquire whether it is not time to have at last yielded under the strain put upon it.

The Governor-General has forced many to think who never before had cared for the subject even to think at all.

"What right had Lord Dufferin to plead for his Cabinet? What right had he to interpose his personal opinions at all?

THE GRITS AND THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

THERE was a time when the Grit press was not so laudatory of Lord DUFFERIN as it is just now. Like any common mortal, the Governor-General is for it a fair subject of attack, when either by word or deed he takes a side with the Grit Party in its partizan work. That respect which the Conservative Party intuitively entertains for "those placed in authority" would tolerate a considerable departure from the dignity of a principle on the part of the Governor-General rather than seek to bring him or his authority into contempt. The Dundas *Daily Banner*, *apropos* of the unctuous manner in which the Grit newspapers have seized upon Lord Dufferin's speech, quoted above, recalls what many of them said of his Excellency when, having other sworn allegiance, he was doing the same thing he stood by them with all the chivalry of his Celtic nature. Do our contemporaries imagine the following paragraphs—which we allow to go as their own best commentary!

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SHEFFIELD AND AMERICA.

THE other day we had the news that Sheffield manufacturers had made a demand for protective duties, by way of defence of their own trade, also of retaliation upon the United States for a tariff which is shutting Sheffield goods out of the American market. We now hear that "SANDERSON BROS. & CO., the "oldest steel manufacturing concern in "Sheffield, have determined to transfer "their English business to America, "where they will convey Sheffield workmen and Sheffield tools and process of "steel making. For this purpose works "have been bought at Syracuse, New "York, and a new company formed with "a capital $450,000, largely held in "Sheffield. The works are already in "operation; and machinery and workmen "teed fully equal to Sheffield make, the "heavy protective duties will be wholly "evaded." This statement is made on the authority of special information received by the Sheffield *Telegraph* from New York, and is altogether likely to prove correct. Even were it to turn out not to be true this year, it will undoubtedly be verified next year or the next again. It is merely a question of time, with regard to what must happen, ere a year shall have passed. The removal, or at least the extension, of several important English manufacturing establishments to the United States is most certainly on the cards, and if not realized this year or the next, will take place shortly thereafter. Before the Centennial Exhibition opened a large English cutlery establishment was there reported to have determined upon setting up a branch establishment in the United States; and already one-fourth of English capital is invested in cotton mills in Georgia and Alabama. The participation of a number of members of the Imperial Parliament to Philadelphia in a body did not take place, but many English manufacturers interested in manufactures did visit the Exhibition quietly, just to see for themselves what Brother Jonathan was doing. The result, as numerous letters to the *Times* and other leading journals testify, is to spread the conviction that, for a long time to their history, American manufactures are about to prove powerful competitors with those of England. It is in any mere trifling competition that is now looked for, but something on a large scale, with the world's markets for its field. The curtain is about to rise on a scene of commercial war between two great nations, which will be watched on with none the less vigour for its being one of arts and not of arms. As yet we have had but glimpses, through a glass darkly, of what is going on, but we hear the noise of preparation, and we are dull observers if we cannot read the programme of events.

Some of those who have been writing to the *Times* on the subject, have in regard to the Protection in mainly what keeps the Americans from being formidable competitors at once, and that if they would only adopt Free Trade their rapid advance in manufacturing power would follow. According to this view, such advance as America has made in manufacturing these few years past has not been because of Protection but in spite of it. But this does not appear a very logical view, after all. What we know for a fact is that American manufactures have greatly expanded under Protection, whether helped or hindered by it. Now, if we wish to make it plain whether Protection or Free Trade is the better policy, we cannot do better than first to estimate, and then put aside those other agencies that have been at the same time in operation. First, then, we may note that both wages and the interest paid for the use of capital have been very much higher in the United States than in England. But wages on this side the Atlantic have fallen of late, and the difference in wages is less than it was a few years ago; while current rates of interest in New York, the securities given being somewhat similar, are all the time approximating to London rates. The change now going on in these respects favours American manufactures, but that is the same as saying that the old state of things was against them. Again, English commercial houses have had the largest share of foreign commerce in their hands, and ocean freight has been largely carried in English bottoms, a set of circumstances on the face of it favourable to English and adverse to American manufactures. Next, again, the hands of American manufacturers have been greatly weakened, for competition abroad, at all events, through the general industrial disorganization due to the war, while two generations have passed away since England had any war on her hands that seriously troubled her foreign commerce at all. Wages, interest of capital, and a close connection with and access to foreign markets—all these are conditions of first-class importance for successful competition abroad, and in these England has greatly the advantage of America. Were we to extend the list, and name still other conditions, mostly of lesser importance, it would be found that England had the advantage as regards the greater number of them, too. Putting Protection to one side altogether, it must be admitted that all other conditions, or nearly all, were in favour of England and against the United States. How, then, and in what way does it happen that American manufactures have been working their way up, until now their competition is seriously regarded in England? The answer is that Protection has done its part alone; it would not, by itself, have done much, but it has done what it could. Without it, the Grit leaders, relying on "Push" to "Copper" HUNTINGTON, are a set of arrant knaves and humbugs.

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THE NUMBER OF CABINET MINISTERS.

THE *Globe* courageously ventures to defend those violations of the Opposition professions which Mr. MACKENZIE finds it inconvenient to ignore. But perhaps his course is more to be commended than Mr. BROWN'S attempts at defence. Tuesday the charge that Mr. MACKENZIE has forgotten his railing at the number of Cabinet Ministers, was thus treated by the organ:

"Then it is alleged that, whereas Mr. Mackenzie once opposed the appointment of thirteen Cabinet Ministers, he now not only adds a fourteenth, but has appointed to it $1,000 apiece to their salaries. Mr. Mackenzie did not propose the appointment of thirteen Ministers to represent and do the business of four Provinces. He was forced into it against his will. When the representation was adopted, and the business has now to be transacted, not by four, but five Provinces, stretching from North-West Territory besides. The further charge of adding $1,000 apiece to the Ministers' salaries is absolutely false. No increase to Ministers' salaries has taken place since Mr. Mackenzie came into office. The opposite and recommendation was fixed by Sir John Macdonald in 1873, when he raised the Ministerial salaries and members' indemnities to their present amount. It is next to impossible to believe that Mr. Mackenzie's accuser can be ignorant of this fact."

This, we take it, means that although Mr. MACKENZIE objected to thirteen Cabinet Ministers holding office when there were but four Provinces to represent and rule, and is in some way bound to carry on the system then adopted; and, moreover, that there are now five Provinces and the North-West Territory to be governed. Furthermore, although Mr. MACKENZIE found the salary of a Minister, including salary for a Minister, Sir JOHN MACDONALD, and not he, is responsible for the increase to $7,000.

To which we answer that long after Confederation, long after his objection to thirteen Ministers had been strongly expressed, Mr. MACKENZIE felt the people to believe that he would reform that system. Here is a sample of his utterances on that subject taken from the *Globe's* report of his speech at London on the 20th October, 1873, three years after the adoption of the system of thirteen:

"A Coalition was one of those systems that produced state aids to political corruption; as its natural fruit; in fact one might as well expect pure water from a foul spring as anything better than our present political condition from a Coalition. While the Ministers of the Reform Party were formed and administered by one Minister, we had now four. One who was supreme was Hincks; the other, Tilley, was Minister of Customs; Morris was Minister of Inland Revenue; and another was Minister of Public Works. Now, he would say this, that there was no necessity for such amplification of the Cabinet. There was no necessity for a Cabinet of thirteen. The United States had a population of forty millions, a vast territory, and a vast commerce, and they had got along with seven Ministers; and one Secretary of the Treasury conducted all the financial affairs."

What does this mean? That in 1870 "there was no necessity for a Cabinet of "thirteen," but now there is room for "amplification of the Cabinet"; in short that Mr. MACKENZIE would change the system if he could with propriety do so. Why hasn't he changed it then? Because, we are told, there were only four Provinces to represent, and there were seven and a territory now. But, we reply, in the United States seven Ministers govern a population of forty millions, hence, according to Mr. MACKENZIE, the *Globe* argument on his behalf is not a plausible one.

As to the salary matter, the *Globe* well knows that it was never changed that Mr. MACKENZIE had increased the salaries. The point was taken, and it is a good one, that the gentleman who complained of the Ministerial salaries was paid a fee for Premier, and who asked the people to put him in office that he might reform the system, and then increase salaries, now draws his $8,000 without a quain.

The Party's utterances in Opposition are given with force which it is utterly impossible for it to escape.

THE GOW AND STIRTON CASES.

THIS is the *Globe's* latest on the charge that the appointments of Messrs. STIRTON and GOW being appointments to vacant offices in their own constituencies, were contrary to Mr. BLAKE's convictions on the subject. It is given in reply to an article in the London *Free Press*:

"A garbled report of Mr. Blake's speech in the Ontario Legislature is quoted to show that Mr. Mackenzie acted inconsistently in giving Mr. Stirton and Mr. Gow the appointments. Mr. Gow's appointment to the Shrevalty of Wellington is also mentioned as a proof of Reform delinquency. As Mr. Gow was recommended to the office by the Reform Members of Wellington, the argument in his case would not apply. But the qualification in Mr. Blake's speech would apply to Mr. Stirton equally with Mr. Gow. As dishonest as its Toronto contemporary, from which it takes its cue, the western organ omits to quote Mr. Blake's exception in favour of a member whose appointment might be considered to be a recognition or expression of public opinion. If the wish of Reform in the Riding of South Wellington did not constitute 'an overwhelming expression of opinion' in Mr. Stirton's favour, then the phrase has no meaning."

Mr. BLAKE's contention was that it was improper to appoint members to vacant offices in their own constituencies, although in an ironical way, he said in referring to the appointment of Mr. GREELEY to the shrievalty of Prince Edward, that such appointments might be justified if there were "an overwhelming expression of public opinion" in favour of the sitting member. Upon this qualification the *Globe* maintains that there has been no breach of Mr. BLAKE's views in the case of Messrs. GOW and STIRTON, because there was such "an overwhelming expression," etc., in favour of their appointment. It is a small knot hole, but the times go hard with the Party.

But let us close up the hole. The following resolution was placed on the paper by Mr. BLAKE on the 15th December, 1870, as the Globe will see by turning to its columns of the 16th:

"Mr. Blake—That it be resolved that having regard to the existing system of dispensing the Government patronage, no member of this House should be appointed to any office of emolument which may become vacant in his constituency."

There is no qualification, ironical or otherwise, in that. How can the *Globe* reconcile it with the appointments in question or with another which it finds it convenient to overlook, viz., Mr. PERRY'S appointment to the shrievalty of Oxford when he was one of the Local representatives of the County and at the precise juncture, by the way, of Mr. MOWAT'S descent from the Bench?

This is another of the green withes against which the struggles of Grit-organ will not prevail. But how much wiser would it be for the *Globe* to cease these absurd attempts to prove black white and make a clean breast of its difficulties after the manner of the Cornwall *Freeholder*, whose words will be found quoted in another article.

DEATH OF LORD LISGAR.

A cable despatch from London Monday morning briefly announces the death of Lord LISGAR.

The deceased peer, it is almost unnecessary to say, was Governor-General of Canada from 1868 to 1872. He came to us as Sir JOHN YOUNG, just after Confederation, and did much by the wise and judicious exercise of his authority to enable our rulers to complete the great work of 1867. He left this country, to be succeeded by Lord DUFFERIN,

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCT. 13, 1876.

NOTICE.

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

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

MARK.—The *Weekly Mail* costs only $1.00 per annum for a single copy, and is supplied at much lower rates to clubs and agents. Send for terms and prospectus. An energetic man can get up a club of weekly subscribers in one day, which will give him the *Daily Mail* GRATIS, or a cash bonus as he may prefer.

LEARN all the news and gossip of the week, interpreted with fair and sufficient moral information of inestimable value to farmers and others. If you would be abreast of the times and know what is going on in the world take

MR. R. W. SCOTT AS A REFORMER.

MR. MACKENZIE decides to test the coalition character of his Administration by a consideration of M. CAUCHON's antecedents. As to him, whose multifarious offences "are rank and smell to heaven," judgment goes by default. He does venture, however, to make a stand on Mr. R. W. SCOTT. Now, as to this gentleman Sir JOHN MACDONALD had something to say at Simcoe. For many years in Parliament Mr. SCOTT was one of Sir JOHN's staunchest and warmest political friends and supporters. He continued to work with his Party until Mr. BLAKE tempted him, when he was Speaker of the Ontario Legislature, to abandon his friends. Sir JOHN to Mr. SCOTT has reference to this period of his political career; and we doubt not that those who quote Sir JOHN's own words:

"He then told his friends at Ottawa and myself that he was still a Conservative, that he was still allowed to adhere to his Conservative principles, and that he has been told that while in the Government he would be the guardian of his friends' interests. When he offered himself for election in Ottawa he repeated the same statement, and he was elected without opposition because my influence was exerted in his favor. He then said he would use his influence among those he could influence, and he did so accordingly, although he pledged himself that he would still be a Conservative, and although he had told his friends at Ottawa and at Toronto that he had my approval of his taking office. Does Mr. Scott dare to deny this? If he ventures to deny it I will prove it by evidence satisfactory to Mr. Scott and his friends, and I will do it, moreover, because I can prove it under his own hand."

It is now Mr. SCOTT's turn to speak. Did we believe Mr. MACKENZIE, Mr. SCOTT, from being a Tory of the purest water, becomes a pronounced "Liberal," fully adopted into the fold, the moment he accepted office under Mr. BLAKE. Mr. SCOTT, on the other hand, declares that he was allowed to go into the Cabinet as a Conservative, and as such had Sir JOHN MACDONALD's approval of his acceptance. If Mr. SCOTT speaks the truth the Cabinet of that day was a coalition, just as Mr. MACKENZIE's Cabinet to-day is a coalition. He was not right then he deceived the Conservative members of the House, the man whom he had long followed and professedly looked to for guidance, and the electors of Ottawa. In this state of things, what we should like to get at is, did Mr. SCOTT become a "Liberal?" Perhaps Mr. MACKENZIE will venture to tell us. Perhaps Mr. SCOTT himself will undertake to throw light on the dark subject. Only he will have to bear in mind Sir JOHN MACDONALD's words, and leave our readers to form for themselves their political status at the time, as defined by, himself, in the following: "It can be established "under his own hand." But, perhaps, after all, Mr. SCOTT would prefer to have his subject stand and say nothing which would criminate himself. If he remain silent, however, the public will naturally enough call the old adage which tells us that "silence gives consent." We give it up. We must leave the whole matter in Mr. SCOTT's own hands, simply observing that every day gives ample proof of the truth of the ancient declaration that "the way of the transgressor is hard."

EMIGRATION LECTURERS.

To determine the principle, if any there be, which has prevailed with our "Liberal" Executives in the choice of their Emigration Agents would be no easy matter. Mr. MCKELLAR informed JINUEL BURDON that his own practice was to shake the names of all applicants in a bag, or hat, and fill up vacancies as they arose from the applicants who were uppermost in the draw. But we conclude that archapostle JENKINS did not go through the lottery ordeal, for Mr. SCOTT once took Parliament and the public into his confidence touching the exquisite reason which ruled over Grix's selection. In choosing Mr. JENKINS the Government was "moved by the consideration that "he seemed to enjoy a good deal of popularity, and that his position as a "member of Parliament would give the "most importance to him as the representative of Canada. It was considered "also that, being a literary man, he "would have more influence with the "English newspapers, and might thus "exercise a good deal of influence in the "interests of Canada." Mr. Hall or Connaught." What was the measure of Mr. Bartholomew? What would have been thought of a rhetorician of the time who should have spoken of driving French Catholics out of Europe? Or who should have spoken of Englishmen as unfit to live? Who that was of age at the time does not remember the horrors even in Switzerland in 1848?

The violence of Mr. GLADSTONE, if carried out to legitimate consequence, would lead to a crusade against the Turks in Europe, and even wherever they might go, for he claims them as unfit to live. This is the very feeling which led to St. Bartholomew and the Irish massacre. Mr. GLADSTONE, both sides to which we have referred. The Duke of ARGYLL has descended even lower than Mr. GLADSTONE. He does not condemn the Government for Lord DERBY's refusal to sign the Berlin memorandum, yet they had not a word to say at the time. Both know that the insurgents have been inspired by Russian emissaries, and that they are Russian in the main ground, as events proved, on Russian aid. Mr. BARING, who was sent out by the Government to report upon the atrocities, confirmed the previous unofficial accounts of horrors, denounces "the infamous conduct of those agitators who by the sorcery "of the selfish end of states whose only "object is territorial aggrandizement have not shrunk from exciting poor ignorant peasants to "revolt." And just as in Ireland if the insurrection had been successful the country would have fallen under the worse tyranny of France, so the alternative to the selfish aggrandizement of Russia would be the grinding tyranny of Russia. It is pleasant, too, to know one is talking the humanity in the interest of Russia, and that at the same time a Russian battalion has adopted the Cross for flag, and determined to give no quarter. Bishop STRESSMAYER, in a letter supporting the Servians, says that the insurrection was premature, that "last year Prince "GORTSCHAKOFF informed Prince MILAN "that Russia was unprepared, and that not "within three years could she count on "taking Constantinople and that only "then would she be able to do something for "South to help her to plant the Greek "Cross on the dome of St. Sophia." But the Bishop says further that the Slavic "nationality, the language, the domination, of Russia, because in such a case "the rule of Turkey would be greatly "preferable, as being feebler, more "tolerant and less dangerous." It would be a nice benevolence to the Southern Slaves to pitch them from a cooling frying pan into a roaring fire. Impatience is the great complaint against Russia and of a few individuals, but the interests of the populations now living there are not the side of patience and the wisdom which is always farseeing and calm. The Turk is dying, and if dying the populations who are now under his sway are not to be swallowed up by Russian intriguers will in due time naturally take their position, and use from which they cannot be dislodged

BULGARIAN HORRORS AS A STUMP CARD.

"No hour of Pitt's life is so great as "the hour when he stood alone in Eng-"land, and refused to bow to the "king or of the nation to the war." Thus writes a liberal and a great historian of the second Pitt; and when the verdict of time shall have been passed upon the Earl of BEACONSFIELD, his refusal during the present year to court the popular breath, will be recognized as not the least among the many notes of statesman-like courage, to be found in his great career. It is impossible for any one who has studied his life and achievements not to have a great out of the business. Mr. GLADSTONE's extraordinary gifts, and for the main features of his character and it was easy to credit him with an elevation of sentiment proportioned to the eagle glance and imperial pinion, visible in all the movements of his intellect. Nor can it be with other than and feelings that such credit is seen to have been given without sufficient grounds. The JENKINS and W. A. FORSTERS, the JENKINS and the whole tribe of demagogic scum whose natural place is on the surface floating up in turbid moments of excitement, might bawl until they were hoarse. They are after their kind, and without conversion is over they sink to native oblivion. But Mr. GLADSTONE is a statesman of the first rank, and it is a painful thing to see him descend to the worst art of the demagogue. The value of the discussion of the atrocities in Bulgaria in popular meetings is well illustrated by the sentimental butcher who having denounced the atrocities in Bulgaria in the morning knocked his wife about the head with a hatchet. To denounce those horrors in that every man worth a fig, to denounce them and at the same time denounce the BEACONSFIELD Government, is to connect that Government in the popular mind with such abominations. Unless Mr. GLADSTONE were transported out of his senses by his hatred of the Earl of BEACONSFIELD and by his desire to get back to power, he knows that the BEACONSFIELDS could not have been guilty of such cruelties would have been practiced by the soldiers, regular or irregular, of the Porte. It is admitted on all hands that it was wise to send the fleet to Besika Bay. The Government, by preserving a calm attitude, are in position to interfere with more advantage than if they had, like Mr. GLADSTONE, hamstrung themselves with popular stream and gone into hysterical screaming. The atrocities in Bulgaria are terrible, inalienable, but Mr. SCOTT's cry is not strong; but it is miserable hypocrisy to talk as if such abominations were committed only by Mussulmans or only by Turkish Musulmans, for Mr. GLADSTONE, talking stuff which is unworthy, not of him only but of his high position, does such, that is to say, unworthy of the unworthiest rôle he could play, tells us of "the great anti-Christian movement of "humanity," that "they are not the "mild Mohammedans of India, nor the "chivalrous Saladins of Syria, nor the "cultivated Moors of Spain." There is scarcely one horror reported from Bulgaria which would not have a parallel in the insurrection and rebellion in Ireland. The Yeomanry and the regular soldiery committed horrors Irish insurrection and rebellion would have made good Bashi-Bazouks, and the rebels had incendiary wrongs behind them in fiendish cruelty, and as the *Saturday Review* points out, the very feeling which now exists against the Turk by Europe existed against the Catholic Irish after the massacre in the seventeenth century. A massacre occasioned a feeling not only towards the Anglo-Irish settlers—and again when they supported JAMES II. OLIVER CROMWELL was the greatest soldier and most enlightened statesman of his time—a time surely in England in advance of the state of civilization in Bulgaria—but in certain sections of the population—is responsible, as both Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH and Mr. FROUDE point out, for the long and cruel enslavement in distant and malarious lands. One part of his policy is well expressed in the aforementioned "Hall or Connaught." What was the measure of St. Bartholomew? What would have been thought of a rhetorician of the time who should have spoken of driving French Catholics out of Europe? Or who should have spoken of Englishmen as unfit to live? Who that was of age at the time does not remember the horrors even in Switzerland in 1848?

The violence of Mr. GLADSTONE, if carried out to legitimate consequence, would lead to a crusade against the Turks in Europe, and even wherever they might go, for he claims them as unfit to live. This is the very feeling which led to St. Bartholomew and the Irish massacre. Mr. GLADSTONE, both sides to which we have referred. The Duke of ARGYLL has descended even lower than Mr. GLADSTONE. He does not condemn the Government for Lord DERBY's refusal to sign the Berlin memorandum, yet they had not a word to say at the time. Both know that the insurgents have been inspired by Russian emissaries, and that they are Russian in the main ground, as events proved, on Russian aid. Mr. BARING, who was sent out by the Government to report upon the atrocities, confirmed the previous unofficial accounts of horrors, denounces "the infamous conduct of those agitators who by the sorcery "of the selfish end of states whose only "object is territorial aggrandizement have not shrunk from exciting poor ignorant peasants to "revolt." And just as in Ireland if the insurrection had been successful the country would have fallen under the worse tyranny of France, so the alternative to the selfish aggrandizement of Russia would be the grinding tyranny of Russia. It is pleasant, too, to know one is talking the humanity in the interest of Russia, and that at the same time a Russian battalion has adopted the Cross for flag, and determined to give no quarter. Bishop STRESSMAYER, in a letter supporting the Servians, says that the insurrection was premature, that "last year Prince "GORTSCHAKOFF informed Prince MILAN "that Russia was unprepared, and that not "within three years could she count on "taking Constantinople and that only "then would she be able to do something for "South to help her to plant the Greek "Cross on the dome of St. Sophia." But the Bishop says further that the Slavic "nationality, the language, the domination, of Russia, because in such a case "the rule of Turkey would be greatly "preferable, as being feebler, more "tolerant and less dangerous." It would be a nice benevolence to the Southern Slaves to pitch them from a cooling frying pan into a roaring fire. Impatience is the great complaint against the Russian emissaries, but the interests of the populations now living there are not the side of patience and the wisdom which is always farseeing and calm. The Turk is dying, and if dying the populations who are now under his sway are not to be swallowed up by Russian intriguers will in due time naturally take their position, and use from which they cannot be dislodged

MR. LAIRD RETIRES.

FROM the sea-beaten shores of Prince Edward Island, Mr. LAIRD, Minister of Public Works in the Mackenzie Cabinet, tramps well nigh across the Continent, to take up a gubernatorial residence in the capital of the North-West Territories. Mr. LAIRD is reported to have had his eye on this particular governorship for a number of years. For management it would not have great attractions; but it is perhaps the only available opening which Prince Edward Island could offer to a son of an offended and indignant Province. Mr. LAIRD does well to make a timely retreat. He has been quite confident his usefulness in public life; and with the prevailing sentiment of his race he has deemed it politic to put a great out of the business he falls in pieces over his ears. His remarkable figure, and his equally remarkable speech, will be missed for a time in the Commons, but the void created by his absence will be easily filled. His place in the Cabinet will not be hurtfully carried with him to Ottawa the fragility of his Island life. To him, therefore, the North-West Territories. In March, 1877, the territories will not be a living tomb; while the paraphernalia and trappings of the gubernatorial office will be given at times. When he was in the North-West, about two years ago, the Indian tribes called him the Great Commissioner. If the Act of we may hope his Indian bill of last session will make him somewhat more acceptable to them when he goes west to assume the reins of office, and when, casting his eyes over the rolling prairies of our new North-Western territory, he will naturally boom to swell with the joyful consciousness that he is practically "monarch of all he surveys."

LOOKING FOR "BETTER TIMES."

The testimony as to a marked revival of business in the United States appears to be well-founded. As we have already observed, the revival having fairly begun south of the boundary line, it becomes a very interesting enquiry when a similar improvement is to be looked for on our own side. The news of "better "times" in the States is setting people here thinking, and many eyes are eagerly looking for signs of a similar change in Canada, and, wishing that some such could be discovered.

In three important branches of Canadian production a perceptible improvement is going on. It is in the petroleum business that the most remarkable advance of all is being made. After a long period of low prices and slack sales the demand for petroleum in the American markets appears at last to have overtaken supply, and the export trade has within a few weeks passed from a state of stagnation to one of brisk activity. In London all the oil refineries—all that remain in good running order, we suppose, for it never was a profitable one in operation, and no less than eight new ones, so a recent report says, are being built. In Petrolia crude oil lately unsalable at any price, except in very limited quantities, is in demand and is eagerly paid for at a steady advance, from 10 cents per barrel, with a further rise expected. Large shipments of refined oil are being made for Europe every week, and the oil men are jubilant, thinking that their time for making money has come at last. The revival in the lumber trade is a good thing as far as it goes; but it has to be remembered that only a limited portion of one township is concerned in the production of crude oil, while the refining industry is a monopoly controlled by one city. Still, the money received from abroad for petroleum under the new condition of things will be a very large sum every month of that passes, and must by many channels be distributed throughout the country.

There is also a revival in the lumber trade, though not yet as pronounced and as remarkable as in the oil trade. Owing to the better times with our neighbours the American demand is likely steadily to improve, and the European demand is somewhat better than it was a few months ago. In this branch of production, which covers a much larger field of operation and employment than the petroleum industry does, a steady change for the better may be looked for.

The ship-building trade is another that is in the way of improvement at last. Both in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia more keels are being laid down than at for some years past, and the change will doubtless be felt also in Quebec. In three branches of Canadian production there is a decided improvement, and it appears to have turned; though in the most important of these, the lumber trade, the improvement is so slight as to be other than very slow and gradual.

It is next to be inquired in what other branches of industry, if any, are there signs of improvement to be discerned? Unfortunately there is every reason to believe that the depression in Ontario is just alluded to, the list is exhausted, and that we must look elsewhere for indications of better times. Our manufactures are in a wretched state, and the competition from abroad exists it is now being felt more heavily than ever before. The commercial marine of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to the United States is proceeding at a very rapid rate; people there are dropping mercantile connections with the rest of the Dominion, and are making it with Maine, Massachusetts, and New York instead. The direct trade of these Provinces with the West Indies is in process of extinction, their supply of sugar coming mainly from American refineries. American dry goods fill the shop windows and shelves, and American hardware is driving out both English and Canadian. The theory that a nation having high Protection cannot sell in foreign market does not seem to be of much account in practice. Continue the present Grit Government in power for a few years more, and the trade of the Lower Provinces will have become wholly Americanized, the Intercolonial railway to the contrary notwithstanding.

About Manitoba and the North-West it is too soon yet to speak. We know that we know this much—that American merchants and manufacturers are making strenuous efforts to seize the trade of those regions, and that the present system of almost Free Trade on one side with high Protection on the other gives them every opportunity.

In the Province of Ontario there is not the least sign of improvement to be seen, except in the oil trade, and in a perceptible but not as yet to a very great extent in the lumber trade. Along the line of good harvests meets with an interruption at last, and we are reminded that agriculture no less than trade has its uncertainties. The year's crop, it is now known, is a deficient one, considerably below the average. The American demand for barley is almost the only good thing the grain market; indeed, we may say that our farmers would be badly off but for the market made for this grain through protected manufactures over the border, and the numbers of people employed in them. To be sure, fifteen cents

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS:

To Tuesday, Sept. 26, Inclusive.

THE "BRUMS" ON THE RAMPAGE.

Resolutions similar to those in the Birmingham Town Council to the effect that the statements of the Prime Minister at Aylesbury are entirely out of harmony with the feelings of the country, it is desirable that the question of England's Eastern policy should be referred to the people for their decision at a general election, and that an address be therefore presented to the Queen praying her to dissolve Parliament.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN TROUBLES.

Referring to the despatch of troops to South Africa the *Times* says:—"The Colonial policy of Conservative as well as Liberal administrations has aimed steadily at the withdrawal of military aid from self-governing Colonies, and, on the whole, this policy has met with a spirit of self-reliance has been attended with good results. It is important, however, to be prepared against any movement either in Cetiwland or among Cetewayo's Zulus; for, although on both sides of Natal the regrets are great the native mind is notoriously a magazine of combustibles which the sight of Cetewayo and Burgen's disaster may set the match. It is, however, impossible for us to continue exposed to this cost and risk. If we are drawn into the Dutch States get entangled in a quarrel with their native neighbours the country must, for the protection of Dutch and English alike, send out a military force to South Africa, the expense of which is inevitable destroying all self-protection demands that we should assert some authority over the country, and at the same time difficulties arise.

It is for the interest of all the European communities in South Africa that peace should be speedily restored. The Transvaal Boers have shown themselves aggressive and aggressive war, and unless it can secure some better defence than the 'Commando' system, the demonstration of its weakness will provoke the incessant attacks of the Zulus. We may credit them or some of them tribes with an elementary perception of political forces without assuming that they will always follow the path of political wisdom. The South African Natives are, after all, barbarians of a superior quality, and with an evident capacity for training in civilized citizenship. But if they are left a deal directly with a feeble government of white men, despised as cowards and detested as oppressors, they will be apt to believe in their promises of peace, or even in their honest desire for it. Weakness by the side of barbarism is proverbially irreconcilable with order and tranquillity."

AMERICAN GENTLE FAMILIES.

Mr. P. G. Hamerton, of Worcester College, Oxford, writes to the *Standard*:—"I have noticed that you share in an opinion, not uncommon in this country, that the Indian old gentle families of the North belong to a superior order of men. This idea has arisen from an appearance of truth, owing largely to the fact that the best blood of the Middle States, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, was very generally sympathized with the South during the late war. In the Pennsylvania, the Morrises of Morris Town in New Jersey, and the Van der Kemps and Livingstons in New York, are all old gentle families, not only of ancient lineage, but famed in the annals of their country; and the list might be much extended. Until within a few years the society of Philadelphia was acknowledged to be the most exclusive in the States, but since the power of the North has been consolidated at Washington, the Philadelphians have lost social society in that city has changed. The old families of New England were nearly all "Radical" in their political sympathies, the prominent position which many of them occupied, was sensitive. This feeling in the Middle States, on the contrary, withdrawn entirely from an arena where victory was not to be hoped for, and retired to a retirement often not unlike that of the English country gentlemen."

"MATRIMONIAL" AS WITNESSES.

At the Middlesex Sessions a gentleman who was summoned on the grand jury declined to take the oath, on the ground of conscient, and he made a declaration instead of being sworn. Under a Judge's order, the 1841 were repealed by the Municipal Code of 1870; and, further, that the Quarter Sessions had assumed powers belonging to township or other local councils only. Judge CAROX decided, as Judge Dowling had done in Toronto, that force, that the first ten sections of the Dunkin Act, the validity of which philosophers and lawyers have been still in force, and that the County Council had a right to adopt them. But he went further even than this, and affirmed the supremacy of Dominion over Provincial jurisdiction in the matter. What he lays down on this point had better be given in the published English translation of his own words:

"By what right or authority, then, can a Legislature of Province enact a law affecting in any manner its interior commerce? I cannot see any other authority. The Local Legislatures possess no other or greater powers than those conferred upon them by the B.N.A. Act, and the powers make laws in relation to shop, saloon, and other licenses, for the purpose of raising a revenue for Provincial purposes (see section 92 subsection 9). Doubtless, also, they have the authority to enact laws concerning the maintenance of good order in the places where intoxicating liquors are sold, provided always that these laws do not affect trade and commerce—all legislation in this relation being restricted to the purpose of obtaining a revenue for Provincial objects.

"The permission and the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors affect undoubtedly trade and commerce, and form part thereof. The Dominion Parliament is invested with the laws which govern imports and fiscal regulations. And the Local Legislature in prohibiting or limiting the sale of intoxicating liquor affects thereby trade and commerce, since it restricts and paralyzes the rights of the Parliament of the Dominion in the imposition of duties on imports. If the Local Legislature prohibits the sale, the importation or traffic in intoxicating liquors would be affected. It appears to me to be perfectly evident that Dominion alone has power accorded to County Councils by the first ten sections of the Temperance Act of 1864 to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, concern trade and commerce, they cannot be modified or abrogated by Provincial Legislature. Parliament of Quebec and I notice a decision in a similar case lately rendered in New Brunswick by Mr. Justice Strahan."

The New Brunswick decision referred to was given in February, 1876, and we remember seeing it in the local columns shortly after it was made public. It was in effect this—that neither the County Council nor the Municipal Council of Fredericton can refuse to issue liquor licences, because such refusal would be a restriction of trade, which is the exclusive province of the Dominion Parliament. Such a decision, if carried out, would be a very large sum every month of that passes, and must by many channels be distributed throughout the country.

"Take for instance the County of Missisquoi our country commerce may say:

"During the year 1875, 261 miles were added to the railway system of the Dominion, ways, bringing the whole extent now completed up to 6,497 miles, of which 768 are in Quebec, 1,270 in Ontario, 1,311 with a single line; 5,676 are on the 5 6 gauge, and 821 on the narrow gauge. The extension of the South-Indian railway between Madras and Tuticorin was opened in December last by his Excellency the Prince of Wales. Fair progress had been made on the works of the Punjab Valley and Sind Pishin Northern railways. The line towards Darjeeling has also been getting on fairly. Sanction has been given to the construction of a railway communication between Bombay and the North-West Provinces, viz. Ajmere, to which place the railway has lately been constructed, both from Agra and Delhi. In other parts of the country also railway extensions have been given to take in hand railways which, in addition to the lines already executed, will add 2,000 miles to the railway system, and 9,413 miles. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his visit to India travelled over 4,829 miles of railway, and expressed his satisfaction with the arrangements which had been made for his comfort and convenience. During the year 288,186 tons of railway materials were disembarked in India, of which this country, of which 124,192 consisted of fuel. Since the commencement of public works expenditure up to 1875, 1,181,771 tons of goods, of the value of £34,060,460, have been shipped in 8,493 ships. The progress of the Indian railways for the year ended last number 62,005, of whom only 390 were native passengers in India. The proportion of stock held in India is 1.56 per cent. of the whole. The total amount expended on the railways to the 31st March last was £105,790,929, of which £93,790,744 consisted of guaranteed capital, and £12,076,185 of funds raised direct by the Government. Last year £3,760,940 was expended on State lines and £1,279 on guaranteed lines. The revenue derived last year from the open lines was £5,647,863. The gross receipts were £7,415,178, and the expenditure £2,764,311. The passengers earned £2,459,043, goods, £4,246,300, and miscellaneous receipts amounted to £249,527. The sum advanced to the different companies for guaranteed interest amounted to £4,050,345, which was £1,073,832 more than they yielded. The number of passengers carried was 26,779,167, being 2,498,979 more than the previous year. The proportion per cent. of the first-class passengers dropped to 2.30, and the lower classes 96.92. The number of tons carried was 4,388,649. The proportion per mile was 1,000 of goods and 1,000 of passengers 93.67, and from passengers 34.33. The number of miles travelled by trains was 17,990,312, compared with 16,473,333 in 1874. The expenses of maintaining and working the railways amounted to £2,764,311, and the commerce, £3,841,222 of the previous year. The outlay is in several cases augmented by the heavy rate of freight in consequence of the damage done by floods. But one great source of embarrassment is the large amount of tare, arising partly from the construction of the vehicles and partly from the unequal stream of traffic up and down the lines."

The report of Mr. Juland Danvers, the Government Director of Indian Railways, has just been issued, and contains the following interesting information:—

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THE CONTROL OF HABITUAL DRUNKARDS.

The Committee appointed last Session for the Control of Habitual Drunkards have just held their inaugural meeting at the Charing Cross Hotel. Mr. Chairman Hopwood, in the course of his address, the chairman said that the evidence taken by the Committee on subject had been amply proved, for, besides the evidence laid before the Select Committee in 1873, had the testimony of the whole medical profession as to the necessity that existed for additional Parliamentary interference. Such restraint as he had advocated was absolutely necessary, and the question alone why it should not be carried out. To attain this end it was better that a society specially devoted to such a purpose should be formed. The course of action they proposed was the formation of a society which would have for its object the promotion of legislation in the direction indicated in the petition of the British Medical and Social Science Associations. Dr. Hardwicke, coroner for Central Middlesex, moved "That this meeting, being convinced of the necessity for further legislation in regard to habitual drunkards, hereby constitutes itself into a society for the attainment of this object." Mr. Harry Thubb seconded the resolution, which was carried. The Right Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, is to be asked to accept the post of president, and an executive committee was appointed.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

It is of vital importance for England, says the *Telegraph*, that there should be an uninterrupted line of railway from Quebec and Montreal to the Atlantic to Pacific. A railway from Quebec to the Atlantic, with a fleet of steamers from Vancouver's Island, would convey the traveller more expeditiously to Japan and China on the one hand, and to Australia and New Zealand on the other, than is possible by any present route. The line should be transferred to the United States, we should hopelessly forfeit the immense political and strategic advantage of our possessing an outlet in the Pacific.

DR. SLADE AND SPIRITUALISM.

Dr. Slade defends himself in the *Times* against the charge of imposture made by Dr. Lankester. He says:—"There are the tables—On our sitting down, to the table I hold the slate against the under side of the table, when, after some delay, the sound of the pencil writing on the slate was heard. On withdrawing the slate there was found to be on it what might have been labelled in same very poorly written upon the upper surface. I then wiped this off the slate, and, on my hand, I put a piece of chalk, perhaps they will write plainer. Again I hold the slate against the table, and Professor Lankester, 'perhaps if you will take hold of the slate with me they may be more apt to write.' We accordingly put our hands together, and I hold the slate with my hand from where it was joined with my hand and those of my friend. We waited, and instead of holding the slate with me, seized it, as he describes. Instead of there being a message written on it, there were only two, or at the most three, words on the upper surface of the slate. Now, I ask, if I had prepared the slate beforehand, or if he was watched me, he must have heard me rub the slate, and have seen the chalk in my hand. They are writing now. This was said while he was in the act of removing his hand from the slate, and I ask, if I had prepared the slate, for I heard the sound of the pencil, and he saw the slate, and knew that I was asking him to hold the slate with me. Consequently, when he seized the slate, only two or three words were found upon it. Had he told me he supposed I was doing the writing, I think there would have been some reason in his suspicion, but at that point. That I do the writing with a piece of pencil and that I have the slate in my hand, however, I always keep my hands so closely out as to render that impossible, which alone is a fair ground for the Professor to examine them can testify. Therefore, all that he says on my part, I deny. I may add, at the sitting with Professor Lankester, nor at any other sitting given by me during the Professor's visit, I have had before the public a medium."

THE SCOTCH CRAB AND LOBSTER FISHERIES.

The Scotch fishermen are doing a good thing in to be held during the month of October into the state of the crab and lobster fisheries of the North-West Coast. It is conducted by Messrs. Buckland and Walpole, Inspectors of Salmon Fisheries for England and Wales, and by Mr. Stewart, Commissioner of Scotch Salmon Fisheries. Persons can be little aware how the fish are so imperatively called for, as these fishermen have very much decreased in value of late years. It is the public opinion that, by the annual close-time, and the destruction of a vast number of small crab and lobster, the valuable oyster fisheries on the Scotch coasts have also been entirely cleared off, and it is generally supposed that the crabs have included an inquiry into the Scotch oyster fisheries within the scope of the present commission. The crab and lobster fisheries in many of the remote districts of Scotland are of considerable value. In the June, 1875, upwards of 40,000 lobsters were sent from the Orkneys alone, one dealer having received 24,000. The Scotch fishermen are in the habit of selling their lobsters at from £2 to £3 in London, so that the Orkneys gained £6,000 in these two months from the fishery alone. The Shetlands, the Hebrides, rocky coasts of Aberdeenshire, many of the lochs, and the Firths of Forth, Tay, and Clyde, western coasts, the islands of Lewis and Harris, and several of the other Hebridean islands are the principal seats of the Scotch fishery, the fishing for those is carried on in open boats, and the fishermen have to be placed under some restraint and regulation.

HEALTHY HOUSES.

Mr. P. La Neve Foster, Secretary of the Society of Arts, writes:—"In the general interest of public health, I venture to ask the Society of Arts appeal to the inhabitants of the metropolitan districts, and to the public generally, to the overwhelming evidence of cases showing the various evils which have resulted from the imperfect sanitary condition of the drainage of houses. At the conference on the health and sewage of towns, held by the Society of Arts, there were numerous representatives from various towns and boroughs in the United Kingdom, the objects of greater attention to the house drainage, as distinct from the sewerage, was especially urged by the Marquis of Ripon, who, he pointed out that however good the general sewerage might be, unless the drainage proper, the sewers were carefully planned, flushed, and the drainage proper, unless the drainage proper order, there was imminent danger of typhoid and other diseases from the improper condition of the house. At the conference, which lasted several days, the representatives from the various metropolitan districts, and from other towns, were unanimous in urging such an inquiry, and in the discussion which followed it was

THE SEVERED HAND.

(BY FREDERICK TALBOT.)

CHAPTER I.

THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER.

"I am a pionoer, and I love a stitch fish; with a hook preferably, although I heartily enjoy the annual drawing of the big pond in Shaire Sahe's park. Now, many of my friends despise sea-fishing; a dull mechanic business, they say, accompanied by much elbow work that a kitchen maid might keep up her nose at, in the way of preparing bait, and so on. But I don't agree with them. The change of life, the naive talk of the fishermen, the charm and variety of the sea, the novelty of gazing vessels; the excitement of the unknown as you haul in your lines, ignorant of the finny treasures that the next moment may bring reluctantly to light from the great mysterious storehouse of the deep; yes, every year, when Autumn time comes round, I leave my smug roatory in the midland counties, and, drawn by the soft wooing of the ultramarine waves, I establish myself in a little out-of-the-way village on the Eastern coast, and betake my self assiduously to sea-fishing.

In this hamlet, nearly every year, I take up my quarters with my old friend, Jem Bolt the fisherman. His cottage lies under one of those sandy hills, and is rather more comfortable accommodation than other houses. It contains, in addition to a couple of rooms on the ground floor, an upper chamber quaint enough, although rather inadequate for the accommodation of a zealous fisherman like myself. Jem is a widower with an only son, who is away at sea most of the year. A niece keeps house for the old man, and looks after his lodger.

A few years ago, I was staying at my accustomed quarters with Jem Bolt. It was the early part of October, and we had been through a good deal of rough boisterous weather; and seemed now to be entering on a spell of more pleasant seasons. We were lucky enough with our long sea-lines, and were catching a good many fish; whiting by the hundred, coming in scores, and a few lordly cod. Our plan generally was to start early in the morning, and, with the tide, row to the northward, with the last of the ebb-tide, and to get out our lines with the first of the flood. Besides fishing from the boat, we would lay out a couple of long lines, with a hundred and fifty hooks on each, from buoy, which we moored over the bank.

On this particular morning, we are starting ready for our fishing ground. There is a fine fresh breeze, and we hoist sail and away, the water curling and foaming in our wake. Arrived at our station, we lose no time in getting out our lines. It is no little trouble and takes up some time to bait these four hundred hooks, and when that is done, and our buoys are set with our long lines attached to them, and our boat is riding at anchor, gently tilting to the long, low swell, it isn't half a bad thing to have a pipe and a suspicion of Glenmutchkin. It puts a warmer mist somehow on the morning, this procured, and screens the rawness with which the sea breathes on one, from the time of the sun has somewhat infected us.

Yesterday a steamer had been lying there a long low steamer, with a couple of black funnels, a rough, untidy sort of craft, with a roughish, dirty-looking crew. The engineer seemed to be the only decent person on board, and we had exchanged greetings with him, and for the hands I had listened and heard the *Echo* the night before. The steamer was in ballast, and her nose tilted high in the air, so that a part of her lower sheathing was visible about the bows. Her hull was painted black, her bottom encrusted with weeds and barnacles, and, if a landsman may venture to give an opinion, somewhat foul. She had made several attempts to clear off, but hitherto the wind, through her being so light and offering such a purchase to it with her stuck-up nose, had been too strong for her. This morning, however, we found that she had got away. Favoured by the slight change in the wind she had gone off, no doubt with just night's flood. She had carried away a little, enough for she bore no name, although there were vestiges of an effaced inner plion on her stern. More curious still, when we asked our friend the engineer, we found that he no more knew her name than we. "We call dogs—" "He'd only jes a shipped, he said, "and he didn't think she'd been regularly christened."

Well, to return to our fishing; by the time our lines were smoked out we were ready to haul up our lines, and as we pulled up, the fish kept coming to them, glittering and twinkling in the water like the dingle-dangles on a Christmas tree. I remember Jem Bolt was in a fine humour for a good day. The old man was evidently hitting off fish, and he did somehow at once to row round to the buoys so clear the lines of the fish already, through his nets, caught, and re-bait the hooks. So, leaving our mooring-rope fastened to a buoy, we pulled away for our lines. As soon as we secured the buoy, and I landed the first line, I felt by the tug that we had hooked a big fish. I tempered my joy outwardly to Jem, who felt it gravely, and handed it back. "A eighteen-pound cod, that's one, sir; I lay a pound." And away we hauled.

Presently I saw a ugly white tally glisten in the water, and Jem and I simultaneously exclaimed, in accents of rage and mortification, "A dog, by jings!"

A dog-fish, you know, is the horror and aversion of all sea fishermen. I don't suppose he has got a friend in animated nature, but as for that he's quite competent to take care of himself. Nothing can eat anything he comes across if there is only room to get outside it. However, I am not going to write a sixty-two volume treatise upon him; there over had a dog on your line you won't want any description of him; but, if you are unacquainted with the creature, you may take my word for it, that he is a nasty, unfashionable-looking fish, with fine sticking out his cleverly wing fins like a mother, a Fourth of the shape of a parenthesis, in a very ugly hide, like a shark's, and a sharp spine on his back that will give you a shrewd sting if you are not cautious in handling him. His back is of a slight chocolate dun, with spots upon it, and his prominent dermonical eyes are of a bright green.

This rascally fish had wrapped my line round him like a garment; he was enfolded in a labyrinthine tangle of hooks and lines, never before had I beheld such a detestable dog, or such a regular shackle in a line. He was about a stone and a half, and Jem and I had a nice job to haul him in. He lay there at last, at the bottom of the boat, panting and grinning—but grinning other people's teeth, he had left a sickly smile on his face—with a fendish scare upon him, as I have never noticed in any other fish, which have, for the most part, simply a vacant, bewildered look when hauled ashore. But our dog looked through his vengeful green eyes with a fierce grumone air, not expecting quarter, but determined to give as good as he got. Their brains, he added, are proverbially small, and he was no exception to the rule. Jem and I, after a long consultation, decided that the Executive Committee should be empowered to make a grant of money and entomology, and other subjects of practical importance to farmers, which money be spent in prizes to be given amongst the different Granges as they deem it expedient, say once in three months.

We recommend the setting apart in each Grange of at least one acre of land for testing for social enjoyment and intellectual improvement.

We recommend that the Executive Committee take steps to obtain an expression of opinion from subordinate Granges as to the advisability of establishing an institution for the education of farmers' daughters which institution shall be practical in all its branches, such as cooking, dairy, also a practical knowledge of horticulture and floriculture, as well as the ordinary branches of education, could be taught.

FOURTH DAY.

The fourth day's proceedings of the Dominion Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, were opened by W. M. G. W. Hill making the usual calling the meeting to order at 9 o'clock.

The Secretary's report which offered the following recommendations and information was then read:—Since the last report there has been some permanent uniform business transacted, which will, we trust, give satisfaction to those with whom they dealt, that better rates would be carried out in good faith. The present business transactions have been entirely satisfactory from a business point of view, and demonstrate the advantage of members not carrying on the business of buying and selling among themselves directly and that for cash, and thus bringing the country and the town liberal and were now complaining that they had not live up to the principles they professed, but that members were generally doing business with the Grange, to those manufacturers, through agents, and that of selling, duty of members of the Grange principle, it was suggested that the Executive Committee be empowered to adopt such measures as might be carried into effect thoroughly. At the request of several members he also suggested that some means be instituted to address public meetings in the interest of disseminating and explaining the principles of the Order. At the time of the last session, October 27th, 1875, there were on the books of subordinate Granges, and in 29 Divisions, with a membership of 8,598. During the year the Granges had been organized, and a steady growth had been going on, now there are 139 Subordinate Granges, 2 Divisions Granges, and a membership of about 4,000, an increase of 30 Subordinate Granges, 11 Division Granges, and 11,000 members. Subordinate Granges in Ontario, as present 109 Granges in Ontario, 10 in Quebec, 7 in Brunswick, and 4 in Prince Edward Island. In regard of the committee on Subordinate Granges and amendment to By-laws of the Order recommended and adopted as amended.

The report of the Committee, approving of report of the Executive Committee, approving of the following questions, was adopted:—Whether the Executive Committee have received from various parties to start manufacturing stores, and if so, what encouragement should be given. So far as the members of the Executive Committee could ascertain, there was a very favourable idea of the establishment of such stores, and we see no objection to their establishment. Recognizing this, they had framed a plan which was submitted to the Grange for consideration. The question of forming an insurance company had been favorably received by some of the members of the Grange, and they had supplied for assistance. Offers from a number of companies to form such a company, and the Executive Committee had been instructed to refuse, and they strongly recommended the formation of an insurance company in connection with the Grange. With regard to the petition to the Government to remove the duty from coal oil and impose a duty on American grain, the matter had been dropped, as for the present the Government had pointed out that five thousand names had been obtained, arrangements had been made with grain merchants, and a scheme submitted to them favourably received whereby farmers could go direct to central grain dealers. Offers from cities in various branches of business had been seriously made for direct dealing with them, and the favourably received, and were giving very encouraging answers. They recommended that one should be set apart to pay the expenses of a delegate from Nova Scotia, and, the report was called attention to the fact that the improvement of the Grange had been recognized by those who held important positions, as instances of the calling the W. M. Legislative committee.

The Committee on Foreign Relations and Correspondence submitted the following report for consideration, which was adopted:—"It is

Comic Clippings.

(From Punch)

TESTAMENTARY OBLIGATIONS.—"Cute little Girl (who has heard conversation between her Papa and Uncle, on the import)—Uncle, have you made your will?" Uncle (startled)—"Eh?" "Cute Little Girl—"Cause I hope you haven't forgotten my dolls!"

THE PATRON SAINT OF RAILWAYS.—St. Christopher.

"MIXED COMPANY."—Scene—the ball-room of a fashionable watering place. Lady (to Highflyer)—"Do her partner, during a pause in the valse)—"A—I can't help thinking I've met you before!" The Partner—"Yes, my lady, many's the pair of white satin shoes I've had the pleasure of treading on!" Her ladyship's cool cut—"Go to the Jerusalem Arcade!" And—sinking his voice to a lacerating whisper—"I mean that a very respectable fellow than yours, my lady, I never yet 'old in my 'and!"

BEWARE OF FALSE TEETH WITH GUTTA-PERCHA PLATES.—Master Alec (who is fond of dogs)—"There's no mistake about your being shipwrecked, Mr. Bumbledick!" Mr. Bumbledick (not displeased)—"And how did you find that out, my boy?" Master Alec—"Why, I mean you've got a black roof to your mouth!"

(From Punch.)

FRIENDLY ATTENTION.—Loving Husband—"Matilda Ann, though I love you most dear, 'tain' newly married you may not know that 'ajlin is a very dangerous time when you sees me talkin' to a strange gentleman at the corner of the street you won't, 'ajlin him the eye so hard." Fond Wife—"Lawks, Henry, I wouldn't a took such a liberty if I'd known he were strange. I thought he were a friend o' yours."

Why is Turkey like a theatrical manager? Because she wants a peace that will last a long time.

OFF THE SLEEPERS.—It is to be hoped that the members of the Ministerial Redstock inquiry will wake up the railway authorities. At any rate, it has had the effect of arresting Sleep.

What is the difference between horse-racing and going to church? One makes men bet, the other makes them better.

A FRESH START.—First Swell—"Well, Charlie, how jolly blue you look, what's the matter?" Second Swell—"Bad news, old fellow; my aunt, who is ninety-two next birthday, is going to live at Hyde-Park Barracks ninety-two perhaps; and here I've been looking out for her money for the last ten years!"

(From Judy.)

A GOOD IDEA.—Somebody has appealed to the Social Science Association to inquire, not upon the higher education of women, but to take in hand the problem of Secretaries's wives. If those ladies who persist in wearing long trains in the streets would take their dresses in hand themselves, and shorten them up out of the dirt, world is not be a good deal better than bothering the British Association!

Half-breed Lands in Manitoba.

SCRIP AND PATENTED.

It is likely, according to announcement of the Dominion Parliament, that, during the summer of 1876, the half-breed reserves in Manitoba, some fifty-one Townships (1,400,000 acres) will be patented to the grantees.

These plots, of 100 acres each, lying near Red and Assiniboine rivers to Poplar Point westward; beyond Selkirk on the north, and nearly as far Rencontre towards the south—making in all the most valuable tract of land in the North-West. The allotments are of 200 acres, and 200, 600, 800 acres), to the heads of families and old settlers, located in anywhere in Government lots, will also, it is promised, be distributed to them on the close of the present session of Parliament. Half-breeds, who have not patented scrap, both scrip and patent, will then be thrown upon a market unable, from its limited capacity, to absorb the property so suddenly and absurdly low prices. It is almost certain that these lands may then be purchased at from twenty-five to fifty cents per acre, or at all events, less than one dollar.

A. W. Burrows, Winnipeg, Manitoba, will undertake, for intending investors, the purchase of land scrip, after Patents are delivered, and guarantee satisfaction. He possesses unusual advantages for this business. He has lived in Manitoba since 1871, and is thoroughly acquainted with the settlers and half-breeds, through his former connection with the Hudson's Bay Company. At a time when the original census of the inhabitants was revised, by personal attendance of the census, he was the basis of these grants. He is also fully aware of the value and quality of all the lands referred to.

City lots in Winnipeg, and other town plots, also river front and quarter section farms for sale on favourable terms. Address

A. W. BURROWS,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

References—Messrs. Morton, Phillips & Monkman, Barristers, Toronto.
Messrs. Walker, Cassels, & Pennock, Barristers, Toronto.
Mr. J. H. Flock, Barrister, London.
Messrs. Gilman & Holton, Merchants, Montreal.

21 6 4 2

TWO SMALL PEOPLE.—Two of the smallest people in the world for their ages, says the Philadelphia *Times*, which are twelve years and twelve months and twelve years respectively, were introduced to the faculty and students at the Jefferson Medical College yesterday. Senorita Lucia Zarata, a sprightly brunette, is a fairer specimen of womanhood. She weighs five pounds in her elegant street costume, which includes complete female garb, from a bonnet down to the modern gaiter, the latter being less than three inches long. It was explained that she was born at San Carlos, near the City of Vera Cruz, Mexico, and that her parents were both large and healthy persons. She speaks Spanish fluently and understands a smattering of the English tongue. Gen. Mite will be twelve years old on the 6th of October. He was born at Green, Chenango County, New York, his parents bearing the name of Flint, the father, who accompanies his diminutive, weighing 171 pounds and the mother 125 pounds. At his birth the General weighed two and one-half pounds. His avordupois now nine pounds; height twenty-four inches. He is a blonde. The General wore a full ball-room costume, consisting of black silk coat and pantaloons, white vest, and necktie. During his visit to the college the little fellow talked freely and was quite intelligent. He was not treading on the trail of her ladyship's dress, was busily engaged in a game of dominoes with a gentleman.

Presented to the Lilliputians to the admiring assemblage Prof. Gethohl said that he had in the shape of an irascible Custom-house Collector.

That night, when I went out on the beach to smoke a pipe, I found that all the recovered fragments of wreckage had been stacked in a large pile, over which a boat-guard man was watching, pacing to and fro along the beach.

"Yes," said the man, in reply to a remark of mine; "it is a queer thing about this wreck. It was a trifle coarse last night, but nothing to signify; and there might be a bit of a haze, but not to call think; I don't know what they were about to lose their ship. Do we know who she was? Why, yes, sir, a board came ashore with her name on, and the water-casks too."

"Ah! you've got the water-casks, then?" I remarked.

"Oh, yes, sir, there ain't no difficulty about them," said the coast-guard, chuckling; "that's generally the last thing a foreign ship goes adrift in. Well, sir, I'm a farmer."

"Well, what does it matter?" said I; "what's the odds about the bit of rope?"

"Look here, sir," said he, and he came passing, Master Brown, and if a body said anything to you, he would, like, you'd be bound to keep it close."

"Well, yes," I replied, "if anything was told me in the strictest confidence, I should never reveal it; but I'm only a fisherman now, you know, Jem."

"I wasn't prey to promise me," he said, after a pause of silence, "as ye'll not say anything about what I found in the boat."

"But, Jem," I said, "I can't promise anything of the kind. There's murder been done, I believe, since I saw you last, Jem, and if I hold my peace, the very stones would cry out."

"Let 'em cry," said Jem, "but don't you say nothin'. Leave here, sir," he went on, leaning his hand on my shoulder, and turning into a whisper, "that thar bit of rope, sir, was I'aile the dead man's hand. 'Twas the night afore the gale, I was lying in the bay here again, sir," he continued, speaking in an eager, appalling kind of way; "suppose you've seen a lighter with a black hull tane to run a weseel down, and suppose, for the sake of argument, that I'm on board the man, as your craft was all yaw and your mates had to live pooz. Well, it's a dark night and you're all fast asleep, and I've been fishing and fighting for your lives on the mighty deep, day and night, rain and blow, a lighter has run down, and, when you're drunk with sleep, you and your mates, I'm obliged to get a boat, and go out fish, and a stagging wind right shind you, and your craft is leaping over the waves, through the rain and the darkness, and I row to your touch, but no'er a shiver in your sails, and your heading right straight for home. Well, I'm within a fathom of the dons, and yes soon to see the lights of the Jerusalem Coffee-house, and I'm thinkin' of the harbour mouth. And then there's a shock and a crash, and you're pitched forward on your bowsprit, and your hull is half it's over in a moment; there's a boat gone here and a block there, and your sails is lashing about like mad, and the black great waves sweeping ye from stem to starn! and your masts snapping like reeds, and the other minute you're safe again, and running with the wind, and yew peer out into the darkness, and there's a boat alongside, but the water foaming and lathering about ye, and yew feel as if ye had a drop-scene, first, as you've saved your own skin, and then as there's nobody to tell us yew've run another down—for, mark ye, sir, I'm a-talkin' of what's found out. Why, if yew was in the right of it yel be ruined among the big ships; they'd be down on ye like a hawk. Well, anyhow, yew're clear of it, ye think; yew're a-sort knowing nothin' about it but your own safe, and yew go to your berth and hold their lives accordingly. And just afore daylight, I'm off to my lines, and I haul right out from the sea, and lo and behold, as you clap eyes over the weesel's side, then yew see a lighter with a black hull and a rope; not one of your own chaps, but a furrier, with a bit of good face about his mark. Then all of a sudden it crosses upon you what it means to have him come aboard; and yew make yourself the first thing as comes to hand—"

Jem had described the scene as if he saw the whole affair, and, as he paused, I asked, in a low voice, "Was it a little fair-haired man, with a fresh-coloured face, and, the sailor's mark between his brows? shoved in strong, rigid lines; he seized the boat-hook as I spoke, and I found he had caught his hand; "What would ye do, sir? Jem, don't tell me," he shouted sharply and fiercely.

"Why, hand the man aboard, and then go down on your knees to God for saving a fellow-creature had been saved."

"Ay, that's what I should do," whispered Jem, leaning his hand on my shoulder, and drawing the back of his hand across his eyes. "Yes, I do believe that's what I should do, and a-most any of my comrades, mariners, or fisherman. But then, sir, if there was a man, perhaps, who had come out of the out of the Bible, sir—a brother, or if you said a son, perhaps, oh, what would you do yourself, sir?" Jem's voice was quite a wail—a low, hoarse wail, as he spoke, and he leaned his face on his hand, and sobbed like a woman.

"Jem," said I, "I'm a fisherman, sir, and I'm a sailor, sir, and I'm a fisherman, sir, and I'm a sailor, sir, and I'm a fisherman, sir, and I'm a sailor, sir, and

THE CENTRAL FAIR.

THIRD DAY.

[FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.]

GUELPH, Oct. 3.

In all classes of live stock the show is large and good. No such complaint can be made against stock exhibitors as is so frequently made respecting would-be artists, who do not show enough to keep their bad productions from the scrutiny of the public. What is shown in the way of live stock is throughout good, and is deserving of the attention which the public in general are disposed to give to this department of exhibits. To-day and yesterday visitors have enjoyed all the pleasure that can be derived from witnessing the judging of horses and cattle in the prize rings, from viewing the fat sheep in their pens, and from poking dropsical-looking pigs in the sties with umbrellas and walking-sticks. It is remarkable what joy some people experience in making poor inoffensive porcines squeal and in frightening prize sheep almost out of their existence; but such is human nature. There is one thing about the live stock which is patent to almost every other department, and that is, that nine out of every ten of the exhibits have done duty at the late fairs in Hamilton and London. This state of things is by no means unfair or disagreeable, as it is quite in accordance with all rules of propriety, and is only noticeable by those whose business or pleasure has led them to visit the other exhibitions. It merely shows a praiseworthy desire on the part of owners to give farmers and stock raisers in all districts in which exhibitions are held an opportunity of viewing some of the best animals owned in the Province, and gives owners an opportunity of comparing their cattle with others on the ground. There is one point in which the exhibition authorities and the exhibitors might pay attention next year with advantage, and that is to see that the stalls of all animals are duly labelled. It would be of great benefit to the public, and would add to the interest of the show.

The horse boxes are, as usual, the great centres of attraction for others even than horsemen, and there is plenty there to occupy the time of the visitors with profit. Among the animals shown are some which have been deservedly very successful in the west prize taking at several exhibitions. Mr. White, of Milton, shows his celebrated blood horse Terror, which took a silver medal at the Centennial, and the first prize and diploma at London. J. Ely, of New Hamburg, shows his Dr. Butler, of the same class. Mr. Long's Royal Tom, in the heavy draught class, and his carriage stallions, Lord Zetland and Emperor, are also shown. They have been highly spoken of by all who have seen them. The imported five-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Duke of Argyll, is shown by George Duff, of Everton. John Race, Caledonia, Allan Pickering, Brampton, S. Hicks, Mitchell, J. Vance, Orford, M. Barber, Normandy, H. Brown, Brampton, and R. Young, Beverly, are among the exhibitors in several classes.

There is a tolerably good show of cattle. Thomas Guy of Ancaster, exhibits a herd of Ayrshires. Jardine & Son, Hamilton, also exhibit the Ayrshires with which they were so successful at London. J. W. Stone, of Guelph, shows a herd of eighteen Herefords. J. West, of Guelph, exhibits again his 3,450 pound four-year-old steer, which took first prize at the Provincial show. Several really excellent Durham steers and a number of bulls are also shown by various breeders in the township and vicinity. The Yorkshires are in good condition, and are exhibited by J. & R. Millar and James Main, of Pelargon; Robert Gibson, Delaware; William & Thomas McCrae, of Guelph township, show largely in Essexes, as also do J. Fee, Guelph township; Thomas Ballantyne, Stratford, although there is a large show of Suffolks in point of quality they are in the minority. Robert Wilson, of Nassagaweya, J. Howe, J. Featherston, and J. Main show in that class.

The poultry shed is very conveniently situated; it is also light and airy, and well arranged for the exhibition of birds. All day, as on the previous days, it has been visited by admiring lookers-on, who take as much interest in the poultry as the farmers do in the stock. The show this year, though it is said not to be so large as on previous years, is quite large enough, as it gives ills the shed overflows. It is more of a fancy character than usual, a fact which is owing to the large number of professional breeders exhibit. John Dixon, of Berlin, had a portion of his collection of chickens of all breeds, including Dorkings, Houdans, Leghorns, and silver Islands on show. John Bogue, of London, who exhibited both at the Provincial and Louisville fairs, has a good exhibit in chickens. The name of F. Shurly, of Guelph, also figures very prominently among the exhibitors of fancy stock. Geese, ducks, and turkeys are well represented. The improved exhibit in pigeons is an evidence of the increased popularity of these favourites. The exhibitors are mostly residents of Guelph. Rabbits are shown in the poultry shed, but what relation they have to be classed amongst poultry is a point impossible to solve. Not being cattle, however, they have to be placed in a class amongst the domestic pets. It is surprising that there is not always a larger show of rabbits, considering the enthusiasm which their care gives to the younger members of the family.

FOURTH AND LAST DAY.

GUELPH, Oct. 6.—At half-past one this afternoon the President of the Central Fair Association delivered his closing address in the rotunda of the Palace, as follows:—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I feel as a precedent having been established, whereby it is understood that in my capacity as President of the Central Exhibition, I should address you before the final closing of the Fair, which should be unbecoming on my part were I not to carry out the custom so by the honourable gentlemen who have preceded me. I extend the hearty welcome of the Directors of the Central Exhibition to the visitors of all parts of the Province to the city in which the exhibition has been supported, I also acknowledge the kindness of the corporation willingly by the County Council, the Corporation of the City of Guelph, and the Directors, special prizes, which have afforded so much assistance in carrying out the objects of the Association. Having been connected with this Association since the formation of the Central Exhibition five years ago, I think I may be permitted to give an opinion upon the advancement made during that period; more especially in regard to the Arts Department, of which I have been the honorary Superintendent during the four years.

THE EXHIBITS.

"The exhibits of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, although somewhat inferior to those of other years, show to the world an advancement has been made in the breeding of stock, and the specimens of stock exhibited here is as least equal, if not superior, to that of previous years, and the influence of the Association has fully accounted for by the presence of prominent breeders at the Centennial, where they have carried off the highest honours. And, further, a large share of entries may be attributed to the numerous exhibitions which owners of stock in these parts have been attending during this season, and their consequent inability to take their stock to any other points. A marked feature in our exhibition are the animals owned by parties in the Dominion, and purchased by Professor Brown, of the Ontario School of Agriculture, which we feel compelled to believe the selections of sheep and cattle made by that gentleman, exhibited in the ring at his command, prove the wisdom he has displayed in his purchases, and the judicious care lay for the benefit of the institution which he so successfully fills. Of the horses shown. They have been highly spoken of by all who have seen them. The imported five-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Duke of Argyll, is shown by George Duff, of Everton. John Race, Caledonia, Allan Pickering, Brampton, S. Hicks, Mitchell, J. Vance, Orford, M. Barber, Normandy, H. Brown, Brampton, and R. Young, Beverly, are among the exhibitors in several classes.

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"The exhibits of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, although somewhat inferior to those of other years, show to the world an advancement has been made in the breeding of stock, and the specimens of stock exhibited here is at least equal, if not superior, to that of previous years, and the influence of the Association has fully accounted for by the presence of prominent breeders at the Centennial, where they have carried off the highest honours. And, further, a large share of entries may be attributed to the numerous exhibitions which owners of stock in these parts have been attending during this season, and their consequent inability to take their stock to any other points. A marked feature in our exhibition are the animals owned by parties in the Dominion, and purchased by Professor Brown, of the Ontario School of Agriculture, which we feel compelled to believe the selections of sheep and cattle made by that gentleman, exhibited in the ring at his command, prove the wisdom he has displayed in his purchases, and the judicious care lay for the benefit of the institution which he so successfully fills. Of the horses shown. They have been highly spoken of by all who have seen them. The imported five-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Duke of Argyll, is shown by George Duff, of Everton. John Race, Caledonia, Allan Pickering, Brampton, S. Hicks, Mitchell, J. Vance, Orford, M. Barber, Normandy, H. Brown, Brampton, and R. Young, Beverly, are among the exhibitors in several classes.

"There is a tolerably good show of cattle. Thomas Guy of Ancaster, exhibits a herd of Ayrshires. Jardine & Son, Hamilton, also exhibit the Ayrshires with which they were so successful at London. J. W. Stone, of Guelph, shows a herd of eighteen Herefords. J. West, of Guelph, exhibits again his 3,450 pound four-year-old steer, which took first prize at the Provincial show. Several really excellent Durham steers and a number of bulls are also shown by various breeders in the township and vicinity. The Yorkshires are in good condition, and are exhibited by J. & R. Millar and James Main, of Pelargon; Robert Gibson, Delaware; William & Thomas McCrae, of Guelph township, show largely in Essexes, as also do J. Fee, Guelph township; Thomas Ballantyne, Stratford, although there is a large show of Suffolks in point of quality they are in the minority. Robert Wilson, of Nassagaweya, J. Howe, J. Featherston, and J. Main show in that class.

"The poultry shed is very conveniently situated; it is also light and airy, and well arranged for the exhibition of birds. All day, as on the previous days, it has been visited by admiring lookers-on, who take as much interest in the poultry as the farmers do in the stock. The show this year, though it is said not to be so large as on previous years, is quite large enough, as it quite fills the shed overflows. It is more of a fancy character than usual, a fact which is owing to the large number of professional breeders exhibit. John Dixon, of Berlin, had a portion of his collection of chickens of all breeds, including Dorkings, Houdans, Leghorns, and silver Islands on show. John Bogue, of London, who exhibited both at the Provincial and Louisville fairs, has a good exhibit in chickens. The name of F. Shurly, of Guelph, also figures very prominently among the exhibitors of fancy stock. Geese, ducks, and turkeys are well represented. The improved exhibit in pigeons is an evidence of the increased popularity of these favourites. The exhibitors are mostly residents of Guelph. Rabbits are shown in the poultry shed, but what relation they have to be classed amongst poultry is a point impossible to solve. Not being cattle, however, they have to be placed in a class placed amongst the domestic pets. It is surprising that there is not always a larger show of rabbits, considering the enthusiasm which their care gives to the younger members of the family.

FARM AND OTHER NOTES.

STEAM CULTIVATION.

It is impossible to predict with anything like certainty that the use of steam in the heaviest labours of the farmgan at present be made profitably available. Considering the many disappointments that a farmer meets in making experiments, and the subtle character of many farm operations which seem to forbid the application of ordinary analogies it is risky to be too predictive. But if there is one thing more than another or which one might seem safe in predicting that steam, in its cheap cultivation either upon farms large enough to employ an engine—say of 300 acres and over—or by a few neighbouring farmers who should jointly own the machinery. If we reason from analogy we might say why should not steam-ploughing, under the circumstances mentioned, be found profitable here as well as in England? Why should not one of the immense California or Kansas farms, upon which a furrow miles in length may be made, be ploughed more cheaply by steam than by horses? There, at least, are all the favourable conditions that could be asked for to make the attempt successful. Again, in the whole history of steam we know of no case in which its employment has been commenced with the most delicate sewing-machine to the manipulation of a large printing press, with all the complicated processes of the feeding of the paper, the inking of the rollers, the cutting into sheets of the printed rolls, and even the proper folding, ready for mailing, of the completed papers, steam has not been found to be adapted, and to be skilled to the highest degree. Steam can make pins, count them, and put them in papers, but the whole thing comes to the woman's hand; it can make a nail of any size or the smallest tack, finishing the head and all; but the finishing itself with the plates of iron needed for raw materials and all with greater perfection and a vastly greater economy than the most skilful mechanic can do. In short, it is by the work of the hand, the intelligence and almost everything of daily use has been enlarged and cheapened to a degree that can only be realized by one whose memory dates back to the time when handwork was common and steam machinery only in its infancy, and that is but comparatively a few years ago. Many are yet living who remember when it was declared by a scientific authority that a steam vessel could never possibly cross the Atlantic. And we now hear it said that ploughing can never be done by steam in America.

It is unfortunate for the agricultural interest that we are still compelled to work along in the hallowed ways of years ago with the plough behind a pair of horses or oxen, slowly turning our acre or less in a day, while every other industry has been quickened to an amazing extent by the use of steam. It is unfortunate because a workman's pay and profit are measured not by the time he works, but by the quantity of effective labour he can perform in given time. Compared with other industries, agriculture is far behind, and the effect of a day's work up the farm is not nearly so productive as valuable as a day's work in a factory or workshop. To some extent the farmer compensates for his disadvantage by the use of machinery. In the dairy, in harvesting, threshing, and in other ways he is enabled to be greatly helped by labour-saving machines and by steam. But for railroads and steam vessels the great West would be as inaccessible by a single farmer. He could not reach a market for his crops, cattle, or wool but for them. Our farmers get big gains by them he loses by using the old methods in cultivating his soil. There is no doubt of this. If steam could be exchanged for the horse, the cost of the new heaviest and skilled labour would be greatly in favour of the former, and the latter would be merely lessened. If the farmer, with one horse and a gulding a simple implement, can break up twelve acres a day, the gain is clear. He could not only cheapen the cost of the work he could accomplish in some many times, and it is in this possibility of enabling one man to do the work of many that one of the advantages of steam consists. Other advantages that appeal directly to the farmer are the speed with which the work can be hurried at the right moment without taking the efforts of living muscle, which is so exhausted and unfitted for work that when the work is done the animal requires rest and, only requiring sustenance when at work.

The idea that with the introduction of steam upon the farm the use of horses will be diminished has been disproved by all experience. Improved cultivation, with a thoughtful farmer, without giving very much consideration to this point, can readily see how he could employ more horses than he does if his ploughing were done by steam. The breeding of horses would not then be more profitable than it now is.

The whole point to consider is how to procure the most economical and effective power of the engines and ploughs. This is the first consideration. The opportunities of using the machinery are not limited, though, it might be pertinent to suggest, if there is some other way of using the power than by Husbandry in this country, one that could make the first move in this matter and procure an engine of the best and most economical pattern. We do not think it would be a failure if our farmers generally should be obliged to confess that they cannot do their ploughing by steam cheaper than by horses, and that thousands of steam ploughs at work, they may as well abandon every hope of making their farms productive in the industrial world, and be content to fall behind all other industries which, if right, they should stand at the head.—*N. Y. Times.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

I would myself just as soon have shavings mixed under my food as bone meal, and in the case of one that eats his litter they are most valuable.—*English Mechanic.*

For boiling or steaming pigs skim milk is quick, good lards, and any one who sows rye or oats or turnips with the seed to protect it, ought to be sent to the insane asylum.—*Vick's Guide.*

Another test of a good cow—subject to exceptional doubtless—is this: If the skin is as smooth or of such a character as to take on a healthy glossy appearance in time, the year is likely to be good in flavour.—*Bulletin d'Arboriculture.*

Ashes are used in furnaces, keep grate low; grate surface large; grate bars thin; spaces between bars narrow; begin firing with clean fire; fire often; use less sawdust in a very thick layer, and it will burn without difficulty, even if wet.—*Lon. Engineering.*

Colorado potato bugs have been washed ashore at Mistetone and other places in the neighborhood in such numbers of late as to poison the air. The captain of a New-London vessel says they came up from Atlantic. And we now hear it said that ploughing can never be done by steam in America.

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TORONTO ITEMS.

The concert season at the Horticultural Gardens closed on Monday night, the 9th ult.

The average attendance at the city schools for the month of September was 6,166.

McDowell's Shaughnan Company are at the Royal Opera House, and F. S. Chanfrau is the attraction at the "Grand."

The corner stone of the Central Presbyterian church was laid on Wednesday, the 4th inst. The church will stand upon the site of the old Knox College on Grosvenor street.

Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, the eminent pastor of St. Andrew's church has returned from Europe in the best of health; as his flock and the public at large will rejoice to learn.

The annual rifle match of the "Queen's Own" took place on the Garrison Common on Saturday, the 7th inst. The weather was cold and windy, and the scores were rather indifferent.

Navigation is drawing to a close. The Royal Mail line of steamers only make three trips a week now between Hamilton and Montreal. The steamer Southern Belle has been withdrawn for the season and is at present lying at Tinning's Wharf.

The annual match of the Albert Rifle club took place on Monday last. The weather was most unpropitious, being cold and gusty, and a half rain, one pound Russian tallow, one pound linseed oil. This simple remedy has been proved upon a piece of very porous leather in the form of a belong, and has two coats of this liquid being applied caused it to hold water as wellvas any earthenware vessel.—*London Builder.*

The seed potatoes were stored on shelves in a garret until toward the end of August, when the planting was commenced with. In two months the plants had made stalk of six feet in height, when Mr. Tourniol set himself from home for a time. On returning, about the first week in November, he found that his orders to lend the crop and cover in over with straw had been entirely disregarded—not a leaf was to be seen; the cold and the snalls had destroyed everything above ground. Nevertheless, on digging up the soil, it was found that the experiment, despite the adverse circumstances under which it had been conducted owing to this neglect, had been a complete success. The first turn of the fork uncovered ten pounds weight of potatoes, varying in size from a walnut to a hen's egg. M. Tourniol was astonished. This year he commenced operations on the 1st of June, and intends to plant out every fortnight till the end of September. We hope to be able to report, in due time, that satisfactory results have been obtained.—*Rose Horticole.*

The Kerry *cow* is a remarkably grateful feeder, or, in other words, will live on the commonest and scantiest diet, and when her lot falls into pleasant places will yield a bountiful lactal return for the generous keep. Everywhere and under all circumstances she has the reputation of being an excellent milker. "The average yield of milk produced by the Kerry cow belonging to a gentleman who has for many said great attention to the breed, is 6,000 lbs. Quoting in his review of Irish Agriculture, "a twelve quart pail, and the average yield of butter from six to twenty pounds per week. Some of the cows have produced more, but the figures stated have been above the average." Pringle considers this to be a very high yield, considering the scanty food and the small amount they consume. A Kerry cow was known to have been kept for five years in a stable in Dublin, which had only two calves during the period, yet was scarcely ever dry, and kept up a full supply of milk.—*Lon. Mark Lane Express.*

Wash harness thoroughly with warm soft water and castile soap, and brush out every particle of dust before putting on the oil. This is also important for horses, if not at all than to apply it in dirty leather. The harness should be taken apart, and the piece washed and oiled separately. Rub on the oil while the leather is softened with the water. It can be applied to the wet leather is rubbed a little with a dry cloth; it should be soft, but not too wet. After applying the oil, let the leather lay for an hours till the oil is absorbed. Old harness that has been neglected and is dry and hard had better not be oiled; it will do no good; the evil is already done. The fibres of the leather have lost more oil than can be given city, and oil will not restore it; in fact, by softening the leather it only weakens it. Just as wet as it was when it was put away usually than a dry one. Oil does not add to the strength of leather; it softens and keeps it from cracking; it is a preventive of decay, not a restorer. Harnesses are now so high that it costs more than ever before to take care of them. Never let them suffer for the want of oil; keep in good condition. The public business requires an appearance, and better Kenneth than neglecting.

On Monday evening, the 2nd inst., the residence of Mr. Joseph Vise, 153 King street, was entered by burglars, and two sets of cloth, two new pairs of trousers, and two pairs of boots were stolen. The thieves were heard that a woman, named Annie Howard, had disposed of some of the stolen property. On Thursday morning Detectives Reburn arrested her on Front street and brought her to the Central Police Station. During the day Detectives Reburn and Burrows tracked a man named Charles Gencor, a shoemaker, who had been recently released from the Penitentiary, who, they were informed, had stolen the goods, to a tavern on the corner of Trinity and Front streets, and after a search found him hiding under a feather bed, and conveyed him to the Central Police Station. Nearly all the stolen property has been recovered.

Late on the night of the 9th inst., or early on the following morning, some burglars broke open the clothing store of Mr. Bernstein on King street east, and stole therefrom wearing apparel and jewellery to the value of $300. It appears that they cut a hole near the lock of the front door with a jimmy, and then, making an open sure large enough to enable a man to thrust his hand through. The key was then taken out and the door opened from the outside. The burglars then proceeded to take all the jewellery of value that they could lay their hands on. They also took the best wearing apparel and underclothing on the shelves. Some boys who were lying at the corner of Sherbourne and King streets, found three sagers and a keyhole saw secreted underneath a great deal of rubbish, and left Mr. Bernstein to the Police Station.

On Wednesday, the 4th inst., the Ancient Order of Foresters held their half-yearly district meeting of delegates from the various Courts in Toronto as the Knights of Malta Hall, Adelaide street. Delegates were present from Amicable (Stratford), Oshawa, Yorkville, Woodbridge, Brampton, &c. The usual routine business was transacted. General satisfaction was expressed with the financial and numerical progress of the Order, which promises to be one of the most successful institutions in connection with the Order. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—C. D. Wilson, Toronto, D.C.R.; Bro. J. G. Davidson, M.D., Bowmanville, D.S.C.R.; Bro. R. W. Abell, Toronto, D.S.; Bro. J. Ewart, Toronto, D.T.; Bro. W. D. Davidge, C. Lanning, A. McIntyre, J. Threadgold, G. White, Board of Management. At the close of the meeting the brethren adjourned to the Yorkshire Hotel where a most enjoyable supper and excellent repast in true Foresters' style under the presidency of Bro. F. H. Medcalf.

On Sunday, the 8th inst., a most lamentable occurrence took place in the house of Mr. Wm. Gardner, on Sumach street, near Sumach street. It seems that Fogarty is at least partially insane, and during Sunday afternoon he attempted to assist his daughter Johanna because aware of his design, and went to his room in his absence in order to get possession of his pistol. Almost as soon as she got hold of it, however, it went off, and immediately afterward her father came running up stairs and attempted to snatch it from her when another chamber was discharged during the scuffle that ensued. The girl fell fainting on the floor after this, and on examination was found to be wounded in the left breast. She only lived a short time, but stated distinctly before she died that she had not fired herself, and that it was accidental. Coroner Riddel held an inquest on the body on Monday, when the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A meeting of the Corn Exchange was held on Friday, the 6th inst., to take action with regard to the difficulty which has arisen in consequence of the use, in Chicago, of the Winchester measure instead of the Imperial in the measurement of barley. The matter was a good attendance, and Mr. Galbraith, the President, occupied the chair. The President briefly explained the object of the meeting. Mr. W. H. Howland stated that he had had two cargoes of barley tried, and he found that the difference between the Winchester and Imperial bushel was two pounds instead of one and a half. He attributed the difference to the use of a funnel in pouring the grain into the tester, which he thought very unfair. He was of opinion that a definite course should be taken with reference to the matter, and therefore moved, That, in view of the differences which exist in the inspection of barley between Toronto and Chicago, the Association is of opinion that it would be in the best interests of the members to instruct their agents in Chicago not to allow their barley to be inspected in that port until some satisfactory understanding is arrived at between the two cities as to grading barley. The Association would also hope that all dealers throughout the country will pursue the same course." Mr. Marsden seconded the resolution. Mr. Chatham expressed his opinion that it would be of great advantage if there was a fixed standard between the two cities, and he thought that by that standard barley should be tested by sample, and irrespective of the bushel. The resolution was then put and carried, and it was decided to telegraph the resolution to the Owego Board of Trade, and to communicate with the Boards of Trade in Canada on the subject.

On the afternoon of Saturday, the 7th inst., a serious accident was occasioned by the falling of a scaffold in the rear of Mr. Irwin's new house on Granville street. It seems that before leaving the building at noon the carpenters, who quit work for the day at that hour, sawed about two inches off the ends of the prop supporting the scaffold which was placed near the cornice in the rear of the main building and immediately over the kitchen. Three painters, who were there while the workmen to put on the felt paper, with which the house was being sheathed. In the meantime two painters and an apprentice, in the employ of Mr. Stanley (corner of Granville and Yonge street), came respectively George Usherwood, Henry Johnston, and Samuel Townley, came to attach a cornice to the house, and knowing nothing of the scaffold, which was placed near the cornice in the rear of the main building and immediately over the kitchen. Three painters were there at work