The Weekly Mail.

VOL. VI. NO. 300. TORONTO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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RUSSIAN INABILITY TO AID THE PRISONERS.

Apology from Mr. Gladstone to Midhat Pasha.

Determination of the Sultan to Resist Intervention.

Nisch Invested by the Servians.

Effect of the Rejection of the Porte's Note.

By Cable Telegraph.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—A St. Petersburg special says the scene of the ovation to the Emperor on his arrival there will never be forgotten. The pupils of the Demoiselles sang a hymn of welcome, and presented a crown of laurel, which was accepted in few words of thanks. Amid the roar of artillery and the wild clanging of bells, the Emperor drove to the Kahan cathedral. Tiers of crimson seats in front of the cathedral were filled with prominent citizens. Many slept all night on the marble floor of the cathedral. Peasant women and princesses knelt before the shrine together. The cathedral blazes with splendour and light; the altars are aglow with diamonds. Vast as the cathedral is, there is no niche in which even another taper could be burned. Accompanied by gladsome cheers, which drown for a time the sobs of mothers bereft of sons, wives maiming for husbands, sisters waiting for brothers, all lost on the battle-field, the doors are flung open. In solemn majesty the Emperor enters. The noise is only partially hushed as the Czar walks with solemn tread to the altar. Suddenly the vast cathedral becomes silent as a sepulchre. The Czar advances to the altar and kisses the Holy Virgin. On his return to the floor of the cathedral the crowd breaks all restraint; it envelopes him, and the people fall down and kiss his garments. So great is the pressure that it is with great delay that his Majesty reaches his carriage. The Emperor drove to the winter palace amid the wildest cheering of a vast crowd along the entire road. All day a multitude cheer before the palace and the soldiers hurrah at the barracks. The city glows with torches until long after midnight.

A despatch from Bucharest says Gen. Gorbko's campaign against the Turks of only five days ended in the surrender of 2,000 men, with 70 cannon, have lately passed Galatz. Part of these passed the Danube by the Ibrail bridge, while the rest went in the direction of Kalarsh. It is thought these reinforcements will join General Zimmerman and operate against the east side of the quadrilateral, primarily against Silistria, while a division of grenadiers and a division of the reserve formerly before Plevna, will go to Billa and join the Twelfth army corps for the siege of Rustchuk. Grand Duke Nicholas will join the army operating against Sophia. The Czarewitch is expected to command that destined to advance through the Balkans further east, probably through the Trojans Pass.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—A Belgrade despatch says the Servians on Monday, after eight hours severe fighting, captured Akpalanka, together with three Krupp guns and a large quantity of ammunition and provisions. The Turks lost many killed and some prisoners. Prince Milan was present yesterday when the bombardment of Nisch was commenced.

An Erzeroum telegram says the Russians have occupied Kizil Dere, and are now within sight of Erzeroum. The bombardment of the town and detachment intention and strength are apparently unknown.

A Paris telegram says—The troops at Metz are going on between Paris and London, with a view of establishing an understanding on the Eastern question, says it is probably certain that the French Government will not interfere, and that from the attitude of reserve Austria-Hungary will take part in eastern affairs.

A St. Petersburg special telegram states that the sudden drifting of ice on the Danube has torn away the bridge at Ismail. A Russian detachment from Galatz and is unable to approach the bridge. The Grand Duke Alexis announces that communication cannot be restored for the present.

A despatch from Vienna says it is fully expected that the royal council will shortly receive extensive orders. Returns were forwarded last week to the War Office showing the number of guns and amount of ammunition and stores that each department can produce at short notice.

A Bucharest despatch says Nicolas Golescu, a famous Roumanian statesman, is dead.

A Vienna correspondent reports that Gen. Skobeleff, with a division of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and half a brigade of artillery, has occupied the town of Trojan, near Trojan pass.

An Athens despatch states that a demonstration in favour of war took place on Monday among the soldiers and citizens at Lamia on the frontier. A battery of Krupp guns was placed in the Gulf of Lamia, becoming more probable every day. It is confidently believed that the Porte intends to adopt any decided policy before the meeting of the British Parliament.

A Pleva correspondent, under 13th states that when the Turks made their sorties they threw down arms and surrendered in Plevna, stating they had had enough of it. These unfortunates remained in the town. Thousands have been already buried, and about a hundred corpses come from the hospitals daily. Cholera is raging, and it was not quite dead have been buried. The bodies of some Turks were found in the streets, and others were found in houses, where they were almost starving. Plevna is one vast charnel house, surpassing in horror anything imaginable.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Details of the horrors at Plevna when captured were unparalleled. Famished dogs were feeding on the corpses of the dead and the bodies of the still living wounded. Birds were picking at the skulls, hopping from body to body, with beaks and plumage besmeared with human blood, and screaming with fiendish delight. Dogs fought among themselves, and bird struggled with bird for possession of morsels of human flesh, and the most indescribable horror prevailed. In one house alone, thirty-seven dead and fifty-three wounded Turks were found, some of the former decomposed and putrid. Some of the wounded were able to crawl about and clutched at odd morsels of food found in the hands of the dead, devouring it with feverish avidity, but thousands were utterly helpless and awaited death or succour with listless fatalism.

Eighteen hundred prisoners were huddled together on the bank of the Vid, and the horrors of their position equalled those of the plague. Living and dead were piled together promiscuously in heaps like wood, and carted away. There were only three carts available for this work, and confusion was indescribable. Osman's bravery is stained and blackened by his treatment of the Russian wounded that fell into his hands. His gallant defence of Plevna for a month blinded the victors and Europe to the fact that all prisoners were butchered by troops under Osman's command.

The Creten insurgents have convened a National Assembly and formed a Provisional Government.

The Servians were repulsed with immense loss at Katre.

Mr. Gladstone has apologized to Midhat Pasha for unjust accusations.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says the Czar has declared his intention to forcibly resist any intervention.

A Belgrade despatch says the Servians under Gens. Leschjanin and Benitzki have occupied Leskovatz and Prokuplje, and captured a quantity of cattle and provisions.

A Russian official despatch dated Bogot states that the Turkish prisoners from Plevna are dying of cold, and that it is impossible to afford them any aid.

A Vienna correspondent says intelligence from Constantinople leaves little doubt that the rejection of the Turkish Note by the Powers has caused the war party to recover full sway. Above all, the reaction produced in the feelings of the Sultan by the humiliating rejection of the Note is deemed regrettable.

An Alexiatz special reports that thirty thousand Servians, with one hundred and twenty guns are investing Nisch.

ITALY.

Formation of a Depectis Cabinet—The Scottish Hierarchy.

By Cable Telegraph.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—Roman papers state that the Cabinet has been constituted as follows:—

Signor Depectis, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Signor Cairoli, Minister of Interior.
Signor Bernini, Minister of War.
Signor Brin, Minister of Marine.
Signor Pancini, Minister of Justice.
Signor Magliano, Minister of Finance.
Signor Perez, Minister of Public Works.

The establishment of the Scottish hierarchy will not be announced in the Consistory either of December 28th or January 3rd.

The King has signed decrees nominating new Senators under Signor Depectis, as previously reported.

Christmas Charities.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The example of Mr. Fleiss in furnishing dinner to the newsboys was followed by many other wealthy and benevolent people yesterday, and all the charitable institutions were provided with excellent Christmas turkeys, &c. Thousands of poor were thus fed.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Reported Military Preparations for Certain Contingencies—President MacMahon Exonerated—A Coup d' Etat Contemplated by Bonapartists.

By Cable Telegraph.

PARIS, Dec. 26.—The *Moniteur* announces that in consequence of the enquiry ordered by Gen. Barrel, Minister of War, Gen. Brissolles has been placed on the retired list for insubordination in having remonstrated with his superior against the orders issued during Rochebouet's tenure of the War Ministry, that the troops should prepare for important movements in the event of certain contingencies.

The *Moniteur* declares that the public has a right to a full explanation of the nature of these orders, but if any military manifestations were intended the idea did not originate at the Elysee as President MacMahon was ignorant of such plans. It is also stated in some Republican circles that President MacMahon was ignorant of those plans, which were intended to be carried into execution in the event of his resignation.

[illegible] of a perfectional [illegible] will be submitted to-morrow.

The Republican papers continue to assert that a coup d'etat was projected during the recent Ministerial crisis. The Paris says the Bonapartist Gen. Douay, a few days before the dissolution of the Chambers conferred with several generals on such an eventuality.

La Presse states that the troops at Versailles and elsewhere near Paris were provided with a large supply of cartridges, and that many officers drew up their resignations on receiving orders to be in readiness to act.

THE LACHINE CANAL STRIKE.

End of the Trouble—Card from the Contractor—Mr. Devlin's Arbitration Recalled For.

By Telegraph from Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL, Dec. 26.—The Lachine Canal strike has ended, all the men returning to work to-day, at ten cents an hour for men, and fifteen cents for boys, as offered by the contractors for Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 (some a card, in which they say:—

"The men on our section have not joined with the other small lines by us, and were willing to resume work on the morning when they were prevented from so doing by outsiders, who were not employed at any time, or on any portion of their work. As regards the leaders of our men, we believe that Mr. A. Devlin, M. P., is a gentleman, so they had no authority from the men to act as they did, and we have taken every means across from Mr. Conroy and Rodgers, who, we believe, are responsible for the action of the proposed arbitration is quite unnecessary."

INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

Sir Hugh Allan's Chances Somewhat Brightened by Mail.

HALIFAX, Dec. 26.—If the Minister be backed up by a majority on his settlement before the opening of the session, owing to a vacancy in the representation of Pictou, Sir Hugh Allan's chances of a seat in the Commons are somewhat brightened.

MASSACRE OF MISSIONARIES.

HAMILTON, Dec. 26.—Rev. Henry Sanders, the highly esteemed and talented pastor of the Congregational church, died at his residence, Hughson street south, this morning at ten o'clock. The deceased was in the 57th year of his age, and has been pastor of the Congregational church in this city a little over four years, having entered upon his duties in October, 1873.

Mr. Sanders was a native of Leicestershire, England. His first church was in Whitehaven, Cumberland, then he removed to the charge of the Zion Congregational church, Wakefield, Yorkshire, where for almost sixteen years he ministered to a large and influential church. He left Wakefield to come to Hamilton at the above named period amid the general regret of both the church and the public of Wakefield, where he was held in the highest esteem, being highly appreciated and beloved by his large church. One of the considerations that led to his leaving Wakefield church to take the oversight of the church at Hamilton was the hope that the clear and drier atmosphere of Canada would be beneficial to his health. For a time he felt great benefit, and the prospects of the church and pastor seemed brighter, but early this year his health gave way. After some months' rest he again, in July, resumed his duties, feeling somewhat better. His anxiety for the church caused him to begin his work sooner than he should have done, and the consequence was that about six weeks ago he was again laid aside. He resolved to take a voyage across the Atlantic and the church gave him six months' leave of absence for that purpose, but he got gradually worse and passed away peacefully this morning. It is understood that his mortal remains will be interred at Guelph on Saturday.

Mr. E. H. Goff, ex-Manager of the Canada Agricultural Insurance Company, has addressed to the shareholders of the company a communication in which he defends himself from the reflections cast upon him, by Mr. P. S. Ross' interim reports, as well as from the strictures upon him that have been current in the street. He severally reviews the items in the report, contending that at the time the Watertown Insurance Company's business was taken over, the terms were esteemed so favourable that one old established Company offered to assume the business upon the payment of a far less re-insurance premium than was obtained. The heavy losses on tailed by that undertaking were in a measure caused by the business of the Ontario branches of the Watertown Company, increased by the augmented moral hazard that always attends a season of depression. Mr. Goff says that the $13,000 stock bonus made him on the organization of the Canada Agricultural Insurance Company is to say swallowed up the money they had received for the insurance; moreover, that this bonus of stock was unanimously voted to him in consideration of services which he had rendered, and of the transference to the company of the business he had worked up in the Province of Quebec. He holds that the concessions paid for getting up stock, instead of being excessive, were low. In the matter of stock transactions, Mr. Goff says they were entered upon in order to finance for the company, it being hard pushed for money, and that instead of his having personally been a gainer by them, he sacrificed himself and his interests for the benefit of the company. According to Mr. Goff, it would seem that the Directors have been remiss in their attention to their duties, which entailed upon him responsibilities that would not otherwise have been made to do duty against him. As regards the business management and internal economy of the company, these matters, says Mr. Goff, are for the shareholders to deal with when the opportunity affords itself; for himself, he resigned the position of Secretary over a year ago, but at the request of the Directors consented to continue upon the directorate, and by them was appointed to discharge other important duties, evidencing by that the confidence they had in him at so recent a period.

CURRENT EVENTS IN MANITOBA.

The Obsequies of Madame Cauchon—Amusements—The Provencher Investigation—American Troops Leaving the Border—The Land Question.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WINNIPEG, Dec. 17.

With the obsequies of Madame Cauchon at the beginning of last week, terminated the season of mourning which Winnipeg had worn since the sad news of that lady's death became known in the city. Notwithstanding the unpopularity of the Lieut.-Governor, and entire lack of opportunity which the people here had had of becoming acquainted with his deceased consort, the feeling of regret at her premature loss was deep and sincere, universal respect being shown to her memory as well as honest sympathy with her bereaved husband. The Protestant portion of the community was not in the least backward in expression of the general feeling, and the solemn rites which distinguished the funeral of Madame Cauchon [illegible] since not admired with awe. The lying in state was largely attended by the most respectable citizens and their families, and many who had no opportunity of seeing Madame Cauchon during life paid their desire to view her remains by visiting Government House on this occasion. The number of persons who followed the corpse to St. Boniface on the day of the funeral was so large that it was deemed necessary by the Marshal of the procession to detain them to scatter while crossing the ice. The cortège was accordingly halted, and the wide dimensions of the Assiniboine was fully occupied, yet the conclusion of the present procession was witnessed by a large number, some to the present. Two of the Roman Catholic priests, belonging respectively to the Church of England and Methodist communions. The musical portion of the service was worthy of the occasion, and the choir of Grace Church, Assiniboine, deservedly appropriate.

It has not been considered out of place to indulge in some amusements, that the Lieutenant-Governor, to celebrate the birthday of his daughter, organized M. Bouchot's company of amateurs to give a series of tableaux, the first of which duly took place on the 12th inst., the proceeds of which, it is popularly supposed, to be devoted to the Church of the Redeemer. The Hon. Donald A. Smith being the principal contributor, the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Cauchon, Mr. Bouchot, Mr. Bell, Mr. Ross, Mr. Dewdney, and other officials, with their ladies, were present on the occasion, and the entertainment was highly appreciated by the large audience. The tableaux were 12 in number, and were all very good, the last representing the Indian council which decided on the Treaty of Fort Pembina, about four years ago, which is popularly supposed to be the cause of the Indian troubles of last year. The Hon. Donald A. Smith, who represented himself in the tableau, looked to the life, and the whole performance was highly creditable to the amateurs concerned, and to the skill of the director, Mr. Bouchot, who, by the way, is a Frenchman, and a Roman Catholic, and yet has been the mainspring of the Protestant Church choir for years, and is now organizing a choir for the Church of the Redeemer, which is to be opened in the spring of next year. The Provencher investigation, which was to have been commenced on the 12th inst., has been postponed until the 20th, owing to the absence of Mr. Ross, who is now in Ontario, and who is one of the counsel for the defence. The Provencher affair is now the topic of the day, and the investigation promises to be very interesting. Though the Government at the time did not hold an investigation, they appointed a commission to enquire into the charges made against him, of all of which he was fully exonerated, the only branch of his duties being of a public character being confined to the Second Treaty, the non-payment of which was charged against Mr. Provencher by Mr. Nixon. Another charge fell which disclosed the fact that twelve months after the time when the Indians were paid, they were told that the money was only after they was the total outlaws of any report from the superintendency to the effect that the Indians had not been paid. Mr. Provencher having continued Mr. Nixon in office, the latter has since made a report against him, which, during the investigation, will be produced. The officers of the three companies until now stationed at Fort Pembina, about four miles south of the boundary, are well-known in this Province, having exchanged hospitalities with many of its residents, and they will therefore be much missed on their removal to Texas, for which they start to-morrow. Every Canadian is familiar with the name of (Brevet) Colonel Wheaton, who "scooped" General O'Neill and the other leaders of the Fenian raid. Col. Wheaton, who is now on recruiting service at Chicago, is captain of one of the companies now leaving Fort Pembina, and Captain C. O. Bradley commands another. This officer, who fought all through the war with the South, did a good deal of quiet work for the benefit of Manitoba in connection with that Fenian business. He was on horseback day and night, investigating the truth of the reports from time to time brought in by his scouts, and was actually on the warpath, with a detachment of his infantry soldiers mounted, in pursuit of a Fenian army reported to be concentrating at a certain rendezvous (a false story, by the bye) at the very time that Sweeney marched the forty days' attack on the Hudson Bay Company's store at West Lynne. Upon receipt of this news Col. Wheaton hastily marched with the handful of troops still at the fort for the defence of the settlers, and subsequently brought back the raiders as prisoners of war. Capt. Bradley, only the week previous to orders being received for the removal of the 20th to Texas, performed the graceful act of extending the hospitality of his house to the Hon. A. Morris and Miss Morris on their departure from Manitoba, the arrangements of the route requiring that they should break their stage journey at Pembina. The 20th regiment are to proceed by rail all the way from Fisher's Landing to San Antonio, in Texas, thence they will march to the frontier. The entire regiment of ten companies will there be concentrated, an unusual event in the union to be witnessed at these gatherings. For several seasons past the same institution has existed under the name of the Ariel club, and in early days the votaries of Terpsichore who had the privilege of the *entrée* might be seen in the ante-rooms all the way from the full dress uniform of an officer in the Canadian garrison to the miscellaneous rig of a Red River half-breed. Now *sans ceremonie tout cela*, and full dress is *de rigueur* among the gentlemen, the ladies pleasing themselves as to the extent to which their respective taste may lead them, though very few adopt the expensive practice of wearing full ball costume. The expenses of these entertainments, at which some fifty or sixty couples gather, are not inordinate, as the committee provide refreshment of only the lighter kinds. The variety of the forms of female loveliness to be observed at these pleasant meetings is not without its charm for the appreciative beholder. In the same set may be seen an Anglo-Saxon blonde of the finest type, and the dark-eyed beauty whose charms gather no slight measure of their attraction from the Indian blood which flows in her veins. Nor need it be supposed for a moment that the latter is one whit less entertaining a partner than her golden-haired rival, for the young ladies of Red River have not failed to improve the educational opportunities with which far seeing missionary churches provided them. It may not be surperfluous to remark that these weekly hops are conducted in precisely the same manner as similar festivals in Canada or England, engagements being made by *carte*, and none of the "calling" Manitoba troubles in the Cabinet once more. It is hard to convince the average Manitoban that the Government of Canada would stoop to such a piece of chicanery purely as an electioneering tactic. People here say they do not want O'Donoughue back, and wonder, as he has no property here, to the knowledge of any of his former associates, why the Ottawa authorities should be anxious to facilitate the return to this frontier Province of a man well-known to have been mixed up with the Red River rebellion and various Fenian schemes of mischief. It is reported that O'Donoughue is still in communication with Irish Nationalist leaders in the States, and that he corresponds regularly with that arch villian O'Dynamite Ross. It is certainly very good of Messrs. Blake and Mackenzie to provide facilities for the carrying out of the objects of the skirmishing fund in Manitoba; but we would rather be excused. We should not like to see our city hall blown up with dynamite-glycerine, and it would be a "terrible blow" (to quote Guy Fawkes' warning words to Lord Montcalge) if, some day when M. Cauchon was opening our Provincial Legislature, all the chief wisdom, wit, and beauty in Manitoba were to succumb to asphyxiation by the fumes of the fatal cerinim. Again, O'Donoghue is not a British subject, and that is another reason why Manitobans object to his being made the subject of an amnesty, however partial, after breaking the law of the land, and without any demand (that has been made public) from the Government to which he owes allegiance. I do not believe he has ever sought to deck himself a citizen of the United States. He has flirted around Washington, and the Fenian raid took place, and he soon after the indictment found against him for violation of the neutrality law, quashed, owing to the grand jury having been illegally constituted. During his stay at Washington Madame Cauchon drove to the winter in Florida and come to Manitoba next summer, she might have lived to brighten the capital of this Province with her presence for some years. The climate of Manitoba and Minnesota, it is well known, proves often highly beneficial to invalids suffering from lung disease; but, in cases where the patient is very weak and the malady very deep-seated, the bracing atmosphere of a North-West winter is far more likely to kill than cure.

The momentary feeling of depression which was caused in the public mind by the death of Madame Cauchon and her subsequent funeral has now almost entirely disappeared, and the world wags as usual. A concert by the Church of England choir in aid of their organ fund, which was to have taken place the day after the interment, was postponed for a week; but the "Winnipeg Assemblies" came off as usual a day later, and the evening following the Temperance people had a grand concert in aid of the building fund of their fine hall.

A propose of the Assemblies, a stranger in Manitoba would not be a little surprised at the display of beauty and fashion to be witnessed at these gatherings. For several seasons past the same institution has existed under the name of the Ariel club, and in early days the votaries of Terpsichore who had the privilege of the *entrée* might be seen in the ante-rooms all the way from the full dress uniform of an officer in the Canadian garrison to the miscellaneous rig of a Red River half-breed. Now *sans ceremonie tout cela*, and full dress is *de rigueur* among the gentlemen, the ladies pleasing themselves as to the extent to which their respective taste may lead them, though very few adopt the expensive practice of wearing full ball costume. The expenses of these entertainments, at which some fifty or sixty couples gather, are not inordinate, as the committee provide refreshment of only the lighter kinds. The variety of the forms of female loveliness to be observed at these pleasant meetings is not without its charm for the appreciative beholder. In the same set may be seen an Anglo-Saxon blonde of the finest type, and the dark-eyed beauty whose charms gather no slight measure of their attraction from the Indian blood which flows in her veins. Nor need it be supposed for a moment that the latter is one whit less entertaining a partner than her golden-haired rival, for the young ladies of Red River have not failed to improve the educational opportunities with which far seeing missionary churches provided them. It may not be surperfluous to remark that these weekly hops are conducted in precisely the same manner as similar festivals in Canada or England, engagements being made by *carte*, and none of the "calling" Manitoba troubles in the Cabinet once more. It is hard to convince the average Manitoban that the Government of Canada would stoop to such a piece of chicanery purely as an electioneering tactic. People here say they do not want O'Donoughue back, and wonder, as he has no property here, to the knowledge of any of his former associates, why the Ottawa authorities should be anxious to facilitate the return to this frontier Province of a man well-known to have been mixed up with the Red River rebellion and various Fenian schemes of mischief. It is reported that the action against prominent gamblers of that city to recover a hundred thousand dollars, which, he asserts, has been lost at play by employees of his bank.

The Spanish troops have won a few more unimportant victories in Cuba. Preparations are being made there for the celebration on a grand scale of the King of Spain's wedding.

The Pittsburg Chamber of Commerce have passed a resolution calling for a national convention to consider "the question of improving the United States Merchant marine.

The Cunard company have partially withdrawn their line of steamships sailing between Liverpool and Boston, a fact considered to indicate a great falling off in the commerce of the "Hub."

Rev. Jonathan Crane, pastor of the First Congregational church, Middletown, stricken with apoplexy while preaching on Sunday morning, died on Christmas afternoon. He had been forty years in the ministry.

[illegible] will report a proposition to re-impose the income tax, in order to obtain a decrease of the tobacco tax and of one or two other internal revenue taxes.

The decline in United States bonds last week which was attributed to the threatened passage of the silver bill, is now said to have been due to large sales by the National Trust Company which, is reported to be in an unusual condition.

Senator Blaine is credited with saying the Southern people are playing a policy whereby they hope to gain possession of the Government and that harmony between President Hayes and the Republican party under present circumstances is impossible.

A royal decree has been received at Havana putting an end to the conflict of jurisdiction between Captain-General Jovellie and the Supreme Court-martial, and ensuring the court for infringing on the Royal prerogative in the matter of the fraudulent army purveyors.

It is expected the records of the United States capitol to be chosen at the Centennial of Venus will indicate the sun's distance from the earth to be nearly half a million miles less than believed at present. The old calculation was ninety-two millions, but the British astronomers now proclaim it ninety-one and a half million miles.

Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace, of Halifax, has said to contain [illegible] and seeking recognition [illegible] The Bill-Brooklyn Bridge and the Pennsylvania and South-Eastern Railroad Companies have been amicably adjusted.

Mr. Cameron, the Justice of Peace, who [illegible] Police Court, Toronto, [illegible] of convicts [illegible] to [illegible] Mr. Justice Wilson, [illegible] and Balfour from [illegible] Mr. Justice Wilson, [illegible] and Balfour [illegible] Mr. Justice Wilson, [illegible] and Balfour [illegible] Mr. Justice Wilson, [illegible] and Balfour

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Apology from Mr. Gladstone to Midhat Pasha.

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Effect of the Rejection of the Porte's Note.

By Cable Telegraph.]

LONDON, Dec. 24. A St. Petersburg special says the scene at the ovation to the Emperor on his arrival there will never be forgotten. The pupils of the Conservatory sang a hymn of welcome, and presented a crown of laurel, which was accepted in few words of thanks. Amid the roar of artillery and the wild ringing of bells, the Emperor drove to the Kazan cathedral. Three of crimson seats in front of the cathedral were filled with prominent citizens. Many slept all night on the marble floor of the cathedral. Present were many princesses bedecked in the same fashion. The house is Gothic, and presents a magnificent spectacle. Yesterday was a great ceremonial day. The Czar and Czarina, with all the pomp of state, passed through a lane of cuirassiers, and amid the wildest cheering of a vast crowd along the entire road. All day a multitude chaed before the palace, and the soldiers hurrah at the barracks. The city glows with torches until long after midnight.

A despatch from Bucharest says Gen. Gourko's advanced guard is in the pass of Sipka, only a few hundred men. The Turks are deserting because of the increasing cold, which causes them, poorly clothed as they are, and wanting in provisions, great suffering. Typhus is raging among the Turkish troops.

An Alexandria special says the Russians sunk the Pakoukh transports on the 4th during the Turkish attack on Sulinas, and set fire to Constantinople, which is partially destroyed.

A Bucharest despatch says the Russians now have 200 guns in front of Plevna, and are constantly firing on the Turkish works. It is impossible to get into Plevna or the Russian camp. Rain, bad weather and drizzling snow prevail. The Turks are in great straits for want of provisions, and are reduced to half-rations. A resident of the town, who left on the 20th, says Osman's troops are suffering from the cold, and are in a miserable condition. The Russians will not accompany the Roumanians across the Balkans. They will cross the Danube near Nikopoli, Rustchuk and Isaktcha with the Servians against Widdin.

The Manchester *Guardian*, London correspondent telegraphs that paper that no special preparations are made in Bucharest except the manufacture of field guns. Only four thousand hands are employed, whereas the war force is from ten to twelve thousand. Equipment is already taken for a new army corps.

An Erzerum telegram states the snow has ceased falling there. The weather is now fine and will facilitate the operations of the Russians. Reconnoitering detachments of Russian cavalry frequently appear in the villages on the plain of Erzerum.

The Czar will return to the war in about a month. It is stated he has declared he will march through to Constantinople as the Germans did to Paris.

Turkey is preparing to concede the free passage of the Dardanelles, but meets with opposition from England.

The Cesarewitch has crossed the Lom, possibly to affect their rescue, and

[illegible] Turkish prisoners from Plevna are dying of cold, and that it is impossible to affect their rescue, and

A Vienna correspondent says intelligence from Constantinople leaves little doubt that the proposed Turkish Note by the Powers has caused the war party to recover full sway. Much of the reaction produced in the feelings of the Sultan by the humiliating rejection of the Note is deemed regrettable.

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ITALY.

Formation of a Deperdi Cabinet The Scottish Hierarchy

By Cable Telegraph.]

LONDON, Dec. 26. Roman papers state that the Cabinet has been constituted as follows:

Signor Depretis, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Signor Cosenz, Minister of Interior.
Signor Mezzacapo, Minister of War.
Signor Brin, Minister of Marine.
Signor Mancini, Minister of Justice.
Signor Magliani, Minister of Finance.
Signor Perini, Minister of Public Works.

The establishment of the Scottish hierarchy will not be announced in the Consistory either of December 28th or January 3rd.

The King has signed decrees nominating new Ministers under Signor Depretis, as previously reported.

Christmas Charities.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26. The example of Mr. Flagg in furnishing dinner to the newsboys was followed by many other wealthy and benevolent people yesterday, and all the charitable institutions were provided with excellent Christmas turkeys. Thousands of poor were thus fed.

neighbourhood of Plevna. It is said 25,000 men, with 70 guns, have lately passed Galatz. Part of these passed the Danube by the Braila bridge, while the rest went in the direction of Kalarsh. It is thought these reinforcements will join General Zimmerman and operate against the east side of the quadrilateral, primarily against Sistoria, while a division of grenadiers and a division of the reserve formerly before Plevna, will go to Tirlia and join the Twelfth army corps for the siege of Rustchuk. Grand Duke Nicholas will join the army operating against Sophia. The Cesarewitch is expected to command that destined to advance through the Balkans further east, probably through the Trojans Pass.

LONDON, Dec. 26. A Belgrade despatch to the Standard on Monday, after eight hours severe fighting, captured Akpalanka, together with three Krupp guns and a large quantity of ammunition and provisions. The Turks lost many killed and wounded ones. Prince Milan was present yesterday when the bombardment of Nisch was commenced.

An Erzerum telegram says the Russians have been pushed forward Erzerum is almost invested. The Russian cavalry is massed in the northern part of the plain. The bombardment of the town and consequent interruption of telegraph service are imminent.

A Paris telegram says: The *Temps*, alluding to the report that active intercourse has been going on between Paris and London with a view of establishing an understanding on the Eastern question, says it is perfectly certain that the French Government does not intend departing from its attitude of reserve to play an active part in Eastern affairs.

A St. Petersburg special telegram states that the sudden drifting of ice on the Danube has torn away the bridge at Braila. A Russian steamer is frozen in, and is unable to approach the bridge. The Grand Duke Alexis announces that communication cannot be restored for the present.

A despatch from Woolwich says it is fully expected that the royal arsenal will notify receipt of extensive orders. Pictures are forwarded last week to the War Office showing the number of guns, large amount of ammunition and stores that each department can produce at short notice.

A Bucharest despatch says: Novaiskoi, a famous Bosnian statesman, is dead.

A Vienna correspondent reports that Gen. Skobeleff, with a division of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and half a brigade of artillery, has occupied the town of Trojan, near Trojan pass.

An Athens despatch states that a demonstration in favour of war took place on Monday among the soldiers and civilians at Lamia on the frontier. A battery of Krupp guns has started for Chalis. War becomes more probable every day. It is commonly believed that the Cabinet hesitates to adopt any decided policy before the meeting of the British Parliament.

A Plevna correspondent on Dec. 17th states that when the Turks made their sortie they left thousands of sick and wounded in Plevna starving and unattended. These unfortunates remained in this state of helplessness and hundreds died. Over a thousand have been already buried, and about a hundred corpses come from the hospitals daily. Undoubtedly many who were not quite dead have been buried. The bodies of those killed in battle lie unburied around Plevna. The Turkish prisoners are continued among them, and are almost starving. Plevna is one vast charnel house, surpassing in horror anything on record.

LONDON, Dec. 26. Details of the horrors of Plevna when captured are published. Thousands of Turkish wounded lie in the open in the dead and the bodies of the Turkish wounded are frozen together. At the attack on Grivitza, Russian body to body with bashi-bazouks, bayonetted each other. Bashi-bazouks, horse-piqued, charged the Russian ranks, and Russian bayonets met the Turkish sabres. Dead and dying were piled in heaps. Turkish bodies were found with bayonets in their backs. Turkish officers were killed by their own men for cowardice. Turkish officers say the Turkish troops are demoralized by the fighting, the long retreat, the want of food, and the cold. The Turks had sought shelter in the houses of Plevna, and were driven out by the Russian troops, and the Turkish officers say this transport train had supplied the Russian plain and was bound for the Russian camp, with ammunition, horses and wagons.

A Vienna despatch says the prospect for Roumania across the Balkans. They will cross the Danube near Nikopoli, Rustchuk and Isaktcha with the Servians against Widdin.

The Manchester *Guardian*, London correspondent telegraphs that paper that no special preparations are made in Bucharest, except the manufacture of field guns. Only four thousand hands are employed, whereas the war force is from ten to twelve thousand. Equipment is already taken for a new army corps.

An Erzerum telegram states the snow has ceased falling there. The weather is now fine and will facilitate the operations of the Russians. Reconnoitering detachments of Russian cavalry frequently appear in the villages on the plain of Erzerum.

The Czar will return to the war in about a month. It is stated he has declared he will march through to Constantinople as the Germans did to Paris.

Turkey is preparing to concede the free passage of the Dardanelles, but meets with opposition from England.

The Cesarewitch has crossed the Lom, possibly to affect their rescue, and

[illegible] Turkish prisoners from Plevna are dying of cold, and that it is impossible to affect their rescue, and

A Vienna correspondent says intelligence from Constantinople leaves little doubt that the proposed Turkish Note by the Powers has caused the war party to recover full sway. Much of the reaction produced in the feelings of the Sultan by the humiliating rejection of the Note is deemed regrettable.

An Alexandria special reports that thirty thousand Servians, with one hundred and twenty guns are investing Nisch.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Reported Military Preparations for Certain Contingencies. President Mac-Mahon Exonerated. A Coup d'Etat Contemplated by Bonapartists.

By Cable Telegraph.]

PARIS, Dec. 26. The *Moniteur* announces that in consequence of the misery ordered by Gen. Barret, Minister of War, Gen. Brissolles has been placed on the retired list for insubordination in having remonstrated with his superior against the orders issued during Rochebouet's tenure of the War Ministry, that the troops should prepare for important movements in the event of certain contingencies.

The *Moniteur* declares that the public has a right to a full explanation of the nature of these orders, but if any military manifestations were intended the idea did not originate at the Elysee—as President MacMahon was ignorant of such plans. It is also stated in some Republican circles that President MacMahon was ignorant of these plans, which were intended to be carried into execution in the event of his resignation.

A Paris correspondent adds that eighty-six appointments of new prefectoral secretaries will be gazetted to-morrow.

The Republican papers continue to assert that a *coup d'etat* was preparing during the recent Ministerial crisis. The *Bien Public* says the Bonapartist Gen. Donat, a few days before the termination of the crisis conferred with several generals on such an eventuality.

La France declares that the troops at Versailles and elsewhere near Paris were provided with a large supply of cartridges, and that many officers drew up their resignations on receiving orders to be in readiness to march.

THE LACHINE CANAL STRIKE.

End of the Trouble. Card from the Contractor Mr. Devlin. Arbitration Entailed Use.

By Telegraph from Our Own Correspondent.]

MONTREAL, Dec. 26.—The Lachine Canal strike has ended, all the men returning to work to-day, at ten cents an hour per man and fifteen cents for man and horse. The contractors for Sections 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 issue a card, in which they say:—

"The men on our respective sections, satisfied with the offer made from time to time, and were willing to resume work on the morning after the strike, but were prevented from so doing by outsiders, who were not employed at our works, or in any position of trust with us. As regards the charge of the outsiders that substituted Mr. R. Devlin, M. P., as spokesman, we deny that he was authorized from the workingmen to act as their chief, and as the men have taken advantage of his absence, and resumed work contrary to the wishes of those workmen leaders, the proposed arbitration is quite uncalled for."

INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Vail About to Cleanse Himself.

By Telegraph to The Mail.]

HALIFAX, Dec. 26.—The Minister of Militia is swingeing. It is reported he intends vacating his seat in Parliament before the opening of the session, owing to a violation of the independence of Parliament Act. The same law affects Mr. Jones, as they both were members of the *Citizen* Publishing Co. two years ago.

HAMILTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.]

HAMILTON, Dec. 26. Rev. Henry Sanders, the highly esteemed and talented pastor of the Congregational church, died at his residence, Hughson street south, this morning at ten o'clock. The deceased was in his 57th year of his age, and has been pastor of the Congregational church in this city for about four years, having entered upon his duties in October, 1873.

Mr. Sanders was a native of Leicestershire, England. His first church was in Whitwick, Leicestershire, then he removed to the charge of the Zion Congregational church, Wakefield, Yorkshire, where for twelve years he laboured with great success and influential church. Hebden Wakefield he came to Hamilton, and the deceased was in the general regard of his people, and the loss of the Wakefield church, he was highly appreciated and beloved by all who knew him. Once the condition of his health obliged him to leave his charge in Wakefield, and he took the charge of the church at Hamilton, was the hope that the change of climate and atmosphere of Canada would be beneficial to his health. For some time he seemed to improve in health, and his spirits and pulse seemed brighter, but early this year his health gave way. After a few months rest again, he fully resumed his duties, feeling sure what he titled. He was soon taken down, and he began his work sooner than he should have done, and the consequence was that about six weeks ago he was again laid sick. He resolved to take a voyage across the Atlantic and the church gave him six months leave of absence for that purpose, but he got gradually worse and passed away peacefully at 3 o'clock this morning. It was said that his mental remains will be interred at Guelph on Saturday.

Mr. E. H. Goff, ex-Manager of the Canada Agricultural Insurance Company, has addressed to the shareholders of the company a communication in which he defends himself against the reflections and upon him, by Mr. P. S. Ross interim reports, as well as from the strictures upon him that have occupied the attention of the Street. He partially reviews the items in the report, contending that at the time the Waterloo Insurance Company's business was taken over, the terms were extremely favourable that the well established company offered to assume the business upon the payment of a far less remunerative premium than was obtained. The heavy losses entailed by that undertaking were in measure caused by the business of the Ontario branches of the Waterloo Company, increased by the augmented moral hazard that always attends a season of depression. Mr. Goff says that the $13,000 stock loans made in the organization of the Canada Agricultural Insurance Company in no way swallowed up the money they had received for the subscriptions; moreover, that the loans of stock was unanimously voted to him in consideration of services which he had rendered, and of the transference to the company of the business he had worked up in the Province of Quebec. He holds that the commissions paid for getting up stock, instead of being excessive, were low. In the matter of stock transactions, Mr. Goff says they were entered upon in order to finance for the company when hard pushed for money, and that instead of his having personally been a gainer by them, he sacrificed himself and his interests for the benefit of the company. According to Mr. Goff, it would seem that the Directors have been remiss in their attention to their duties, which entailed upon him responsibilities that would not otherwise have been made to do duty against him. As regards the business management and internal economy of the company, these matters, says Mr. Goff, are for the shareholders to deal with when the opportunity affords itself; for himself, he resigned the position of Secretary over a year ago, but at the request of the Directors consented to continue upon the directorate, and by them was appointed to discharge other important duties, explaining by that the conditions they had in him at so recent a period.

CURRENT EVENTS IN MANITOBA.

The Obsequies of Madame Cauchon Amusements The Provencher Investigation American Troops Leaving the Border The Land Question

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WINNIPEG, Dec. 17.

With the obsequies of Madame Cauchon at the close of last week, terminated for the season of mourning which Winnipeg had worn since the sad news of that lady's death became known in the city. Notwithstanding the unpopularity of the lady's husband, the sympathy with the community which the people here had had of becoming acquainted with her deceased consort, the feeling of regret at her premature loss was deep and sincere, universal respect being shown to her memory as well as honest sympathy with her bereaved husband. The Protestant portion of the community was not in the least backward in expression of the general feeling, and the solemn services which distinguish the funeral rites of the Roman Catholic Church were witnessed by all classes with reverence not unmixed with awe. The lying-in-state was largely attended by the most respectable citizens and their families, and many who had had no opportunity of seeing Madame Cauchon during life gratified their desire to view her remains by visiting Government House on this occasion. The number of persons who followed the corpse to St. Boniface on the day of the funeral was so large that it was deemed necessary by the Marshal of the procession to direct them to scatter, while crossing the ice. The spacious accommodation afforded by the wide dimensions of the cathedral was fully occupied; yet the conduct of all present was exceedingly orderly. At the moment of the elevation of the Host the four militia officers who stood, with drawn swords, as a guard of honour round the bier, came to the present. Two of these gentlemen were Catholics, and the other two Protestants, belonging respectively to the Church of England and Methodist communities. The musical portion of the service was worthy of the occasion, and the sermon of his Grace Archbishop Tache eminently appropriate.

It has not been considered out of taste by the Winnipeg *Standard*, which has chosen to indulge in some fulsome adulation of the Lieutenant-Governor, to endeavour to cast upon the *Free Press*, which opposed M. Cauchon's appointment, some responsibility for the lamentable death of the lady just consigned to the tomb. This paper, which is popularly supposed to be the organ of the Hudson Bay Company (the Hon. Donald A. Smith being understood to be the chief proprietor of the publication), further attributed the sudden attack of hemorrhage which culminated in death, to the shock that lady sustained upon reading an anonymous letter sent her, which professed to apprise the invalid of a plot against the life of her husband, then on his way to Manitoba. Whether the latter statement be true or not, it is very certain that injudicious friends, with no more feeling than common sense, fed Madame Cauchon's anxiety respecting the reception he was likely to meet with, by repeating to her all the vague and baseless rumours of a hostile demonstration against him being in course of organization. In this way she was kept in a state of perpetual alarm, which eventually [illegible] the efforts of the three companies until whose malady had already grown so formidable. What she required more than anything in her very weak state was quiet. To gain this, after a few days passed at the Canada Pacific Hotel, immediately following on her arrival, she took up her residence temporarily in a house on the left bank of the Assiniboine next to that occupied by Col. Osborne Smith, D.A.G. Some persons are much inclined to attribute the death of Madame Cauchon also to her carried so closely after her removal to Government House, to the fatal ball being moved thither. It is only right to say, however, that the step was taken at her own earnest request, and it is well known that opposition to the wishes of an invalid is better avoided, even when the gratification of a whim is not manifested with danger. It is certain, probable that had Madame Cauchon passed the winter in Florida and come to Manitoba next summer, she might have lived to lighten the capital of this Province with her presence for some years. The climate of Manitoba and Minnesota, it is well known, proves often highly beneficial to invalids suffering from lung disease, but, in cases where the patient is very weak and the malady very deep-seated, the bracing atmosphere of a North-West winter is far more likely to kill than cure.

The momentary feeling of depression which was caused by the public mind by the death of Madame Cauchon and her subsequent funeral has now almost entirely disappeared, and the world wags as usual. A concert by the Church of England choir in aid of their organ fund, which was to have taken place the day after the interment, was postponed for a week; but the Winnipeg Assiniboine came off as usual a day later, and the evening following the Temperance people had a grand concert in aid of the building fund of their fine hall.

Apropos of the Assiniboine, a stranger in Manitoba would not be a little surprised at the display of beauty and fashion to be witnessed at these gatherings. For several seasons past the same institution has existed under the name of the Ariel club, and in early days the votaries of Terpsichore who had the privilege of the *entree* might be seen in various attire; all the way from the full dress uniform of an officer in the Canadian garrison to the miscellaneous rig of a Red River dandy proper. Now *sans-ceremonie* is the order, and full dress *is de rigueur* among the gentlemen, the ladies pleasing themselves as to the extent to which their respective taste may lead them, though very few adopt the expensive practice of wearing evening blows upon the head on such entertainments, at which some fifty or sixty couples gather, are not inordinate, as the committee provide refreshment only of the lighter kinds. The variety of the forms of female loveliness to be observed at these pleasant meetings is not without its charm for the appreciative beholder. In the same set may be seen an Anglo-Saxon blonde of the finest type, and the dark eyed beauty whose charms gather no throwbacks from the Indian blood in her veins. Not need it be supposed for a moment that the latter is one who lies entertaining a partner than her golden haired rival, for the young ladies of Red River have not failed to improve the educational opportunities with which far-seeing missionary churches provided them. It may not be superfluous to remark that these weekly hops are conducted in precisely the same manner as similar festivals in Canada or England, engagements being all by *carte*, and none of the "calling" characteristic of new communities being heard.

Jumping from society gossip to politics, the subject of primary interest here just now is the investigation, commenced today, of the charges made against Mr. J. A. N. Provencher, head of the Manitoba Superintendency, under the Indian Department. Mr. E. McColl, the Government Inspector of Indian Agencies, who has been here for some weeks, keeping his eyes and ears open, will be assisted in this inquiry by Mr. W. H. Ross, late of Toronto, barrister-at-law. The proceedings are understood to have been forced upon the Government by the publicity given by the Winnipeg newspapers to the grievances of the Indians, they having (though both support the Mackenzie Administration) found it impossible to cover up the fact that Indians were constantly visiting the Indian Office and Government House to demand their treaty rights and make certain complaints, which were more or less well founded. At that time—more than twelve months ago—it was stated by the press that Mr. Provencher was purposely delaying the Indians, so as to prevent their having the interviews with him which they sought, and the Government was urged to investigate the matter. It was shown that by denying the Indians the assistance they were entitled to claim by treaty, and refusing a hearing to their complaints against officials, there was a danger of rendering them desperate. Allusion was made to the malpractices of agents in the United States having been the chief cause of the many outrages, and bloody wars which have marked the progress of white settlement westward. All without avail. The scandal was temporarily hushed up, and the Indians seemingly patient. The arrival of Lieutenant-Governor Laird was taken advantage of by some of the natives with grievances to try to obtain justice from Ottawa, as they knew of him as having been head of the Department of the Interior. A deputation obtained admission to Government House, but were grievously disappointed when the ex-Minister and but half-fledged Lieutenant-Governor declined to listen to them on the ground that their troubles were now none of his business. Though the Government at this time did not hold an investigation, they nevertheless cast a stigma upon Mr. Provencher by depriving him of all authority to survey for his wards, this branch of his duties being all of a subject confided to the hero of Proton, the not altogether unknown intriguer, Thomas Nixon. Another ominous fact which distinguished the postponement of the investigation for more than twelve months after the time when the Indians were squatting round Mr. Provencher's office day after day, was the total omission of any report from this superintendency in the annual blue-book of the Department of the interior. Having continued Mr. Provencher in office for more than a twelve months after serious charges were publicly brought against him, while depriving him of his surveying functions, and so cutting a slit upon his integrity—that surveying being reported to the minister, which should, in a spirit of fair play, have been duly laid before Parliament, Ottawa is now to be a hole-and-corner enquiry conducted by two gentlemen who, however, respectable, are nevertheless just servants of an Administration, whose usual course is to cover up its neglect and blundering if possible, if not, to brazen it out. Whether Mr. Provencher be guilty of the charges of malversation, etc., which are brought against him or not, it is not for me to surmise; but at any rate it would only be just to give him, after the several years he has been dangling over his head for over a year, the privilege of a public enquiry before his head is cut off.

The onward march of time carries away another of the historical landmarks of Manitoba history, in the departure from service on the northern frontier, of the 20th United States Infantry, which has been stationed in the Department of Dakota for a period of ever seven years, though the usual time of continuance in one field of duty is four years. The officers of the three companies until whose malady had already grown so formidable. What she required more than anything in her very weak state was quiet. To gain this, after a few days passed at the Canada Pacific Hotel, immediately following on her arrival, she took up her residence temporarily in a house on the left bank of the Assiniboine next to that occupied by Col. Osborne Smith, D.A.G. Some persons are much inclined to attribute the death of Madame Cauchon also to her carried so closely after her removal to Government House, to the fatal ball being moved thither. It is only right to say, however, that the step was taken at her own earnest request, and it is well known that opposition to the wishes of an invalid is better avoided, even when the gratification of a whim is not manifested with danger. It is certain, probable that had Madame Cauchon passed the winter in Florida and come to Manitoba next summer, she might have lived to lighten the capital of this Province with her presence for some years. The climate of Manitoba and Minnesota, it is well known, proves often highly beneficial to invalids suffering from lung disease but, in cases where the patient is very weak and the malady very deep-seated, the bracing atmosphere of a North-West winter is far more likely to kill than cure.

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[illegible]

Mr. Michael Dunn, who was stationed at Fort Pembina, about four miles south of the boundary, are well known in this Province, having exchanged hospitalities with many of its residents, and they will therefore be much missed on their removal to Texas, for which they start to-morrow. Every Canadian is familiar with the name of Colonel Colwell Wheaton, who, occupied General O'Neill and the other leaders of the Fenian raid. Col. Wheaton, who is now on recruiting service at Chicago, at a cost of over $[illegible] commanded the troops at Fort Pembina, and Captain C. D. Bradley commanded the Troop, which, although the war with the Sioux had a good deal of quiet work for the troops in Manitoba in connection with Fenian raids. He was on horseback every night, investigating the truth of the reports from time to time brought in by his scouts, and was actually on the warpath, with a detachment of his infantry soldiers mounted, in pursuit of a Fenian army reported to be concentrating at a certain rendezvous in Dakota, by the time at the head of the attacking party, the Fenians had left soon after the Hudson Bay Company's stores at West Lynne. I just recognized the name Col. Wheaton hastily manifested at the handful of troops still at the fort, on the scene of the outrage, and soon brought back the raiders as prisoners of war. Capt. Bradley, only the week previous, received the thanks of the Dominion Government for his services in connection with the Fenian raid. Col. Wheaton, the Hon. A. Morris and Miss Morris on their departure from Manitoba, the arrangements of the route requiring that they should break their stage journey at Pembina. The 20th regiment, I understand, by rail all the way from Fisher's Landing to San Antonio, in Texas, there they will march to the frontier. The entire regiment of ten companies will there be concentrated, an unusual event in the United States service, the exigencies of which require that battalions should be split up into small detachments. I am told that the only infantry regiment having all its companies with the colours at the present time is that stationed at Louisville, Kentucky.

Among the many causes of irritation to actual settlers in Manitoba none has aroused so much consternation as the recent arrival, under requiring, those who have taken up farms on the railway reserve and within the settlement belt, to pay for their claims immediately at the rate of $5 per acre. This very harsh measure falls as a crushing blow upon the heads of settlers, and the effect is utterly discouraging. Meetings are being held in every locality affected by this most unpopular ukase, and resolutions, and the English and French speaking settlers are combining in individual remonstrance and in petitioning the Government to abstain from driving them from the farms they have improved by the expenditure of infinitely more hard labour than money, and at the expense of no little hardship. These people have not the cash to pay, and to drive them off their homesteads would be as cruel as the treatment formerly meted out to the evicted Highlanders.

The course taken by O'Donoghue, in rejecting with scorn the partial amnesty extended to him, meets with general approval here, and the fact, as stated by *The Mail*, is endorsed by the testimony of a gentleman from St. Paul, who had recently an interview with him. People in Manitoba wonder what all the pother is about, and what influences can have been at work to bring up former Manitoba troubles in the Cabinet once more. It is hard to convince the average Manitoban that the Government of Canada would stoop to such a piece of chicanery purely as an electioneering tactic. People here say they do not want O'Donoghue back, and sooner, as he has no property here, to the knowledge of any of his former associates, why the Ottawa authorities should be anxious to facilitate the return to this frontier Province of a man well known to have been mixed up with the Red River rebellion and various Fenian schemes of mischief. It is report that O'Donoghue is still in communication with Irish Nationalist leaders in the states, and that he corresponds regularly with that arch villian O'Dynamite Rossa. It is certainly very good of Messrs. Blake and Mackenzie to provide facilities for the carrying out of the objects of the skirmishing fund in Manitoba; but we would rather be crossed. We should like to see our city hall illuminated with intelligence, and it would be a fresh blow to the mode Cauchon Lake warming works to lord Montcalm in some way which Mr. Cauchon was defeated in Provincial Legislature, all the cheers, wit, and loyalty in Manitoba would inevitably be exhausted in the effort to do the final occasion. Again, O'Donoghue is a British subject, and there are reasons why Manitobans should be loyal to his name, after having had the honour of being made the subject of an amnesty, and, actually, after breaking the law of the land, and without any demand that has been made public from the Government, to which he owes allegiance, I don't believe he has ever sought to deny himself a citizen of the United States. He stayed among the people, and believed in the land, during one winter following the fall in which the Fenian raid took place, and left soon after the indictment found against him for violation of the neutrality laws, was quashed owing to the grand jury having been illegally constituted. During his stay he went into Dakota, and, in company with Pierre Lamoure (at present Deputy United States Marshal for the representation of Pembina county in the Legislature of Dakota Territory. He was defeated ignominiously, getting only twenty votes out of about 200. In the spring of 1873 he returned to St. Paul, and for some time fulfilled an engagement in the law office of Messrs. Gilman and Dufour of that city. Morgan, he has been teaching school at Minnewaukan, Dakota County, Minn., a village situated opposite Fort Stevenson. It is said, with what truth I know not, that he is about to re-enter the priesthood. He was formerly in orders as a Catholic priest, and belongs to the order of Jesuits.

I feel confident, if by by-gone, remaining in the country on the footing of citizen, negotiations recently in progress, which Mr. Whitehead, contractor for the C.P.R., was to have completed a government steamer on one of those [illegible] and water stretches for $8,000 which has cost the public about $100,000.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

European.

Prince Leopold's health is again causing anxiety.

The reinstatement of all municipal councils dismissed since May 10th has been ordered in France.

The death of the countess Miradiere, morganatic wife of Victor Emanuel, is reported.

The gable of a large hotel in Edinburgh fell recently, burying a number of persons in the ruins.

The Spanish Chamber of Commerce have agreed to memorialize the Government to continue its neutrality.

Neither the Khedive of Egypt, or any one else, knows of the offer of an alliance to any party or power in the United States.

One thousand iron workers in Glasgow have ceased work in consequence of a reduction of wages.

Mr. Alfred Jones, M.P., has intimated to the Committee of Ways and Means will report a proposition to reduce at the income tax, in order to obtain a [illegible] of the tobacco tax and of one or two other internal taxes.

The decline in United States bonds last week, which was attributed to the threatened passage of the silver bill, is now said to be due to large sales by the National Trust Company which is reported to be in an unsound condition.

Senator Blaine is credited with saying the Southern people are playing a game by which they hope to gain power in the Government and that have [illegible] between Hayes and the Democrats.

A report that three Lac [illegible] Prussian [illegible] between [illegible] and Russia, [illegible] Sultan [illegible] Turkish [illegible] Russian [illegible] Sultan [illegible] Turkish [illegible] Russian [illegible] Sultan [illegible] Turkish [illegible] Russian

THE FORGER WILLIAMS.

Details of his offence.

The Chicago *Times* of the 19th gives the following facts as to Charles E. Williams, arrested in this city for forgery there, and now awaiting extradition :—

On the 23rd of last November, Charles E. Williams, a collection clerk for the Union Stock Yards National Bank, presented a check on that bank for the sum of $6,510, and managed to escape from the country while it was being passed under arrest. He was arrested in Toronto, Can., yesterday, and the chief of detectives of Chicago, accompanied by John H. Hoxie, President of the National Bank, started for Toronto to bring the prisoner back to this city. The forgery proved to be a terrible surprise to the officers of the Bank, who had great confidence in the integrity of Williams. He had entered the Bank as an errand boy ten years previously, and had worked himself up to the honorable position which he held when he committed the theft. On the 23rd ult. he asked the President for a cheque for $10, which he afterwards raised to $6,510. At the same time he asked for four days' leave, in order to take a crippled child to Indianapolis for treatment. The request was granted, and it was not until he should have returned that his rascality was discovered. It was nearly two weeks after this, that any trace of the man was learned. A photograph was sent to all the police officials in Canada, and on Dec. 6 the Superintendent of Police at Toronto sent the following telegram to Chief of Police Hickey :—

"Toronto, Dec. 6.—Williams passed through here yesterday. His wife returned west on Nov. 27th. Had her luggage checked to Port Huron. Had name 'Hattie Reeder' on trunk I am making further inquiries."

All trace of the man was lost for a time after this, although the Canadian police kept a sharp lookout for him. On the 18th instant he turned up again in Toronto, and this time the police managed to lay their hands on him. He made no opposition when arrested, and did not even seem surprised. It was the man they were wanting, and he refused to make any statement. Extradition papers were issued, and yesterday Hoxie and the officer had night. Sworn depositions in the forgery were taken in Chicago, and the accused they will return with the prisoner some time next week. It appears that the wife of the forger returned here soon after the swindle had been consummated, and is now living at the home of her father, in the northern part of the State.

Late on Wednesday the 18th Mr. John R. Hoxie, President of the Union Stock Yards National Bank and Mr. J. H. Dixon, Deputy Superintendent of the Chicago Police, arrived in Toronto from that city having in their possession the necessary papers for the extradition of Williams. The next day morning the prisoner was brought before Justice Armour in the Court of Queen's Bench, and a remarkable case was then made by his counsel, Mr. W. R. Mulock, (Blake, Kerr, & Boyd), for his release because there was no authority for his detention, no information having been produced, charging him with a crime.

His LORDSHIP said that the prisoner was on remand of the Police Magistrate and that was evidence that there was a charge against him. The papers had not come up from the Police Court and he would have to refuse the order.

It appears that on his arrival in the city the prisoner deposited a large sum of money in the Toronto Bank under the name of Henry C. Watson, and Thursday Mr. Hoxie, on behalf of the Stockyards Bank filed a bill in Chancery to restrain the Bank of Toronto from paying the money to any person until Wednesday. The prinpal portion of plaintiffs was as follows :—

To the Honourable the Judges of the Court of Chancery.

The bill of complaint of the Union Stock Yard National Bank, of the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, the above named plaintiffs, showeth as follows :—

1. Prior to the date next hereinafter the defendant Charles E. Williams was teller and clerk in the Union Stock Yard National Bank, at their agency office at the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, and was employed as such teller or clerk for several years and in the time he absconded as hereinafter mentioned, and on or about the first day of November last he absconded from said City of Chicago with a large sum of money, to wit, the sum of eight thousand two hundred and ten dollars on real funds of the said United States, and with the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars in current funds of Canada, which sum of money belonged to the plaintiffs, having been obtained from them by fraud and forgery as hereinafter mentioned.

2. The said Charles E. Williams on or about the said twenty-third day of November last, feloniously stole or embezzled from the office of the said bank at Chicago aforesaid the sum of seventeen hundred dollars in two sums of one thousand dollars and seven hundred dollars, which said sum of money had been deposited in the said bank, and on or about the same day the said defendant, Charles E. Williams, falsely forged a cashier's cheque or draft for the sum of eight thousand two hundred and ten dollars upon the said bank, and had such cheque signed by the proper officer feloniously obtained from the said bank and the said money received therefor, and afterwards in the words and figures following, viz:—

"Union Stock Yards National Bank,

"No. 18727 Chicago, Nov. 23, 1877.

"First National Bank of Chicago, corner State and Washington streets.

"Pay to the bearer sixty-five hundred and ten dollars. $6,510.

E. S. STICKNEY, Cashier."

The said cheque was originally a genuine cheque for the sum of five dollars, but was afterwards altered by the said defendant Charles E. Williams for the sum of sixty-five hundred and ten dollars as aforesaid and was so feloniously forged.

3. Upon feloniously obtaining from the plaintiffs the sum aforesaid the said defendant Charles E. Williams on the same twenty-third day of November last absconded from Chicago, as aforesaid, and came to the City of Toronto, where he deposited nearly the whole of the said sums of money, to wit, the sum of eight thousand dollars of the plaintiffs, to his credit in the Agency office of the defendants, The Bank of Toronto, at Toronto, under the assumed name of Henry C. Watson, and the said moneys of the plaintiffs so fraudulently and feloniously obtained from them by the said defendant, Charles E. Williams, as aforesaid, are now held by the defendants, the Bank of Toronto, on deposit to the credit of the said defendant, Charles E. Williams, by the said name of Henry C. Watson, as aforesaid.

4. Some days after the said Charles E. Williams absconded from Chicago with the moneys aforesaid his loss was first discovered and immediate steps taken by the plaintiffs to ascertain his whereabouts with a view to arrest him and recover the said money and these steps resulted in the said Charles E. Williams being arrested by the detectives in Toronto last Monday evening, the seventeenth day of December, instant, upon the said charge of forgery as aforesaid, with a view to his being extradited for trial on such charge, and he is now in the Common Gaol of those custody in the Common Gaol of the County of York, Toronto, upon remand under warrant for his extradition to Illinois for trial for the forgery aforesaid.

5. Since the arrest of the said Charles E. Williams he confessed that he is the person charged with the said offence, and owns to have obtained the money; that he was teller in the Bank defendant as aforesaid, but that only one was forged, and that he was advised by lawyers in Chicago and Toronto that he could not be extradited for the said offence.

6. Yesterday, that is to say on the nineteenth day of December instant, the said Charles E. Williams fraudulently gave a cheque or order to his solicitor or agent for the whole of the moneys deposited to the credit of his account at the Bank of Toronto, under the name of Henry C. Watson aforesaid, and on the same nineteenth day of December aforesaid the said cheque or order was presented at the agency of the said Bank of Toronto, in Toronto, aforesaid, and immediate payment of the whole of the said moneys was then demanded from the Bank of Toronto, but the said Bank of Toronto have not yet paid the same.

7. The plaintiffs are apprehensive, and charge that the Bank of Toronto will pay the said moneys of the plaintiffs so deposited in the said Bank at Toronto on the order of the said defendant Williams, by the name of Henry C. Watson aforesaid, unless the said Bank of Toronto are forthwith restrained from so doing by the order and injunction of this honorable Court, and the plaintiffs have notified the said Bank of Toronto of their claim to the moneys deposited as aforesaid.

8. The said Williams is utterly without any means, and if the said moneys are paid out of the said Bank of Toronto to his order, the plaintiffs will be destitute of any remedy for their loss in the premises.

The plaintiffs therefore pray :—

1. That they may be repaid the whole of the moneys so fraudulently and feloniously obtained from them by the said defendant Williams, and that he may be ordered to pay the costs of this suit.

2. And that in the meantime the defendants, the Bank of Toronto, may be restrained by the order and injunction of this honorable Court from paying the moneys deposited with them to the credit of the account of Henry C. Watson, or any part thereof, to any person or persons other than the plaintiffs or their orders.

3. And that the moneys so deposited in the said Bank of Toronto to the credit of the account of Henry C. Watson may be paid to the plaintiffs upon account of the moneys so fraudulently and feloniously obtained from them by the said defendant Williams.

4. That for the purposes aforesaid all proper orders and writs may be issued and directions given.

5. That the cause may be set down for hearing and other relief in the premises as may be necessary.

And the plaintiffs will ever pray.

In Chambers Thursday, before Judge McKenzie, proceedings were commenced for the extradition of the defendant Williams, who had been brought from the gaol in the morning to attend the Court of Queen's Bench, and had been remanded to the Sheriff's offices after the futile attempt to set him at liberty, was brought into Court by Sheriff's Officer Bright. He got beside his counsel, Mr. W. R. Mulock.

Mr. Fenton for the Crown, stated that for his part he should prefer to proceed with the case, but the counsel for the prisoner was not ready, and he was ready to agree that the case should be enlarged for a day.

The JUDGE said that he wished the case could have been proceeded with at once. He did not see why the evidence as to prisoner's identity should not be taken. He did not think that he could fix the hearing of the case for next day, and wanted to know his learned friend's view of the evidence as to the identity of the prisoner, and whether he could not be allowed to sell all bones as a perquisite, but the *jamboneer* bone is carried back to the pork butcher, and the same one has been handed to him over ten years.

THE NORTH WEST.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF M. TETU, DOMINION IMMIGRATION AGENT.

The Winnipeg *Free Press* of the 14th has the following :—When the news flew around the city last evening that Mr. J. E. Tetu, the Dominion Immigration agent at Emerson, had been shot in the city on a visit, had been stabbed by some person unknown, the intelligence was generally accepted cum grano salis. It was not thought from the evidence of Winnipegers that there was in this usually quiet and orderly city any person capable of making such a bold and murderous attack on an inoffensive person; but public opinion for once would seem to be wrong, as will be seen from the following particulars of the affair which we have obtained from the victim :—

Mr. Tetu was returning about seven o'clock in the evening from the Manitoba House on First street to the residence of Mr. W. F. Gonin, which is situated immediately in rear of the custom house, on the side street—York street—leading past the custom house from Main. On arriving at the corner of Main and First street, Mr. Tetu cut across the vacant lot and passed down the lane running in rear of the Garry Hotel, Lands office, and custom house. Just before reaching York street, and while in the lane between the custom house and Wilson's residence, a man came quietly from around the corner and passed on the left of Mr. Tetu, which at that time was by no means a favorable position to the person. An instant however, the stranger turned around and stealthily creeping behind Mr. Tetu, sprang suddenly to his side, and without a warning plunged a dagger with a blade before him, into his left side, at the instant just before the foul blow was struck, Tetu had raised his arm to guard off the scoundrel's attack, and to this alone is to be attributed the unsuccessful issue of the villainous designs of the man, for it was, the blade penetrated the lappels of his vest, his shirt, and woollen guernsey into the left breast, inflicting a flesh wound two inches in length. Fortunately for Tetu the blow was struck obliquely, and with the force with which it was driven, had it been delivered directly in his breast, the blade must have penetrated his vital organs. The deed being done, the victim fell to the ground with loud cries for help, while the villian at once took to his heels, and has not since been heard of. The stabbed man, who is subject to heart disease, was in sore distress for a time from a blow he had received in the ribs when the fellow attacked him, and for a while his life was thought to be in danger. He managed to get into Gonin's house, where Dr. Gauthier was shortly in attendance, and the wound having been attended to, the attacked man was shortly able to be up.

Mr. Tetu has no idea of who his assailant could be, having, as far as he is aware, given no one the slightest cause for such a murderous onslaught. This little incident, however, he relates :—A couple of strangers came into his office on Monday evening, one of them asked his daughter because unable to dispose of rifles, but too late to purchase.

The trade in pigs' shoulder bones, according to a Paris correspondent, is rather lucrative. It seems that a pig's shoulder is almost more by Parisians than any other it is the *jambonneau*. Much talent is lavished in its preparation. It is the bone of the standing up, with the bone projecting, and is covered with bread crumbs. It frequently occurs that the demand for pigs' shoulders exceeds the number provided in the Paris market; and, therefore, shoulders have to be cut out of some other pig. This is not difficult; as pig, say the French, is good all which may be thrown in case of any such riot, disturbance or other emergency, and every such regulation in writing as aforesaid shall express on the face thereof, the actual occurrence of such riot, disturbance or emergency, or the apprehension thereof, requiring such service of the Active Militia. In all of the civil power for the time being shall be and every officer, non-commissioned officer and man

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CANADIAN.

There were 1,450 public school libraries in Ontario in 1876, containing 281,586 volumes.

A site for a new Theological Hall at Halifax, N.S., has been secured at a cost of $5,500.

The University College Examinations for Christmas are over and the Students have gone home for the holidays.

Rev. Father Stafford, of Lindsay, who is well known as an enlightened educationist, has lost made a magnificent donation of $6,400 to the Separate Schools of that town.

The last number of the *Canada School Journal* contains a fair likeness of the Rev. Dr. Nellles, the genial President of Victoria University, Cobourg, with a biographical sketch.

Very Rev. Principal Grant, on the eve of his departure from that city, was presented by the members of St. Matthews' church, Halifax, with a splendid tea service valued at $800.

A meeting was recently held in the Library of the Legislative Assembly, Quebec, for the purpose of founding and establishing a Canadian Geographical Society for the Dominion.

The Roman Catholic School Board in Toronto find that the Separate Schools are not receiving the support of the children seeking admittance. They contemplate closing them.

Members of the Goderich Public School Board lately proposed a resolution to unite the Public and High Schools in that town. They had evidently forgotten that the law expressly forbids such unions.

It is anticipated that the Belleville Convoy will shortly visit Toronto in order to settle some misunderstanding at present existing between the Separate Schools of that city and the Separate School Board as to the terms of holding and using school property.

The Examination of candidates in the East Middlesex Schools, Mr. A. M. Ross offers a medal to the best competitor from each municipality, and Mr. Hanna, the principal of the London Teachers' Training School proposes a similar medal for the best.

The Belleville Board of Trustees have passed what seems to be an illegal by-law for collecting taxes on a part of Thurlow township to the town for school purposes. The school rates, under the Statute, must be collected by the Town Council alone.

Rev. Dr. Alison, late President of the Methodist Sackville College, N. S., having been appointed Superintendent of Education, has resigned the chair of A. S. Hunt, Baptist, the Governors of the College have offered the Presidential chair to Rev. Howard Sprague.

A question has been raised before the Hamilton School Board as to the power of a teacher to expel a pupil without the authority of the Board. It is clear that the teacher can exercise no such authority of himself, as it would interfere with the rights of the ratepayers under the statute.

The Rev. Dr. Lachlan Taylor has lately spoken of as the Secretary of the Dominion Educational Committee of the Methodist Church. His chief duty would be to attend meetings and collect funds for the universities, colleges, and schools, under the control of the General Conference.

The Listowel School Board have invited some of our leading educationists to be present at the opening of their new public school building there on the 3rd prox. The Board has purchased a bell for the school house and intends to entertain the Council at the next meeting the Council entertains the Wardens; and the County officials entertain the Board.

The Petrolia *Advertiser* says :—"Work on the Sarnia, Chatham, and Erie railway between Oil City and this town, is being pushed forward towards completion, and will be opened for traffic next month. From reliable indications we are led to believe that the company are acting in good faith in connection with the Grand Trunk railway is only a matter of a very few months."

Thos. McTiernan, Esq., arrived home from his timber limits on Tuesday last. He reports a fine lot of timber, some of it very strong enough to carry, and snow on the ground. The weather for the greater part of the fall was very much changed, the water is very high, the swamps being full. Several lumbering teams passed through settlements are down for the purpose of hiring teams.

The Sharpe Messenger says :—"We are informed by the captain of the J. S. Worts that the Isle of Coves' Light had been lighted for the season. It is a pity in this difficult channel, and that but for his getting to anchor before sundown, he would have been in considerable danger. The light is we understand, farmed out by the lightkeeper at Cockle Island, in Owen Sound."

The Perth *Courier*, 14th inst., says :—"Mr. James Donald sent away his last lot of lumber from his neighborhood last Monday, *en route* to Boston. This lot numbered 1,016, and made an aggregate of over 200,000 feet, which this season, as in the other side. The quantity of Uncle Sam's greenbacks that have come into our neighborhood in their account is not to be sneezed at."

Sir Boyle Roche never made a neater hit than that of a member of the Gaspe county council, quite unconsciously, at a social gathering the other night. In responding to a toast, he remarked, in the course of his speech that "go where you will, in the wilds of the desert, in the jungles of Africa, where the lion roams, in the Canadian forest, or a white man never was seen, there you will find the wooden pump." Such a voting dog was keenly appreciated, and roars of laughter followed.—*Stratford Herald.*

Recently Messrs. Tassell and Craig, of Belmont, county of Middlesex, had before them a case in which a man named Joseph Lash, of Lobo, was charged with wilfully and fully destroying a receipt. It appears that the accused had the chattels of a woman named Ann Lamphier seized for debt, and a few days after settled with the woman and gave her a receipt for the money paid him. Subsequently he came back again and asked to see the receipt. This on being handed to him he immediately tore it to pieces. The woman then had him arrested. He was fined $10 and costs.

On the night of Thursday, 13th inst., the family of Francis McNally, Whitby, had a narrow escape. When retiring the coal stove was tightly closed, and the air as far as possible excluded. The result was an escape of foul gas, which so affected Mr. and Mrs. McNally, that they could not sleep, and they were found insensible in the morning. Dr. Gunn was called in and they were restored to consciousness. This is the *Chronicle's* account, but we fancy it must be the opinion of the editor of the Chronicle; at the next meeting the Council entertains the Wardens; and the County officials entertain the Board in turn.

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THE ACTIVE MILITIA.

Rules and Regulations Regarding Their Movements.

OTTAWA, Dec. 22.—The official *Gazette*, published this evening, contains the following relative to the active militia rendering aid to the civil power.

Section 27 of the Militia and Defence Act of 1868, and the regulations which have been issued in aid of the civil power are published for the information and guidance of all concerned :—

"The active militia, or any corps thereof, shall be liable to be called out for active service with their arms and ammunition, in aid of the civil power in any case in which a riot, disturbance of the peace or other emergency requiring such service occurs, or, in the opinion of the civil authorities hereinafter mentioned, anticipated as likely to occur, and (in either case), to be kept out for such time as the civil authorities to suppress, or to prevent or deal with—whether such riot, disturbance, or other emergency occurs, or is so anticipated within" or without the limits of any city, town, or other place, and shall be the duty of the senior officer or officers of any such corps, or other officer or officers commanding any portion thereof as he considers necessary for the purpose of suppressing such riot or disturbance, or of dealing with such actual riot or disturbance, or for the purpose of meeting such other emergency as aforesaid, whenever the Governor-in-Council, signified by the Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Privy Council, or the Minister of Militia, or the Deputy Minister of Militia, of whom the Warden, Mayor, or other head of the municipality or district, or other person in charge of the place where such riot, disturbance or other emergency occurs, or is anticipated as aforesaid, may be sent, or such other instructions as may be lawfully given him by any magistrate in regard to the suppression of any such actual riot or disturbance, or in regard to the anticipation of such riot, disturbance or other emergency or to the suppression of the same, or to the aid to be given to the civil power in case of any such riot, disturbance or other emergency, and every such regulation in writing as aforesaid shall express on the face thereof, the actual occurrence of such riot, disturbance or emergency, or the apprehension thereof, requiring such service of the Active Militia. In all of the civil power for the time being shall be and every officer, non-commissioned officer and man

my wife at present, 33 Camden street, Toronto; her is in Montreal, care of Wm. Evans, Esq., bookseller.

"Close to the centre of the wall were also found to be written on the mantle of the chimney, in the same manner, the following words, viz:—'Dear Jack,' and underneath, in the same manner, the following words, viz:—'Dear Jack,' and underneath, in the same manner, the following words, viz:—'Dear Jack,' and underneath

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BUSINESS NOTICE.

We wish to secure good CLUB AGENTS at every Post Office in Canada. Will our friends kindly do enough to enable us to use the names and addresses of any they think would be suited for this work—by so doing they will add greatly. When in Toronto we would be pleased to see you at our office, and receive any suggestions or information you may have to impart.

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, DEC. 28, 1877.

THE OPPOSITION IN LAMBTON.

A MEETING of the East Lambton Conservative Association was held at Watford last week. Though a large gathering was not anticipated, the meeting having been called mainly for organization, there were between 150 and 200 persons present. Dr. LINDSAY, of Watford, occupied the chair, and stirring addresses were delivered by Mr. DUNCAN MCMILLAN, M.P., and Mr. JOHN A. MACKENZIE, of Sarnia. In a speech nearly two hours long, Mr. MCMILLAN reviewed the whole political situation, setting forth in strong light the many corruptions of the Government. Mr. MACKENZIE's speech was terse and telling. The meeting was most enthusiastic, and the nature of the business transacted shows clearly enough that at the next general election Mr. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE will not have the easiest road to travel in the Dominion. "Brother CHARLES" is still to the fore, and has more than ten thousand good reasons for labouring with might and main to keep Lambton in the old traces. Despite his greatly damaged reputation, the Premier will return to the elevation of the standard will anglice awakening and purity. But we venture to think he will find that a vast change has come over the spirit of the county, and that the electors of Lambton look very differently upon Mr. ALEX. MACKENZIE now from what they once did.

MR. COOK'S BOOMERANG.

MR. H. H. COOK made himself sufficiently ridiculous when he wrote to our morning contemporary in a wild fashion, lustily calling upon the people of Simoce to look after their interest in the Northern railway, without that journal continuing to hold him up as a laughing-stock to the whole country. They admit now that Mr. CUMBERLAND's letter transmitting the new scrip to the Warden of Simcoe was sent from Toronto on the 11th inst., while Mr. COOK's absurd epistle to the *Globe* was not written until the 18th. Mr. CUMBERLAND may be required to send the scrip until the last day of the month if he had so chosen, and had he delayed his letter to Mr. RUTHERFORD until Monday next, there would have been no just occasion afforded Mr. COOK to say a single word about it. He has made a fool of himself, and the sooner he and his friends are wise enough to let the matter drop, the better it will be for them.

That, in seeking to defend Mr. COOK, our contemporary should sneer at Mr. RUTHERFORD and Mr. D'ALTON MCCARTHY will occasion no surprise. In fact Mr. COOK would never have written his ridiculous letter or his party organ have published it if there had not been such a person as Mr. D'ALTON MCCARTHY. He is the lion in their path in Simcoe. That Mr. COOK's name has been set on occasion of much chuckling to him we can very well fancy. It is the prettiest piece of electioneering dap-trap one can well conceive—but then it is quite worthy the political calibre of HERMAN COOK.

SUPPORTING THEIR SUPERIORS.

THE doctrine of "supporting your superiors" was once abhorrent to the Reform Party, but since they took office it has been one of their cardinal principles. The *Mainland Guardian*, in urging the electors of New Westminster, B.C., to again return Mr. CUNNINGHAM to Parliament, uses that doctrine with great effect. It hints that Mr. MACKENZIE is well pleased with Mr. CUNNINGHAM, and adds: "Our object is to "send a representative during this next "session at least, who will be well received by Mr. MACKENZIE, so that we "may reap the fruits of the good opinion "we have planted." If, on the other hand, an Opposition member should be returned, what would be the effect on the virtuous Premier? "Simply this," says the truly Reform *Guardian*, "that "the annoyance and difficulting from the feeling "that he had been deceived where he "had trusted, and that he had one "vote less than he counted on, and "that one vote more was added to Lab-"Opposition, would assuredly cause "him to turn his back upon us." How would Mr. MACKENZIE like to be left upon the Mainland people? The *Guardian*, honest sentinel! explains that to the New Westminster Liberals—"Where would the tenders for the "Frazer Valley line be offered in such "a case? Why at Kamloops, where "they have some little consistency, and "we should be left to chew the cud of "sweet and bitter fancy, cursing the ill-"fate that induced us to offend against "our bread and butter."

The doctrine seems to be pretty thoroughly appreciated by the Liberals of the Pacific Province. On this side the Rocky Mountains, as we all know, the Illustrations of the doctrine have been numerous and, it may be added, costly too:

Ex-Senator Foster—Cash gift...	$109,000
Do. 227 tons of rails "lent" him by Mr. Mackenzie...	6,000
Mr. Edgar—Useless mission to B. C....	6,000
Mr. Adam Oliver—The Fort William swindle...	51,000
Mr. Adam Oliver—The Neebing swindle...	5,000
Mr. Anglin—Printing contract "illegally given...	20,000
Messrs. Vail and Jones—Printing contract illegally given...	24,000
Mr. Norris—Carrying contract illegally given...	42,000
Mr. D. Moore—Gift on Goderich harbour contract...	30,000
To Nepotism—Loss on steel rails (as per Senator Macpherson)..	1,645,000
Total...	$1,938,000

This account, however, is defective. We have omitted, being unable to give the amounts of the several items, the cost of the Fort Frances canal, a work illegally undertaken and illegally carried on, which on the 30th Dec. last had cost $200,000, and the Government purchases made, in direct contravention of the Independence of Parliament Act, from five-and-twenty or more other Reform members whose cases will be brought before the House next Session. We have also omitted, through absence of exact data, the cost entailed upon the country by the appointment of Liberals to offices in the public service, the duties of which are either absurdly light or devoted solely to drawing the salary attached, and which have supplanted old efficient officers to make room for Liberal appointees; also the loss entailed by keeping enormous sums of public money, not paying the people interest, in Hon. JOHN SIMPSON's bank, in accordance with the corrupt arrangement he says Mr. CARTWRIGHT made with him in January, 1874.

Nevertheless the account rendered above, "fragmentary though it it blue, quite enough to inspire all well-regulated Liberals on the other side the Rocky Mountains with a strong feeling against "offending their bread and butter." The standard is a long way up.

THE GAME OF BLUFF.

MR. GEO. BROWN, for so innocent and impeccable a politician, is a most unfortunate man. Fenced round with flawless rectitude, he persistently acts like a very sad and hardened sinner indeed, and then when anybody dares to whisper to the reeds of public opinion that "all is not gold that glitters," he threatens to bring the offender into Court to prove his charge against twelve men. Nothing is more common than for a lady whose flirtations have scandalized the whole neighbourhood to threaten the first person who stigmatizes her levity as it deserves with legal prosecution; and Mr. BROWN must not be astonished if his stock indignation and meaningless threats are looked on by every sensible person in the community as more in keeping with conscious guilt than with a mind strong in the calm of innocent rest. But it is not merely Mr. BROWN who threatens legal proceedings; this threat is a favourite *ruse* of the Grit Government, and the menace is heard at its outset amid the challenges of bullies were part of the parliamentary rhetoric of Napoleonism in the worst and weakest period of the Second Empire. During the autumn we had Mr. MACKENZIE asking Sir JOHN MACDONALD and Dr. TUPPER to formulate their charges and set them out over their names, and he would give them an opportunity of proving them in a Court of Justice. For a public man speaking on public questions to appeal from the true national forum for public issues, to wit, public opinion, to a jury of twelve men, is a piece of gross indecency and illconcealed bluff. From the very nature of the charges against a Minister, or a ruling Party magnate, they could not be tried in a Court. But suppose they could. What then? When a Minister is charged with grave misconduct he hales his accuser before twelve men, to every one of whom he could give a fat berth, and before a judge whom he could promote. Why does he distrust public opinion? That is the only jury large enough to make it above suspicion, and not only large enough, but those interests are that jury should be done. Such an appeal is an attempt to turn the mind of the country away from issues which cannot be discussed without bringing confusion and shame on the men who now rule our destinies.

MR. G. W. ROSS, M.P.

On the 11th April, 1871, Mr. BLAKE moved in the Dominion House, "That "after the dissolution of the present "Parliament, *no person holding any em-"ployment of profit in the service of the "Government of any of the Provinces of "the Dominion*, such as registrar, sheriff, "or prothonotary, or the like, shall be "eligible as member for the House of "Commons." He said "the only "question for the House to consider was "whether a man in the pay and under the "control of a Local Government was in a "position to discharge the duties of an "independent member of Parliament." Mr. MACKENZIE said "the object was "to render every member of this House "thoroughly independent of outside "influence. It was quite evident the "Local Governments have influenced and "do influence members of this House. "The first thing to protect the liberties "of the people was to make Legislature "independent."

The Reform members to a man voted for Mr. BLAKE's resolution, and he became one of the principles of the Party. Hence we are sure that when the Dominion Government has done its best to secure the triumph of the Local Government in the local elections then pending. Throughout the summer and fall just past, the Dominion and Local Premiers "hunted in couples," as the *Globe* used say, from county to county.

We can but believe that Mr. MOWAT had in him to bring down a few live questions like the abolition of Tax Exemptions, public interest in the proceedings of the Legislature would be revived and the country awakened to a knowledge of the comparative usefulness as a power in the State.

FREEDOM AT A DISADVANTAGE.

ANYONE who contrasts the unity and certainty of foreign policy in Berlin and St. Petersburg with the division and uncertainty which prevail in London cannot fail to be struck by the contrast. No Exeter Hall meetings, or appeals of maudlin sentimentalists for peace at any price, are permitted to disturb the counsels of the two Emperors of the North and their confidential advisers. There objectors are not reasoned with, but promptly put down, and with a firm hand. Domestic matters are, indeed, discussed in the German Parliament, but those who indulge in the luxury will understand that it is allowed them, in limited measure, only upon conditions of their leaving the foreign policy of the Government discreetly alone. They manage these things still better in Russia, for there scarcely the semblance of discussion is allowed. In both Germany and Russia the press devotes much space and its best efforts to the discussion of foreign affairs, and for this reason, chiefly, that the delicate ground of home politics is unsafe to tread. But the public journals, while allowed to talk at foreign Governments to a considerable extent, dare not be impertinent to their own. The Berlin press, for instance, may expatiate on the political and military greatness of Germany in polysyllables of imposing sound and deep philosophic meaning, but the editor of the Foreign Office must be heard all through. On *à haute politique* of Europe, the Russian journals may write most learnedly, and they they write most effectively too it will be quite fair to add. But the moment they are allowed to produce is seldom that which they would themselves prefer, and for them to say in case that the foreign policy agreed upon by the Emperor and BISMARCK was a mistaken and dangerous one would be high treason.

Now, compare this with the liberty of opposition enjoyed in England. At a critical time, when the nation's very existence as a Great Power is seriously threatened, an ex-Premier takes the side of the Government against Russia and against his own country than could an army of fifty thousand men. The blunder of one man, and that of a country ago is repeated by political leaders, in whose eyes the interests of party have obscured those of patriotism. It is now pretty well agreed that, but for the Czar NICHOLAS' mistaken belief that England had permanently changed under the rule of the men who were for peace at any price, there would have been no Crimean war. And for putting this mistake upon him CORDEN, BRIGHT, and their allies of the Manchester School were responsible. It was the speeches of friends of peace who in their shortsightedness and folly created a situation that rendered war inevitable. The same melancholy experience is being repeated now, notwithstanding all the terrible lessons of the past. Every pro-Russian speech by Mr. CHAMPION, every rumour that the Marquis of SALISBURY seeks a coalition as the means of ousting Lord BEACONSFIELD, encourages Russia in "hunted in couples," as the *Globe* used say, from county to county.

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REFORM PRINCIPLES.

At this time, when Ministerial conventions are the order of the season, we hear a great deal, not specifically but in a general way, of "Reform principles." The Exeter *Times*, a very able Opposition journal, sums up the old Reform principles as follows:

(1.) They opposed members of the Government leaving the services of the country in Parliament and accepting offices of emolument under the Crown.

(2.) They opposed coalitions, and described them as corrupt.

(3.) They objected to Government letting contracts for public works without tender.

(4.) They demanded a reduction in the number of Cabinet Ministers.

(5.) They favoured a reduction in the expenditure of each Department of the Government.

(6.) They opposed the violation of the Independence of Parliament Act.

(7.) They opposed the expenditure of money in Parliamentary elections, and corruption was to be relentlessly stamped out under the iron heel of political purity.

(8.) They denounced the abolition of Government pensions.

(9.) They opposed the interference of Cabinet Ministers in elections, especially in those of the Provinces.

(10.) They opposed the employment of deputies to do the work of the Departments.

No. 1 has been sadly used up. Mr. W. ROSS, M. CAUCHON, M. FOURNIER, M. LETELLIER, Mr. D. A. MACDONALD, Mr. LAIRD, M. DORION, Mr. STIRTON, Mr. E. B. WOOD, Mr. BODWELL, and others, have taken office, though in Opposition they denounced the practice.

No. 2. It is scarcely necessary to refer to No. 2.

No. 3 was broken by the Premier, notably when he bought the steel rails, undertook the construction of the Fort Frances lock, and gave the Georgian bay contract to Senator FOSTER, then recouping him for his alleged outlay without certificate from the Chief Engineer. These transactions have involved a large expenditure:

Steel rails...	$2,900,000
Fort Frances, to 31st Dec., 1876	200,000
Payments to Senator Foster (cash)...	109,000
Payments to Senator Foster (rails) 227 tons at $30...	6,000
	$3,215,000

No. 4. It is scarcely necessary to refer to No. 4.

No. 5. There has been an increase in every branch of the public expenditure, as the Public Accounts since 1873 show.

No. 6. ANGLIN, NORRIS; but it is scarcely necessary to refer to No. 6.

No. 7. Thirty Reform members of the Dominion House, or one out of every four of those sitting on the Government benches, have been unseated for corrupt practices since January, 1874. Reform partisans reported by the Judges for corrupt practices have been rewarded with public positions.

No. 8. The ammunition account has been increased from $54,000 in 1873 to $101,000 in 1875.

No. 9. Before the Reform Government had been in office three months, Mr. CARTWRIGHT went down to Bowmanville, and by a conversation carried with Senator SIMPSON for election purposes. Since then Ministers have appeared in almost every election contest. Three of them, Messrs. MACKENZIE, CARTWRIGHT, and HUNTINGTON were in the North and South Ridings at one time seeking to defeat the Messrs. GIBBS, and Senator PELLETIER has spent the last three months in Arthabaska and Quebec East on M. LAURIER's behalf. As to interference in Provincial contests, Mr. D. A. MACDONALD assured Mr. MOWAT in January, 1875, in a letter that found its way into the papers, that the Dominion Government had done its best to secure the triumph of the Local Government in the local elections then pending. Throughout the summer and fall just past, the Dominion and Local Premiers "hunted in couples," as the *Globe* used say, from county to county.

We can but believe that Mr. MOWAT had in him to bring down a few live questions like the abolition of Tax Exemptions, public interest in the proceedings of the Legislature would be revived and the country awakened to a knowledge of the comparative usefulness as a power in the State.

THE LOCAL HOUSE.

THE speech delivered at the opening of the Ontario Legislature is usually such a fearful and wonderful production that no man-places that predictions as to its contents generally err on the side of too much originality. If the speech that will be delivered by his Honour on the 9th prox., we shall, doubtless, be told that the last times are still before us, perhaps, by way of turning away popular wrath from the hapless Cabinet at Ottawa, Mr. MOWAT will point out that "those whom the Lord loveth He chastenth." Then there will be the Boundary question. A paragraph has been devoted to that burning subject every year since 1870, and it bids fair to supply a text for many years to come. Mr. CROOKS' efforts on behalf of Education will, doubtless, be touched upon, but it is almost safe to say that the prudent method by which scores, if not hundreds, of teachers have procured certificates for some years past will not be referred to. The usefulness of the new Model Schools will probably be commented on, but in view of the fact that his appointment is contrary to Reform doctrine, Mr. G. W. ROSS success as chief inspector will doubtless be kept in the back ground. Of the Government measures that will be foreshadowed it is scarcely safe to speak. A commission will probably send for persons and papers respecting the Hosian fly is not improbable; as a stroke of what may be called agricultural policy it would at least equal the Farmers' Sons Franchise. The Enfranchisement of Tenants-at-Will is dangerous a subject for the Premier, and moreover, Mr. FRASER is not favourable to abolition. An amendment to the License Act enabling whiskey detectives to suspend the *habeas corpus* at pleasure and enter a suspect's dwelling at dead of night to examine his cupboard, would be an advance in the direction of a higher morality, and has probably commended itself to the Premier as a sop to the sensitive temperance men whom he has had to disappoint so often in the matter of Prohibition. It is almost safe to say, also, that a bill will be introduced for vesting the remnant of the MEWCES estate in Mr. J. D. EDGAR, his heirs and assigns forever. It is just as well to give Mr. EDGAR the property outright; he is bound to have it in bills of costs anyhow. As for Orange incorporation, some of the organs hint that the Premier has privately, that is, we presume, unbeknown to Mr. FRASER, expressed his willingness to let the bills pass; but he will hardly make a public announcement of that in the speech.

We regret to say that so far as the public pulse can be felt through our exchanges, we can discover no excitement in the country over the coming session. Here and there a paper briefly announces that the Legislature has been summoned for the despatch of business on the 9th, and adds some offensive remarks to the effect that $800 is about double what the average intellect in the House is worth per session, but otherwise the subject is quietly ignored as though the House were a public bore. The near approach of the Dominion session also tends to create a feeling of listlessness as to the Local House; but if Mr. MOWAT had it in him to bring down a few live questions like the abolition of Tax Exemptions, public interest in the proceedings of the Legislature would be revived and the country awakened to a knowledge of the comparative usefulness as a power in the State.

AGRICULTURAL SHORTCOMINGS.

THE *Agricultural Gazette*, England, as those who know the state of many English farms can testify, is not astray when it complains that the practice of too many home cultivators is as yet amazingly low in but a small extent to even the elementary principles of science. Our contemporary refers to the ignorance or carelessness which seems to exist on the need of shelter for cattle, the folly of allowing rain to wash the manure, the waste of straw, the reckless consumption of hay, the injudicious use of roots, the want of system in the assortment and mixing of food, the foolish purchasing of bad foods, and the persistent practice of buying inferior manure. No doubt many farmers know better, still they are guilty of similar weaknesses in management. "Any fool can farm if he has "his pockets well lined," and the wisest man must put up with bad buildings and restricted expenditure when he or his landlord is short of cash. Covered yards, well-arranged machinery, well-selected stock, increased labour, liberal use of artificial foods and manures, all mean more money, and the *Gazette* thinks Mr. MECHI is not far wrong when he gives his opinion that twice the present farming capital might be profitably expended upon the land.

The wise entities whose sapient notion is that any fool can farm it, like JOHNNY MALTYES, he has "lots of money" might be surprised to learn that, we have on, this side even greater than those home Solomons—more fools than fine. Our notion is that anybody, but especially "an incompetent or disappointed person who can's get on "in towns" would make a grand agriculturist if his pockets were only empty. But we won't dwell on that part of the subject. How the deficiencies of British agriculture may be dependent on the confessedly unsatisfactory system of yearly tenancies, with long intervals of idleness, is too extensive a question to be summarily disposed of. The Scotch farm, it has been said, for ten months back, we showed that if British farming is to be put upon a vigorous and profitable footing, by granting leases or otherwise, secure that the capital and knowledge of tenants should be encouraged by the security of the latter than they are or can be under the present system. Thorough drainage is wanted badly on many farms, but tenants without leases will not, of course, undertake any serious improvements, while many landlords, unmoved by up to the chin, are unable to do justice to their tenants, their labourers, or even themselves.

Mr. MECHI is not alone in his views respecting the opening which exists for the profitable employ of the more and on the land than is now spent. Nor is it less a fact that by said additional outlay the soil, taking Britain over, could be made to produce perhaps double its present yield. The same state of things no doubt prevails elsewhere. In England, however, owing to the large supply of skilled agricultural labour, the only settled condition of the country, the comparative abundance of manure, and the many great centres of population, scientific farming can be carried on where it is not, and capital is forthcoming as easily and remuneratively than in regions less favourably circumstanced in these respects, and the benefits would be enormous. In Britain, in 1874-5, 4,257,571 acres were under wheat. The standard production on an average of 29½ bushels an acre—against an average of 10½ bushels per acre of land sown in Ontario. By increasing the British crop one-third it would give the consumers more than five millions of quarters. Or, if it gave a quarter, would give some twelve and a half millions of pounds sterling over that year's produce. The enormous amount would be derived from the 4,600,000 acres sown with Lenten or spring corn, and a great part of the extra produce would be used for the fattening of stock, thereby bringing a much larger number of fat animals to market, and leaving less for the consumer. What holds good with regard to arable land does so, probably, in a lesser degree, with the pastures. English yield of hay being generally good. However, taking pasture on the whole, there is room for improvement on land, and roughly estimating the number of cows in milk at a million and a half, if each cost, on an average, £5 a-year to produce at, say £11 for each cow during the year, would amount to nearly £6,000,000 in all. If we, in Canada, pursue these calculations through all varieties of farm produce—animals and vegetables—we shall find ourselves incontestably show that between £35,000,000 and £40,000,000 more of values would be yielded by the land than what is done at the present time—a fact the importance and varied bearings of which it is needless to estimate—applicable as it is to a far wider area than that of Britain.

"IMPROPERLY INTERESTED."

FOR some days we have been endeavoring to ascertain the precise meaning of the phrase "improperly interested;" and the report of the committee appointed to investigate certain grave charges made against the American commissioners at the Vienna Exhibition seems to throw no light on the subject. It was shown by a mass of evidence that an enterprising American whiskey-seller called on one of his great nation's plenipotentiaries and "treated" him, and asked to be allowed to erect a bar for the dissemination of American whiskey in the grounds of the American goods. This the commissioner refused to do, but the publican was "treated" to a cigar and sent away not as a bribe, not to influence him improperly, nor indeed for its intrinsic value, but simply as a slight token of esteem, *do.* This being proven, the committee held that the plenipotentiary had been "improperly interested" in granting a site for a bar to the enterprising rum-fiend. Again, another commissioner was requested by an American lady to "spread a few yards of a statement" in the Exhibition, and a cheque for $1,250 accompanied the request. This, so both the lady and the plenipotentiary declared, was not a bribe, but "payment for money disbursed in procuring a statement." The fact that one of the commissioner's clerks. Here, too, the committee found that the plenipotentiary was "improperly interested." Judge POLAND's report on the Credit Mobilier affair in 1872 also contained some cases of "improper" interested." Judge POLAND's report on the Credit Mobilier affair in 1872 also contained some cases of "improper" interested." The Senators and Representatives whom OAKES AMES approached were divided into two classes, those who, when Mr. BLAINE and COXELLIG, were asked to accept of stock but refused; secondly, those who accepted but on reconsideration handed it back; and, lastly, those who took it and on being accused by McCOMB, did it away, and then solemnly declared to the Committee Chief among this third and worst class were BROOKS, of New York, and BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts. The committee examined BROOKS' case, and reported that he had been "improperly interested" in the matter.

This is as far as we have got in our researches, and the reader will see that it would be a very unpleasant experiment a case bearing any very close resemblance to that of Mr. BROWN and Dr. YOUNG of the Toronto Exhibition, lest people are inclined to think that "none but "itself can be its parallel;" as this is the first time in the world's history that a foreign plenipotentiary and an officer of the Government to which he was accredited, have been found guilty of being "improperly "interested." Therefore, having no desire to work injustice to Mr. BROWN in translating the words from American into English, but being anxious to have the matter cleared up without further delay, we respectfully ask that gentleman to translate it for us. He must know what passed between himself and Dr. YOUNG, *ergo* he must be able to tell us what "improperly interested" means—whether it is to be taken in a Pickwickian sense like the "Big Push" letter, or whether it implies the payment and receipt of money merely as a slight token of esteem, or whether as in the BROOKS case it simply means just what it does mean.

The Opposition in North Perth have selected Mr. T. M. Daly, Mayor of Stratford, as their candidate for the House of Commons, and Mr. John McDermott of Wallace for the Legislature of Ontario, the former gentleman lives in the northern part of the Riding and the other in the southern. Both are amply qualified for the positions to which they have been nominated. Mr. Daly is an old member of Parliament and is well known in all parts of the Riding. We do not forget that the Riding is a difficult one in which to make nominations that will be satisfactory to everybody in it of the same political stripe. We assume that the nominations which have been made will be satisfactory to the section of the scene of irregularity, and that they are regarded by the Party in the Riding as the best that could be made. In which case we hope to see whatever divisions may have existed before the nominations disappear, and all join heartily together now to insure the success of the Ticket. In the face of the enemy the ranks must be closed up. North Perth must prove the faith that is in it on polling day.

The mineral wealth of Mexico which Uncle Sam is now coveting surpasses imagination. It is said there are over *three thousand mines in operation* in Chihuahua, yielding an immense revenue. The country was infested by hostile Indians, and these mines only could be worked which were in the immediate vicinity of settlements. Recently there was, in Durango, a thousand more mines in the district unexplored and undiscovered. Some of these mines, though worked without machinery and by the slow primitive Mexican process, have yielded almost fabulous wealth. The mines of San Eulalio alone have paid a revenue to the Spanish crown of upward of $430,000,000. The mines at Cocanhuiatachi have yielded $70,000,000 in less than thirty years. The mine at Batasides has accumulated a vast fortune for Wells, Fargo, & Co. One specimen of silver found weighed five hundred pounds, and another twenty-seven hundred pounds. More than five-ninths of the $9,700,000,000 silver in the world has come from Mexico

This is the way the standard is being elevated in North Bruce, as detailed by the Bruce *Review*:—"We are requested to announce that Mr. Brice Miller, an irrepressible Grit, who threatened to oppose Mr. Gillies in one of his elections, has been made an Indian Chief with his wigwam at Wiarton. Brother Brice was formerly postmaster at Wiarton, and light-house keeper, and we know some people are remembering him as a sort of merchant at Paisley, with a rather indifferent memory. Now that he is a chief and representative of the Indian Peninsula, things generally will be made all right. We understand that Chief Big Bull, than whom there could not be found a better public servant. It is a small piece of patronage but it keeps with the policy of the present Government. Irrepressible politicians like Brice must get a living out of the country somehow. Mr. Neil McWilliam, a neighbour of Mr. Gillies', is the chief of the representatives at Wiarton, and he is reported that the member for North Bruce is about elevating a brother-in-law to the distinguished position of light-house keeper, now that he has got through with the harbour inspection."

The Duke of Sutherland's agents have compiled a list of his possessions:—In Sutherland, 1,176,454 acres; Shropshire, 17,685 acres; Staffordshire, 12,744 acres, and Yorkshire 1,853 acres. The Duke also owns an estate of 149,879 acres in Ross-shire, bringing the grand total to 1,358,615 acres, which produce an annual rental of £141,000. The Duke is also owner of the following seats:—Dunrobin Castle, Lock Inver House, House of Tongue, Tarbet House, Castle Leod, all in Sutdland; Lilleshall House, St. James Park; Trentham Hall in Staffordshire, Lilleshall Hall in Shropshire, and Clieflen in Roshe. The London *Echo* looks up the history of the Duke's house, and arrives at the conclusion that his estates "were originally acquired by legal robbery and taken possession of by high-handed cruelty."

M. Tarte, M. P. P., editor of *Le Canadien*, who moved the address in reply in the Quebec Legislature—the other day, spoke as follows in the French language:—"A Conservative journalist, having to write on public questions from day to day, I have been represented by a certain portion of the press as the enemy of Protestants and even of constitutional liberty. For instance, if an accident happens to control is regarded as one of the organs of the Conservative party, and in management of the Conservative party, the slanderers attack not alone my humble self, but the Conservative party, to which I am proud to belong. An earnest Catholic, I desire the complete liberty of my fellow Catholics, and, as a Catholic, I am ready to fight freedom's battles on behalf of my Protestant fellow-citizens whenever their liberty is threatened." His opponents would call M. Tarte an Ultramontane.

So imperfectly does the St. Thomas *Journal* see through the Free Trade goggles which it wears that it actually thinks it a sign of good fortune for Canada that the "Tariff Commission" company have secured an American website contract and have removed their vessels to New York. It had a national policy, as our neighbours have, these vessels would find plenty of employment in the Canadian ports, instead of to New York, that trade with the tropics in which they are now to be engaged. We share the pride of the entire prise of the Company, but the fact that they have to transfer their base of operations to New York is a telling indication of what the miserable fly-on-the-wheel policy of the rum now in power is doing to enrich other countries and to impoverish their own.

Mr. John A. Mackenzie at the meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association of Sarnia the other day recalled these lines of Jimuel Briggs on the Premier:—

"Ever so much in the old days,
He dade so long ago,
For chuck and voice were well fitted him,
And self-possession too,

"For broken pledges come in usual
With such consummate grace,
He cannot make the old speech
Without a blush on his face.

"He cannot make the old speech,
Its words would make him blush,
Unless he could mingle in them
With 'Catchon' and 'Big Push.'

"Unassisted Grits would give the lie
To such baseline words,
He cannot make the old speech,
It would be too absurd."

We have received from Rev. Mr. Langtry a letter on the subject of exemptions. We regret it is so long that the great pressure upon our columns prevents us giving it a place in them. We may say, however, that Mr. Langtry is an advocate of things as they are. He sees no wrong in clergymen's salaries and parsonages being partially exempt from taxation, and he is shocked at the thought of taking churches. He says if the exemptions were removed it would come to the same thing in the end, and it is therefore better to go on as we are. Even were this argument a sound one—and we cannot discuss it in a brief paragraph—it would be no good reason for not getting rid of a wrong principle. Let the exemptions be wholly wiped away.

It appears that the Chief Justices of the U. S. Supreme Court, whose duty it is to swear in the Presidents, watch where they place their lips in the open volume. A note is just published among Andrew Johnson's papers, from Chief Justice Chase, saying: "I noted the place where your lips touched the passage, and made a memorandum of the fact. You will find it in Ezekiel, chapter xi, v. 21. Chief Justice Waite noted the place in the holy book touched by President Hayes. Just now the verse has peculiar significance for Conking and the implacables, for it runs: 'They have compassed me about; yea, they have compassed me about, but in the name of the Lord will I destroy them.'"

It is not unlikely that, as the London *Times* reports, Lord Beaconsfield intends to purchase the Porte's suzerainty over Egypt and the Khedive's remaining interest in the Suez canal. The finances of Egypt are in a deplorable muddle. The national debt amounts to £92,000,000, and the revenue is mortgaged for years to come. The Khedive's bank account is overdrawn to the amount of £40,000,000, and his borrowing power is exhausted. The Suez canal cost £17,000,000. The revenue in 1875 amounted to £1,150,000 and in 1876 to £1,220,000, the annual cost of management being £700,000. Apart from its political usefulness as a highway to India, the canal is an excellent commercial investment.

A New York paper thinks that some light may be shed on the cause of such calamities as that of the explosion of the steamer Westfield and that in the confectionery establishment there last week by a recent advertisement. It is for "a young man accustomed to a steam-boiler, well recommended," to whom $5 a week wages is promised. If the "young man" wanted to be engaged, he would be proud of the enterprise of the Company, but the fact that they have to transfer their base of operations to New York is a telling indication of what the miserable fly-on-the-wheel policy of the rum now in power is doing to enrich other countries and to impoverish their own.

Sir John Macdonald's subservicny to Lower Canada was one of the stock cries of the Grit Party before the responsibilities of office devolved upon them. Let the reader recall the old-time denunciations under this head in the light of a recent statement in the Montreal *Herald*, Government organ. A French paper having complained that the Government were acting fairly by the Province of Quebec, the *Herald* replies by saying that Mr. Mackenzie has given four out of seven Governorships to French Canadians, while Sir John Macdonald gave them only one out of six. What about subservicny to the French now?

The announcement that Arthur Orton had been married under the name of Cresswell in a lunatic asylum at Paramatta, and that Mrs. Jury, Arthur's sister, had identified him as her long lost brother, was premature decidedly. Cresswell is the son of an English farmer, and was sent out to Australia to "reform." Colonise are very fine reformatories. Before he had been at Sydney a year, Cresswell committed fraud, and he has spent his time since in a regular gaol bird with many *aliases*, but he was never known as Arthur Orton, and when Mrs. Jury saw him she at once pronounced him "not the man."

The spirit of prophecy is once more upon Dr. Cumming. A cable despatch to a New York paper says he foretells an early destruction of the Ottoman Empire and a long and bloody war between England and Russia. The Cossacks, however, "Not all the Cossacks of the Don, not all the Russians from the Steppes, not all the men of France, Germany, and Austria, not all the whole world could crush the British nation if it were true to their religion and their Bible." He denounced Tyndall and Huxley unsparingly.

Mr. Evarts, Secretary of State, appeared in a New York court the other day as counsel, and the papers, without regard to party, denounced his conduct as indecent and highly unbecoming. Yet the Ministerial papers in this country applauded a Minister of Justice when he proposed to release from the penitentiary judges whose elevation rested mainly with him. All of which goes to show that our Yankee cousins have not yet thoroughly learnt the art of supporting an Administration.

At the New England dinner at Boston the other night, Oliver Wendell Holmes was represented by the following lines which he sent with an apology to the chairman:

"Ah! give me my country, the land of my teens,
Of the dark Indian pudding and pot of baked beans."

The London *Times* made a bad ball the other day. In reviewing Mr. A. M. Sullivan's work on Ireland, it discussed the disestablishment of the Irish Church in this style:—"It is gone, and a theoretical and impossible scandal has gone with it. *England has liberated her conscience*, though whether either the Roman Church in Ireland or the Irish people are sufficiently grateful *for the sacrifice made* on their behalf remains to be seen."

The Scotch farmers are just now in a bad way. The Glasgow *Herald* says:—"Another harvest is gone that from which the farmer is just emerging, and it is not too much to say that half the agriculturists of Scotland have suffered severe losses in the crop. Not only have the crops been in many cases a total failure, but the quality of what has been secured is so much inferior to the average that the farmer has to pay a much higher price for his seed than he has been accustomed to do, and even then he runs the risk of a large proportion of the seed he sows not vegetating at all, or of the crop he reaps being of such a character as to be of little value to him as food for his cattle, or even to be a source of loss to him in the market."

We were asked to believe that "coming down handsomely" for the purposes of a "grand stand play" and "big push" on polling day had nothing to do with a bribery fund; and now we are requested to believe that the word "improperly interested" are in entire accord with the theory of innocence in the Brown-Young case. Mr. Brown's drafts on our good will are growing burdensome.

Dr. Tupper has returned from Nova Scotia in excellent health.

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The *Daily News* hears that the Government intend to introduce a bill into Parliament during the ensuing session, which will impose great restrictions upon the importation of foreign cattle. It will be remembered that a select committee of the House of Commons, largely composed of agricultural and Conservative members, made a report towards the close of the last session recommending legislation of this kind.

THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER.

The Hon. John Welsh, the new American Ambassador, has arrived at Liverpool, by the White Star steamer Adriatic. He was received on the Prince's Landing Stage by the Mayor (Mr. A. B. Forwood) and the members of the Corporation. The Mayor, in welcoming his Excellency to the country, said the English people would see in his arrival another proof of the desire of the citizens of the United States to draw more closely the bonds of union that so happily existed at present, and he trusted that during his residence here those chords of sympathy would be drawn even closer. Mr. Welsh, in reply, warmly reciprocated the Mayor's good wishes. He recognised in the English nation a people worthy of the admiration and respect of the Americans, and with whom they desired to live on terms of kindness, and to cultivate the best and most free intercourse, and he hoped that his efforts would always be directed towards carrying out that great purpose of the nation which he represented. His Excellency was afterwards presented with addresses from the American and Liverpool Chambers of Commerce, and in the afternoon lunched with the Mayor at the Town Hall.

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Mr. Justice Manisty has given judgment in the case of Dicks v. Cruikshank and Lacoste, tried before his lordship at the Guildhall. The question involved was one which is said never to have been the subject of express judicial decision, viz., whether a landlord of furnished lodgings has a right to distrain upon furniture brought into them by his lodger. It appeared that Cruikshank, while residing in Lacoste's house at a weekly rental, hired a piano of the plaintiff, and soon afterwards left, owing £14 for rent to Lacoste, who subsequently distrained on the piano, which had not been taken away. Under these circumstances his lordship held that the distress was illegal on three grounds—1st, because there was no actual tenancy, but only a mere hiring, the landlord having no reversion; 2nd, on the ground that if there was a tenancy it was a weekly one, to which the statute of Anne, allowing a distress after the termination of a tenancy, did not apply; and, 3rd, because even if the Act could apply to such a case, the tenant had left the premises before the distress was made. He, therefore, gave judgment for the plaintiff for the value of the piano with damages for its detention and costs.

MIDHAT PASHA AND MR. GLADSTONE.

Midhat Pasha, in a letter marked by great moderation and good sense, has written to the *Daily Telegraph* a statement regarding the gross calumny first promulgated by a Mr. More, and thoughtlessly retailed the other day in Parliament by Mr. Gladstone. The story, false on the face of it, had at Hawarden, was substantially this, given in Midhat Pasha's words:—"That a man had been hired to assassinate me; that he was arrested, and then bribed by me to murder those who had sent him on his errand; and that after he had committed the crime I again caused him to be arrested and hanged, without any legal form of trial." This was stated to have taken place in the important town of Rustchuk, under the eyes of ten foreign Consuls, one of them a representative of Russia. The real facts of the case are stated by the exiled statesman as follows:—"During my stay at Rustchuk in 1868, as Governor-General of the Province of the Danube, a certain individual, by name Tovan, of Servian origin, from Kourpu-Palanka, a town situated in Servia, was actually deputed by a conspirator to attempt my life. He came to R

"interested." Therefore, having no desire to work injustice to Mr. Brown in translating the words from American into Canadian, but being anxious to have the matter cleared up without further delay, we respectfully ask that gentleman to translate it for us. He must know what passed between himself and Dr. YOUNG, *ergo* he must be able to tell us what "improperly interested" means—whether it is to be taken in a Pickwickian sense like the "Big Push" letter, or whether it implies the payment and receipt of money merely as a slight token of esteem, or whether as in the BROOKS case it simply means just what it does mean.

The Opposition in North Perth have selected Mr. T. M. Daly, Mayor of Stratford, as their candidate for the House of Commons, and Mr. John McDermott of Wallace for the Legislature of Ontario. The one gentleman lives in the northern part of the Riding and the other in the southern. Both are amply qualified for the positions to which they have been nominated. Mr. Daly is an old member of Parliament and is well known in all parts of the Riding. We do not forget that the Riding is a difficult one in which to make nominations that will be satisfactory to everybody in it of the same political stripe. We assume that the nominations which have been made are not open to any objection on the score of irregularity, and that they are regarded by the Party in the Riding as the best that could be made. In which case we hope to see whatever divisions may have existed before the nominations disappear, and all join heartily together now to insure the success of the ticket. In the face of the enemy the ranks must be closed up. North Perth must prove the faith that is in it on polling day.

The mineral wealth of Mexico which Uncle Sam is now coveting surpasses imagination. "At one time there were more than *three thousand mines in operation* in Chihuahua, yielding an immense revenue. The country was infested by hostile Indians, and those mines only could be worked which were in the immediate vicinity of settlements. Consequently there are, doubtless, a thousand more mines in the district unexplored and undiscovered. Some of these mines, though worked without machinery and by the slow primitive Mexican process, have yielded almost fabulous wealth. The mines of San Eulalio alone have paid a revenue to the Spanish crown of upward of $430,000,000. The mines at Coashiuhiatchi have yielded $70,000,000 in less than thirty years. The mine at Batasidas has accumulated a vast fortune for its owner. One specimen of silver found weighed five hundred pounds, and another twenty-seven hundred pounds. More than five-ninths of the $9,700,000,000 silver in the world has come from Mexico

This is the way the standard is being elevated in North Bruce, as detailed by the *Bruce Review* :—" We are requested to announce that Mr. Brice Miller, an irrepressible Grit, who threatened to oppose Mr. Gillies in one of his elections, has been made Indian Chief with his wigwam at Wiarton. Brother Brice was formerly postmaster at Wiarton, and light-house keeper, and we have some reason for remembering him as a sort of merchant at Paisley, with a rather indifferent memory. Now that he has got to be Governor of the Indian Peninsula, things generally will be made all serene. He has supplanted a man, Mr. Bull, than whom there could not be found a better public servant. It is a small piece of business, but in keeping with the policy of the present Government. Irreproachable politicians like Brice must get a living out of the country somehow. Mr. Neil McWilliam, a neighbour of Mr. Gillies', is booked for the postmaster at Wiarton, and it is reported that the member for North Bruce is about elevating a brother-in-law to the distinguished position of light-house keeper, now that he has got through with the harbour inspection."

The Duke of Sutherland's agents have compiled a list of his possessions :—In Sutherland, 1,176,454 acres ; Shropshire, 17,495 acres ; Staffordshire, 12,744 acres, and Yorkshire 1,833 acres. The Duchess also owns an estate of 149,879 acres in Ross-shire, bringing the grand total to 1,358,425 acres, which produce an annual rental of £141,000. The Duke is also owner of the following seats :—Dunrobin Castle, Loch Inver House, House of Tongue, Tarbet House, Castle Leod, all in Scotland ; and Stafford House, St. James' Park ; Trentham Hall in Staffordshire, Lilleshall Hall in Shropshire, and Cliefden in Bucks. The London *Echo* looks up the history of the Duke's house, and arrives at the conclusion that his estates were originally acquired by legal robbery and taken possession of by high-handed cruelty.

M. Tarte, M. P. P., editor of *Le Canadien*, who moved the address in reply in the Quebec Legislature the other day, speaks as follows in answer to Rouge slanders :—" A Conservative journalist, having to write on public questions from day to day, I have been reproached by a certain portion of the press as the enemy of Protestants and even of constitutional liberty. The newspaper which I have the honour to control is regarded as one of the organs of the Conservative party, and in unsparing of my acts and motives, the slanderers attack not alone my humble self, but the Conservative party, to which I am proud to belong. An earnest Catholic, I desire the complete liberty of my fellow Catholics. A British citizen, I am ready to fight freedom's battles on behalf of my Protestant fellow-citizens whenever their rights are menaced." His opponents would call M. Tarte an Ultramontane.

So imperfectly does the St. Thomas *Journal* see through the Free Trade goggles which it wears that it actually thinks it a sign of good fortune for Canada that the Cali Forte Steamship Company have secured an American subsidy contract and have removed their vessels to New York. If it had a national policy, as our neighbours have, these vessels would find plenty of employment in bringing to Canadian ports, instead of to New York, that trade with the tropics in which they are now to be engaged. We may be proud of the enterprise of the Company, but the fact that they have to transfer their base of operations to New York is a telling indication of what the miserable fly-on-the-wheel policy of the men now in power is doing to enrich other countries and to impoverish their own.

Mr. John A. Mackenzie at the meeting of the Liberal-Conservative Association of Sarnia the other day recalled these lines of Jimmel Briggs on the Premier :—

"He cannot make the old speech
His made so long ago,
For cheek and voice would fall him,
And self-possession too,

"For broken pledges come in mind
With each remembered phrase ;
He cannot make the old speech
He made in bygone days.

"He cannot make the old speech,
Its words would make him blush,
The crowd would interrupt him
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Sir John Macdonald's absenteeism to Lower Canada was one of the stock cries of the Grit Party before the assumption of office devolved upon them. It is now their turn to be responsible for the actions of their leader. Let the reader recall the old denunciations of the Premier in the light of a recent statement in the Ottawa *Herald*, Government organ. A French paper having complained that the Government was not acting fairly by the Province of Quebec, the *Herald* replies by saying that the Government acting fairly by the Province of Quebec, the *Herald* replies by saying that Mr. Mackenzie has given four Governorships to French Canadians, while Sir John Macdonald gave only one out of ten. What about the French now?

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"The pot of baked beans, with a pleasure I war it,
Well seasoned, well porked by some rosy faced
Came ;
And when from the glowing hole oven she'd drawn it,
Well crisped and well cooked to the table it
came.
Oh ! give me my country, the land of my teens,
Of the dark Indian pudding and pot of baked
beans.

The London *Times* may be a bad bull the other day. In reviewing Mr. A. M. Sullivan's *New Ireland*, it lamented the clerical influence in Ireland in this style :—" It is gone, and the philosophical scandal has disappeared. *England has liberated her conscience* ; though whether either the Church in Ireland or the Irish people are sufficiently *grateful for the sacrifice made* on their behalf remains to be seen."

The Scotch farmers are not just now in a bad way. The Glasgow *Herald* says :—" Another harvest like that from which the farmer is just emerging, and it is not too much to say that half the agriculturists of Scotland would find themselves in the *Gazette*. This may be thought a glum view of the position, but it is sufficiently founded on fact to bear the most questioning analysis."

Mr. Trow writing to a Stratford paper on his visit to the North West mentions that Mr. Oliver, son of Mr. Adam Oliver, proprietor of the Nseling Hotel, is a Dominion Government contractor at Battleford. "The east wind brought up the locusts ; and the locusts went up over all the land of Egypt and rested in all the coasts of Egypt ; very grievous were they."

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MR. HARDY, M.P., IN SCOTLAND.

Mr. Hardy is on a visit to Scotland. Replying to an address presented to him by the Workingmen's Conservative Association, Mr. Hardy paid an eloquent tribute to Scotch genius and bravery. He stated that it was only by a paragraph in a newspaper he learned that he had been put up and knocked down as a candidate for the Lord Rectorship of St. Andrews. Before the first Reform Bill, Scotland had been badly treated, and he attributed the support the Liberal party received in Scotland to an erroneous impression on the part of the Scotch people that that had treatment was to be attributed to the Conservatives. Mr. Bright had said that with the exception of the Irish representatives the Conservative party had all the educated classes with them. That, at least, was the result of Mr. Bright's enumeration of their supporters ; but Mr. Mill said they represented the stupid element. He now denied that the Conservative party had their supporters only among the aristocratic classes, and he denied that the Conservative Government legislated for classes in any other sense than that of making all classes politically equal. Referring to foreign politics, he said he had always been opposed to wars undertaken for the purpose of enforcing reforms upon a particular people, but he would be prepared to make any sacrifice for the defence of the British Empire. He could not be very explicit on the Eastern question. The inevitable of Plevna had occurred after great heroism. He hoped a time had come when a peace might be made in the war, and a satisfactory arrangement be come to. No such arrangement could be attained without England being a party to it. With reference to domestic matters, the Conservative Government would continue as it had begun. As to the obstructive policy, in a great machine like Parliament there was a latent force which would crush it like a grain of sand. The Liberal party was not agreed as to principles. The Conservative party was ; and it now stood by its own power, and not by the dissensions of the Liberal party. Its desire was to make every class content. This would be the security of England in time to come.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO PARIS.

It seems that there was a real basis for the rumour that the Prince of Wales was contemplating a journey to Paris, and to some of his French friends in the provinces. At the eleventh hour prudential reason prevailed, and his Royal Highness was made to see that his presence in Paris at the present moment would be interpreted as a political demonstration in favour of the tottering Marshalite.

SINGULAR MILITARY TRIAL.

A general court-martial, of which Col. W. D. S. Dickens, 31st Regiment, was president, has assembled at Aldershot, for the trial of Gunner John Walsh, Royal Artillery, who was charged with having written letters to a man named Hackday, of a seditious and treasonable character. In one, dated Feb. 28, the prisoner expressed a hope that the day was not far distant when he should be out of the "wicked army." Witnesses having been heard for the prosecution, the prisoner and Major Jervis, R.A., and Lieutenant Preston. Both gentlemen gave him an excellent character. The prisoner handed in a written defence, in which he admitted having written the letters, but said that he wrote them being totally ignorant of the serious nature of what he had stated. He begged for forgiveness, adding that he was only seventeen years of age. The Court found the prisoner guilty, but the sentence was not made known.

MR. PERSEVERANCE, M.P.

Mr. Wm. Johnston, M.P., presided at a meeting in the Ploughfers Protestant Hall, county Antrim, and, in replying to a vote of thanks, he said that it had been recently rumoured by some that he was about to resign his representation of Belfast. He had no doubt there would be many people glad to get rid of him, but they would not get such an opportunity.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN A DIVORCE CASE.

Sir Robert Phillimore has given judgment in an important question. Mr. Roberts, a Cornish magistrate, obtained a divorce from his wife for infidelity with Captain Trahgrave, who, having since married her, Mr. Roberts refused to allow her to see their children. The judge decided that the respondent should not have the custody sought for on the ground that no precedent existed, and that the morals of the child might be corrupted by associating with their mother.

INJUNCTIONS BY TELEGRAPH.

As stated in a recent summary, Vice-Chancellor Malins has decided that injunctions forwarded by telegraph are binding. Mr. Bright, QC, an auctioneer has even raised his hammer in mistakenly stop the sale." A correspondent of the *Times* remarks on this :—" What means is such a case has the auctioneer of accomplishing the intention of the telegram ? What can be easier than for any evil-disposed or even practical-joking gentleman to send such a notice to some one of the known solicitor ? If the auctioneer stops the sale and the telegram turns out to be fictitious, his client can bring an action against him, and in all probability obtain substantial damages ; and, on the other hand, if he elects to go on and the telegram be genuine, the Vice-Chancellor will most likely review his attendance at the county goal for an indefinite period. We think the notorious telegram in the detective case should for the future prevent the use of such means of communication in legal matters of any importance."

FRESH DISTURBANCES AT HATCHAM.

On Sunday the 9th inst., 250 police were in and about St. James' church, Hatcham, Mr. Mackrill officiating. The church was crowded. Immediately after the service which passed off quietly, about 30 men rushed from various points to the north door and met the retiring congregation. A tremendous scuffle ensued, which threatened hustling and disturbance. Some mounted the seats, the book shelves crashed down rapidly, ladies were alarmed, screaming, and eventually the police cleared the building and formed line across the street. The ordinary congregation of the church complained strongly that it was packed before they could enter, and that their wives and children were shut out by Ritualists from distant localities.

THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER.

The report that the Duke of Manchester will succeed Lord Dufferin as Governor-General of Canada is not credited in London.

CHAINING A WIFE.

An extraordinary case has come before the Lindsey Bench of Magistrates at Lincoln. A publican named Thompson, living at Saxilby, was charged by his wife with having, in company with his brother, forcibly entered her, and dragged her upstairs, where she was chained to the bed in her bedroom and kept there all night and the next day until four o'clock. The woman said they put the chain round her body and fastened her to the wall with the padlock produced. She had just a yard of liberty. The complainant was in bed all the next day from the effects of the treatment. A domestic said she saw Mrs. Whseley fastened up ; she screamed very loud to attempt my life. He came to Rustchuk, and was arrested by the police. According to his own letters and personally he avowed his criminal designs before the tribunals—sitting in public for the sake of securing greater impartiality. Seeing that the matter was personal to myself I thought it right to send him under escort to Constantinople, in order to leave to the central Government the decision as to the course to be taken with regard to him. After trial the Government condemned him to perpetual exile, and sent him to Diarbekir, there to undergo his punishment." The impartial English public, says the Birmingham *Gazette*, to which Midhat submits his case, can only take one view of it, namely, that Midhat Pasha has been grossly outraged, first by Mr. Moro and then by Mr. Gladstone. It is to be hoped that the British ex-Premier will find a spare five minutes to write an apology to the man whom whom he circulated so atrocious a calumny.

MR. HARDY, M.P., IN SCOTLAND.

Mr. Hardy is on a visit to Scotland. Replying to an address presented to him by the Workingmen's Conservative Association, Mr. Hardy paid an eloquent tribute to Scotch genius and bravery. He stated that it was only by a paragraph in a newspaper he learned that he had been put up and knocked down as a candidate for the Lord Rectorship of St. Andrews. Before the first Reform Bill, Scotland had been badly treated, and he attributed the support the Liberal party received in Scotland to an erroneous impression on the part of the Scotch people that that had treatment was to be attributed to the Conservatives. Mr. Bright had said that with the exception of the Irish representatives the Conservative party had all the educated classes with them. That, at least, was the result of Mr. Bright's enumeration of their supporters ; but Mr. Mill said they represented the stupid element. He now denied that the Conservative party had their supporters only among the aristocratic classes, and he denied that the Conservative Government legislated for classes in any other sense than that of making all classes politically equal. Referring to foreign politics, he said he had always been opposed to wars undertaken for the purpose of enforcing reforms upon a particular people, but he would be prepared to make any sacrifice for the defence of the British Empire. He could not be very explicit on the Eastern question. The inevitable of Plevna had occurred after great heroism. He hoped a time had come when a peace might be made in the war, and a satisfactory arrangement be come to. No such arrangement could be attained without England being a party to it. With reference to domestic matters, the Conservative Government would continue as it had begun. As to the obstructive policy, in a great machine like Parliament there was a latent force which would crush it like a grain of sand. The Liberal party was not agreed as to principles. The Conservative party was ; and it now stood by its own power, and not by the dissensions of the Liberal party. Its desire was to make every class content. This would be the security of England in time to come.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO PARIS.

It seems that there was a real basis for the rumour that the Prince of Wales was contemplating a journey to Paris, and to some of his French friends in the provinces. At the eleventh hour prudential reason prevailed, and his Royal Highness was made to see that his presence in Paris at the present moment would be interpreted as a political demonstration in favour of the tottering Marshalite.

SINGULAR MILITARY TRIAL.

A general court-martial, of which Col. W. D. S. Dickens, 31st Regiment, was president, has assembled at Aldershot, for the trial of Gunner John Walsh, Royal Artillery, who was charged with having

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Great Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—An explosion occurred at five minutes past five this afternoon in the immense candy manufactory of Arnold & Sons, 52 Beekman Street, which extends in the shape of an L to College Place. The boiler, which was under the sidewalk on the Barclay street side, burst, tearing away the entire front and scattering debris in all directions. Hundreds of girls of all ages were employed at the time in the building. The walls fell within a few minutes after the explosion. A policeman who was on duty near the building, five stories high, says he saw it fall into the street. The street was filled with screaming people. Several girls jumped from the top of the building into the fire. Several boys were blown through the roof. Fifty-six corpses and one dead man were carried at Chambers' street hospital at 6.40. A number were also sent to the Bellevue and other hospitals. It is estimated the wounded will reach 125. Of the 275 employed in the factory but few escaped uninjured. The number of dead is uncertain until the wreck is cleared away. The fire was under control at 6.30, and by 6.45 only a dense smoke surrounded the ruins. Mr. Greenfield, owner of the factory, could give no idea of how many were in the building at the time of the explosion, but it is thought about 110 ; of these about fifty escaped by the College Place entrance, and a small number got out through the skylights and walked over the roofs. The bookkeeper, who was on the Barclay street side of the building, was blown out through the window and badly injured. Several jumped from the second story and escaped with slight injuries, their fall being broken by policemen and citizens on the sidewalk below. No fair estimate of the loss of life can be given to-night. It is thought it is large.

The parties employed in the factory were principally young girls and boys from eight to twenty years of age. Owing to the approach of the holidays, a double force was employed, one working during the day and the other all night. The force is changed at five o'clock, and the fact of the explosion occurring at five minutes past that time, renders it still more difficult to know how many, or who are the victims. The Barclay street angle of the building has fallen to the ground, as has also No. 65 and 67 Barclay street, on the River side, and Nos. 61 on the upper side. No search can be made for those buried in the ruins until to-morrow. In the angle were situated the Greenwich Bank building and Tompkins' brown paper warehouse, both five stories high. The latter has also fallen to the ground. The bank building was only injured on the fourth and fifth floors, used as a dwelling by the janitor and several families, who lost all. Tompkins' loss could not be ascertained to-night. The loss of Greenfield & Sons is estimated at $100,000. No. 65 Barclay street was a frame building with a cigar store on the first floor, the upper floor having been occupied by Col. French for the last thirty years. French and his family got out safe, but the former lamented he had left $10,000 in United states bonds in a bureau in the second floor. Foreman McGill, of engine 32, volunteered to go in for the bonds. The flames and smoke were beaten out of the building, but he succeeded returning in safety. Some of the girls had their hair burned totally off their heads.

Peter Stodmiller gives a vivid description of the affair. He was within forty feet of the doorway when the explosion occurred. It seemed to throw the whole sidewalk in the front of the building fell. There was a two-horse truck passing, and the wall fell on the horses and driver. He said he believed there were nearly two hundred persons employed in the building at the time. Stodmiller also says he is positive not more than six girls and a dozen men came out alive through the Barclay street entrance. The wounded at Chambers street Hospital were boarded in the adjoining buildings. The female hospital were besieged by persons inquiring for missing relatives.

Three firemen were injured by falling walls. Some narrow escapes took place. Six young boys have been sent to the Tombs charged with defrauding the City. Ten of the sale of the thoroughbred yearlings, she was shown to visitors, simply a skeleton of skin and bone, with scarcely strength enough to stand on her feet. She has always had the best of treatment, and no particular was Mr. Welch, who for the sum of $1,000 was expected to death, that she was never left more than an hour or two at a time without a watchful attendant. What disposition Mr. Welch will make of her remains is not yet known but certainly her skin, bones and hoofs should be utilized in some way to perpetuate her memory.—*N. Y. World, Dec. 23.*

The Gun.

A GLASS-BALL FAMINE IMMINENT.

On the 3rd prox. Captain A. H. Bogardus will undertake to break 5,000 glass balls in 500 consecutive minutes, at Gilmore's Garden, beginning at 2.40 p.m. and finishing at 11 p.m. The shoot is said to be for $2,500 a side, and the conditions are that the balls may be sprung from two or more traps, only one, however, to be sprung at a time, and no shot to count unless the ball is broken in the air. Bogardus will use a 10-pound gun with two sets of barrels, and load it himself ; should the weapon break or give out, he is to have the privilege of using other guns. In this feat Captain Bogardus will have to use twenty barrels of shot, balls, 500 pounds of shell and over fifty pounds of powder, and to be successful he must break the balls at the rate of eight hours and twenty minutes. The best record for glass-ball shooting is the breaking of 500 balls in eight hours and twenty minutes and fifteen seconds, and Bogardus accomplished it.

The Montreal *Herald* gives the following rather suggestive explanation of how the Pacific scandals were brought to light :—" The officers charged to prosecute unmasked Liberal claims have been encouraged to do but encourage informers and collect their proportion of fines inflicted on delinquents. Sometimes the cases brought forward at the investigation of the professional informers fall through for lack of sufficient reliable evidence ; those at the instigation of spiteful informers more frequently. If A. B., a businessman in our community, with his neighbour, B. C., is not unfrequently happens that, in order to vent his spleen, B. C. will inform the revenue officer that he has seen so and so drinking in A. B.'s store, and therefore, with a view to punish A. B. and harass him, he will, with causes a summons to issue against A. B. Yesterday (20th inst.) there were two such cases before Mr. Demoyers. August Aonquet, of 578 Mignonne street, was accused of selling gin in less quantities than three half-pints to three different men. The latter were placed in the witness-box, and swore that they never drank liquor in the defendant's store. Case dismissed. In neither of these cases were the informers placed in the witness-box to give evidence ; in fact, in cases of this description they never are placed on oath, or even known ; but it generally happens that they are relatives of the accused seeking to settle old sores, or spiteful neighbours.

The genuine offspring of nature, the human hair, which has become permanently gray, can be restored to its original colour by a few applications of Luby's Parisian Hair-Renewer, which imparts a pleasant perfume to the head, removes all dandruff and irritation of the skin. It is put up in large bottles 50 cents each, and sold by all chemists.

The French are the coolest, calmest people in the world. If MacMahon lived in Arkansas, for instance, how long would it be before he'd be swimming a river to hunt a quiet retreat among the bulrushes ?—*Detroit Free Press.*

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

Trotting.

FLORA TEMPLE—THE MARE WHICH FIRST LOWERED THE TWO MINUTE RECORD "PURSITY."

From 1853 to 1861 no horse was so well known in the United States as Flora Temple, and no men were more busily better known than her trainers and drivers, Hiram Woodruff and James D. McMann. Hiram, who, she died on the farm of Mr. Aristides Welch, at Chestnut Hill, near Philadelphia, where she had lived since her purchase by its owner in 1864. Flora's early history, like that of many other old time trotters, is very obscure. It is certain, however, that she was foaled in 1845, the property, according to "Frank Forrester," of a Mr. Lomin, of Saugerfield, Oneida county, N. Y., the same authority saying "that she was got by One-Eyed Kentucky Hunter (who almost certainly had some good Kentucky thorough blood in his veins, not regarding what some as a thoroughbred there are no records whatever), out of a mare, Madame Temple, who might or might not (the chances rather inclining to the not) have had some good blood ; while Wallace in his "American Trotting Register" says that Flora Temple was a bay mare, foaled in 1845 ; that she was bred by Samuel Wells, near Jamaica, Long Island, and that she was got by One-Eyed Kentucky Hunter, dam Madame Temple, by a spotted Andalusian horse owned by Horace Terry, and brought from Dutchess county, New York. Whatever may have been Flora's breeding, it is certain that she turned up in this city in 1850, and after being driven on the road for some time and demonstrating that she was really of some account, won a match over the old Red track at Hunter's Point, and was sold to a side, and the conditions are that the balls may be sprung from two or more traps, only one, however, to be sprung at a time, and no shot to count unless the ball is broken in the air. Bogardus will use a 10-pound gun with two sets of barrels, and load it himself ; should the weapon break or give out, he is to have the privilege of using other guns. In this feat Captain Bogardus will have to use twenty barrels of shot, balls, 500 pounds of shell and over fifty pounds of powder, and to be successful he must break the balls at the rate of eight hours and twenty minutes. The best record for glass-ball shooting is the breaking of 500 balls in eight hours and twenty minutes and fifteen seconds, and Bogardus accomplished it.

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Sudden Changes of the Weather often cause Pulmonary, Bronchial, and Asthmatic troubles. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will allay irritation which induces coughing, oftentimes giving immediate relief.

CANADIAN.

Lord Cecil is preaching in Eastern Ontario, and was at Napanee on Sunday, 16th inst.

The elopement of a married man with his cousin at Dunford is the latest social standal up there ; names withheld for the present.

A Cornwall paper says that the Treasurer's sale for taxes recently was tame. Most of the lots were redeemed or bought in by the owners.

Recently a public meeting at Fort Perry unanimously condemned the project of draining Lake Scugog. The proposition to drain the south-west portion is looked upon as impracticable.

It is said that by the passing of the G. V. R. through Beachville, the village has been purged of a good many old rockeries for which a fair price was paid. The place is well rid of them.

The Town Council of St. Thomas is in conference with the Elgin County Council. "This step," says the *Journal*, "will attain a two-fold result : it will afford the means of street improvement at a cheap rate, and it will give the people some reason for the money expended every year for gaol maintenance. Perhaps also it will lessen the chances of giving our gaol some other character than that of the Mecca of tramps, and that in the future they will make choice of some other temple at which to pay their devotions to the divinity of idleness."

One morning recently the inmates of the residence of Mr. J. T. Hewitt, Cobourg, were suddenly awakened by a sensation of dizziness and sickness, and discovered by an escape of coal gas. Mr. Hewitt, his wife, two children, and a boarder, Mr. Hiram Shepherd, were all much overpelled to keep their beds owing to the injurious effects of the gas inhaled ; and it was very fortunate that the presence of gas was discovered so quickly, as another half hour might have caused the deaths of some, if not all of them.

Recently Mr. Wm. Ingram, overseer of county timber lands, laid information before Justices Willson and Hellems, of Welland, against fourteen persons, charging them with cutting and stealing trees from the marsh lands. The evidence was conclusive, they being caught in the act ; that the accused had cut and sold in the Buffalo market a large quantity of small trees, and the first five persons were fined $6 in all, with $5 damage and over $30 costs ; the remaining eight were fined $16 in all, with $16 damage and over $96 costs. Nearly all the money was paid forthwith.

The Winnipeg *Free Press* says :—" From a person recently in from the railway line, we learn that another shipment of the ancient was expected in shortly from Duluth. The supply on hand had given out." And the same paper quotes from the Duluth *Tribune* to the following effect :—" We learn that thirty barrels of crackers and four hundred barrels of whiskey passed through this city during the past fall to Manitoba. The merchants up there think they will have crackers left over, but what they are to do for whiskey, after the four hundred barrels shall have been used up, is more than they can tell."

One night recently a fatal accident of a peculiar character took place at St. Thomas. A man named Kemble was on the way home with a friend, James Lagg. To make a short cut home they crossed the Michigan Central railway track. A train was coming. A man named Kemble was on his

THE CHRIST CHILD.

From heaven above to earth I come,
To bring good tidings of great joy I bring,
Hard by a stable in the city sad,
To you this night is born a Child, of Mary, chosen mother mild;
This little Child of lowly birth
Shall be the joy of all the earth.

He brings those blessings long ago
Prepared by God for all sobs' ;
Henceforth His kingdom open stands
To you, as to the angel-bands.

Now let us all with gladsome cheer,
Follow the shepherds and draw near;
See in a manger laid the King and God
The blessed Christ-child Holy hard.

My heart for very joy doth leap,
My lips in song must utterance keep;
I too will sing with joyful tongue,
That sweetest ancient cradle song,

Glory to God in highest heaven,
Who unto man His Son has given;
While angels sing with pious mirth,
A glad New Year to all the earth.

—Martin Luther.

COUSIN PHIL.

I.

SELF-INVITED.

Thrift Hall is situated in the county Carlow, on the outskirts of the town of that name, and when I first saw it the period of which this story treats, by Miss Lucy Kavanagh, who was a wealthy heiress, in her minority, and very handsome to boot.

Two days prior to the Christmas of 182—, she was seated at her *escritoire* with an open letter before her; and, to judge by the way she nibbled at the fashionable white quill in her taper fingers, she was in a difficulty as to how to shape her reply.

The first post had brought the letter in question, which proved to be from her cousin, a certain Phil Cullen, known in his own neighbourhood by the name of the "Rollicking Squire."

Let us glance at its contents, to ascertain, if possible, what it was that so puzzled her to reply to.

It ran thus :—

"DEAR COUSIN LUCY,—

"Having heard that you were at Thrift Hall, I thought I'd like to run over to pay my respects in person. Years have passed since last we met (poetical, isn't it?); but the fault lies not at my door, nor at yours either, but at that of your guardians, who kept you away from Old Ireland as from a pest-house. I (the six and think (people call me thoughtless, but no matter!) of you, and wonder whether you have grown; whether you are still as fearlessly and well as in the old days; and last, but not least, whether you have allowed me to fade from your memory altogether. Don't inconvenience yourself on my account, Lucy (the old familiar name, you perceive, has its charms for me still); myself and my boy can rough it, you know. If I don't receive a reply soon, I shall conclude that it's all right, and shall lose no time before I'm with you.

"Your affectionate cousin,

(as of yore),

PHIL."

"Dear old Phil!" Lucy Kavanagh murmured, as she read the letter for the fourth time; "it's a name to put him off, to see him say, when he's dying to see me, and I'm dying—no, not quite that—anxious, I should have said, that she was bin, just to ascertain, for my own satisfaction—nothing else, of course—whether he has improved or not?

Now, when a young lady fences with her words, and prolongs a touch that she's curiosity prompts her to take an interest in a handsome male cousin, it's very suspicious, to say the least of it.

"Heigho!" she continued, heaving a sleep sigh. "I must ask him to postpone his visit for a time, for his free and unconventional ways would quite shock the Mayberichs!"

The letter was answered, sealed, and directed at last, and contained profuse apologies for asking, as a great favour, that the dear cousin would kindly postpone his visit—how delighted she would be to see him at some other time, and so on—gilding the bitter pill of refusal as only a woman can gild it, and will continue to gild it, to the end of time.

She rang the bell, and while waiting for its being answered, she fidgeted the letter with nervous fingers, as if half inclined to tear it into minute fragments.

But on such frets overtook the epistle, which was safely delivered into the hands of one Biddy Freeman, for immediate posting.

"I shouldn't wonder if he arrives, after all, before our letter reaches him," thought Lucy; "he was so impulsive, and still is, I've no doubt."

Had she been a witch, she couldn't have guessed more truthfully at the movements of her cousin Phil.

For Biddy had scarcely got down the steps, when a jaunting car drove up, containing the worthy himself Phil Cullen, and his boy, Mickey Hooligan.

The Squire jumped down, and advanced towards Biddy, who had my object, &c.

"Good morning, young lady," he said, gallantly uncovering his head. "It's some time now since I've had the pleasure of seeing you. Excuse a brotherly salution!" and he kissed her.

Bedad, you're a bowld man to kiss bodyin broad daylight, and foreinst people, she said. "Sure, do yer know hot wi the misthress saw you at it?"

"I intend serving her the same way presently," he said, good-humoredly; "but what's your hurry?"

"Don't you pertend I've a letther to post?" she said, laughing.

"I'll post it for you, and pay you for the stamp," he replied, trying to kiss her, but receiving a vigorous box on the ear instead.

The letter dropped in the scuffle, and on picking it up the Squire perceived that it was addressed to himself.

"Ill pay, Biddy, darling," he remarked, laughing. "this is for me — Hillos!"

This was addressed to him, as he looking round and catching sight of his boy Mickey with his arm round Biddy's waist, trying to steal a kiss.

"Leave off, Mickey," he said, trying to look stern. "I'm ashamed of you!"

"I'm only doing what your honour bowld me to," Mickey rejoinded, still holding on to Biddy.

"What do you mean, you rascal?"

"Didn't you tell me that when I came home I was to do as you did, sir?"

"Quite right. I meant that you were to behave yourself as I did, but not to kiss everybody that came in your way."

"Biddy, I'll make you Mistress Hooligan," whispered Mickey.

"Faix, you might wait till your axed, mahouchal," she replied, trying to disengage herself from him.

"Mickey, if you don't leave go this minute, I'll——Lucy, is it you? How are you? I'm so glad to see you. I've got your letter. So kind of you to invite me. I'll be with you in a minute."

Miss Kavanagh was looking through the front window, and laughing, at seeing her fears of a second intruder.

He rushed up the steps, through the open door, which Biddy had forgotten to close, and up the stairs, to the landing, when, catching sight of a lady, and concluding it to be Lucy, threw his arms around her, kissed her repeatedly, and exclaimed, "My darling cousin, won't you kiss me?—(kiss, kiss)—haven't you got a word for Cousin Phil?"—(kisses *ad lib.*)

Peals of laughter from the doorway of the drawing-room, and the exclamation, in a thin, wiry voice, from the lady he had so vivorously saluted, forced upon him the conviction that he had committed a blunder.

And so he had, with a vengeance; for the lady he had kissed vicariously was Lucy's companion, old, and very plain, and who, according to her own statement, frequently made to Lucy, had never yet permitted any man to salute her chaste lips.

When Phil Cullen caught sight of her face, he withdrew his arm suddenly from her waist, and looked as if he had just taken a nasaous dose.

"Sir! how dare you take such a liberty?" she asked. "Do you know that all the years I've lived, I've never yet been treated as you have treated me?"

"Pon my soul, madam," he said, with a ring of honesty in his tone, "I'm not surprised it. Kissing was not meant for some people. I'm sorry I was so blind as not to perceive who you were in time."

Catching sight of Lucy in the doorway, he rushed forward, and attempted to salute her; but she laughingly took refuge behind a table, saying: "Spare me, Cousin Phil. I've no wish to be the recipient of second-hand favours."

"Bad luck to me for an omadhaun! But, Lucy, if you love me, take the favour of that old mummy off my lips."

"You mustn't speak of Miss Denning in that way," she said, with a futile attempt at severity. "Age, you know, merits respect."

"Age and Miss Denning will be safe enough from me in future. But come out, and let me look at you. Bedad, you've grown! I'm proud of you Lucy—that I am!"

"It's more than I shall be of you, if you don't mend your ways. It's not considered quite the correct sort of thing in these parts for gentlemen to kiss maids first and mistresses afterwards."

"I stand corrected," he replied, with a comical assumption of penitence. "I ought to have commenced with the mistress first; but, Lucy, darling, I'm ready to correct my mistake, if you'll only let me."

She laughingly declined to accede to this rectification, although he exhausted every form of argument he could think of to make her change her resolve.

"Bless me, there's the Maybricks!" she exclaimed, as both knocker and bell announced the advent of visitors. "You must be on your best behaviour before them, Cousin Phil."

"I'll promise anything or everything if you'll only give me one kiss cousin—only one kiss—just to make you look as you last kissed—I mean, since first I kissed you, and have pity upon me."

"Will, indeed! Cousin. Mind, no more," she laughingly replied, as she came from behind the barrier, and presented her cheek to his admiring lips.

His arm was around her waist in a twinkling, and his lips pressed it here—not once, but several times—despite her good-humoured struggles to free herself.

Ere she could effect this, the door opened, and Miss Denning popped her head in to announce visitors; but on seeing what she did see, and much was innocent enough in its way—only two cousins embracing after an absence of years—she threw up her hands, and turned up her eyes in virtuous indignation, muttering, "Well, I never—no, never! It's shocking, disgraceful! I suppose he'll be doing the same sort of thing to me again, unless I get out of his way."

Lucy and Phil quitted the room together by one door; and Miss Denning, so eager was she to get away from him—at least, so she subsequently declared, when talking of the Squire, but Mickey Hooligan at her heels.

II.

MICKEY HOOLIGAN'S ADVENTURES WITH TWO OLD LADIES.

Hearing footsteps, and thinking that it was the handsome Irish Squire, intent upon ravishing a kiss from her, she commenced putting her face close to her supposed pursuer, said, in a by no means angry tone, "Kiss me, if—sir (you dare, she meant to say, of course.)

But Mickey Hooligan interpreted it differently, and having as he had himself often said, "a shoy that was always anxious to please the ladies," he lost no time in complying with her request, by kissing her so loud that the salute could be heard far and near.

"Your voice is very sweet and low!" she continued, blandly; although Mickey had had enough force to split the drum of any ordinary female ear.

"She'll be aither making love to me next!" he thought, as he considered this almost unexpected compliment, and giving her a big bow in return for the compliment spoke to be only a prelude to a tender declaration.

"Sorra a bit of a man spake any louder," he hazarded down the trumpet. "You and you're ould thrumpet are too many for a shoy!"

"Sorry are you, young man?" she remarked. "You don't think there'll be nothing answered, I suppose, I suppose?"

"I'll enjoy your acting, you may be sure!"

"It's joking him at me, she is!" thought Mickey. "This is a great house intirely for ould winin. I'll get the masther to have it at once, or maybe they'll both be after marrying him!"

Taking out a gold pencil-case, she said, sweetly, "Put down will you?" and gave him a pinch of the pencil.

"It's a funny thing, intirely," he thought, as he looked at it, "but for Biddy it meant to fit in that spare thing of a thrumpet, to make me spake louder."

Having jumped to this conclusion, he stealthily placed the pencil-case in the orifice of the trumpet, and he let it slip down the bell of it.

"It's down," he bawled. "Can you hear bether now?"

"Bless me! I must be getting deafer each moment," she said, with a deep sigh. "It's a great affliction, especially at a time like this. I was about to derive such enjoyment from the intellectual conversation of this talented young man."

Mickey, the talented young man, was stealing softly out of the room at this moment, leaving her with the ear-trumpet up, in expectation of hearing his low, sweet tones once again.

When she turned round to where he had been sitting, she found he had gone, and that Lucy Kavanagh had entered, and taken his place at her side.

"That cousin of yours is a sad dog, my dear!" she remarked, with a knowing smile.

"I hope he hasn't been kissing her," thought Lucy, alarmed at the bare idea.

"He's a born actor, my dear. To see him act is worth the price of admission, so much dignity as her indicrous situation admitted of, she turned fiercely on Mickey, and said, "What are you, sir?"

"Meoself is meoself, and my own father and mother's son, and me father's brother, where he is at this moment I'm not aqua, said Mickey, seriously.

"Don't attempt to mystify me, sirrah," she said, sharply, and with her hand on the bell-rope. "Who are you, sir?"

"Hoo——he was going to say Hooligan, when she snapped him up, saying, "Again I ask you, for the third and last time, who are you, sir?"

"Hoo——"

Thinking that he was ridiculing her, she gave a desperate pull at the bell-rope, which gave way under the strain, and remained in her hand.

"I'm defenceless now," she murmured. "Oh cruel fate to treat me so!"

Mickey was commiting upon her mentally as follows—

"She's a little sickness and all of a timpir, and as plain as the nose on her own face."

This was a cruel bit of unspoken irony on his part, for the lady's nose cannot be spoilt any little beauty she might have otherwise possessed.

"I'll make an appeal to him," she thought, as she plumped down on her knees, held up her hands supplicatingly, in a melo-dramatic fashion, and said, imploringly, "Sir, spare me; I'm an orphan!"

To say that Mickey was astonished at this theatrical display is not to do justice to his feelings.

"Ma'am," he said, with a bashful grin, "get up; what would become of me karacter if you were perceived making love to a poor bhoy like me that—a—way.'

Horror does not sufficiently express Miss Denning's emotions on hearing her intentions misconstrued in this ruthless fashion (it was turning the tables on her with a vengeance.)

To add to her discomfiture, the door opened at this inauspicious moment, and admitted a portly lady, richly dressed, and wearing a gold eyeglass, through which she surveyed them both complacently.

"Excellent! Very good!" she remarked; "the expression on both faces is quite charming. Proceed pray, children. I'm very fond of attending rehearsals."

The intruder was the Honourable Mrs. Maybrick, one of the new arrivals, and who took this opportunity of indulging for a rehearsal of private theatricals.

Rising with more energy than dignity, Miss Denning rushed from the room, verbotly abashed, and ready to hide her diminished head anywhere.

Mickey stood as if spellbound, and with a delicate blush suffusing his ingenuous countenance.

"Permit me to congratulate you, young gentleman," said the dowager, from her seat on the sofa. "Such acting as yours would make your fortune on any stage."

"Sure he was all—I kept her off, ma'am!" said Mickey, with a broad grin.

"Come nearer, young man," said the Dowager. "I'm a trifle hard of hearing; pray take a seat at my side; I can hear you much better then."

"Me aide she's got to ax me to kiss her, like the other ould woman did!" thought Mickey, who, nevertheless, complied with the request. His astonishment was heightened when she produced an ear trumpet, and placed it to her ear.

"I hear the dickens does she want with a cow's horn there for?" was his unspoken question. "Maybe she can't swallow well, and has her drink phoured down it!"

He had never seen such a thing as an ear trumpet in all his life.

"Any inquire your name?" she asked, in her blandest tones; and putting the trumpet towards his mouth. "Don't be afraid to speak a little loud. I'm a trifle deaf; as I told you before."

"Mickey, not knowing the use of the trumpet, replied in the ordinary way.

"Eh? speak into the trumpet, dear; I can't hear a word. Are you sure, young man, that you have properly put the end into them, Cousin Phil."

"I'm a Frenchman, talking?" thought Mickey. "It's the funny ould thing you and your ould trumpet are!"

He happened at this, the concluding portion of his speech through the trumpet, thanks to the dowager's skilful guidance of it.

"The girl Fanny, did you say? but she didn't look to be quite a girl, you know. I've not been introduced to the—shem! young lady yet; that pleasure is yet to come."

"She'll be the death of me!" he thought, as he made vigorous efforts to repress an outburst of laughter.

She happened to catch sight of the expression of his face at the moment, and said, "Wonderful! Your facial expression is simply marvellous! When do the private theatricals come off? I must thank Lucy for being so thoughtful as to provide such a treat for me?"

"What is the ould man driving at now?" thought Mickey. "I wish she'd lave off talking foreign lingo to me. Face, indade! I'm as handsome as her, any day!"

The word "facial" rather nettled him, and he was about to make a retort, when the door opened, and Miss Denning, so eager was she to get away from him—at least, so she subsequently declared—entered, followed by the Squire, but Mickey Hooligan at her heels.

II.

MICKEY HOOLIGAN'S ADVENTURES WITH TWO OLD LADIES.

Hearing footsteps, and thinking that it was the handsome Irish Squire, intent upon ravishing a kiss from her, she commenced putting her face close to her supposed pursuer, said, in a by no means angry tone, "Kiss me, if—sir (you dare, she meant to say, of course.)

But Mickey Hooligan interpreted it differently, and having as he had himself often said, "a shoy that was always anxious to please the ladies," he lost no time in complying with her request, by kissing her so loud that the salute could be heard far and near.

"Your voice is very sweet and low!" she continued, blandly; although Mickey had had enough force to split the drum of any ordinary female ear.

"She'll be aither making love to me next!" he thought, as he considered this almost unexpected compliment, and giving her a big bow in return for the compliment spoke to be only a prelude to a tender declaration.

"Sorra a bit of a man spake any louder," he hazarded down the trumpet. "You and you're ould thrumpet are too many for a shoy!"

"Sorry are you, young man?" she remarked. "You don't think there'll be nothing answered, I suppose, I suppose?"

"I'll enjoy your acting, you may be sure!"

"It's joking him at me, she is!" thought Mickey. "This is a great house intirely for ould winin. I'll get the masther to have it at once, or maybe they'll both be after marrying him!"

Taking out a gold pencil-case, she said, sweetly, "Put down will you?" and gave him a pinch of the pencil.

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III.

PHIL CULLEN MYSTIFIES THE ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.

When Phil Cullen retired from the struggle with Lucy's cousin, he took the hint, and met Cecil Maybrick, who, mistaking him for one of the servants, which was excusable, as he had paid no attention he paid to his personal appearance, said, "Come here, my man, and take my luggage to my room."

"Hang your impudence," thought Phil, who had serious notions at first of knocking him down. "I'll do something better than that," he thought, after bestowing a swift and comprehensive glance on Maybrick. "He's that English fellow, I suppose, and has come here to court Lucy. By Jove! he won't win her, if I can prevent it; so I'll just do as he wishes, and draw him out like a badger from its hole."

The moment he thus resolved, his good-humor returned, and he was all life and fun again immediately.

Putting on an awkward manner, he said, imitating Mickey's Irish to a nicety, "Sartainly, your honour; which room are you going to slape in?"

"Follow me, and I'll show you," was the off-handed reply.

"What a villanous-looking fellow," was his unspoken comment on Phil's appearance. And he was right, for he had undergone quite a transformation.

There was hardly, for an amateur, a greater adept than Phil Cullen in varying the expression and general appearance of his features. In fact, he was celebrated for this in his own part of the country, and used to keep the table in a roar for hours at a stretch, in mimicking the oddities of the neighbourhood.

"You ought to be put under a glass shade; you're too fine for every-day life, my fine gentleman," thought Phil, as a comment on the dandified appearance of his companion, whose clothes were fashion, and his whole get-up perfection itself.

He placed the things on the floor, when Maybrick said, "where's the Irish Squire going to put up? In one of the attics, I suppose; it's good enough for him."

"Quite good enough, your honour," said Phil; "the conceits of him before everything. You won't mistake the name again, if I tell you something."

"The fellow's getting too confidential and familiar," thought Maybrick. "I suppose I'd better humour him, though. It may be something about this Irish Squire.

So he nodded acquiescently.

"Whereupon Phil said, with a knowing wink, "He's aither the young misthress, but scorra a bit of a chance has he of winning her; she's so deeply in love with a fine young Englishman."

"Oh, indeed!" said Maybrick, pricking up his ears at the concluding bit of information; "and whom might the fortunate individual be?"

"Yourself—who else?" said Phil Cullen, with a cunning grin. "Doesn't she dote on the very ground your honour walks on."

"There is half-a-crown for you, my good fellow," said Phil's gratified victim; "and as I haven't brought my own servant with me, perhaps you'd look after my luggage."

"Proud enuff!I'll be to do that same, your honour," was the prompt reply, "if you'll obleege me with the kays of your boxes, I'll put up your things nate and tidy."

"If I were a young gentleman, and wanted to marry a blue blooded lady in the distress," said Phil, continuing his remarks, as he placed the things in their respective drawers, "I'd shiver lave of abusing the Irish, the Squire more spicially."

"But Miss Kavanagh is Irish herself," Maybrick hastened to remind him.

"Thrue for you, and so am I, your honour; and sorry enuff I am for the misthress is sorry, too. The Irish are skin an ignorant, vulgar lot."

"There is a great deal of truth in what you say," was the bland reply, "And so you think she dislikes the Squire, eh?"

"Think, is it? Faix, I'm sure of it!"

"Then how came she to invite him here?"

"He invited himself," said Phil, "like the dirthy, mane spalpeen that he is"

"I can hardly believe it," was the incredulous rejoinder.

"Then redo for yourself," was the prompt reply, as Phil placed Lucy's letter to himself in his hands.

On the strength of the motto, "All's fair in love and war," Maybrick read Lucy's note, and felt that what his companion had told him was correct.

Now, it would be unfair to him to say that he was deeply in love with Lucy herself; but it would not be so to state that he was so with her money and landed possessions.

"I'll win in a canter," he thought, as he handed the letter back to Phil. "That Irish fellow hasn't the ghost of a chance. By the bye," he asked, "What sort of a looking fellow is this rejected Squire? A evil-looking as most of his countrymen, I presume, eh?"

"No offence, your honour, said Phil," with a leer, "but I can't help spakin' the truth. He's mighty like myself in general appearance. You'd take him for me and myself for him immaydiately if you didn't know the differ."

Maybrick looked fixedly at him on hearing this; but he stood the glance unflinchingly.

"How comes it that he's so like you?" he asked in a tone of suspicion.

"Begorra, I can't say, your honour, for you perceive he didn't either ax my lave to be born or to look as handsome as me; and I don't mind him, sir. He's nobody, only an Irish squire, bad cess to him."

Leaving his to finish his duties, Maybrick left the room; and the moment he was gone, Phil Cullen threw himself into a chair, and laughed heartily.

"If I haven't spoiled his little game, I'm a Dutchman," he thought. "I hate this Irish! Bless her little heart, she loves them as deeply as I love her; but I'll never tell her of, my love. I'm a poor Squire; she's a rich heiress."

Maybrick certainly acted kindly to the lesson which Phil had taught him, for on finding an opportunity, as he did shortly, of enjoying a *tête-a-tête* with Lucy, he derided the Irish and their customs without stint, and spoke contemptuously of Squire Cullen.

She restrained the impulse to rebuke his scorn with still greater scorn; for the sake of the conclusion on second thoughts, and rightly, too, that, as he knew her to be Irish, he was unwise, not for herself, but for her money. Indeed it was impossible for her to think otherwise.

If he had not been such a shallow-pated coxcomb, he must have seen that such a line of conduct as that he was pursuing was not calculated to press his suit to a successful issue.

He was so sure of winning, however, that he cared not to bestow a thought on such a trifle as the possibility of her being offended at his condemning her country and countrymen.

He had Phil's word for it that she hated the Irish, and that was enough, for he didn't dream for a moment that such a contemptible personage as an Irish servant would trade on his credulity.

IV.

RIGHTED AT LAST.

Whilst his master was engaged elsewhere, Mickey was in his element in the kitchen among the maid-servants, who were all secretly dying for him to make love to them.

If Mr. Maybrick, in the drawing-room ran down the Squire, Mickey, in the kitchen, sang his praises, and told of his harum-skarum exploits; for which, it must be added, the Squire had a decided predilection.

"Phil Cullen," by which name he went with gentle and simple, was free and easy with everybody, and was in consequence extremely popular, with the lower orders of his countrymen especially.

He was also careless to a fault, and implative to a degree; for having taken it into his head to visit his cousin, he suddenly remembered that he wanted a suit of dress-clothes, and Mickey of livery.

The order was given and executed with dispatch; and, on the arrival of the things, the Squire bundled them into his own trunk, telling Mickey he'd leave his livery out for him when they arrived at their destination.

At Mickey had to wait at table that evening, he went to the Squire's room for his clothes, but mistook it for Mr. Maybrick's, where a splendid suit of clothes and a shirt lay on the bed, with patent pumps to match.

"What an idiot the master must be to have bought me," he said; "and, oh! what darlints of boots. Bedad, I can perceive my face in 'em.

Bundling them up in his arms, he marched off with them to dress, and dreaming for a moment that they were another man's property.

The first bell rang for dinner, and found Maybrick asleep on a lounge in the billiard-room, where he had gone on the chance of meeting Phil Cullen, who, however, for reasons best known to himself and the reader, kept out of the way.

He was found there by one of the servants, who had been despatched in search of him.

On hearing of the lateness of the hour, he hurried to his room, but, finding no clothes on the bed, concluded that he had made a mistake.

A search for a bed with clothes on brought him to Cullen's room, who was dressed and away.

Maybrick literally jumped into Mickey's clothes, he was in such an awful hurry.

He missed his boots; but, as the last bell was ringing, he was obliged to be content with those he was wearing.

Meanwhile, Mickey, as he himself said, "as grand as any paycock," was occupied entertaining the Honourable Mrs. Maybrick, who dropped her cane on the shoulder with her fan, and said (in a whisper, as she thought, but really loud enough to be heard a dozen yards off), "You naughty, naughty boy, to serve me so! You shall do penance by taking me in to dinner, and talking to me all the evening; you are so intellectual, you know."

Poor Mickey could not have been more astonished if he had been suddenly accosted by the man in the moon.

Before he could get away, she linked his arm, and, nodding gaily to Lucy, said, "I've hooked my beau, you see! And, without waiting for the others, marched in the dining-room, dragging, rather than leading, poor Mickey.

Maybrick hurried up in time to take Miss Denning in; Lucy fell to Phil's share.

The dowager still mistook Mickey for Squire; for although she had been introduced to the real individual in the course of the day, she did not catch his name, owing to the pencil-case being in the ear-trumpet, and, therefore, concluded that he was a fresh arrival.

Perceiving that Mickey hesitated to be seated, she fairly pulled him into a chair, saying, with one of her playful slaps, whispers, "Come, come, you naughty boy; you're not going to escape from me in that way. I've got you, and I mean to keep you all the evening, if it be inevitable."

"I never had a right to be astonished at seeing Mickey sitting down to dinner with the attentions of the Honourable Mrs. Maybrick, Phil Cullen was the individual.

"Dash the fellow's impudence!" he thought. "What does he mean?"

On looking round, he saw how Lucy took the matter, he caught sight of Maybrick talking to her, and he also perceived how the matter had originated.

Maybrick had not yet realized how he was hoodwinked, but he was beginning to consolate, and only waited for the ladies to retire, to hide his diminished head in his room for the remainder of the night.

When the Squire rejoined the ladies in the drawing-room, he found himself in his turn, mentally accusing him with playing of a practical joke on Maybrick and his cousin.

"I can assure you, Lucy, I hadn't even a finger in the pie; but I wouldn't have prevented him, if I had, for I'm sick of his laughing reply.

"I am afraid they'll go back more prejudiced than ever against the Irish!" she said, smiling.

"Let them!" was his ready reply. "Their good opinion is of little moment, I'm thinking!"

She smilingly acquiesced in this.

* * * * * *

Mother and son took counsel together on the position of affairs, and decided in opinion that no farther time should be lost in proposing for Lucy's hand, on which it was to be revoked with profit. Capt. Burton has also a scheme for opening up certain districts of central Africa, and the Khedive is anxious for him to accept the Governorship of Darfour.

In a debate on the leather tax in 1795 in the Irish House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, with great emphasis, "that in the pronunciation of the word leather every man ought to give his last guinea to protect the remainder. Mr. Vandeleur said, "however that might be, the tax on leather would be severely felt by the barefooted peasantry of Ireland." To which Sir Boyle Roche replied, "that this could be easily remedied by making the under leather of wood."

Mrs. Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of New York, publishes, in the *Independent*, his annual appeal for total abstinence on New Year's Day. He says that coffee and lemonade will satisfy the demand for hospitality, and he appeals to women not to be tempters. He takes ground against Moody and Murphy, who hold that piety will obliterate the appetite for alcohol, although he thinks abstinence is easier for a Christian than for a sinner. He asserts that inebriety is on the increase among women.

The sweet nature and delicate art of fine old John Gilbert are exquisitely shown in the fatherly part he is now playing. Very few are the people who can hear his broken, mellow voice and see his working face when his son comes home from sea, and not find themselves "sort o' teary round the lashes." Madame Ponisi, too, is a most bright and tender old homebody in her new part.

Mrs. Braddon-Maxwell, the novelist, was riding with several children in London, not long ago, when a steam roller was the means of killing her horse, nearly killing her coachman, spoiling her carriage, and frightening the little people. An action was brought against the steam roller, and the steam roller won. So here comes the novelist writing a womanly, indignant, and powerful protest against the steam roller, and the Common Council at a tariff by which two pullets were sold for threepence, a partridge or two woodcocks for the same, while a fat lamb was to be sixpence from Christmas to Shrovetide, and the rest of the year fourpence. In the fourteenth century Parliament fixed the price of a fat ox at forty-eight shillings, and shorn sheep at five shillings, two dozen eggs at threepence, and the best wine at twenty shillings per tun. An Act of Parliament, passed in 1533, settled the value of beef and pork at a half-penny per pound, and veal at three farthings.

THE A. B. C. OF BREEDING.

A correspondent of the *National Live Stock Journal* says :—There are many interesting and curious questions in breeding well worthy of study. Some of these have long engaged the attention of scientists, and are not yet finally settled. Some, at best, have but a speculative interest, and others have a direct pecuniary value, if we could be certain of the correctness of some one of many theories, and could make practical use of it in all, or most cases. Propenel methods for regulating the sex of offspring; theories as to the effects of a first impregnation on subsequent conceptions, or of the effects of temperature or other influences on the dam during pregnancy; discussions as to the relative effect of sire and dam, or as to the effects of in-and-in breeding, are proofs that we have not yet learned everything about the laws which regulate reproduction. Concerning some of these questions it is doubtful if we ever shall come to a full understanding. Concerning most of them, there are things which seem vague, uncertain, and mysterious to many minds. It may well be that the discussion of such questions has tended to envelope the whole subject of breeding in unnecessary difficulty and uncertainty, in the minds of many farmers. Fortunately THE ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES IN BREEDING, the things which have most to do with success or failure—are few in number and easily understood. We know that there are things which have not stood in doubt. The very beginner in breeding may feel that he knows, or may know, positively all that is essential to successful breeding. Probably he will never learn all he would like to know; but the things he does know are so far more less practical importance than those he does not understand.

The first great principle in breeding—that which takes the work out of the domain of blind guesses—is, that the

OFFSPRING RESEMBLES THE PARENTS,

or, as it is often stated, like produces like. All recognize the general truth of this principle. No one expects a Cotswold lamb from the union of a Merino ram and ewe, nor Brahma fowl from the eggs of a Bantam hen. Not only is there a general resemblance to the parents in size, colour and other obvious external qualities, but there is equal resemblance as to disposition, constitution, ability to work, or to produce flesh, or meat, or wool. The obvious general resemblance is present in breeding animals those which have the characteristics desired in the offspring. Both parents contribute to the result, sometimes one much more than the other; sometimes one seeming to impress certain characters, and the other stamping equal power in reproducing other qualities; but the only safe rule is to try to have both parents that shall be alike in the qualities, or the more prominent the characteristics in the parent, the greater is the probability that they will be reproduced. If there be opposing characteristics in the two parents, as if one be large and the other small, the offspring may resemble one or the other, but usually it will show something of a compromise between the two extremes. The obvious practical lesson here is, that if one parent shows a decided defect in one point, the other should be made to secure unusual excellence in this same point in the other parent.

Were this rule invariable—if young animals always exactly resembled the parents, or an exact compromise between them—the only thing for the farmer or stock breeder to do would be, to select a stock such as suited his fancy, and go on reproducing them. But this is not the case. While it is a general rule, it is so much so that it never safe to disregard it, and while it stands as the very foundation of successful breeding, the exceptions are so many, rather than rule is so often modified by another, or a branch of the same law, that it may make an addition to it, so that it shall read :—*Animals resemble their parents, or some more*

REMOTE ANCESTORS.

In the human race, as well as among our domestic animals, it is not uncommon for an individual much more closely resembles a grand parent, or even a more remote ancestor, than it does the parent. It is a common remark that they must have come under the observation of all readers. Such cases are not the rule, but they occur so frequently that the probability of such a result must be taken into account in breeding operations. The way to prevent danger of injury, if such result should follow the pairing of two animals destitute of blemishes, is to be sure that their ancestors were equally desirable. If this be true, it is not of no matter, practically, whether the young resemble the direct or the more remote ancestor; and if it follow the breeding for a desired characteristic for a series of generations, there will be no tendency to change or variation. A black sow, breed to a black boar, will, probably, produce black pigs. If, however, we know that the parents of either, or both, had some white on them, we are not sure that this may not yet appear. If we know that all the ancestors for a half-dozen generations have been black, we as confidently expect black pigs as we expect there to have four legs. But it does not trouble us at all whether they "get the colour" from the sire or the dam, or from the grandsire on either side, for all had it in common. Very casual observation will show us that if two animals be bred together, one possessing some characteristic, as white colour, which is common to the family, while the other has a colour, as red, which is not common in its family, the progeny will very generally be coloured like the parent which shows the colour with its breed or family.

These facts may help us to understand why importance is attached to "pure-bred," "full-blood," or "thorough-bred" animals. Such animals have descended from a

LONG LINE OF ANCESTORS

which possessed the same characteristic; at least they are supposed to have such an ancestry, and it is much more probable they have than that animals of no history we know nothing have such good fortune. Hence a pedigree is valuable, because it is a partial history of the animal—the best and most reliable history we can obtain. Suppose a farmer wishes to breed a hornless cattle. He may find hornless cows and bulls in the market, but he will have no such certainty that they will reproduce this characteristic as he will if he finds a man who can show him a large herd of such c

him, such would have been his fate, she felt such a content for him. She dissembled, however, and merely said: "I'm afraid none whatever."

"I'm so sorry, Miss Kavanagh—but, of course—that is—you know—I cannot now say."

"Say no more," she said, with bitter scorn; "but carry this truth away with you, for your comfort and edification—although I'm Irish, and seemingly dowerless, I would not marry you at any price!"

She swept by him and from the door, gathering up her skirts lest they should come into contact with him, and contaminate her. Phil Cullen was in the billiard-room as she passed, and noticing her agitation, followed her to ascertain its cause, with that freedom from etiquette which characterized most of his actions.

"Condole with me, Phil," she said, with mock sadness. "I've lost a lover and a fortune at the same moment."

"Remember, Lucy, I am your cousin," he remarked. "Has that fellow dared to insult you in any way?"

"No!" she said, emphatically. "I have discarded him. But then I must not be too hard on him; he has only done what others will do, when they find I have lost my fortune and position."

"Lucy," he said, tenderly, as he took her hand, "give me the right to protect you through life. I love you dearly, and always have, since the days of our childhood. A word of this would not have passed my lips had you remained rich. All I ask to possess of yours is your own dear self."

She hid her blushing face on his breast, and thus did he receive her answer.

The Honourable Mrs. Maybrick and son left the Hall in the course of the day, having, as they alleged, received pressing letters or recall.

The following day proved a happy, if not a merry, Christmas to Lucy and her lover.

Before the year came round again, they were man and wife; nor was she a dowerless bride, the threatened catastrophe having been averted.

Mickey Hooligan married Biddy Freeman, and Miss Denning was pensioned handsomely.

The Squire and his beautiful wife never hear from the Maybricks; but that, as may be supposed, causes them no concern whatever.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Dr. J. G. Holland is reported to be at work upon a new poem.

Dr. Holmes writes only in the morning. He devotes about three hours a day to literary work.

Mrs. Mary A. Dodge has sailed for Europe, where she will spend the winter, mostly in Paris.

Captain Boynton has been travelling from Amiens to Abbeville, on the Somme. He must wish it were summer.

Mrs. Alice Oates sues the Cincinnati *Commercial* for defamation of character, placing damages at $25,000.

Mr. Longfellow received from the Old South Fair Post Office, the other day, a letter of admiration of his work, written in Japanese.

The Prince of Wales has lately been staying with Lord Walsingham, whose wife had been twice married before her third and present husband was twelve years old.

A very pretty little book has been issued by Porter & Coates, of Philadelphia, in their "Art at Home Series," being "Music in the House," by John Hullah, LL.D.

Mr. Bayard Taylor's recent course of lectures on "German Literature" was one of the best and most successful of the many excellent courses Boston owes to the Lowell Institute.

"Jennie June" writes from London that the extraordinary article on the Isle-Royal question which lately appeared in the *Times* was written by Miss Kate Field, who has been added to the staff of that paper.

The way in which Mr. Emerson held his cigar at the Whittier Dinner at Boston is noted as something funny. "He poised it lightly between his thumb and finger, and sipped fastidiously, with an air of the greatest respect."

President and Mrs. Hayes will celebrate their silver wedding next week. The wife-elect of the President in 1852, who are now living, will be present, and assist in celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary.

Edwin Booth, it is reported, will resume the management of Booth's Theatre in New York, opening it about the 1st of next month. Mr. Booth has made so much money lately that he will be able to run the theatre several months, perhaps.

Mr. Louis J. Jennings, formerly editor of the New York *Times*, and recently London correspondent of the *World*, has accepted the editorial charge and control of a new weekly journal about to be issued in London.

"Men of Letters" is the title of a series of books to be published by MacMillan & Co., which will tell people what they most want to know as to the life, character, and works of some of the great English writers. John Morley edits the books.

The great equity suit in England of the Singer Manufacturing Company against Newton Wilson, involving the plaintiff's right to the exclusive use of its trade-name, has just been decided on appeal by the House of Lords in favour of the Singer Company—costs decreed against defendants.

Mr. J. H. Ingram, now in London, claims to have come recently into the possession of a hitherto unknown romance by Edgar A. Poe. "The Journal of Julius Rodman" is its name, and its subject an imaginary first passage across the Rocky Mountains by civilized man.

Miss Howard's "One Summer," with Mr. Hoppin's characteristic illustrations (characteristic both of Mr. Hoppin and of the charming story), will be published shortly by J. R. Osgood & Co., at the same time probably, with Colonel Waring's book of travel in eastern France, "The Bride of the Rhine," very abundantly illustrated.

The British Government has permitted Capt. Burton, the traveller, although holding the position of Consul at Trieste, to superintend the researches into those old Egyptian mines which, it is supposed, may be reworked with profit. Capt. Burton has also a scheme for opening up certain districts of central Africa, and the Khedive has proposed to him to accept the Governorship of Darfoor.

In a debate on the leather tax in 1795 in the Irish House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, with great emphasis, "that in the prosecution of the present war every man ought to give his last guinea to protect the remainder." Mr. Vandeleur said, "however that might be, the tax on leather would be severely felt by the barefooted peasantry of Ireland." To which Sir Boyle Roche replied, "that this could be easily remedied by making the under leather of wood."

The Rev. Dr. Cuyler, of New York, publishes, in the *Independent*, his annual apology for total abstinence on New Year's Day. He says that coffee and lemonade will satisfy the demand for hospitality, and he appeals to women not to be tempters. He takes ground against Moody and Murphy, who hold that piety will obliterate the appetite for alcohol, although he thinks abstinence is easier for a Christian than for a sinner. He asserts that inebriety is on the increase among women.

The sweet nature and delicate art of fine old John Gilbert are exquisitely shown in the fatherly part he is now playing. Very few are the people who can hear his broken, mellow voice and see his working face when his son comes home from sea, and not find themselves "sort o' teary round the lashes." Madame Ponisi, too, is a most bright and tender old homebody in her new part.

Mrs. Braddon-Maxwell, the novelist, was riding with several children in not long ago, when a steam roller—means of killing her horse, waiting her coachman, spoiling her carriage, frightening the little people. An action was brought against the steam roller, the steam roller won. So here ends novelist writing a womanly, and very good letter to the London *Times*, about it:

Sir Arthur Colton reports that irrigation has been carried out in the Tanjore the revenue has increased $86,000 to $150,000, the population nearly doubled, and the district has, with a single exception, the most thriving in India. The exception is Goa, where the Government, in consequence of the poverty and discontent prevailing in the district, established, five or six years ago, large works, which are yet incomplete, and to day the district produces two and a half times as much as it did, and at the moment the most prosperous in the Presidency.

Professor Edward S. Morse, now of the University of Japan, in lecturing on Japanese the other evening, praised the diet of grasshoppers as extremely palatable. He described the city directory of Tokio as a much more poetical volume than people are accustomed to think directories are, for it contains, besides the names of streets and business places, the local directions for pleasant walks about the city, with directions where "sweet singing insects" can be heard, the best place to see fire-flies, and the best place to see fire-tinted foliage, etc.

Professor Blackie has been writing a letter lately to protest against "the course of corruption of the English language by a minute and curious imitation of the Greek, lately commenced by Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Browning, and a whole host of minor men." He points out that English, Latin, Latin, and Greek, Greek, and that we have as little right to apply for Celtic Kikero for Cicero, or Ion for Plato, as we should have to call Munich, Munschen, or Florence, Firenze. The Professor stigmatizes the innovation as a silly affectation.

There is a quaint little story in the last volume of Mr. Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort." It is Crimean time, and Lord Cardigan goes to Windsor of course, to dine with the royal children climb upon his knee and ask him if he has killed any Russians. From the Queen's diary, written just after the visit to Windsor of the Emperor Napoleon, comes this passage: "I am glad to have known this extraordinary man, whom it is certainly impossible not to like when you live with him, and not even to a considerable extent to admire. I believe him to be capable of kindness, affection, friendship, and gratitude. I feel confidence in him."

When Rossini visited England in the winter of 1825-'24, he was received by people of title and fashion to a marked degree. One evening, between the parts of a concert which he was expected to conduct, the lady of the mansion, in token of her sense of his professional talents, walked through the room with her arm leaning on his arm. The two participants had not taken many steps when the Duke of Wellington entered. Her ladyship, by way of heightening the compliment she was paying the composer, took the Duke's arm, while the other still rested on that of Rossini. "I congratulate you, maestro," said the modest veteran, "on being followed by the two greatest men in Europe."

The congregation of Cardinals assembled to discuss the question of the abolition of old every Roman Catholic festival not entitled to rise against an obnoxious candidate chosen by the Conclave, has ransacked all the bulls and conventions between the Holy See and the several powers. The following is their conclusion: "That no power has any direct interest in such a matter; and, on the other hand, the Holy See had not the power of granting privileges which restrict its authority and independence. Against the veto it is no conspicuous stand, for such might be construed into a violent infringement of the assumed right. The College will understand how to act with independence."

In this month's *Contemporary Review* appears a great name in Russian politics—Kossuth, ex-Governor of Hungary. With much of his old fiery eloquence he denounces Russian aggression, affirms that Prussia has wilfully stirred up this embroilment in the East solely for her own ends. He says that Germany has forced the Austro-Hungarian Government into a position which, he says, is treasonable to the Austro-Hungarian Empire. He boldly urges the Vienna Government to take advantage of the opportunity of Turkey, Servia, and Roumania are engaged in the struggle, and to go at once to the help of the Turks. The article shows surprising vigour in the veteran statesman, whose eloquent power which once shook both sides of the Atlantic.

The Order of St. George, of Russia, which the Czar has conferred on his brother Michael, for his victory over Mukhtar Pasha, is so rare that some else except the Emperor holds it. It was created by Catherine II. in 1769. There are five classes. Among the first Class since its inauguration, Marshal Suwarrow, Count Orloff, Prince Potemkin, Count Gallitzin, Count Orloff-Chesmensky, Prince Repnin, Prince Galitzin, Prince Dolgoroukoff, Count Soltykoff, Count Tolstoi, Count Dolgotte, Blucher, and Radetzky. Among the Orders are very numerous in Russia, the Order of Polish Virtue being the most ancient in the whole Empire. Order is exclusively confined to ladies of high rank, as the Order of St. Catherine, founded by Peter in 1719, in remembrance of the courage and presence of mind evinced by the Princess Catherine Alexiewna, at the battle of Pruth, against the Turks. There are two classes—the great and small cross. The Empress is Grand Mistress of the Order.

"Owen Meredith," other than Bulwer, Lord Lytton, Viceroy of India, is often still 2 o'clock in the morning talking State policy with Secretaries of Government. The conference in matters of business often ends with a request on the Viceroy's part for a dispatch that same day, and that covers half of the hours more official has to sit up a couple of hours in order to write the document. Lord Lytton has excellent powers of conversation, and tells a story best of anybody, and, faithfully, and no one ever heard him tell the same story twice. He has been a dipomatic Ulysses in the capitals—was, in fact, a very little time he was forty languages, that of making himself agreeable to everybody he will somebody, and to one or two persons, and allow himself to be noticed. Lady Lytton gives up her delicacies in this respect. The nice of the late Earl of Lytton, and the charming wife of the Indian Viceroy, are agreeable woman.

The fur trade of the Hudson's Bay Company in Manitoba, according to the Winnipeg Sun, is very prosperous, and most valuable; for, of which about 120,000 skins are caught in steel traps, and of their skins 250,000 are annually; but they are worth a dollar apiece. The most valuable of the skins are those obtained in Manitoba is that of the black and silver foxes. The company pays from $40 to $50 per skin, and the supply is short. Beaver skins have not been very valuable since silk displaced them in the manufacture of hats. Other cheap furs are those of the muskrat, lynx, and wolf. Several years ago there was an enormous demand for skunk skins, but the demand is now small. The exportation of furs amounted to 30,000 in 1876.

There has been much scarlet fever in Winnipeg lately, and several deaths of little children from it are reported.

AGRICULTURAL.

OUR FARMERS' CLUB.

We are happy to say that *The Mail* subscribers all over Canada are joining heartily in our work. We have received answers of aid from all directions and feel that OUR CLUB is a success.

In reply to *Westminster's* inquiry we have this response.

WHITCHURCH TOWNSHIP.

In reply to *Westminster's* inquiry I will give my experience with spring wheat this year. I sowed *Golden Drop, Fife*, and *Eldorado*. Of the three varieties the Golden Drop yielded the best crop averaging about 38 bushels to the acre. The Eldorado yielded about 22 and the Fife 10 to 12.

If the drought in the spring had not injured the Eldorado on the high ground it would have been the best yield judging from what it did on low ground. The Fife appears to be worn out with us. The soil on my farm is between a heavy clay and a loam.

E. BAKER.

Will correspondents in other sections give their experience. Do not forget.

THE PRIZE ESSAY.

The first of our series of prize articles will be on

THE CARE OF CATTLE.

All the articles for competition to be in by the 15th of January.

The prize will be as follows:—

1st Prize.—THE HISTORY OF CANADA, by F. X. Garneau. From the time of its discovery till the Union of 1840-41, in 2 vols.; value $4.

2nd Prize.—GETTING ON IN THE WORLD, by William Mathews, LL.D. An excellent book.

The following letter touches upon a subject of great importance, the selection and cleansing of

SEED WHEAT.

DAREHAM, Dec. 17th, 1877.—I have much pleasure in congratulating you on the improved appearance of your valuable *Weekly Mail*, and am happy to see that you have devoted a part of it to agriculture, quite a useful and pleasing acquisition to your farmer patrons, I see you invite parties having anything to say on the subject of raising crops, &c., to send in their ideas, well I have an idea in my head and I will try and make it understood. I think that farmers generally are not particular enough about the quality of wheat they sow, the machines or mills we have been in the habit of using are only an apology for cleaning grain, they blow off the dust and chaff and only a small part of the impure and foul seeds and then it is considered fit to sow, they will then sow from one and a half to two and a half bushels to the acre of this mixture, the consequence is that they get a mat of a mixture of wheat, some strong plants, some weak plants, not much better than wheels cockle, chess, and perhaps a dozen other kinds of weeds as thick as grass, not being able to hoe or thin them out as we do corn, they have to struggle together through the season till harvest. Then they get a lot of poor dirty wheat mixed with all kinds of foul weed seeds ready to sow again.

Now it is my opinion if the wheat was graded into two or three qualities, which can be done (as I have now got my old mill fixed to do it), then take the first quality or all the prime plump grain for seed, this will be free from all small grains (which will only raise weak plants) and all foul seeds of weeds. Then instead of sowing one and a half or two bushel and a peck to the acre, sow one bushel and a peck or even a bushel it will all come up together (if properly put in) strong healthy plants striking a good root into the soil and not overcrowded with a lot of poor weakly plants and weeds, it will be able to withstand a good deal of hard freezing and thawing in fall and spring.

I do not pretend to say that we should be always sure of a good crop, but I think we should stand a better chance, I know that if we get any disease amongst cattle or sheep it generally attacks the weakest first, and why not in crops as well, and then it will propagate and infect the whole.

I do not think it would be preventative against the Hessian Fly, for my wheat sown the last week in August was very badly attacked, but the plants being strong and vigorous have taken a fresh start, and I hope still to have a good crop. H.

ABORTION IN COWS.

A correspondent of the *Massachusetts Ploughman* writes that the milkmen in Boston have found a satisfactory remedy for abortion in cows by the use of lime. They put it to the cows by sprinkling a spoonful at a time over their feed, two or three times a week; or sometimes they sprinkle lime among the hay as it is stowed away in the barn. A neighbour of mine who keeps about twenty cows, and who was formerly much troubled by abortion among his herd, informs me that for the last three years, since he has made use of lime, he has not had a case, and that very many of his acquaintances have had similar experience with their herds. Whether the well-known lack of lime in Massachusetts soil has anything to do with the fact is a theoretical question for the man of science; the farmer will be most interested in escaping a serious cause of loss and disappointment.

SMALL FRUITS IN GARDENS.

But few people, says the Chautauqua *Farmer*, seem to know the value of small fruits to a family, who grown in their own gardens. You commence with strawberries; they continue about a month. You pick, perhaps, from six to twelve quarts a day. You have them on your table as a dessert, if you please, at noon, and your tea table is loaded with them at evening, and you want but little else but your bread and butter. Your family consume, in one way and another, about eight quarts a day, and while they last no outlay for other fruit is necessary. Twenty as a quart of strawberries daily will generally dispel all ordinary diseases not settled permanently in the system. After strawberries, raspberries come to continue about three weeks; then we have blackberries when the climax is not too cold for cultivated varieties; then the currants ripen, which remain until the early grapes mature; and taking the season through, any family with half an acre of land in a garden can grow small fruits that make country life delightful, and at the same time many dollars can be saved in the supply of the table.

BARLEY.

Though rarely used in this country except in the preparation of malt and in the manufacture of ale, yet it is eaten as bread in many parts of New South Wales, and is also added to wheat flour in making brown bread. It is also largely consumed by the peasantry and soldiers of Continental Europe, also in parts of India and other Eastern countries. It is used as food for cattle, as in many districts of India, it is first parched.

THE PRICE OF FOOD IN OLD TIMES.

Amid the never ending comment on the high price of provisions, it is difficult for us to realize the fact that a time existed in Britain's history when wheat, as food for 100 for a whole day, was worth only a shilling, and the average price of sheep was a penny. In the reign of Henry I. the price of wine was raised to sixpence a quart for red and eightpence a quart for white, in order that the sellers might be enabled to live by it. When wheat was at six shillings a quarter (eight bushels), the farthing loaf was to be equal in weight to twenty-four ounces if made of the whole grain, and to sixteen ounces if consisting solely of white. And when wheat was only one shilling and sixpence per quarter, as it sometimes was, the farthing white loaf was to contain sixty-four ounces, and the whole grain ninety-six. Think of purchasing a six pound loaf of good wheaten bread for a farthing! In the nineteenth year of the reign of Edward I. the price of provisions in the City of London was fixed by the Common Council at a tariff by which two pullets were sold for threepence, a partridge or two woodcocks for the same, while a fat hog was to be sold for three shillings at Christmas to Shrovetide, and the rest of the year fourpence. In the fourteenth year of Henry Fitzneal the price of a fat ox at forty-eight shillings, and shorn sheep at five shillings, two pence apiece, and the best wine at twenty shillings per tun. An Act of Parliament passed in 1533, settled the value of beef and pork at a half-penny per pound, and veal at three farthings.

THE A. B. C. OF BREEDING.

A correspondent of the *National Live Stock Journal* says:—There are many interesting and curious questions in breeding well worthy of study. Some of these have long engaged the attention of scientists, and are not yet finally settled. Some, at best, have but a speculative interest; others have a direct pecuniary value, if we could be certain of the correctness of some one of many theories, and would make practical use of it in all, or most cases. Proposed methods for regulating the sex of offspring; theories as to the effects of a first impregnation on subsequent conceptions, or of the effects of imagination or other influences on the dam during pregnancy; discussions as to the relative effect of sire and dam, or as to the effects of in-and-in breeding, are proofs that we have not yet learned everything about the laws which govern reproduction. Narrower good some of these questions it is doubtful if we ever shall come to a full understanding. Concerning most of them, there are things which seem vague, uncertain, and mysterious to many people. It may well be that the discussion of such questions has tended to envelope the whole subject of breeding in mystery, and to make it seem difficult to the minds of many farmers. Fortunately book

THE ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES IN BREEDING,

the things which have seen to do with success or failure are few in number and easily understood. We need not speculate concerning them, nor stand in doubt. The very beginner in breeding may feel that he knows, or may know, positively all that is essential to successful breeding. Perhaps he will never learn all he would like to know; but the things we do not know are of much less practical importance than are those we do understand.

The first great principle in breeding—that which takes the work out of the domain of blind chance—is, that the

OFFSPRING ASSIMILATES THE PARENTS,

or, as it is often stated, like produces like. All recognize the general truth of this principle. No one expects a Cotswold lamb from the union of a Merino ram and ewe, nor Brahma fowl from the eggs of a Bantam hen. Not only is there a general resemblance to the parents in size, colour, and other obvious external qualities, but there is equal resemblance in the disposition, constitution, ability to work, or to produce flesh, or meat, or wool. The obvious practical lessons to us as breeding animals those which possess the characteristics desired in the offspring. Both parents influence the progeny; sometimes one much more than the other; sometimes one seeming to impress certain characters, and the other showing equal power in reproducing other qualities; but the only safe rule is to try to have both parents like what is desired in the progeny. The more prominent the characteristic in the parent, the greater is the probability it will be reproduced. If there be opposing characteristics in the two parents, as if one be large and the other small, the offspring may resemble one or the other, but usually it will show something of a compromise between the two extremes. The obvious practical lesson here is, that if one parent shows a deficiency in one point, an effort should be made to secure unusual excellence in this same point in the other parent.

Were this rule invariable—if young animals always exactly resembled the parents, or were an exact compromise between them—the only thing for the farmer or stock breeder to do would be, to select a stock such as suited his fancy, and go on reproducing them. But it is not the case. While it is sufficiently true in practice that it is never safe to disregard it, and while it forms one of the very foundation stones of successful breeding, the exceptions are so many, or rather the influences modifying, counteracting, or a branch of the same law, that we must make an addition to it, so that it shall read:—*Animals resemble their parents, or some more*

REMOTE ANCESTORS.

In the human race, as well as among our farm animals, instances in which an individual much more closely resembles a grand parent, or even a more remote ancestor, than it does the parent, are so numerous that they must have come under the observation of all readers. Such cases are not the rule, but they occur so frequently that the probability of such a result must be taken into account in our breeding operations. The way to prevent danger of injury, if such should follow the breeding of two animals desirable in themselves, is to be sure that their ancestors were equally desirable. If this be true, it does not matter, practically, whether the young resemble the parent or some remote ancestor; and if those had possessed the desired characteristic for a series of generations, it will be most improbable to change or variation. A black sow, bred to a black boar, will, probably, produce black pigs. If, however, we know that the parents of either, or both, had some white on them, we are not sure that this may not re-appear. If we know that all the ancestors for a half-dozen generations have been black, we as confidently expect black pigs as we expect them to have four legs. And it does not trouble us at all whether they get the colour from the sire or the dam, or from the grandsire on either side, for all had it in common. Very casual observation will show us that if two animals be bred together, one possessing some characteristic, and the other being clean as common to its family, while the other has a colour, as red, which is not common in its family, the probability will very generally be that the offspring will inherit the peculiarity of the stock which shares its colour with its breed or family.

These facts are of help us to understand why importance is attached to "pure-bred," "full-blood," or "thoroughbred" animals. Such animals have descended from a

LONG LINE OF ANCESTORS

which possessed the same characteristic; at least they are supposed to have such an ancestry, and it is much more probable they have than that animals of whose history we know nothing have such good fortune. Hence a pedigree is valuable, because it is a partial history of the animal—the best and most reliable history we can obtain. Suppose a farmer desires to breed hornless cattle. He may find hornless cows and bulls in the market, but he will have no such certainty that they will reproduce this characteristic as he will if he finds a man who can show him a large herd of such cattle, and bring evidence that for twenty years a horned animal has not been produced. The chief may be of very unequal merit as to other things—they may vary much as to size, colour, and milking qualities—but as to this one point of lack of horns, they are "pure breed." And the same would be true if he desired to breed to lay on flesh, or disposition to give much milk, had been the point desired. Each breed has

CERTAIN CHARACTERISTICS

which distinguish it from other breeds, and all animals of one breed have these characteristics to a greater or less extent in common. It is reasonable to suppose, unless there is strong proof to the contrary, that those engaged in raising animals of any given breed, select those possessing the characteristics of that breed in a high degree for breeding purposes. The best evidence that they have done so, is to find these characteristics prominently developed in the animals they have produced, these representing two or three generations. The lesson, then, is that

THE YOUNG FARMER SHOULD SELECT,

for his breeding stock, animals which possess the characteristics he wishes to reproduce, and which have descended from ancestors with like qualities; this being most certainly done by securing animals belonging to some distinct breed known to have these characteristics. If, as often happens, he cannot afford to do this at so all his stock, let him at least use a male of such a breed; not so much because the male is always more important than the female, as because one male will usually represent half the herd or flock, so far as the settled character is concerned, and then exert vastly more influence than any one female possibly could do. The use of such a male will secure animals possessing the desired qualities in a good degree, and the continued use of such on the female progeny will gradually cause the whole flock to come to practical purity of blood, and entitle them, in fact, if not in name, to rank as members of the chosen breed; for a breed is but a race of animals possessing distinctive characteristics which are uniformly transmitted to their offspring.

It has often happened, however, and doubtless the like will often happen in the future, that a man has purchased or hired the use of breeding animals, which were not only of a fine individual merit, but also of excellent blood, having descended from a long line of ancestors with like qualities, and yet has

NOT SUCCEEDED AS A BREEDER.

Sometimes this result arises from causes hard to explain; sometimes such animals prove very undesirable as sires or dams, and yet sometimes an inferior animal is selected, quite unlike, and yet the most suitable to mate with the superior animal. Very often, however, the fault lies in the fact that the man who

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26.

THE TRADE DOLLAR AT A DISCOUNT.

The Treasury Department has intimated that San Francisco bankers have sent circulars to western manufacturers, offering to supply them with trade dollars at one and a half per cent. discount. Million dollars have also recently been sent in considerable amounts from New York to the west. They are sold at about five cents on a profitable dollar. There is said to be a large supply of trade dollars at San Francisco, as the bankers there refuse to take them except at a special deposit. The Director of the Mint has received applications to coin much larger amounts of trade dollars on account of this demand for the week, but the Secretary of the Treasury is endeavouring to prevent any additional coinage of the trade dollar, except for the purpose of exportation, and he is understood to claim that he has the power, under the act authorizing the trade dollar, to do this. He claims that the trade dollars are authorized only for export purposes. Treasury officials are also advised that several large manufacturers in western cities have begun to use the trade dollars, paying them out instead of greenbacks as the price of a day's work, and that the tradesmen in some of the cities, notably Cleveland, are already beginning to discover that a silver dollar worth ninety-five cents will not buy as much tea and sugar as a greenback dollar. The western bankers refuse to give greenback credits for silver deposits.

FOREIGN GRAIN MARKETS.

A telegram to the New York press dated London, December 11th, quotes from the weekly review of the *Mark Lane Express* of Monday as follows:—The supply of English wheat in Mark Lane is again small, and for dry lots a ready sale is experienced, especially for red, at fully late rates. The imports of foreign wheat into London last week were liberal. In spite of the heavy supplies, which continued mainly of Russian and East Indian description, a steady feeling was apparent in the markets, and, where evinced, an increased desire to buy, whether it is probable that at some further decline in cereals prices may rally, seeing how shillings per quarter the recent depreciation in France and the desire to have the cereal transportation resulted in a large reduction in freight from this country are also strong points in the trade, which is, besides, upheld to a more certain by a very fair outward movement, the exports last week exceeding 11,500 quarters. The decrease in shipments from America, which will now be experienced, should also help the trade. It is certain that our own increased winter consumption cannot be relied on sufficiently as a power to enhance the value of wheat, and should prices rise, the improvement will be due, as far as can be seen at present, to deficient crops requiring to be supplemented by importation in the neighbouring European countries. Fortified by these considerations, holders still refrain from pressing sales, and in the uncertain state of political affairs, the future course of the grain trade is more difficult to foresee than it has been for a long time past."

THE SILVER BILL.

It is stated in New York that private information, from the best sources, is by no means assuring as to the prospects of the defeat of the Bland Silver Bill in the Senate. There appears to be much probability that a two-thirds vote may be obtained, if not for that identical bill, yet for modifications of it so material as to mitigate but little its dangerous features.

EXPORTS OF GRAIN.

The quantity of flour and grain exported from the States and Canada from September 1 to Dec. 15th, at the principal ports; to the 15th inst. at New Orleans, and to the 6th inst. at San Francisco, was as follows:—Flour, 501,800 barrels; meal, 140 barrels; wheat, 23,822,618 bushels; corn, 16,626 bushels; and rye, 132,656 bushels. Exports to European continental ports in the same time were as follows:—Flour, 25,745 barrels; wheat, 3,446,122 bushels; corn, 1,548,056 bushels; rye, 997,571 bushels.

A cable despatch of Friday to the New York press quotes a leading grain circular, in its reference to wheat as follows:—The provincial markets again well exhibit more tone, and have mostly recovered from the recent depression. Off the coast and in passage, trade is also firmer. On the spot there has been a fair business since Tuesday. Maize, ex-quay, and for future arrival has improved. At this market to-day there was a better attendance than usual. Wheat sold to a good extent at extreme prices of our last, winter red, American, realizing 1d. per cental advance. Flour was in moderate request without change in price. Corn was in less active request, but quotations of new and old American inland were unchanged.

GRAIN IN TRANSIT.

Beerbohm's London *Corn Trade List* makes the amount of grain on passage for the United Kingdom, exclusive of steamer shipments from American Atlantic ports, and all and steamer shipments from the ports of the Baltic, and those of North-Western Europe:—

	Wheat. qrs.	Flour. qrs.	Maize. qrs.	Bgs. qrs.
Dec. 5, '77.	1,114,000	38,000	229,000	34,000
" 6, '76.	2,115,000	71,000	345,000	300,000
Nov. 29, '77.	1,154,000	42,000	216,000	34,000
Sept. 21, '77.	1,254,000	41,000	280,000	41,000

The shipments from the Baltic are not included. The shipments from Grenadian ports for the week ending 17 to December 1, 1877 were 64,015 qrs. of wheat for Great Britain, and 3,329 qrs. for Copenhagen for orders.

FIRE INSURANCE LOSSES.

The *Insurance Advocate* calls attention in its last issue to some pregnant facts which should not be overlooked if people wish to keep commercial morality on a sound basis in Canada. Returns show that the cities have been paying the largest amounts of premiums, and the country receiving the largest amount of losses, from fire; while the cities have had to pay the country's losses. The *Advocate* admits that the premiums have been made as alleged; but disputes the conclusion on its ground that the wholesale merchants and the bankers have interfered in the adjustment of losses, and have brought pressure to bear upon the representatives of the Fire Insurance Companies, by means of which some, inconsiderate, gross assessments, perjury and fraud, have been covered up, condoned, and even rewarded by payments of money, where criminal prosecution would have been more conducive to the public welfare. This is a very serious charge; but we have very little doubt that it is true. "Not," as the *Advocate* says, "that these merchants and bankers have intended to be dishonest." We do not suppose that they have; but the fact is that a systematic bastard charity has now acted hand on men's minds and led them to think that they should always help anybody who stands in need of assistance, particularly against a stronger than himself. They altogether forget the old proverb, "Be just before you are generous," and should they continue to do so may rely upon it that the amount of suffering entailed on honest men will prove far in excess of the relief granted to scoundrels. Some of the actual results are pointed out by the *Advocate* as follows:—

There is scarcely a insurance office on this continent in which claims for losses have not been reported on amount of gross sinking assessments, defalcation, perjury, and other like causes, and in which payment has not been brought to bear on the officers and representatives of that office to "settle" the claims instead of adjusting them; adjustments would have placed the criminals in the penitentiary, while the assessments have sent them on their way rejoicing and boasting of their success in defrauding the insurance company; what is the natural—the only possible result? Why, there are now in this country men who have made a business of insurance, men who have succeeded in their advantage as to enable them to live respectably and look down with scorn upon their honest but less wealthy neighbours; there are men who may be counted on as certain to make an unusually assessable year in every six or seven years, either in the shape of an insurance, out of which they emerge with an increased exchequer, a fire in which they lose more goods than their stores were able to contain, or a speculation in which the rule has been "Heads I win; Tails, you lose;" men who are counted as being sharp, shrewd "business" men, because that whenever deals with them finds his fingers burnt in every transaction; men, who so long as they and within the shadow of the law, are regardless of the consequences of their acts so that they reap profit thereby; men who, when in their degenerate step overstep the boundary and find themselves in the toils of the law they have created, have still sufficient influence with bankers, merchants, and laymen to obtain testimonials, recommends, and indeed, so that they are sent home "again to do likewise," honor, with experience in villany which rendered them more expert in its repetition in varied forms, and, which, with the only exception of those who caught again; men who are tolerated by those whose position, influence, home, or fortune, gives them a social status and their powerful influence, like villainies in the communities in which they reside, and amongst the society they frequent. But mark the result, the consequence of which have to be borne by all people; honest mechanics, merchants, and laymen are driven out of business by the enterprise of the day; and that business which despises the farm or the workshop, the extravagance which prevails has been, place, gambles, strumpets, write of attachment, insurance, defalcation, embezzlements, and jewellery, the carelessness which wastes and destroys; the frauds which unsettle the foundations of society, are all perpetrated at the expense of the community at large to the detriment of all legitimate enterprise, and as plainly to the detriment of the country and the retarding of its advancement as would be that of the horses to the load, if, instead of honestly drawing it along, they were to bite and kick each other until they were both of them made blind and lame, so that it is mutual insurance under whatever name it may be conducted, and men are mutual insurers of each other's virtues or vices as they contribute to the common stock, and as they conserve the general supply. To-day a man makes a fraudulent claim for loss by fire, perhaps by swearing that goods which had been on his premises were destroyed; real were cash value for their original invoice price; also under-valuing those parts of his goods so salvaged which should be made for depreciation, off goes the claimant to the wholesale merchant, who intimates that if any "technicalities" are interposed, his firm will have to advise their customers to insure in some other company; this fetches the insurance man on his knees and sends the claimant home with a draft, the proceeds of which he invests in property in his wife's name. Having been so very successful in this piece of rascality he is emboldened to contemplate more extended frauds; he now purchases largely, advertises "cheap" goods freely, sells them regardless of cost, puts part of the money into the till and part into his pocket, slackens in payments to his creditors, until some one of them more impatient than the rest serves him with a writ of attachment; then he makes up a statement of accounts showing a large surplus (by the same powers that he made his old one proof) and gets an extension of time; perhaps, indeed, a reduction of liability, and goes on again until his powerful friend the wholesale merchant who assisted him in defrauding the insurance company, finds out he has utilized the time thus gained, to the end that he can now retire on his ruby nose and his competence, can retire on one-tenth the dollar of their indebtedness; clothed, furnished, fitted, and provided has insured the success of the initial villainy and has helped to put the insurance company into Chancery.

WHEAT OF SOUTHERN GROWTH.

A Moscow paper publishes a letter from Odessa stating that the warehouses are over-crowded with corn, while since the introduction of the corn export from the ports of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov every buyer has disappeared from the market. Wheat prices have fallen. Even eleven roubles in silver and eight roubles per chetwert. The pressure for export cannot be diverted via Kenigsberg, as the railways are still occupied with military transports.

The following is the official report of the Toronto Stock Exchange, Dec. 26th, 1877:—

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Amount Paid in.	Trans.
Montreal	1055	167½	.....
Toronto	141	120	.....
Ontario	275	90	.....
Merchants'	96	60	.....
Commerce	136	114	.....
Consolidated	75	77½	.....
Dominion	.....	181	.....
Hamilton	100	79	.....
Standard	78	75	.....
Federal	105	100½	.....
Imperial	.....	108	.....
Molsons'	.....	108	.....
Loan and Savings Co's.			
Canada Permanent	.....	147	.....
Freehold	.....	100	.....
Western Canada	.....	125	.....
Canada	100	125½	.....
Canada Central Credits	.....	100	.....
Building and Loan	1173	116	.....
Imperial	.....	100	.....
Farmers'	110	108½	.....
Union and Loan	.....	100	.....
Agency Company	.....	.....	.....
Huron and Erie	.....	150	.....
Dominion Savings and Investment Society	120	.....	.....
Ont. Sav. and Inv. Soc.	.....	110	.....
Hamilton Prov. and L. Jasavings, &c.	.....	125	.....
British America	111	.....	ex div.
Western	142	141	.....
Colonial Risk	79	.....	.....
Canada Life	.....	136	.....
Consumers' Gas	.....	.....	.....
Dominion Telegraph	65	.....	.....
Bonds.			
Toronto G. & B. Stock	.....	.....	.....
6 p. c. 2 yrs. Sg. Bonds	.....	.....	.....
T. & H. 8 p. c. 5 yr. Bonds	.....	.....	.....
Debentures, &c.			
Dom. Gov. stock, 6 p. c.	.....	100	.....
Dom. Gov. stock, 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....
Dom. Gov. 6 p. c. 1878	241	.....	.....
Toronto 7 10 p. c. 1884	262	.....	.....
City Toronto 6½ p. c.	.....	60	.....

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, December 26.

PRODUCE

The past week has been a dull time in this market. Buyers have been holding off as nearly everything, and as holders have not been pressing sales the amount of business done has been very small. Prices have not varied very much, but the general tendency has been downwards. It is evident that holders have begun to be influenced to some slight extent by the prospects of the Eastern war being extended, while buyers have not as yet been induced to risk anything on the chance. But for this fact it is probable that a considerable decline might have occurred, as receipts have been large and stocks have increased considerably during the week; those in store on Monday morning were as follows:—Flour, 17,281 bbls; fall wheat, 51,879 bush; spring wheat, 104,375 bush; oats, 11,228 bush; barley, 179,770 bush; rye, nil; corn, 2,000 bush. Outside advices generally report steady markets. There have been no advices from England during the last two days; but latest reports show the general feeling to have been firmer, both for our cereals in Mark Lane and in country markets, the latter during the turn leaner on Monday. The total supply of wheat and flour in the week ending on the 15th inst. was equal to 69,115 bushels, and from 1st to 15th inst. 1,000,000 bushels, indicating a surplus over consumption of 87,115 to 116,250 qrs. The supply of maize for the week was equal to 800,000 to 720 bushels, against an average weekly consumption in 1876 of 1,220,000 bushels, against 771,075 bushels in 1875. The cable of the 20th inst. reports the amount of grain on passage for the United Kingdom at that date, viz.:—Wheat 1,154,000 qrs; maize, 336,000 qrs. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit on the 15th inst. was equal to 1,520,000 qrs, against 2,195,000 on the corresponding date last year. The expected arrivals at the ports of call in the United Kingdom for orders during the four weeks from December 6th to January 5th, from the first of vessels on passage, are in the foregoing, are 180,000 quarters, comprising all grades, from the Atlantic ports; and qrs from the Black Sea, and qrs from the Danube; 144,000 qrs from American Atlantic ports, 6,000 qrs from Egypt, 27,000 qrs from California, and 18,000 qrs from Chili and Australia, or an average of 47,500 qrs per week. Further cable advices report the markets in the week ending on the 13th inst. as steady; with a small supply of English wheat and a ready sale for dry lots. Millers were more inclined to operate; holders not inclined to press sales, but this was chiefly due to expectations of increased demand in consequence of French requirements. Continental advices, however, report fair offers of wheat at Paris with buyers seeking a reduction, and in some cases obtaining it. Hungarian markets were very dull but without much fluctuation. Egyptian advices report reduced stocks of all sorts of grain and an improved demand, but prompt for local consumption. On this continent markets have been firm with a fair export demand at advancing prices in New York. The feeling, however, seems to be very much unsettled, the markets being influenced chiefly by the tenor of Eastern advices, and the upward movement has principally to the increased expectation of the war spreading. Deliveries of grain do not show much change, but receipts of wheat at seaboard ports from Sept. 1 to Dec. 15 were 32,172,000 bushels vs. 13,179,000 in the corresponding period of last year. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, at the undermentioned dates:—

	1877. Dec. 15.	1877. Dec. 8.	1876. Dec. 15.	1875. Dec. 15.
Wheat, bu.	10,272,200	10,207,153	11,094,356	16,930,115
Corn	4,295,051	4,434,127	7,081,205	2,746,256
Oats	3,705,472	3,672,287	3,025,500	3,141,764
Barley	4,005,770	4,000,276	4,296,022	2,477,267
Rye	430,549	418,972	556,327	568,284
Totals	24,709,042	24,717,455	26,053,410	25,863,546

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

	Dec. 20. s.	Dec. 20. d.	Dec. 21. s.	Dec. 21. d.	Dec. 22. s.	Dec. 22. d.	Dec. 23. s.	Dec. 23. d.	Dec. 24. s.	Dec. 24. d.	Dec. 25. s.	Dec. 25. d.
Flour	35	0	35	0	35	0	35	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. Wheat	11	6	11	6	11	6	11	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. Winter	11	6	11	6	11	6	11	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Club	12	3	12	3	12	3	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring	11	3	11	3	11	3	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn	3	9	3	9	3	9	3	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barley	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oats	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peas	4	10	4	10	4	10	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pork	56	0	56	0	56	0	56	0	No Report.		No Report.	
Lard	45	0	45	0	45	0	45	0				
Beef	62	6	62	6	62	6	62	6				
Bacon	45	0	45	0	45	0	45	0				
Tallow	49	0	49	0	49	0	49	0				
Cheese	54	0	54	0	54	0	54	0				

FLOUR—The market has been quiet but at generally unchanged prices; the only grades for which any enquiry has been heard are the higher, and also even of these have been small. Superior extra has been quiet but steady at $5.75 to $5.80. Extra has been scarce and wanted, with sales last week at $5.45 to $5.50 f.o.c. and $5.60 f.o.c. and on the track. Fall wheat has ranged from $5 to $5.10 for ordinary to good, and on Saturday at $5.10 at Guelph. Spring extra has been neglected and nominal. The only sale reported was that of a lot on Monday evening at $4.85 f.o.c. Outside prices generally report steady markets. There are no advices from England during the last two days; but latest reports show the general feeling to have been firmer, both for our cereals in Mark Lane and in country markets, the latter during the turn leaner on Monday. The total supply of wheat and flour in the week ending on the 15th inst. was equal to 69,115 to 221,250 qrs v. 406,000 to 411,000 qrs consumption, indicating a surplus over consumption of 87,115 to 116,250 qrs. The supply of maize for the week was equal to 800,000 to 720 bushels, against an average weekly consumption in 1876 of 1,220,000 bushels, against 771,075 bushels in 1875. The cable of the 20th inst. reports the amount of grain on passage for the United Kingdom at that date, viz.:—Wheat 1,154,000 qrs; maize, 336,000 qrs. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit on the 15th inst. was equal to 1,520,000 qrs, against 2,195,000 on the corresponding date last year. The expected arrivals at the ports of call in the United Kingdom for orders during the four weeks from December 6th to January 5th, from the first of vessels on passage, are in the foregoing, are 180,000 quarters, comprising all grades, from the Atlantic ports; and qrs from the Black Sea, and qrs from the Danube; 144,000 qrs from American Atlantic ports, 6,000 qrs from Egypt, 27,000 qrs from California, and 18,000 qrs from Chili and Australia, or an average of 47,500 qrs per week. Further cable advices report the markets in the week ending on the 13th inst. as steady; with a small supply of English wheat and a ready sale for dry lots. Millers were more inclined to operate; holders not inclined to press sales, but this was chiefly due to expectations of increased demand in consequence of French requirements. Continental advices, however, report fair offers of wheat at Paris with buyers seeking a reduction, and in some cases obtaining it. Hungarian markets were very dull but without much fluctuation. Egyptian advices report reduced stocks of all sorts of grain and an improved demand, but prompt for local consumption. On this continent markets have been firm with a fair export demand at advancing prices in New York. The feeling, however, seems to be very much unsettled, the markets being influenced chiefly by the tenor of Eastern advices, and the upward movement has principally to the increased expectation of the war spreading. Deliveries of grain do not show much change, but receipts of wheat at seaboard ports from Sept. 1 to Dec. 15 were 32,172,000 bushels vs. 13,179,000 in the corresponding period of last year. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, at the undermentioned dates:—

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Flour	35	0	35	0	35	0	35	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. Wheat	11	6	11	6	11	6	11	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
R. Winter	11	6	11	6	11	6	11	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Club	12	3	12	3	12	3	12	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring	11	3	11	3	11	3	11	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Corn	3	9	3	9	3	9	3	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Barley	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oats	3	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peas	4	10	4	10	4	10	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pork	56	0	56	0	56	0	56	0	No Report.		No Report.	
Lard	45	0	45	0	45	0	45	0				
Beef	62	6	62	6	62	6	62	6				
Bacon	45	0	45	0	45	0	45	0				
Tallow	49	0	49	0	49	0	49	0				
Cheese	54	0	54	0	54	0	54	0				

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