The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1876.

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SOUTH ONTARIO.

Hon. T. N. Gibbs and Mr. J. D. Edgar the Candidates.

IT appears there were so many local Grit aspirants for the honour of contesting South Ontario, that it was found impossible to select any one of them, and, in consequence, Mr. J. D. EDGAR was chosen on Saturday to carry the standard of the Party. Mr. EDGAR has the reputation of a pretty well, beaten politician. Rejected twice in Monck and once in South Oxford, we venture to think if he accepts the nomination tendered him at Whitby on Saturday last he will undertake the toughest job of his life. But then does he not owe much to the Party? With $6,000 of good money in his pocket for a few months' service in British Columbia, how could he refuse to lend a forlorn hope, be it where it might? We have not to consider, however, merely what he owes to the Party. The path of future preferment lies in the dark valley of defeat at the polls. We are not sure, if Mr. EDGAR enters upon this fight—as he most likely will—that he would not as sure have defeat as victory. Victory would bring him at once a seat in the House of Commons, and $1,000 a year. Defeat would bring him—well, suppose we say the Lieutenant-Governorship of British Columbia. Mr. EDGAR can afford to be a MARK TAPLEY in the contest; and on the whole we are disposed to think that he would prefer defeat to victory. We have sult to the intelligence and common sense of the electors is offered, we hope to hear that the offender has been unceremoniously hooted off the platform or otherwise made to "subside."

A CANDID CONFESSION.

DESPITE the facts, the Toronto organ has taken the ground that in his late Pacific railway notification Mr. MACKENZIE has not been inconsistent with anything said or done by him on the subject. The Hamilton organ, less under bonds, probably, to make black appear white for the Government, says:—

"It is objected to this plan—or, rather, not to the plan so much as to its proposer—that Mr. Mackenzie, in thus proposing to give the work of building the railway to private companies and contractors, is abandoning his old principles, which, it is alleged, was to construct the line as a Government work—and forming an entirely new project. In other words it is complained that the Premier, in making the proposition, is contradicting himself. We are disposed to ask that, as a matter of fact, the country will judge, not whether the proposal thus for the present plan is a good one or the reverse, but whether it is true that it were necessary, MUCH PREFER THAT Mr. MACKENZIE should be INCONSISTENT, and give A RESPECTABLE PACIFIC RAILWAY SCHEME as the OUTCOME OF HIS INCONSISTENCY, that he strictly consistent, and as the fruit of that consistency put forward a ruinously costly and bad project. At its best, the railway must be a heavy burden and great risk, and what is wanted is the least burden and risk possible, no matter should Ministers and Parliament have to change their opinions and purpose half a dozen times in order to secure it. That is common sense, whether it is party politics or not."

Well may Mr. MACKENZIE exclaim, "Save me from my friends!"

LEAVES FROM THE PRIVATE HISTORY OF AN ELECTION.

WITH the result of a suit of the Montreal *Herald* v. WORKMAN, M.P., we have no concern one way or the other, but there is in the evidence adduced a series of revelations which must be placed at the earliest possible moment in that interesting volume which we are told by friends of the Party of Purity is alone to be found. The last addition was poor MALCOLM CAMERON's appeal to the Party to refund to him in his old age the large sums he had spent in carrying on the war against bribery and corruption in Huron. The appeal was not answered. The addition now about to be made is the earnest protest of a wealthy member of the Party against the blood-suckers who lead the Party "through thick and thin."

When Mr. THOMAS WHITE came forward to contest Montreal West in the Conservative interest last September, the Ministry and their friends were sore beset to find an available candidate. Mr. WHITE was not known to be a partizan, and may lead him to a more honourable line of conduct than that he has already followed in Dominion reformation in this respect. Mr. MACKENZIE will leave no stone unturned to retain the seat for his party, and, at the next place, to defeat Mr. GIBBS, whose presence in Parliament, in the Opposition ranks, would be far from pleasing to him. The time is brief. There must be active work, well directed. There is an adverse majority to pull down. It can be pulled down. South Ontario must be as alive as any other part of the country to the painful incompetence—we might almost say, the imbecility—of the Government. The winning of one seat, we know, will not destroy the Ministry, but it will help to awaken them to the measure of their impotency, and that their rejection from office would be a public blessing. It would be like making a vigorous effort to snatch South Ontario from the hands of the Incapables.

A DECEIVER BEFORE THE PEOPLE.

MR. GUTHRIE, just nominated the Grit candidate for South Wellington, may be for all we know a very nice man in private life. But his speech before the Convention last week shows that as a politician, seeking a seat in the House, he is a deceiver before the people on a question of great importance. We all know how the cry of "Reciprocity" has been dinned into our ears by the Grit leaders, until the country is sick of it. Whenever public occasion arises for expression of the opinion that it is high time for Canadians to take care of their own interests, as our neighbours do of theirs, and to put an end to the folly of Free Trade on one side with high Protection on the other—some false prophet is sure to rise up and try to confound good counsel with some such remark as, "Oh! but would it not be far "better if we could get Reciprocity?" Of course the general answer must be that if we could get Reciprocity, exactly fair and even between the two countries in every respect, we should be willing to accept it. But what is the use of spending time talking about that which we know cannot be. If the Americans had been inclined for Reciprocity it would have been re-established long ago; but they are not, and they are now as much opposed to it as ever. Resolutions in its favour, moved by Representative WARD or any other member of Congress do not amount to "a row of pins." The two great parties—Republicans and Democrats—are now framing their platforms and choosing their respective candidates for the presidential election; but neither of them will say a word in favour of Reciprocity with Canada. There is so strong a feeling on the other side that neither Party care to shoulder the load, seeing that there is everything to lose and nothing to gain by it. The contemptuous rejection of the BROWN Draft Treaty, excessively favourable to American interests as it was, should open people's eyes here to the folly of looking for Reciprocity. So plain is all this that we hold that any man, who before a Canadian constituency interposes his miserable "if" with regard to Reciprocity, offers an insult to his audience and should be hooted off the platform. Our people want no more "ifs" on this subject; it has been "if" "push" made by the Grit Party had its origin and its corruption. It is quite possible that the express since made of the doings of Hon. JOHN SIMPSON in that election may have had some influence in the mind of Mr. GUTHRIE, as it has been a very bad one, may lead him to a more honourable line of conduct this time. But we must look for real Grit reformation in this respect. Mr. MACKENZIE will leave no stone untuned to retain the seat for his party, and, at the next place, to defeat Mr. GIBBS, whose presence in Parliament, in the Opposition ranks, would be far from pleasing to him. The time is brief. There must be active work, well directed. There is an adverse majority to pull down. It can be pulled down. South Ontario must be as alive as any other part of the country to the painful incompetence—we might almost say, the imbecility—of the Government. The winning of one seat, we know, will not destroy the Ministry, but it will help to awaken them to the measure of their impotency, and that their rejection from office would be a public blessing. It would be like making a vigorous effort to snatch South Ontario from the hands of the Incapables.

WINSLOW RELEASED.

THE forger WINSLOW is now at liberty, and there has been at once a triumph of red tape and a conspicuous failure of justice. Last week Chief Justice MELLOR granted an order for WINSLOW's release, and he was liberated the same afternoon. In answer to enquiries, it was stated that the British Government did not ask that WINSLOW should be retained in custody, the refusal of the United States to make a supplemental article to the Treaty having put an end to negotiations. We have much respect for her Majesty's Ministers, among the rest for Lord DERBY, whose special duty it is to deal with foreign Governments, and we know that it is a simple justification of the course adopted may yet appear. At present, however, we see only this, that a criminal of the most serious class—dangerous because of its heavy depredations upon society—escapes from prison, and, as far as we know, Governments that are powerless to punish him by reason of the red tape fetters which they have fastened on themselves.

Seeing that Canada, lying for thousands of miles along the American border, was really a greater sufferer by the extradition question than England has, the public here may wish to know whether the authorities at Ottawa have ever remonstrated with the Home Government. WINSLOW being now released, any murderer, robber, forger, or other criminal may find his way, at once on the other side of the border, be able to laugh at officers and courts of justice. Will Canadian Reformers come to a halt, and now we know that a Canadian criminal of the deepest dye has only to get to American soil to be beyond the reach of law. Can we afford to let such a state of things continue, seeing that nearly one-half of the adjacent general demoralization and encouragement to crime caused by the wholesale escape of some criminals, like this, will be felt in our own cities? Even if there should now be a halt in the work of murder, it is a consideration that there is one contemplating rape, arson, robbery, forgery, or embezzlement has only to make sure of reaching the other side of the border to be safe.

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY FOR INJURY.

An interesting, important, and extensive question has for some time been occupying the respective trade organs of masters and men in England, and has occasioned a long debate in the House of Commons. As the law stands an employer of labour is liable to the utmost farthing of his fortune for any accident happening to a person out of his employment, through the neglect of any person in employment, whether he has, or has not, control over, or possibility of avoiding the act of his negligent or incapable servant, he is liable for all the consequences issuing from that servant's carelessness or incompetence. Take for instance the case of a gentleman who has a large piece of cart in which he sends out vegetables, and whose assistant negligently runs over a passer-by, knocking him down, the employer is responsible, however they may be resulting. This is not complained of by employers. Indeed it is only just that, in such cases, masters should pay for damages occasioned by their servants. But the law is on a different footing when it comes to questions of great force and coercion, masters for damages occasioned to servants by the negligence of fellow servants. In the recent debate a Member interested in a colliery through some grossly reckless or careless act of one of the workmen, had his property blown up, and the lives of many of his workmen, and the lives of many others, and the property of others, and the lives of others, and the property of others, and the lives of others, and the property of others, and the lives of

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NOTICE.

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THE WEEKLY MAIL.

THE ESSENCE OF "REFORM" POLICY.

I don't care a d—n; when I go into an election I go to win, if it costs $20,000.—*The Chairman of Mr. Thomas Workman's Montreal Committee.*

THIS is the very essence of the Reform of these latter days. Not a black sheep here and there but the whole Party, so far as the opportunity is given us to judge, belongs to this utterly reckless persuasion. To begin with the big B. Take Mr. BROWN. In August, 1872, he had "exhausted all his strength in helping the back counties and done all he "possibly could" for the city candidates, but even in the bitter pangs of pecuniary exhaustion he "didn't care "a d—n, not he, but went like Hell "a giant for a "grand stand" and a "big push" and passed round the hat among those standard-bearers who, like himself, "didn't care," etc., how much they spent in putting down bribery and corruption. He said they, "in very deed, "were judged to purity, but what of that "since they "didn't care a," etc., for their pledges! And re Major WALKER, what after all was Chief Justice HAGARTY's most able judgment in the London case but an ambiguous and roundabout verdict to the effect that the defendant had come to his death from not "caring a," etc., "if it cost him $20,000"? Means, Mr. GEORGE, LEWIS McDOUGALL, BERNIER, WILKES, O'DONNOR, NORRIS, NELSON, CAMERON of Huron, PAXTON, CURRIE, Cook of Simcoe, these and other lights without number, like a Will-o'-the-wisp's blaze, mark the uneven road travelled by the Party which "doesn't care a," etc., for anything when an election is to be won.

And this desperate recklessness which reeks more of the "middle-course-australia 'dem'me'" characteristic the Party in other matters besides those connected with the elevation of the standard of public morality? Elections. What do the Government care for economy, when they add to the public burdens? For consistency, when their policy is an aggravation of that which they condemned in their opponents; for purity, when they take up with the impure; for honesty of purpose, when they are divided among themselves individually on some of the most pressing questions of the day; for Canadian interests, when they refuse to put the Canadian farmer or dealer on even terms with his American rival; for the independence of Parliament, when, for instance, they pay a member $10,000 a year for printing which he calls his "farm"; for public convenience, when they lay out millions in buying rails which are not wanted; for the well results of Coalitions, when they are a Coalition for the Spoils when they add $3,000,000 to the annual expenditure; for the peace, when the Premier spends $2,400 of our money holidaying in England; for honour, when their course is a perpetual breach of their pledges; or for decency, when they associate with CAUCHON!

It has often troubled us to know how with any regard to consistency the Party "form" Party could say one thing and do another; but henceforth we shall be guided in the consideration of their course by the light of the first branch of the Montrealers maxim.

A PLEA FOR MR. EDGAR.

MR. EDGAR will doubtless be called on by some "base hound" in South Ontario to give the items which make up the little bill of $6,000 which he spent in his country for going to British Columbia and muddling that Province on the railway question. The fare from New York to San Francisco is $112 in gold, or say $250 there and back. But as MR. EDGAR doubtless travelled as yeoman a Canadian pleripotentiary, let us allow him $500 for his railway fare and expenses. And as State officers have to put up at the very best caravansaries, let us put down another $500 for his hotel bills. And as he is a Chancery lawyer of the second grade to whom $10 a day or $3,600 a year net income is a fair wage, let us give him $1,000 for the hundred days during which he served his country. This, and in all sooth it is a liberal allowance, foots up $2,000, leaving $4,000 to be charged to Sundries—and large-hearted account in which the poor patriot finds solid comfort when burdened with a Government mission.

Some "base hound," we say, will probably press Mr. EDGAR for a detailed exhibit of Sundries; and as it might be awkward, if not impossible to gratify such low-bred curiosity, we advise the Ministerial candidate to fall back on the practice of the Party. But as he values his election, let him not go back among the "honoured "dead." WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE, for instance, was in England for six months trying to patch up matters with the Colonial Office, and charged the country something less than $1,000 for the trip. That would be a destructive precedent; in fact there is nothing in the old records at all approaching the unique history of the British Columbia Mission, and Mr. EDGAR must perforce stick to the practice of modern Reform. The best case he can quote is undoubtedly that of the Premier, reported in the Public Accounts for 1875, p. 178. Mr. MACKENZIE, it will be remembered, went to Scotland, as the *Globe* said at the time, for health and needed recreation, and while there delivered several Free Trade speeches, was elected a member of the CONDER Club and accepted the freedom of Dundee—for all of which he charged us $2,433.32! "If" Mr. EDGAR may argue, "it is sinful for Mr. "MACKENZIE who is drawing $8,000 a "year salary to charge $2,400 for holi-"day expenses in Scotland, is it not "I who am not in receipt of a public "salary have a right to charge $4,000 to "Sundries in connection with a difficult "mission to a distant Province between "which and us there are barbarous "Indians who prize scalps." There are other cases bearing on the question of which those of HORNORS COCKS, $1,369 (p. 226); C. J. WEBLLAMS, $811 (p. 184), and THOMAS NIXON (Proton) $1,840 (p. 134) are the most apposite. These cases have reference to missions, emigration and otherwise, and completely establish the fact that the modern practice of the Party admits of Sundries.

If, however, the interrogative "base "hound" should remain unsatisfied, Mr. EDGAR had better fall back on the broad principle that the Government is bound to support its supporters, and that being a faithful follower he was justified in charging the $4,000 to Sundries on that ground. The case of Hon. T. W. ANGLIN, Speaker of the Commons, reported at p. 235 Postmaster-General's Report for 1875, is perhaps the clearest and most direct on that point. Mr. ANGLIN receives $4,000 for the Speakership, yet the Government supports him further to the following extent:

St. John, N. B., *Freeman*, printing	$7,126	31
Do. do	471	00
Do. do	14	50
Do. do	300	00
Advertising	145	00
Total	$8,126	81

In putting this little bill before the electors, Mr. EDGAR must not forget to add that the account is evidently a bogus one like his own Sundries, inasmuch as (1) the Post Office Department for Ontario and Quebec together amounted to only $7,500, and (2) Mr. ANGLIN has no job office proper, but "farms" his job work. The case of HYDE and LAFLAMME, known as the Lachine land scandal, is very clear as to the modern practice of supporting supporters by giving them an opportunity to make a fortune, and there are scores of similar cases in the records both of the Federal and Ontario Governments, but to our view Mr. ANGLIN's is the simplest.

These suggestions will doubtless be received in the spirit in which they are tendered.

A "REFORM" CONVENTION.

THE list has gone forth and on the 6th prox., we understand, the good and faithful of the land are to be called together in this city to meet in solemn conclave. There is to be a convention—a general ratification meeting for the purpose doubtless of canonizing those "grand old Reform principles" which have apparently reached a stage of second childhood. In 1867 there was a convention at which Senator BROWN addressing a delegate said "We have "made a mistake, but it is now too late "to recede." Perhaps after the 6th July next the hon. gentleman may arrive at a similar conclusion. The big and little Premiers are to be there—one to prove that no alliance exists between the Federal and Provincial Governments, the other to establish, if possible, that the confines himself strictly to the grand principles which constitute the Reform Party. Will there be an anti-Coalition pronunciamento? will there be a condemnation of corruption at elections, etc.? Will Senator SKIRROW be there to make a "big "push" in the wigwam, and Senator BROWN "to come down handsomely" with a string of fine sentiments? Will the JODOINS and WALKERS, and Huron CAMERONS and COOKS, and JETTES and LAFLAMMES, and others there will be on hand once more to lift high the standard of public morality!

THE COST OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

IF it be shown to a mathematical demonstration and as a matter of indisputable fact, that the cost of the Departments has enormously increased under the present Administration, with what face shall any honest man denounce the Departmental wastefulness of Sir JOHN MACDONALD, and boast of Mr. MACKENZIE's economy, or continue to support the latter, seeing that he gained office by promising to cut away the extravagance of his predecessor? The following tables, compiled from the Accounts of the year of Grace of Reform, will satisfy anybody not utterly *blasé* after the manner of the Montreal "Liberal," who "doesn't care a d—n" for anything but political but goes in to win, to have, to hold and to enjoy, of the soundness of the basis of this question, and a sound conscience ought to give a sound answer to it:

Salaries of the Departments for the fiscal years ending 30th June, 1873, 1874, 1875, and as paid on the 6th March, 1876, according to special return. Note—The Federal Government assumed the Civil Service November, 1873, so that it held office for only four months of the fiscal year 1873-74, during which it paid considerable back pay for service had to be made for Prince Edward Island, which entered the Union that year.

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
1. Governor-General's Secretary's Office	$8,240	$9,641	$9,545	$10,350
2. Privy Council Office	5,900	9,969	10,450	11,250
3. Department of Justice	7,967	9,215	12,700	9,988
4. Secretary of State	28,054	25,124	28,548	28,730
5. Minister of the Interior (known as Secretary of State for the Provinces in 1873)	15,206	32,336	39,144	37,690
6. Militia and Defence	29,966	32,976	32,757	32,790
7. Receiver-General	15,418	17,931	18,637	16,825
8. Minister of Finance	21,097	24,567	29,624	22,050
9. Customs	15,977	18,573	19,991	20,830
10. Inland Revenue	37,194	42,428	45,334	45,334
11. Public Works	16,436	19,387	21,126	23,060
12. Marine and Fisheries	22,440	26,415	26,455	28,445
13. Agriculture	65,742	75,776	78,736	82,445
14. Post Office	$338,097	$387,830	$419,823	$424,534
		SUMMARY.		
1873	$333,597			
1874	387,830	Increase over 1873		$54,233
1875	419,823	do do		86,226
1876	424,534	do do		90,937

These are the Ottawa Departments only; of the increase in the vast outside Civil Service we shall have something to say at another time. But this much it is necessary to say now, for the occasion is pressing and the circumstances important, that the Government in using the Superannuation scheme in the most reckless manner conceivable. When a local Customs or Revenue Office is full, and there is not rest in it for the sole of the foot of even one of the scores of "Reform" office seekers, the Government superannuate some of the old employees, and thus make room for their satellites where before there was large quantaze bonus to the "old hands" or putting them on half-pay. This corrupt and extravagant system has been practised for years, and it is time it stopped, so that we have not only a Service proper swollen with newly-created sinecures, but a large supernumerary Service into which the older officers are drafted to make way for the ravenous patriots—and their name is legion—who hunger for place in the "form" members. On this subject the Halifax *Herald*, which has witnessed many astounding exhibitions of political profligacy, has the following pointed remarks: "A man is old at fifty with these "Reformers, and is fit only for super-"annuation. We begin to think, too, "that the age of an officer depends on "the number of Reformers seeking his "office. Just as the age of the occupant in "creases with the urgency of the Party "demand for reward."

RAISING THE PURITY FLAG.

ONE would almost fancy, in reading the political comments of our Grit contemporary that the Canadian electors have been asleep to the events which have transpired during the past three years. For nearly that time we have had a Grit Government at Ottawa, we have had in office the men who, when in Opposition, made broad their phylacteries, shouted out their own political purity from the housetops and the street corners, declared themselves vehemently to be the only real SIMON PURES—the men especially fitted and prepared to be the rulers of the Dominion. We ask what they have done in those three years; we point to their record; we expose their many and glaring iniquities; we paint their corruption in the true colours—and what have we in reply? Pacific Scandal! Hon. T. N. GIBBS is nominated for South Ontario. What was the Ministerial print? Pacific Scandal! Mr. W. H. GIBBS is unanimously requested by the Liberal-Conservative Party in North Ontario to run in their interest in that Riding; and what comment find we in the organ of the Party of Purity? Pacific Scandal! Simply this and nothing more.

The reply is characteristic. It shows the extent to which these mountebank pretensions have blinded the eyes of their predecessors in office. From the day in which Mr. CARTWRIGHT, egotistical blunderer, delivered his first Budget Speech down to the present moment these people have sought to build up a reputation, not upon their acts, but upon their professed love of virtue and hatred of the acts of their opponents. Do they suppose this negative way of presenting themselves to the public is going to do service for ever? They secured office by the basest misrepresentation of the conduct of the leaders of the old Government in connection with the Pacific railway charter, coupled with letter stealing, desk rifling, and the bribery of trusted servants to betray the masters who had placed confidence in them. Isn't it about time they should be judged by their own acts of omission and commission? We mistake the temper of the public if it would not give an affirmative reply to this question. Last year a dozen constituencies in Ontario and Quebec gave an affirmative answer to it; they declared that the men in power are unworthy the positions which they basely usurped.

What means this harping on the "Pacific Scandal" but an attempt to delude the electorate into the belief, long ago swept to the four winds of heaven, that Conservatism is a synonym for dishonesty, and that Reform implies the highest purity of any man who takes up the banner? We know that Reform is men with fair outward professions often steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in. The so-called Reform leaders are of this kind. They are pure in word simply. Do not the proofs of this assertion crowd on us? Do not the epigrams in this whole business is the narrow spirit of intolerance which a number of intelligent men have shown themselves capable of. We had thought we had taken well out grown that sort of thing in Canada. If disabused of this idea, we cling to the hope that the cause of truth and of Christianity will thereby gained by the course which Mr. MACDONNELL, in the exercise of his reason, well kept in check and restrained, has felt compelled to take. We should be sorry to see him suffer by the controversy; but after all what may happen to him is of lesser moment than that there should be a notable triumph of free thought, if not of the freedom to utter it on all occasions.

THE MACDONNELL CASE.

AFTER a long discussion Tuesday the General Assembly, just before adjournment, adopted the report of the Committee brought forward on Monday, thereby hanging the case up until the next General Assembly, with the hope that before that time Mr. MACDONNELL will have returned to full agreement with the Church on the matter now in dispute. This conclusion was arrived at by a vote of 127 to 64.

OPPOSITION PICNIC AT UXBRIDGE

In a manifesto issued to public demonstration had been arranged for in Toronto for the 1st July,—Dominion Day—the Liberal-Conservative Association of this city conceived the idea of holding a picnic at Uxbridge. It has taken wonderfully. The prestige of the name of Uxbridge has caused in it in the neighbouring country for miles around, and there will be hundreds go out to it from this city. A special train will convey passengers from Toronto, and return, at a small fare. The leaders of the Opposition speaking will not be of a very elaborate character, still the presence of Sir John Macdonald, Mr. Mackenzie, and other popular speakers, who will at least deliver brief addresses, will, no doubt, bring a very large number together. It is to be hoped that a jaunt can be had to such a beautiful spot under Irish Pleasure-giving circumstances. And should the weather be favorable, the picnic will unquestionably be a magnificent success.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY ALLAN STEAMER.

From Liverpool, June 8th.

THE DEPOSITION OF THE SULTAN.

The following is abridged from the *Times* of that date:—

On Sunday June 4th the resolution was arrived at of deposing the Sultan unless he would consent to the proposed reforms. On Monday the Grand Vizier had an audience, and an effort was made to induce him to accede to the proposal. This he at first refused to do. Later on in the day he sent for Hussein Avni, the Minister of War. The latter returned answer that he was ill, and could not come. Three times this message was repeated, and Hussein Avni at last sent the same answer. Then the Sultan is said to have become suspicious. Meanwhile Midhat Pashah, the Grand Vizier, Hairoullah, the Sheikh-ul-Islam, Hussein Avni, the Minister of War, Midhat Pacha and Rechid Pacha, the Chief of Police, met together with other Ministers and leading pachas, had met together at the Seraskeriah, the Ministry of War. After some time, one of them, was prepared, and the deposition fixed for that night. The captain of the guard was at his disposal with a number of men, and the ships placed under the command of men who could be trusted. At midnight, Redif Pacha, head of the military staff, sent with two battalions of soldiers to surround the palace on the side of Dolmabagdcha Kaiserly, Minister of Marine, went on board the ironclad Messoudieh, anchored in front of the palace, and trained her guns on the fourth side, facing the Bosphorus. The Ministers above mentioned, together with the commander of the Bosphorus, and others who could be trusted, were at midnight assembled at the Sugaskeriate, and determined unanimously that the time had arrived for proclaiming Sultan. The design was Midhat Mitrel should receive in vitation to be first the announcement of deposition was made to the Sultan. Murad, meanwhile, forewarned by Midhat, was in nocturnal interview in a servant's house, of what was brewing, was very uneasy. All this movement could not have occurred without his perceiving some unusual stir. His agitation was extreme. He had warned Prince Hussein Avni that he should be ready for any event. All at once he was told that Hussein Avni Pasha was there demanding to speak to him immediately. The war Minister held a revolver in his hand. He informed Mitrel that the moment had arrived, and that he should go with Mitrel headstead. Hussein pressed him to do so, then he suddenly fell down, and Prince yielded and received from the Minister a revolver already loaded. He set out, followed by a hundred men and followed by Hussein. They soon reached the quay, where a fire-cared caique was in waiting. They embarked and proceeded to the palace of Stamboul, landing at the vinegar merchants' stairs. There was stationed a troop in charge of a young fill-de-cam of Hussein, disguised as a coachman. The Minister of War ordered the coachman to Murad was received on alighting by the Grand Vizier and Midhat Pasha. He was immediately led to the Kiosque of Stambouli Sultan Murad ordered the ex-Sultan Abdul Aziz to quit Dolmabagdcha with his family, and to take up his abode in Stambouli. The aide-de-camp entrusted with his mission entered the caique in which Murad had fled, and went to Dolmabagdcha. He there handed the Decree to Redif Pasha, and conveyed the intelligence to the Sultan. Clement immediately had the men's part of the palace occupied by the pupils of the Military School. The harem was placed in charge of the harem. The chief of the Ronnchs presented himself very angry, and asked who was dared to commit such an outrage against men of all rules. The General replied that Redif Pasha came to arrest Sultan Abdul Aziz. The ronnchs could not at first consider as act of madness was unbounded. He roared with laughter, and became serious only on being told that the arrangements were ing the General. Redif, impatient, entered the palace, followed by military staff. Some of the ronnchs tried to cry out and resisted. Their hands and feet were tied and they were gagged. In a few moments afterwards Redif, still escorted by the students, who were sensible of the importance of the affair and of the delicate undertaking, entered the Sultan's bedroom. Abdul Aziz, suddenly waking, sprang from his bed. Redif sent his aide-de-camp respectfully begged his ex-master to dress quickly. At the same time he informed him of Sultan Murad's fate. They were well gone when the news of this night's work was officially stood up in the Assembly and declared by their votes that they had no sympathy with the inhabitants of the majority. It is a indeed refreshing to hear, in a body of Presbyterian divines, such catholic views and sentiments expressed by the Rev. Dr. Cook, now closing his ministerial work, by Mr. GRANT, Prof. MACKERAS, and many others whom we need not name. Has it come to this, in the full blaze of nineteenth century light and intelligence, that a clergyman is to be declared unworthy to occupy his pulpit because in his interpretation of the Scriptures he has experienced difficulties and doubts? Well might some of the members of the Assembly ask if the Presbyterian Church is a Church, if the men who have said so much about the monstrous character of infallibility, as claimed by the Scriptures, are prepared to do not desire to attach so rigid a rule of interpretation to the "subordinate" standard of their Church as that a man must be branded as a heretic who has doubts at doubts, who entertains a hope—a dim hope it may be—that the boundless benevolence of a merciful Providence may not include the everlasting torture of condemned spirits. Mr. MACDONNELL's hope is, perhaps, not so shadowy and vague as a character that he unhesitatingly declares he holds no view which is inconsistent with the Confession of Faith. His difficulties have not been of so formidable a character as to cause him to withdraw his allegiance from that standard. The question, which has caused his doubts is the language of Scripture; and these doubts have not ripened into a rejection of any of the accepted doctrines of his Church. To treat a man in such a frame of mind as heretical is a monstrous perversion of the body which has committed itself to so extreme a step.

Mr. MACDONNELL is no more to us than any other clerical member of the Presbyterian or any other Church. We have not even a personal acquaintance with him. We are treating of his case as we find it in the reports, which are open to everyone. We admire his manfulness, his honesty, his sincerity, and his large heartedness. We admire above all these his prominence which he gives to the Scriptures. It could be wished that so able a preacher—one so well calculated to present the Gospel in all its simplicity and fullness—were not fettered by Creed or Confession. "I want with all my "heart," he says, "to preach the Gospel "of Christ;" and he immediately afterwards adds "I want to preach "the truth, the full truth, and "that in connection with the Presbyterian "in Church of Canada." We should have liked to have seen the first declaration stand alone. Ought to be a reason for such an one "to preach the Gospel of "Christ" pure and simple; though, of course, we are all more or less influenced by the particular system with which our lives have been associated. Even though we should have preferred Mr. MACDONNELL's statement without the addendum, we cannot but give him credit for the way in which he seeks on every occasion to place the Scriptures far above every work of man, whether professedly based on them or not, which is called Creed or Confession.

It may be said, we do not help Mr. MACDONNELL's cause by writing in this way. Perhaps we do not. We do not write with a view to helping Mr. MACDONNELL. There are certain aspects of his case which commend themselves to us; and we desire to say so. We have developed traits of character which, whether or not they make him less worthy to be received with open arms by the clergy of the Presbyterian Church, we look upon as making him more noble than many of his fellows. What we desiple in this whole business is the narrow spirit of intolerance which a number of intelligent men have shown themselves capable of. We had thought we had taken well out grown that sort of thing in Canada. If disabused of this idea, we cling to the hope that the cause of truth and of Christianity will thereby gained by the course which Mr. MACDONNELL, in the exercise of his reason, well kept in check and restrained, has felt compelled to take. We should be sorry to see him suffer by the controversy; but after all what may happen to him is of lesser moment than that there should be a notable triumph of free thought, if not of the freedom to utter it on all occasions.

THE MACDONNELL CASE.

AFTER a long discussion Tuesday the General Assembly, just before adjournment, adopted the report of the Committee brought forward on Monday, thereby hanging the case up until the next General Assembly, with the hope that before that time Mr. MACDONNELL will have returned to full agreement with the Church on the matter now in dispute. This conclusion was arrived at by a vote of 127 to 64.

OPPOSITION PICNIC AT UXBRIDGE

In a manifesto issued to public demonstration had been arranged for in Toronto for the 1st July,—Dominion Day—the Liberal-Conservative Association of this city conceived the idea of holding a picnic at Uxbridge. It has taken wonderfully. The prestige of the name of Uxbridge has caused in it in the neighbouring country for miles around, and there will be hundreds go out to it from this city. A special train will convey passengers from Toronto, and return, at a small fare. The leaders of the Opposition speaking will not be of a very elaborate character, still the presence of Sir John Macdonald, Mr. Mackenzie, and other popular speakers, who will at least deliver brief addresses, will, no doubt, bring a very large number together. It is to be hoped that a jaunt can be had to such a beautiful spot under Irish Pleasure-giving circumstances. And should the weather be favorable, the picnic will unquestionably be a magnificent success.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Halifax, June 22.

It is stated that the murder of the Turkish Ministers was plotted by the late Sultan's mother.

Some dynamite stored in a joiner's shop in Barbank Road, Glasgow, exploded on Sunday killing six workmen and wrecking adjacent houses.

James Hart, one of the Canadian dealers in iron in Great Britain, died on the 20th. He recently gave $2,500,000 to the Scotch Church.

The Prussian Chamber of Peers has passed a bill making German the official language of the Kingdom. The Polish members vigorously opposed the bill.

A despatch from Constantinople reports the Turkish fleet consisting of eight first-class vessels will sail thence for Crete which is in insurrection.

An explosion of coal gas occurred on Monday at Kent the Colliery, Ashton-under-Lyne, killing 10 men, while the vessel was lying in Penarth dock at Cardiff. Six men were killed and others injured. The vessel was seriously damaged.

The anti-clericals renewed their demonstration in Antwerp on Saturday night. Shouts were raised for "Down with the King!" "Down with Minister Malou," etc. The civic guard, however, was not called out as there was no violent disturbance of the peace.

A Philadelphia despatch on Monday in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Judge Pennypacker, Charles Brent, the Louisville lottery. The Attorney General offered no opposition to his release, but made a statement in relation to the case. The Court accordingly granted the petition for the prisoner's release.

The correspondent of the London *Daily News* at Berlin says:—"Some scandal has been caused here by the news that the German Minister at Washington has charged some members of the German Legation with the Government of $15,000 in bonds from the safe in the office.

Bordeaux's College, Philadelphia, was burned on Monday night. Loss, $40,000. It is alleged that they insured logus diplomas. The remains of four infants were found on the premises. Buchanan is now a fugitive from justice.

Last week a man was detected in the act of setting fire to the Catholic church in Hontsdale, Pa. The incendiary escaped. This is the same church in which the consecrated wafers and shrine period were injured recently by the floors giving way.

A *Sacramento*, from Truckee, California, says on Saturday night a fire-damp was supposed to belong to the Canonsia Langley, set fire to a cabin occupied by three Chinamen about 3 miles north of this place. As the Chinamen saw one, they were fired upon by the Irish and one was killed outright, killed and another seriously wounded.

A special to the New York *Herald* from Sidney, Neb., says "The Indians killed again. Mr. Wedgwood, aged 18, and a point sixty miles south of this place. They belonged to the Colorado Round-up. Over 100 white men have been killed in this section within 2 weeks. The Indians belong to the Cheyenne agency, Indian Territory."

Deputy Sheriff Smith, Dawson county, Nebraska, received a disguised notice and attempted to arrest one Howell at his homestead on the 18th, when upon entering the house was fired upon by Mrs. Elizabeth Smith and wounding Smith's companion. Howell was taken from Plum Creek jail, and hanged from a bridge near town.

Abbott twelve o'clock on Saturday night a fire broke out in the engine room of the propeller Ontario, lying at the Ontario Mills in the eastern capital; for at such a time in the morning of Sunday, it is not what you can conclude, to how many vital interests. The alarm was given by the watchman, and in a short time the hundred people on dock, and to the depot buildings, all of which are nearly a total loss. The vessels destroyed are the Ontario, Ontario, Ontario, Hercules, loaded with *sugar*, and the canal boat Stephen Warren, with a cargo of merchandise. The Ontario was built in 1866, and launched for Ontario Navigation Company at Pachin Pasha. The police overpowered and decapitated Riff at by you attempting to kill Midhat Pasha. After the death of Riff said he was sorry he failed to kill Midhat. The Minister of Marine will probably resume his former Ministerial position. Hussein Avni was found dead in the present, the site of Fife House, between Scotland and the new gardens of Stambouli. Hussein Avni committed suicide by blowing out the portion of the Thames Embankment. It is within a few minutes of city either by the Metropolitan Railway, or the Metropolitan line, or by penny steamer; it is close by the heart of the public, official, and business in London. It is a place apart from all parts in a sense to which South Kensington cannot even pretend; and the Commissioners have spared no pains and no expense to make it a building on this world at once kind embellishment and instruction to the new place. Indian Museum now being arranged at South Kensington temporarily would form an adjunct of the Thames Embankment. It is ultimately stored at the back of Whitehall, and it would be a sad pity if the chance of securing a permanent home for the Indian Museum is unjustifiable, and we consider it our duty to request their consideration of the Indian deputation was received by the House with loud applause.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says, in a letter reviewing the present attitude of the Eastern question, concludes as follows:—"The Cour Imperial is taking leave of a lady who wished him good journey, replied with undiscussed satisfaction.

"I hope I shall spend more than three days at Jugenheim than those I have passed at Ems. Such a remark as this is tantamount to a separation between the Cour Imperial and the Cour Royal." Yet it is certain that the European powers are determined to tranhin spectators of what passes between Paris and Berlin. It is to be hoped

CHURCH CONFERENCES.

(Continued from Fourth Page)

necessarily promote the welfare of the entire Sam slim. He at least believed that nothing would so much do this as the preaching of the Gospel through the length and breadth of Canada.

I was then moved by Dr. Grant, and seconded by Rev. Dr. Jones, the following resolution:—"Resolved, That this Conference has pleasure in the interesting remarks of the Rev. J. G. Manly on the subject of agency, and we wish him much success in the work."

Mr. Manly was granted leave of absence for the rest of the sessions of the Conference.

At five o'clock the Conference adjourned.

PETERBORO', Friday, June 16.—The second anniversary of the Conference Educational Society was held on Thursday night.

THIRD DAY.

The morning session was continued at nine o'clock by devotional exercises.

After the reading of the minutes of the previous session, a number of changes which had been made in the Stationing Committee were read, and were concurred in.

Several memorials relating to church property and other subjects were referred to the committees appointed at a previous session.

A conversation took place relating to the resolutions of the Oka Indians, which resulted in the adoption of the following resolution, which was moved by Dr. Green and seconded by Dr. Nelles:—"That the Presidents and Secretary of this Conference be and are hereby authorized to sign on behalf of the Conference, which is in spirit and in substance the same as that which was moved by Dr. Green and seconded by Dr. Jones, the Rev. Dr. Jones, who was suffering a great pecuniary loss by the action of the Government in the loss of their church in which they worship God, and been subjected to the cruel Christian acts of oppression.

In the afternoon session the following gentlemen were appointed members of the Missionary Committee, viz.: Dr. Dewart, Dr. Green, Dr. Gooderham; Whitby, W. H. Gibbs; Colborne, Dr. Beaty; Belleville, M. B. Dobbin; Hastings, C. Garrod; Peterboro', W. A. Morrow; Lindsay, Dr. Norris; Bradford, Mr. Sanderson; Harris, J. Sweeney; Collingwood, W. R. Hilburn; Owen Sound, J. W. Ashworth; Saugeen, C. A. Shell; Algoma, R. Higgins.

The following ministers were admitted into full connection with the Conference and to be ordained, viz.:—Richard Hill, Jas. Ashton, J. McCauley, Thos. Cosford, J. Hill, W. H. Rutledge, T. J. Snowdon, W. S. Smith, Lachlan Ford, J. Pipsey, J. McCarrol, R. Strachan, and T. W. Hall, Jr.

Rev. J. E. Sanderson, on behalf of the Church south, Arkansas Conference, was introduced by his presiding elder, and addressed the Conference.

The young men to be ordained were published examined by the President. The examination was very thorough and searching. The candidates and evidently said great attention to their Theological studies. A considerable number of friends were in the gallery, and were evidently much interested in the examination.

The Conference then adjourned.

PETERBORO', June 17.—On Friday evening the Conference held an open session for the purpose of receiving the young men who have finished their probation, into full connexion. The spacious church was crowded. The meeting was of a most interesting character. The President occupied the chair. The choir rendered some very choice music suitable for the occasion. After devotional exercises, the President explained the object of the meeting, viz., to give the people an opportunity of judging of the fitness of the young men for the ministry. He could not ask all the candidates to relate their experience and to give a sketch of their work, but would introduce as many as time would permit. The Secretary first called the names, and they were introduced to the meeting. Messrs. McCarroll, Snowdon, Rutledge, Hillsdale, and Annis, in a brief manner, gave a pleasing sketch of their ministry. Some of them had encountered their obligations to the influence of godly parents, and had consecrated their lives to the service of her face and form. A rabbit's head was given with a tablespoon and a nowl like to spread and stretch over her bed as well as she do.—*Cons. Courant.*

Rev. E. H. Dewart moved a resolution for their reception into connexion and ordination.

The resolution was adopted by a rising vote of the Conference.

The President addressed a few words of counsel to the young men, and congratulated them on having been received into the sacred body of men who were before them. The Rev. Dr. Reddoll addressed the young men in a very pointed and pleasant manner, and concluded by urging them to study and to pray.

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We have long held the opinion that if fanciers who often own the land on which their poultry yards are situated would plant some vine, trees, or shrubs, it would realize more value from the frog than from the fowl, which would be greatly benefited by the shade, and in return would make it very uncomfortable for the borer, so much so that it would not venture to come near the old egg. In the Philadelphia market this fruit has realized from 84 to 87 per bushel for the last two years.—*Farmers' Journal.*

The material for "seasoning" silkwine should be fine twilled calico, dipped in boiling hot paraffine and then in a current of air, then two or three coats of raw linseed oil with a little gold size or varnish to dry the oil quicker. Each coat should be allowed to dry thoroughly over the fire, as put on, and then hung in a machine to be exposed to the meeting closed.

FOURTH DAY.

The session was opened to-day (Saturday) with devotional exercises. The minutes of the previous session were read and confirmed.

Various memorials relating to church property, and special resolutions on a variety of subjects, all of which will be referred to a number of committees, and committees to make their reports, were presented.

PETERBORO', June 19.—The Stationing Committee was in session all day. Rev. R. J. Elliott, one of the Presidents, was present at the Conference. Several probationers were admitted into full connexion, and received their charges, others were received on trial.

The Book Committee presented a statement of the profit of the concern, the concern showing a net profit of $1,000 for the quarter ending the 31st September last.

The Church Property Committee presented their report, which was adopted.

Rev. W. H. Withrow, M.A., read his report as Book Steward, which was adopted.

Rev. Geo. Sanderson, Rev. T. Green also briefly addressed the Conference on behalf of the College.

Rev. J. E. Sanderson was reappointed Governor, and Rev. T. Green, Tutor.

Rev. A. Andrews addressed the Conference as the fraternal representative.

The President of the Conference and Rev. R. H. Dewart were appointed delegates to the Theological department of Victoria College, and Professor Sandiford, M.A., to the examiners for the Montreal Wesleyan College.

The Conference adjourned to meet at ten o'clock to confirm the stations.

Mosgrove Conference.

QUERBO, June 18.—The Stationing Committee of the Mosgrove Conference, the most distant church of Canada, which has been in session here since Friday last, has just finished the first draft of the stations of the ministers for next year. The appointment of a new man to Montreal remains the same as last year, except that Rev. Dr. Douglas is appointed to Ottawa, instead of the present church; Rev. Dr. Wood, who removes from Ottawa, goes to Quebec; Rev. Geo. Hodgins, who removes from Lachine, goes to Ottawa; Rev. Geo. Douglas, who goes to Ottawa, goes to Lachine

THE SABBATH.

Fresh glides the brook and blows the gale,
Yet yonder hallo the quiet mill;
The whirling wheel, the rushing sail,
How motionless and still!

Six day of toil, poor child of Cain,
Thy strength shall the slave of wealth may be;
The seventh thy limbs escape the chain—
A God hath made thee free!

Ah! tender was the law that gave
This holy respite to the brave,
To breathe the gale, to watch the wind,
And know the wheel may rest!

But where the waves the greatest glide,
What image charms to light time spot?
The spire reflected on the tide
Invites thee to the skies.

To teach the soul its noblest worth,
The rest from mortal toil is given:
Go match the brief repiners from earth,
And pass—a guest to Heaven.

They tell thee, in their dreaming school,
Of power from old dominion hurled,
When rich and poor, with juster rule,
Shall share the altered world.

Alas! since time itself began,
That fable hath but fooled the hour:
Each age that ripens power in man
But subjects man to power.

Yet every day in seven at least,
One bright republic shall be known:
Man's world awhile hath surely ceased,
When God proclaims his own!

Six days may rank divide the poor,
Oh, Dives, from thy banquet-hall:
The seventh the Father opens his door
And holds His feast for all!

TOLD BY THE SNOW.

BY AN OLD SOLDIER.

Sergeant Cranstone's chat, as we rode homewards to Greenwich was quite refreshing to me, cooped up as I was for so many hours in the day without a soul to speak to me, except on board days, when there was rather too much conversation, and I always looked anxiously out for his long pipe and scarlet collar as I approached the Surrey side of the bridge.

Not always successfully, of course. Sometimes he had already left before I reached the tramway, at others a late recruit claimed his attention and I was forced to make my journey alone, in which case I am bound to say that it was not nearly so agreeable as when the time was whiled away by some of the old pensioner's endless reminiscences.

I began to fear this one evening when, having taken my usual seat outside the tram-car, I observed Sergeant Cranstone still standing at his corner, engaged in earnestly animated conversation with a tall, very smart, gentlemanly-looking man, and oblivious of the fact that the vehicle was about commencing its journey.

"Hi!" shouted the conductor, who knew him for a constant passenger. "Now for Greenwich, sergeant. Look alive! Time's up."

A hasty shake of the hand, a parting word with his friend, and Sergeant Cranstone hurried after the car and climbed up to my side.

"An old soldier!" I said, after we had exchanged greetings, as I indicated the receding figure of the man who had left him.

"Yes, sir—that is, not exactly; he had only about three years' service when he was discharged, and that's nigh upon thirty years ago now, but Phil Burke has never lost the straight back his setting-up drill gave him. He looks every inch a soldier, sir."

"He does, indeed," I replied. "But I was very much struck by his appearance, and by his bearing. He looks like a man who has had some severe shock."

"And so he had, sir. It's many a year back now, but Phill'll never get over its remembrance as long as he lives, I'm thinking."

I knew that something more was coming, but said nothing to hurry my companion, who presently began in the following words:

"Phil Burke was one of the smartest men in the old corps. Always neat and trim from head to foot in himself, with boots blackened and polished till it used to be a standing joke in his barrack-room to ask for the loan o''em to shave by, with spurs burnished like silver and every button on his speckless uniform shining like a freshcoined sovereign, while every hair of his head seemed as though it must have been specially placed in position, Phil was held up as a pattern to all his troopmates for cleanliness and smartness.

"Not, indeed, that these were his only good qualities. He was a light-hearted, jolly lad—for you can't call a fellow more when he isn't twenty years old—when I first knew him. He came to my troop as lance-corporal in '47, when he'd been a trooper more than twelve months in the service. Quick promotion for those days, when there was no Aldershot training, and, consequently, very little making. But the colonel had got his eye on Phil, and the first vacancy there was he told him he should have his step. And he'd kept his word, too, only for the lad's own fault. Not that Phil ever did anything seriously wrong, except in a military point of view, but, perfect soldier as he was'in all other respects, he had one failing.

"Nothing could ever induce him to remember watch-setting, that is, if he did, he gave you know, sir, the hour at which all men, not having extra leave, are required to be in barracks at night. A capital sergeant, was Phil could spin a jovial coffee or sing a rollicking song with the best, and if he happened to be good company, when the first post sounded, the last night sound too, and lights out' into the barrack, without his making any attempt to leave it.

"Of course this was a sort of thing that couldn't be looked over, especially if a commissioned officer who was supposed to show a good example, and so, after getting two or three chances, and some good advice from the colonel, who really wanted to push him on, Phil reverted to private again. And I'm not a bit sorry for it, old fellow,' he said to me afterwards, 'for now I can do as I like, instead of having always to mind my P's and Q's.' And to do him justice, Phil Burke made the most of his opportunities. Awkwardness was guaranteed, all the time, and one favourite resort of Phil's was a little beer-house just outside Surry. The 'Bag o' Nails' was the sign it bore, and much by the fellows, being rather a long walk, and there was a good deal of wonderment when Phil gradually got lost right at the Free and Easy that was held at the 'Feathers' in the town every night, and his comrades got wind of where he had to. However, he hasn't to talk much about it, only once he confessed to me, by mere rather thick, that there was a slip of a girl at the 'Bag o' Nails' that he was courting.

"Don't say anything about it to others,' he cautioned me. 'Mary isn't the sort of girl that I could bear to hear lightly spoken about, and you know what chaps are.'

"So I promised him, and kept my word, you may be sure, and I heard a good deal, now and again, about Phil's courting, you may be sure of that, too, for when a young fellow's in love he must have some one to confide in. It was Mary's aunt who kept the 'Bag o' Nails,' a stout, comfortable widow. Among the regular visitors to the house was an old soldier, Tom Dillon by name, and Mary told Phil that he was her aunt, Mrs. Brandon, had been sweethearts when they were young, but parted through some tiff, and when Dillon, as he did soon after, enlisted, she married another man.

"Meanwhile, Tom Dillon went knocking about the world with his regiment, which at last was ordered to Canterbury. He soon found out his way over to Surry, where he had been born, and resumed his acquaintance with many old friends, and among them Mrs. Brandon, whose husband was long dead, but he had no idea that the man who came amongst them after so many years' absence was an old sweetheart of his wife's.

"Other people knew it, though, and many who had forgotten the circumstance were reminded of it by their neighbours, who began to talk in mysterious hints when it was found that Tom Dillon's scarlet jacket wasp constantly to be seen in the little bar-parlour of the 'Bag o' Nails.'

"Of course you'll understand that all this happened before we went to Canterbury, and Phil Burke only got it at second-hand from Mary, who was little more than a child when Dillon made his reappearance in the village. As I said, people began to talk about Mrs Brandon in strange whispers long before her husband suspected anything amiss; but the time came when his eyes were opened, and the next time Tom Dillon made his appearance at the 'Bag o' Nails' there was a regular shindy.

"Well, Phil Burke hated fighting as much, but after he was gone there was a worse row between Dick Brandon and his wife, he swearing that Tom should never go there again, and she declaring that he should, that the sooner such a drunken ne-do-well as he—meaning her husband—was out of the way, the better, that she never cared for him, and a great deal more of such things as people will say when they get in a rage, and the end of it was that he thrashed her, and she left the house in such fear of her husband's anger, that she never saw her sister-in-law, who lived in the village.

"Next morning Dick Brandon was found dead behind the bar of his own house.

"'Dead—murdered!' there could be no doubt of that, with his head battered in, evidently by some blunt instrument.

"The cash-box had been stolen, so it was evidently the work of thieves, though there weren't wanting people who more than once hinted that Mrs. Brandon had either done it herself or set Tom Dillon on to commit the deed. However, the evidence at the inquest if it didn't stop the talking went right against such a supposition. It was shown plainly enough that the woman could have had no hand in it, for she had left the house directly after her husband had her, going no further than her sister-in-law's—the murdered man's own sister, who proved that Mrs. Brandon did not come near her house after entering it till news of the horrible discovery came next morning.

"The case looked blacker against Tom Dillon, for a surgeon certified that the blows had been given with a flat, blunt instrument, most likely a heavy hammer such as used by smiths. Dillon worked in the farrier's shop, and on searching among his tools there round that a large striking hammer—just such an instrument as the surgeon declared would have caused the wounds—was missing.

"This certainly looked very ugly against him and he was arrested on suspicion and examined before the coroner, when he affirmed that he had lost the hammer three or four days before and mentioned the fact among his comrades in the forge. There was only one man who distinctly swore that he remembered being told of the loss, and certainly that alone would not have got him off; but in addition the corporal of his room deposed that Dillon had gone to bed at watch-setting as usual, and at the check-call, which was called twice during the night, he was still there.

"And so the case broke down. There was no witness in the house when the blow was committed, as, save the murdered man and his wife, it had no other occupants, Mary being still a child at home, the daughter of the woman with whom Mrs. Brandon had taken refuge from her husband's violence. She, it was clear, had no share in the part in the murder, nor was her behaviour at all like that of a woman burdened with sogulilty a secret.

"'With Dillon it was different. There was no evidence to convict him by, but people looked suspiciously on him for all that, and when, a short time afterwards, he got a kick that broke his leg while shoeing a horse, and was discharged with a pension in consequence, the general verdict was that it was a judgment on him.

"'However, he didn't seem to care much what anybody thought, for he hired a shed in Surry, and, being a good workman, though a very sullen, ill-conditioned one, soon succeeded in getting employment. After a time, too, he began to renew his visits to the 'Bag o' Nails,' which was still carried on by Mrs. Brandon, and when a decent interval had gone by, proposed marriage to her.

"'But she declined. Not that she believed in his guilt, she said, but that, in the first place what she had said to her dead husband about caring for him was not true, and in the second, even if it had been, she was not going to give her neighbours cause to dile to their suspicion as marrying him would be. Dillon took the refusal very quietly, and never spoke to her about it again, but from that time he made a point, almost out of bravado, it seemed, to be constantly hanging about the public-house, and, as he was a jolly house, no one could prevent him from doing so.

"'However, as he never interfered with anybody, and his great strength made everyone anxious not to make any ill-natured allusions in his presence, at a time passed on the memory of the suspicions which were once so strongly entertained of him died away, and Phil Burke made his appearance on the scene.

"'Phill never liked the morose-looking, silent man whose presence in the bar-parlour always seemed to throw a sort of gloom over everybody else, and when he heard from Mary the story I have just told you, hilched him still less, as was only natural; especially when Dillon took to saying ugly things in his hearing, sneering at the service, and warning the girl not to have anything to say to a soldier. The word of it was, Phil dared not resent this as he would have done, for generally speaking he was out without leave, having got over the wall after watchsetting.

"'There had been a great deal of that sort of work going on, till at last the colonel, in order to put a stop to it, doubled the night sentries, placing one at every conceivable spot that could be scaled. But all this, though it baulked Phil for a little while, was not sufficient to keep him in barracks, and he used to slip out, regardless of the risk of the forge, in the far-away corner of the barrack-yard, that was left unguarded.

"'And so it came to pass, for in addition to its height, which was nearly ten feet, the top of the wall was thickly covered with broken glass and broken bottles. However, Phil met this difficulty by carrying his bed-rug with him and using it as a kind of shield to him from the sharp edges of the glass, and, to make a long story short, got out night after night in his usual way, without being suspected, for he always contrived to be back again, and in his bed, before the check-roll was taken.

"'Well, one night Dillon was more aggressive than usual. He had been drinking heavily, and said some things that were too much for Phil's patience. One word led to another, and he left the Mirted outsoothing about the old man's murder.

"'I didn't mean it, Jim,' he said to me, when talking the matter over afterwards, and the minute the words were out of my mouth I would have recalled them. But it was too late. You never saw such a look as Dillon looked at me when they were spoken. He'd have murdered me, sure enough, if we had been alone. He never glared at me like some wild animal's as he rose and staggered across the room, and I stood on guard, half expecting he would come at me with a rush at any moment. He didn't, only muttering something as he left the room which I took no notice of. You know what he meant.'

"'Which I did, for I happened to be serjeant of the room and was obliged to report and called to the gate to see the very man himself, who told me that a private of our regiment, Dick Brandon, was missing.

"'I went up to his room and found that it was so, and of course there was only one thing to do, and that was to report the matter to me when Phil came in, as he did soon afterwards, he was made a prisoner of. The colonel was furious; but the knowledge of this prevented the possibility of anyone getting out of barracks unknown, and tried hard to persuade Phil to own that he had been out, even offering to let him off that time if he did. But Burke kept his secret, for, though it was some time before he ventured out again in the same way.

"'But a man in love isn't to be held back by prudential considerations, and Phil Burke at last resolved to risk punishment again for the sake of seeing his sweetheart, whom he had not met since the night he had been betrayed. It was winter time and there had been a heavy fall of snow for several days, which was so far in his favour that the sentries were not likely to move far from the shelter of their boxes, and of the sentry on the old spot one night when all in his room were fast asleep, climbed over the wall and dropped safely outside. The rest of the story can tell you better in his own words.

"'When I got down,' he said, 'I wrapped my cloak well around me, for it was bitter cold, and was just going to make a start in the road, when, directly in front of me, I saw a footstep in the snow. It was not mine; I had not stirred, and it was clear to me I thought was that somebody else had chosen the same way of getting out. Wondering who it could be, I commenced to walk forward; but I hadn't got half-a-dozen yards when I stumbled over a big stone, and came down my forehead for all it was so cold, for I saw first one footmark, then another, proceeding in the same direction as that which one was walking in the same direction with myself. Had it been in the opposite way I should have felt more glad of the cover to escape it; but, as it was, I summoned up all my courage, and followed as a smart pace, which was necessary to enable me to keep up with the special footstep, for such, in spite of all my efforts to believe the contrary, I felt convinced it was. I think I could have faced the hangman, knowing that a few minutes more would bring Mary with a dog's fate, and been less afraid than I was with that mysterious proof of an unseen presence hotfoot in my rear. I quicken the impress in the snow, nothing was to be seen. After a minute or two, however, my fears gave place to a feeling of curiosity, and I determined to follow the footstep, no matter where it should lead me. At the same time, I was resolved to keep in its track, but kept well away to the other side of the road, the ghostly tread proceeding straight down the centre of every step, though—and that was what frightened me most—it disappeared as completely as the next was formed. I had nearly reached the 'Bag o' Nails'—I could catch the light shining out of its red-curtained window—when the Thing turned into a gap in the hedge, and continued along in the field, keeping close to the hedge-side. I was, felt a new, strange thrill as the footstep suddenly stopped against a low brick wall which surrounded the garden of Mrs. Brandon's house.

"'From here the steps became slower, now hesitating, growing fainter and more clearly defined, till they stopped altogether at a spot about the centre of the wall, when, as I looked upon them, they seemed to fade away before my eyes till I looked upon nothing but the pure, untrodden snow, that lay piled up there in a huge drift.

"'What possessed me I don't know, but the next moment I was down on my knees, my heart full of excitement, and, I know, expected to find I can't say, nothing like the faintest shadow of the truth entered my head, but that there must have been some reason for the strange guidance. I felt sure, poor, mad, I now think, that some loose bricks that I found near the ground, as though my very existence depended on their destruction. At last, I succeeded in dislodging one of the largest, followed by others, and putting my hand into the cavity thus made, drew out a little seamen's bag containing money, as I could feel, and the smith's hammer that killed Dick Brandon.'

"'And so you see, sir, that was how it was found out. Phil made up his mind on the minute; he told me that it seemed to come to him like a revelation; and before half an hour was over the hammer was in the hands of the police, and Tom Dillon, who was found in his old corner at the 'Bag o' Nails,' lodged in the lock-up.

"'There was no hesitating about proving his guilt, for he confessed to it the very next day, and it turned out that he had left barracks by the very same spot that Phil picked upon.

"'Yes, it was a lesson to Phil, sir; he was never the same light, careless man after grace afterwards. It seemed to sober him. like. Dillon was hung at Maidstone for the murder; and Mrs. Brandon, who had no near relations except Mary, gave her consent to the girl's marriage with Phil, buying him out of the service first, though; and when she died, left them the business, and I'm glad to see as he's doing so well; though, as you say, sir, he looks like a man who never laughs; and small wonder, too, for that night's work must have been a terrible experience."

THE END.

At St. Catharines, the other day, a "hard case," named Daniel Noble, was charged with committing an indecent assault upon a young girl twelve years of age, the daughter of Mr. Clark, residing in Welland avenue. He was called up before Judge Lawlor and fined $20 or thirty days imprisonment in the county gaol. Not having the money he went to serve out his sentence. It does not seem the right thing to allow any option at all of a fine in such cases.

The Newmarket *Era* says:—"A painful death occurred in this village on Monday (June 5), arising from a peculiar accident. On the 26th ult., Mr. William Hughes, eldest son of Mr. Nathan Hughes, mason, was engaged with a number of other men at his trade, accidentally run a rusty nail in his foot. As the wound did not appear very serious, little attention was paid to it at the time. The next day, however, it became so painful as to produce cock-jaw, which ended fatally last Monday. Deceased was an industrious young man, and gave promise of being a useful citizen. We sympathize with his parents and relatives in their loss. A large gathering assembled at the funeral and followed the remains of the deceased to the cemetery on Wednesday."

STOCK SALES.

Selections from the Herd of the Hon. George Brown.

On Thursday, June 16th, a large crowd assembled at the Crystal Palace grounds to witness the second of the three great sales of shorthorns in progress there. Nearly all the distinguished breeders mentioned last week were present again, his Worship the Mayor and Sheriff McKellar being among the new visitors. The cattle were all in first-rate form, and were really a splendid lot of animals, though the prices were for the most part far from satisfactory. This was attributed by many to the presence of "Booth" blood in the crosses, that strain being at a discount as compared with the "Bates," which just now is the fashion with American breeders. The ever popular auctioneers, John B. Page, of Rochester, New York, and Col. Muir, of Paris, Kentucky, conducted the sale. An excellent luncheon was spread in the Crystal Palace, and was partaken of by a large number of guests prior to the commencement of the more important business of the day.

Prominent among the sales were the following:—

FEMALES.

"Waterloo Cherry Duchess" (and calf by Duke of Barrington 4th), red; calved 26th August, 1871; by Cherry Grand Duke 3rd; dam Waterloo Plum, by Prince of Warlaby; bred to Duke of Barrington June 6th. $640. S. R. Streator, Cleveland, Ohio.

"Mazurka 10th," red, with little white; calved May 17th, 1874; by imported Duke Doctor; dam Mazurka 8th by albion; bred to Duke of Barrington 4th, March 1st. $1,030. S. W. Jacobs, West Liberty, Iowa.

"Rose of Sharon 2nd," light roan; calved August 1st, 1871; by Double Duke; dam Mason Rose, by Duke of Mason; bred to Duke of Barrington 4th, May 12th. $1,400. Erastus Gibson, Ont.

"3rd Duchess of Springwood," white; calved July 27th, 1871; by Proud Duke; dam Duchess of Winfield by Duke of Cornwall; bred to Duke of Barrington 4th, Dec. 3rd, 1875. $1,500. John R. Craig, Barnhamthorpe, Ont.

"Roan Duchess 6th" (and bull calf by Duke of Barrington 4th) roan; calved June 3rd, 1873; by Grenadier; dam Roan Duchess 4th by 4th Duke of Geneva; bred to Duke of Barrington 4th, June 5th. $600. S. W. Jacobs, West Liberty, Iowa.

"Belled Cinderella" (and bull calf by Duke of Barrington 4th), red; roan; calved May 5th, 1870; by 4th Duke of Geneva; dam Belled Belle by Imperial Oxford. $600. S. W. Jacobs, West Liberty, Iowa.

Red Duchess (and bull calf by Duke of Barrington 4th), red; calved April 11th, 1871; by Koeciuzko; dam Duchess of Airdrie by Airdrie; bred to Duke of Barrington 4th. $440. Angus McKinnon, Markham.

BULLS.

"Imperial Cesar," red with white marks; calved January 16th, 1871; by Royal Stockton; dam Duchess of Airdrie 2nd; bred to Duke of Thorndale Duke. $105. Thomas McCrae, Guelph.

"Duke of Sharon," roan; calved March 27th, 1874; by Duke of Oakland; dam Rose of Sharon 4th by Double Duke. $170. Walter Lamb, Ontario.

"Earl of Springfield," red with a little white; calved April 15th, 1874; by Imperial Oxford; dam Princess Royal. $200. S. W. Jacobs, West Liberty, Iowa.

"Roan Duke," light roan; calved September 16th, 1875; by Duke of Barrington 4th; dam Roan Duchess 4th by 4th Duke of Geneva. $200. William Hall, Toronto. Fourteen bulls were withdrawn.

SUMMARY OF SALE.

	Average.	Total.
27 Females	$ 378 70	$10,225
9 Bulls	151 11	1,360
36 Animals	$321 25	$11,585

Immediately after the sale of the Duchess sale of short-horns the crowd proceeded to another part of the grounds where a few lots of Leicester sheep were disposed of. Mr. John Holderness, of the Black Horse Hotel, were offered for sale.

"Brilliant" (a fine lot of thirteen months old pigs by imported Watchguard; one boar was sold to J. R. Streator, of Cleveland, Ohio, for $100, and the rest of the litter was purchased by John Snell, of Edmonton, for $17, and a third by Arthur Johnson, of Pickering, for $25. Mr. Snell bought the remainder of the litter (four sows) at $10 per head. Out of another litter by same sire, by "Western Sunbeam," Thos. Chisholm, of Galt, bought a boar for $25, a sow for $20, and another sow for $15, respectively, at $11 each. "Queen of Trumpa," seven months old, was sold to Mr. Jas. Lawrie, of Scarboro', for $65. "Lessington," a fine eleven months' old, was purchased by G. W. Kay, of Quebec, for $60. "Lessington," three months old, was sold to Mr. Chisholm, of Galt, for $50.

Herds of John Snell's Sons and W. T. Benson.

The attendance at the Crystal Palace grounds Friday was not quite as large as that of Wednesday and Thursday, although some of the prominent breeders were present at the other sales were again upon the ground. On the whole fair prices were realized, though the cattle generally gave bargains were obtained by the buyers. The Willow Lodge herd were in prime condition, and Mr. Benson's cattle sold well, a few exceptions, altogether too thin to bring into the ring. After luncheon in the Palace, the auctioneer present took their places around the auctioneer's stand, and Col. L. P. Muir, of Paris, Kentucky, took the responsibility of the sale, which he conducted throughout the day. Messrs. Snell's cattle were first offered, the more prominent of the sales were as follows:—

FEMALES.

"Lady Seraphina Duke," red and white; calved June 11th, 1871; by Oliver 1st; dam Lady Seraphina 3rd by Duke of Barrington; bred to 2nd Duke of Hillhurst Grove. $1520. W. W. Williams, Everett, Mass.

"Annie Gwynne 2nd," red and a little white; calved March 11th, 1867; by Montator; dam Annie Gwynne by Duke of Cambridge; bred to Aldrede 9th March 29th. $400. Thos. Sharpe, Woodstock, Conn.

"Annie Airdrie Gwynne," red and white; calved February 11th, 1873; by Duke of Airdrie; dam Annie Gwynne 2nd. $460. do.

"Lady Blanche 3rd," roan; calved May 29th, 1870; by 14th Duke of Thorndale; dam Blanche by Sachem; bred to Knightly Duke 3rd May 1st. $990. H. G. Lety, Brittannia, Ont.

Lunan 35th, red; calved March 17th, 1865; by Duke of Airdrie; dam Lunan 19th by Colin Campbell; bred to Airdrie 9th. Feb. 24th. $400. James Rideout, Malton, Ont.

"11th Duchess of Springwood;" roan; calved September 25th, 1871; by Proud Duke—dam 3rd Duchess of Portland by 3rd Duke of Winfield; bred to 2nd Duke of Hillhurst Grove 19th. $1,800. N. G. Pond, Milford, Conn.

"Wave Ripple," roan; calved March 16th, 1866; by Kilderby Monk—dam Wave Princess by British Prince. $400. S. R. Streator, Cleveland, Ohio.

"Wave Foam," white; calved April 26th, 1875; by Knight of Warlaby—dam Wave Ripple. $440. Stephen White, Charing Cross, Ont.

"3rd Countess of Goodness," red and white; calved Feb. 5th, 1874; by (imp.) Baron—dam Countess of Goodness by Lounden Duke. $440. F. W. Stone, Guelph.

"Miss Ramsden 4th," roan; calved January 24th, 1871; by Duke—dam Miss Ramsden 3rd by Nobleman; bred to Knight of the Rose January 4th. $475. S. W. Jacobs, West Liberty, Iowa.

BULLS.

"(Imp.) Knight of the Rose," roan; calved June 29th, 1873; by Knight of the Shire—dam Village Rose by Blood Royal. $2,100. G. Thompson, Kettleby, Ont.

"Airdrie 9th," red and white; calved March 26th, 1874; by 4th Duke of Geneva—dam Poppy 7th by Joe Johnson. $500. W. C. Kent, Chicago.

A few calves were sold which were not in the catalogue, but they are not included in the summaries given below. Mr. Benson's herd were next offered.

FEMALES.

"Grace Hamilton," red; calved Jan. 1st, 1873; by Brigade-Major—dam Miss Hamilton; by Minister; bred to Oxford Prince May 29th. $170. Geo. Sadler, Bondhead, Cambridge City, Ind.

"Miss Malcolm" (bull calf by Constantine), red; calved June 8th, 1872; by Booth's Marksman—dam Maude by Mac; bred to Constantine Jan. 20th. $115. H. N. Moore, Red Oak Junction, Iowa.

"Matilda Mary," roan; calved Oct. 30th, 1874; by War Banner—dam Matilda; bred to Philip April 20th. $105. Alexander Harrison, Lindsay, Ont.

"Lady Helen," red and a little white; calved December 8th, 1870; by General Napier—dam Charlotte by General Havelock; bred to Philip December 20th. $215. F. M. Hardy & Co., Empora, Kansas.

"Lady Bourbon 3rd," roan; calved Nov. 12th, 1872; by Fawsley Chief—dam Lady Bourbon by Prince of Bourbon. $200. Meredith & Son, Cambridge City, Ind.

"Agnes Lilac," red; calved June 12th, 1873; by Malcolm—dam Agnes by Agatis Airdrie; bred to Philip, March 21st. $210. Gen. N. M. Curtis, Ogdensburgh, N.Y.

"Bashee 2nd," roan; calved June 25th, 1873; by Oxford Prince—dam Bashee. $220. do.

"Careful Mary," roan; calved June 18th, 1873; by Oxford Prince—dam Careful by Fawsley Chief. $115. Merredith & Son, Cambridge City, Ind.

"Acalea," roan; calved Dec. 3rd, 1870; by Bismarck—dam Acacia by Knight of Kars. $200. Gen. N. M. Curtis, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

"Rosa Leslie," roan; calved April 28th, 1869; by 14th Duke of Thorndale—dam Annie Leslie by Clarendon. $330. Gen. N. M. Curtis, Ogdensburg.

"Amy Leslie," red and white; calved April 1st, 1875; Constantius—dam Rosa Leslie. $265. Meredith & Son, Cambridge City, Ind.

"Nelly Bly 5th," roan; calved January 20th, 1873; by Oxford Mazurka—dam Nelly Bly 2nd by Burnside. $260. Gen. N. M. Curtis, Ogdensburg, N. Y.

BULLS.

"Prince Cardinal," red and a little white; calved June 10th, 1875; by Oxford Prince—dam Careless by Duke of Lafayette. $55. H. N. Moore, Red Oak Junction, Iowa.

"Elgin," red and white; calved February 10th, 1875; by Oxford Prince—dam Wayward by Oxford Chief. $45. J. & Kitchley, York Mills, Ont.

A few calves not in the regular were sold at low prices. They are not included in the subjoined summaries.

COMBINED SUMMARY OF SALES.

	Average.	Total.
49 Females	$266 12½	$13,040
9 Bulls	151 11	1,360
58 Animals	$251 00	$14,090

MESSRS. SNELLS' HERD.

	Average.	Total.
29 Females	$414 48	$8,980
4 Bulls	222 50	890
33 Animals	$407 50	$9,870

MR. BENSON'S HERD.

	Average.	Total.
20 Females	$143 10	$4,150
12 Bulls	53 33	640
32 Animals	$134 66½	$4,310

A Draft from the Herds of Messrs. Thompson and Laing.

St. Marys, June 17.—The sale of cattle from the herds of Mr. Thompson and Mr. Wm. Laing which took place to-day was largely attended, though the weather throughout the forenoon was anything but favourable. Before two o'clock the sky partially cleared, and during the hours of the sale the weather was as pleasant as could be desired, though it was not more than twenty minutes after the last animal was sold when a very heavy rain storm commenced.

The animals offered were good ones and, for the most part, in first-rate condition. The prices obtained were upon the whole satisfactory, though as is usually the case some good bargains were secured by the purchasers.

Among the breeders and buyers present were W. S. Jacobs, of West Liberty, Iowa; Wm. Kent, of the firm of Kent Bros. & Co., of Emporia, Kansas; A. E. Kimberly, of Royal Oak, Iowa; Col. Taylor, of Paris, Ont.; Major Irwin, of Ingersoll, Ont.; P. W. Glen, of Huron, Ont.; John Stephens, of Blanchard, Ont.; T. H. Woods, of Tremaine, Ont.; J. Thompson, of Whitby, Ont.; J. Thompson, of London, Ont.; J. Whetstone, of Lobo, Ont.; John Cole, of St. Marys; A. Stewart, of Lobo, Ont.; J. A. Thompson, of Masonville, Ont.; Wm. Bell, of Shakespeare, Ont.; W. J. Biggins, of Clinton, Ont.; John Sutherland, of St. Marys; T. R. Guest, of St. Marys; S. Rounds, of Harrington, Ont.; Alexander and Innis, of Harrington, Ont.

Col. L. P. Muir, of Paris, Kentucky, conducted the sale with the same success that invariably characterizes his efforts; giving thorough satisfaction to both buyers and sellers, and getting through with the catalogue as rapidly as the most impatient could desire. The most prominent sales were as follows:—

FEMALES.

"Minnie of Willowbank" (and calf by Cambridge Duke 2nd), roan; calved March, 15th, 1870; by Redmer—dam Minnie of Annandale by Master of Annandale. John Jobling, St Mary's, $265.

(Imp.) "Myzie 37th" (and bull calf by Cambridge Duke 2nd), roan; calved March 27th, 1872; by Senator—dam Myzie 28th by Lord Raglan; bred to Cambridge Duke 2nd, April 3rd. $300. Geo. Sadler, Bondhead, Cambridge City, Ind.

"Matchless 12th" (and bull calf by Cambridge Duke 2nd), roan; calved March 16th, 1873; by (imp.) Stateesman—dam (imp.) Matchless 10th by Champion; bred to Duke, April 2nd. $310.

"Matchless 14th" (and heifer calf by Cambridge Duke 2nd), roan; calved March 20th, 1875; by (imp.) Stateesman—dam (imp.) Matchless 10th by senator. W. J. Biggins, Clinton, Ont. $300.

"Matchless 2 Kinnaird" (and bull calf), red; calved May 24th, 1875; by (imp.) Stanley—dam Matchless 7th. S. W. Jacobs, West Liberty, Iowa. $300.

"Mary 4th," red roan; calved March 4th, 1871; by Duke of Oxford—dam Mary 2nd by Clifton Duke 2nd; bred to Lord Blyth April 1st. $300. T. Pierce, Ont.

(Imp.) "Orange Blossom 20th," red and a little white; calved January 11th, 1871; by Duke of Cambridge—dam Orange Blossom 18th by Broadalbane; bred to Cambridge Duke 2nd, April 22nd. $300. Geo. Sadler, Bondhead, Iowa. $300.

(Imp.) Golden Drop 6th," roan; calved June 6th, 1872; by Sir Christopher—dam Golden Drop 3rd by Jewel of Newcastle; bred to Gwynne Duke April 23rd. A. E. Kimberly, West Liberty, Iowa. $300.

"Lily Dale" (and bull calf), roan; calved April 2nd, 1873; by Duke of Cambridge—dam Rose of Aldwych; bred to Cambridge Duke, April 22nd. $300.

"Mary Hill," red; calved March 3rd, 1872; by Lord Blyth—dam Lady Mary; McHardy & Co., Emporia, Kansas. $295.

"Matilda Jane," red; calved September (Imp.) "Ben Wyvis—dam Village Belle; bred to Cambridge Duke 2nd, April 3rd. $290. Geo. Sadler, Bondhead, Iowa. $300.

"Brilliant 2nd," roan; calved March 2nd, 1873; by Constantine—dam Brilliant; bred to Cambridge Duke 2nd April 17th. T. R. Guest, St. Marys. $285.

"Pearlette Duchess 2nd," roan; calved March 2nd, 1873; by Prowler—dam Pearlette Butterfly; bred by Broadalbane. John Stubbs, Harrington, Ont. $280.

"Dahlia 2nd" (and bull calf by Cambridge Duke 2nd), roan; calved March 22nd, 1873; by Prowler—dam Dahlia; bred to Cambridge Duke 2nd. J. Duke—dam Maude, Mosaville, Ont. $280.

"Lady Helen," red; calved September 4th, 1871; by Ben Wyvis—dam Village Belle; bred to Cambridge Duke 2nd, April 3rd. $280. Geo. Sadler, Bondhead, Ont. $270.

"Brilliant 3rd," roan; calved March 2nd, 1873; by Oxford Chief—dam Lady Bedford Keith Leo. Donald Sutherland, Harrington, Ont. $265.

"Lady Lucy," roan; calved April 1st, 1873; by (imp) Grand Duke of Orange—dam Lady Bed Duke 2nd; bred to Cambridge Duke, March 20th. A. Stewart, Lobo, Ont. $125.

"Lucy 2nd," red; calved Jan. 7th, 1874; by (imp) Grand Duke of Orange—dam Lady Bed Duke 2nd; bred to Cambridge Duke, March 20th. A. Stewart, Lobo, Ont. $125.

"Eva," red; calved November 27th, 1873; by Grandeur—dam Lady Bedford Keith Leo; bred to Cambridge Duke 2nd, April 22nd. Alexander Stewart, Lobo, Ont. $125.

"Hoodale," red; calved February 4th, 1872; by Matchless—dam Lady Bedford; bred to Cambridge Duke 2nd, March 26th. W. Sinkins, Harrington, Ont. $60.

BULLS.

"Cambridge Duke 2nd," red; calved May 20th, 1872; by Cambridge Duke—dam Lady Gem Airdrie. A. Stewart, Lobo, Ont. $300.

"Gwynne Duke," red and a little white; calved May 23rd, 1874; by Duke of Airdrie—dam Mystery by Millbrook. John Sheaver, Norwell, Ont. $300.

"Young Annandale," red; calved July 1st, 1872; by (imp) Tamboy—dam (imp) Minnie of Willowdale. James Smith, Fullerton, Ont. $310.

"Rip Van Winkle," red; calved January 1st, 1872; by Gwynne Duke—dam Rosedale, Alexander Innis, Harrington. $45.

SUMMARY OF SALE.

	Average.	Total.
26 Females	$315 51	$8,200
4 Bulls	282 50	930
34 Animals	$294 55 15-17	$10,015

Convention of Live Stock Dealers.

A large and influential meeting of live stock dealers was held in Shelburne on June 7th inst., and formed itself into an association, to be known as the "Association of Live Stock Dealers of Western Ontario." Mr. Geo. Case, of Seaforth, was elected President; Mr. T. O. Johnson, of Orangeville, Vice-President; and Mr. Wm. Waley, of Stratford, Secretary-Treasurer.

The following resolutions were elected Board of Directors for this year, viz:—A. Rowlings, Forest; Chas. McRoberts, Lucan; J. Willis, Exeter; Geo. Case, Stratford; Wm. Pridham, Mitchell; James Shaw, Seaforth; Neal Matheson, Clinton; Geo. Brigin, Wingham; Wm. Wren, Goderich; Robt. Armstrong, Millbank; A. J. Cosse, Wyoming.

The objects of the Association are to discuss the various questions affecting the live stock trade, and adopt such rules and regulations as may seem to the Board to be for the benefit of the trade, and cultivate a more friendly feeling and uniformity of action amongst stock dealers generally; also, to endeavour to stimulate farmers to still further improve their stock so as to make it fit for export to Europe, if that branch of the business should continue to improve, as the low price of stock in the American markets compels us to look for some other outlet for our surplus stock. As the sheep and lamb trade is the branch of the business most immediately requiring the attention of dealers at this season of the year, it was taken up and discussed in the various aspects and a number of improvements suggested. It was the general opinion of the Convention that, owing to the low price of wool, the general depression in trade, the low price of other meats, and the fact that sheep and lambs are now selling in the American markets for one third less than this time last year, that they will not be worth more than last year, if they have been bringing for several years past, and that it would be wise on the part of dealers to be cautious that they do not overload their stock ahead, but buy it when it is fit to ship, when they can have a better idea of what it is worth. After some further friendly conversation the meeting separated to meet again in Stratford the first week in December next.

Among the Port Dover excursionists in Stratford on Wednesday was Mr. Harvey Farrington, of Norwich, the father of the cheese factory institution. Mr. Farrington erected in Norwich many years ago the first cheese factory in Canada, and being sixty-seven years of age, and engaged in dairying since his boyhood, may be considered one of the oldest living dairymen.

On June 9th James Brown, who was arrested on the fair day for horse stealing, was brought up before the Police Magistrate, Guelph, and decided to be tried summarily. He pleaded guilty that he had stolen the horse from Edward Carroll, of the Township of Amaster, on the 6th inst., and had brought it to Guelph for sale. The Magistrate sentenced him to the Penitentiary for two years.

Another sad drowning case occurred at Bobcaygeon, on Saturday, June 3, making the fourth there this season. While some boys were fishing on the lake near the slide a small boy, the only son of Geo. B. Ward, with his balance and fell in the slide, and as the water rushed through there is a fearful rake he was only seen once after falling in. The body has not yet been discovered.

Constable Calamont, of Montreal, reports that farmers and traders in cattle are in the habit of bringing cows to market which have not been milked for several days. He attempted to arrest one of them the other day, when some other of the traders interfered and told him there was no law that authorised his arresting him. On returning to his station he found out that they were right, and he consequently could not make any charge against such offenders.

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