THE KIRBY"
ERS & REAPERS
ARE
DING MACHINES IN THE DOMINION.
...on of CANADIAN FARMERS to our different makes of Machines ...tion at the principal Fairs throughout the Dominion this fall.
...THING THE SEASON OF 1877 WE HAVE SOLD
...IRBY MOWERS AND REAPERS!"
...ver 5,000 are in use throughout the Dominion!!
...of of their superiority, and we have besides hundreds of testimonials in ...ers who are using them.
...l Machines, Single Mowers, and Single Reapers.
...ent styles of Self Rakes, and have a complete variety from which ...
...ther Machines, we offer for the season of 1877 "THE NEW KIRBY. ...ew rolling-head controllable rake, the most perfect machine in use, much ...ers, but not so light as to clog or choke in heavy cutting. Made either ...ecure and see it! It is the most perfect Reaper in use!
...ion application.
A. HARRIS, SON, & Co., Brantford, Ont.

...ed 1,100 lbs. hay at $45; a car of ...900 lbs. at $27; a car of ...lbs. at $35; a car of mixed ...
...has continued to be small, ...the wants of buyers; all ...ally at an advance of about ...ended and takes readily ...ond-class selling fairly ...ird-class are not wanted. ...g head sold at $4.50.
...es forward in very large ...has withstanding an active ...many have been offered. ...fall of about 2c. First-class ...ready demand, and all offer- ...y seldom is anything over ...choice selections, which ...have weak at $2.75 to $3 ...en slow of sale, some calls ...and other lots up to $2.50 ...a lot of 1 head at $2.30; a ...lot of 60 head at $2.30; a ...head at $2.25; and a lot of 113 ...
...mained unchanged with ...cheaps have been small but ...ort wanted is really choice. ...from 19c to 20c, but all still ...$16. Second-class, dressing ...are quoted at $5 to $6. Third ...d as any price.
...CINS, AND WOOL.
...s to be quiet and steady. ...of green have been small ...dinest; prices are steady ...ock of well cleaned hides at ...being for selected. Stocks ...firm.
...re is nothing of consequence ...done or cured; prices are ...
...ices have advanced 10c. as ...now paid for the best green, ...handsome, receipts have ...all offering fair to sale. ...been but little business do- ...but a steady enquiry at firm ...d and all offering finds a ...of some small lots of fleece ...25 to 26c, and the terms of ...ly be repeated. The lot of ...ed wool offered lately hasn't ...
...pection No. 1 of ...hards ... $ 0 30 0 35
...pection—No. 2 ... 0 20 0 25
...pection—No. 1 ... 0 30 0 40
...pection—No. 2 ... 0 20 0 25
...ddies ... 0 30 0 35
...ddies ... 0 20 0 25
...ddies ... 0 15 0 17
...ddies ... 0 10 0 12
...ddies ... 0 08 0 09
...ddies ... 0 06 0 07
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The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPT. 22, 1876.

NOTICE.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

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

MATH.—The *Weekly Mail* costs only $1.50 per annum for a single copy, and is supplied at much lower rates to clubs and agents. Send for terms and prospectus. An energetic man can get up a club of weekly subscribers in one day, which will give him the *Daily Mail* GRATIS, or a cash bonus as he may prefer.

LEAN AND FAT.—All the news and gossip of the week, interspersed with tales and agricultural information of inestimable value to farmers and others. If you would be abreast of the times and know what is going on in the world take it.

THE BAY OF QUINTE PRINCE.

It is no hollow cause which could produce such a magnificent demonstration as that which last week converted the flourishing Town of Bellleville and the neighbouring country for many miles into a right royal holiday. The cause in this case, however, we must admit, would have displayed itself in a less remarkable extent of preparation and in probably a lessening intensity of interest were it not for the man who stands forth prominently as its embodiment and mouthpiece. The mottoes on the splendid arches erected at so large an outlay leave no room for doubt that the people of the Bay of Quinte District are heartily in favour of the policy of the Opposition; they leave equally little room for doubt that their loyal hearts beat in honest sympathy with Sir JOHN and Mrs. MACDONALD, and they love the man with a fervour which has never been evinced towards any other Canadian statesman. His reception was indeed a royal one, from the moment he stepped upon the station platform to the close of the banquet at night. Men, women, and children joined together to do honour to him whom Mr. MACKENZIE, in his fierce ness and malignity, would rob of the merited honour of having been the sincere advocate of Confederation throughout his political career. Through the columns of their newspapers, and on the stump, the Grit leaders have for months attempted to imbue Sir JOHN MACDONALD's amazing popularity and depression the political revulsion which is so intimately associated with his political life; but their acts belie their words. At the meeting of the town enabled steamboats, as well as the rail and wheeled vehicles, to bring their thousands of persons from different quarters. We do not think there has ever been such another political demonstration in Canada, and we question if there will soon again be such another. It is a grand tribute to Sir JOHN MACDONALD and the "National Policy" which he represents. It is a fitting evidence of the awakening which is stirring the whole Dominion. Let Mr. MACKENZIE bring on the elections whenever he will, whether in the nation of a sunrise, as before, or at the end of the Parliamentary term, and he will find prepared to judge him by his acts a people bitterly incensed at his sacrifice of character and principle, his utter abnegation of his Opposition principles, and his complete incompetency to administer public affairs wisely and well.

ANOTHER BROKEN PLEDGE.

WHEN MR. MACKENZIE and his friends were in Opposition both in the Ontario and Dominion Houses, one of their many theories was that the Federal and Local Governments should be entirely distinct in all things, and they denounced in the most savage manner the connection that existed between "JOHN A." and "JOHN "S," the "big MACDONALD" and the "little Superintendent."

When they obtained office in Ontario these "Reformers" pledged themselves to keep that Administration clear of Ottawa influence and connection, no matter which Party should be in power at Ottawa. In informing the Local House as to his policy a few days after his accession to office, Mr. BLAKE used these words:—

"The position of the Reform Party in regard to the Federal Government was that *they stood against alliance as well as hostility.* Their position was this, that the *Local Government should be perfectly independent of the Central Government, and should neither be entered into nor be supposed to be raised by hostility.*"

In his address (published in the *Globe*, 4th January 1872) to the electors of West Middlesex on his return for election after having accepted the Treasurership, Mr. MACKENZIE was equally emphatic:—

"One strong point which he had urged against the late Government (the Sandfield Macdonald Government) was that it was the creature of the Dominion Government. The new Government proposed that *no matter what Government was in power at Ottawa, the Government of Ontario would be free from all outside influence and power.*"

AS MR. MACKENZIE says above, the alleged understanding between Sir JOHN MACDONALD and Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD was one of his "strong points." For example, in the speech he delivered at London on the 16th November 1870, he put the point "strongly" as follows:

"They were asked not to identify the two Parties (the Local and Dominion Governments). They went to the elections together; they spoke at London and other places in the west—Sir John first, and a tail, this shadow behind him that everybody could recognize. And they claimed that it was essential, as they had said to him (Mr. Mackenzie) that the Government of Ontario should be formed after the model of the Ottawa Government. This showed the intensity of the whole pretence of coalitions, and also how entirely Sandfield was tied to Sir John."

But what do we see now that these champions of the independence of the Local Government are doing? Visiting Ottawa and Toronto! Looking at the recent Monck and Brantford picnics, which the Dominion Premier and Finance Minister stood on the same platform and laboured in common cause with the Local Premier and Commissioner of Public Works, we may quote with emphasis the choice words of the *Globe* of the 27th October, 1870, and say, *mutatis mutandis*:

"We are now in a position to declare that the two Macdonalds have arrived at an understanding in reference to the coming electioneering campaign. They are to hunt in couples, and mutually to seek each other's well-being and success."

Have these men no shame that they thus openly violate their pledges to the country?

A LESSON FOR MR. C. F. FRASER.

He wanted his Catholic friends to bear in mind that the Conservatives were made up of a certain organization, the name of which he need not mention; the members were the backbone of that Conservative party and they were doing all they could in order to do away with the Separate Schools, or to deprive the Catholics of their rights.—*Mr. C. F. Fraser at Brantford on Wednesday.*

When the Commissioner of Public Works takes to preaching demagogue let him not forget that this country has a history of which its people, unlike at least one of its Local Ministers, are not wholly ignorant.

Of the utter falsity of MR. FRASER's charge against SIR JOHN MACDONALD and his friends, it is not necessary to speak at length. If this representative of the Catholics care to know the truth, let him go to the library in the Parliament Buildings and consult the files of the *Globe* in the days when the Separate School question was before the country. Let him look for instance, for the issue of the 25th of May, 1856. There he will read in the Parliamentary reports from Quebec, how Mr. GEORGE BROWN at the Session made a motion in the House to this effect:

"MR. BROWN moved—"That it is expedient to amend the Act relating to the Common School Act of Upper Canada as authorizing the establishment or continuance of Separate Schools," &c.

The Upper Canadian members who opposed that and similar motions on the same day were as follows:

CAMERON, J. H., CAYLEY, DALY, LARWILL, MACDONALD, A., MACDONALD, J., A., MACDONALD, R., MCCANN, MORRISON, J. C., MORRISON, ANGUS, NANKIN, ROBINSON, SHERWOOD, SHAW, SMITH, SOLICITOR-GENERAL, SOUTHWICK, and SPENCER.

Of these gentlemen, some of them high in the organization which Mr. C. F. FRASER describes as the incarnation of religious persecution and bigotry. Mr. BROWN, the head of that "Liberal" party from which Mr. FRASER says his co-religionists have received all the liberties they possess, wrote as follows two days after the vote, that is, on the 7th May:—

"We commend them to their constituents. They voted systematically with the Priest party to keep the Roman Catholic yoke on our necks. Let them have their reward."

Mr. FRASER will, therefore, see that his statement as above quoted is certainly not based on the facts of history.

The part of the religious demagogue which Mr. FRASER attempts to play, forgetting, is not, we think, one calculated to elevate him in the eyes of thinking Irish Catholics. We beg to commend him to O'CONNELL's description of one McHEAR, a Roman Catholic from Toronto, who had purchased some property in the neighbourhood of Tralee in 1830, and sought to pick himself forward on the religious grounds as the political leader of the native population. The original will be found in MCELLIGOTT'S *Readings in the Irish Language* pp. 36-37.

"A Scotch Catholic comes among you to you, and asks what you would like? He has the itch for political preferment, but I tell him that the Irish people are not wooded in nature exactly for his purpose. He wants your support that he may sell it for political contracts. He trades in his religion on any Border packman. Accursed is he who trades in his faith! May Ireland be saved from such traders! I would rather come before she be compelled to go to Scotland or elsewhere for a leader, as a Scotchman whose only boast is that he is not an apostate, that he has not yet been offered enough to induce him to change his faith. I tell this canny fellow that I would strangle my beloved country if I could, rather than see a country under such leaders as her fate, whether for weal or woe. I hate those religious demagogues, who disguise a trading Catholic, a fellow who makes political currency out of his religion. They are a source to Ireland of misery. Go back, my Border packman, go back to your chieftain and tell him that I will not throw a blaze of glory over this people, as the sun throws his morning and evening glory over the mist and the cloud, and over the thundering ocean in which you see nothing but Stickback fish. Let the whole we read the eternity of our God—learn, my canny packman, that this faith is not an article of commerce! I bid you, poor poddler in the religion of my people! Begone! begone! Begone! Do not come again in holy altars with some hungry country, man who is willing to deal in your blasphemous wares. Begone! Do not bring into the sea! Pollute not our Christianity with your pack and its accursed contents! Heaven! has it come to this, that men are making merchandise out of their holy religion? Begone! I say, begone! Begone, you, you impious son of a blasphemer, go home and my ringing curse go with you."

MR. FRASER will, perhaps, be interested in knowing that his "co-religionist," on O'CONNEL's words being interpreted to him, went.

THE CONVENIENCES OF DESPOTIC GOVERNMENT.

THE New York *Herald* rightly remarks on the singular circumstance that while England, with a treaty, refuses extradition, Spain, without a treaty, surrenders Mr. Mansfield at least one case of great public interest. "It is a very queer surprise "indeed," says our contemporary, "that "if TWEED had gone straight to England—a country with which we have a "treaty—he would have been safe, and "might, like several other fugitives, have "snapped his fingers at us, while his "roundabout journey to a country with "which we have no treaty simply hands "him at last in Ludlow street." That WENLOW should be able to walk out of Court and bid defiance to justice, under British constitutional rule, while under the semi-despotic military Government of Spain Tweed finds himself held fast when caught, may indeed make us consider whether despotism has not some advantages after all, and whether we are not carrying to an extreme those rudiments of constitutional law privileges, through which rogues and ruffians are enabled to laugh at justice and walk off scot free.

The truth is that in the escape through the meshes of the law of some great criminals and very many smaller ones, we are paying the penalty of our devotion to principles which, however right and patriotic when upheld in resistance to governmental oppression for political cause, work no end of mischief when applied to cases of ordinary, vulgar crime, without the shadow of political cause to justify it. It is not only in important international extradition cases, or those the noise of which goes to the ends of the earth, that the mischief of this excessive tenderness of the law and its administrators for the rights of criminals is seen. We can see it in the records of the higher Law Courts in this Province, and in those of Police Courts as well. Criminals found guilty of murders the most atrocious escape the gallows, and find comfortable quarters in the Penitentiary; while ruffians who come within a hairsbreadth of committing murder escape with a paltry fine, and "habit and repute" thieves and burglars walk clear off on the strength of the merest legal quibbles. The "liberty "of the subject" is indeed a valuable inheritance, bequeathed us by our sires; but it does seem as if we were abusing the gift. The strong safeguards which they threw around it were all, we should remember, devised for the purpose of defence against political oppression. They never designed to give to the meanest subject of the realm the power to say, "I'm a rogue, I'm a thief, and to ensure that the strongest Government should not be able, without lawful cause, to deprive the basest citizen of his liberty. Neither MILTON nor HAMPDEN two centuries ago, nor BROUGHAM nor SYDNEY SMITH in the present century, ever contemplated that measures intended to prevent political oppression were to be utilized for the escape of murderers, forgers, and housebreakers. But in this very way our boasted constitutional liberties are now being used, and to an extent that seems to call for new legislation to stretch the new evil, and for some great change in the spirit of administration of the law besides. In England cases are not rare of a ruffian beating his wife within an inch of her life, and getting off with a small fine or two months in prison; and of a man sent to prison for a year for stealing something of the value of forty shillings. The tenderness of the law for criminals appears to be woefully misplaced.

As the *Herald* says, although Spain is nominally a constitutional country, yet if the *habeas corpus* is not a thorn in the side of justice, and there is no point of support for a lawyer to make a fugitive "rogue from the supreme authority." We are not sighing after anything like the Spanish practice in Canada, but it may occur to many that it would be a most desirable improvement if there were in our law and its administrators less "points" and less technicalities.

THE PRISONER OF ST. HYACINTHE.

THE man who is accused of having started the fire at St. Hyacinthe, by which 600 houses were burned and 2,500 people left homeless, is in an unpleasant way an object of interest to the public. A correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette* gives some account of him, and of how he is regarded by the sufferers from the fire.

His name is MATLOCKE BLANCHETTE, and his brother and his mother, as well as himself, are safely lodged in the St. Hyacinthe gaol, a solid stone building not easy to escape from. Mr. H. O'LEARY, who has been in charge of it for ten years, says that nobody has got away from him yet, and doubtless the prisoners mentioned will be specially well taken care of. The Court by Mr. BLANCHETTE will be tried does not sit until January next, so that rather a long interval must elapse ere his guilt or innocence will be pronounced upon by a jury. Had he fallen into the hands of the people he would almost certainly have been lynched on the spot, but the authorities came on the alert, and had him inside the stone walls ere it was generally known that he had been arrested. He says that he will prove himself innocent, and that it was his brother who set fire to the place. He is described as a stout-built fellow, with a broad face and a broken nose, a high forehead, with a tuft of hair running backwards from the crown, and at present being what one would call a dangerous looking character. His brother is quite another sort of fellow, with no marked characteristics, and his mother is described as a respectable looking old lady. He came to St. Hyacinthe about six years ago and worked as a saddler with one of his brothers, two of them are in business there. After working with his brother for four years he opened business for himself as a saddler in Ganouque, and occupied the premises until their destruction by fire on Sunday, the 3rd inst. He has borne but an indifferent reputation, although nothing has ever been brought against him until the very great charge he is now committed to stand his trial on. His wife died a short time ago and left a small family. Such is the man who is now worth watching, and that the natural history of the incendiary has become a study of no little interest to people in general, and to insurance companies and other sufferers by fire in particular.

THE GRIT LEADERS ON THE STUMP.

THE public has now heard from MESSRS. MACKENZIE, CARTWRIGHT, MOWAT, and FRASER. We need not mention the subjects which they have thought worth while writing a line about one who can talk such nonsense as Mr. J. D. EDGAR; and the majority of the Dunnville orators were of his calibre.

There is not a great deal in the speeches of the Ontario Ministers which is worthy of notice. MR. MOWAT was particularly barren. But in the little he said there is only too apparent the result of his association with the Big Premier. We must commend him to the care of the Evangelical Alliance, of which, we believe, he is President. With mathematical exactitude the Little Premier—and he is a little Premier if ever there was one—followed his Chief. If ever there was any doubt as to the political preferment, but I tell him that the Irish people are not wooded in nature exactly for his purpose. He wants your support that he may sell it for political contracts. He trades in his religion on any Border packman. Accursed is he who trades in his faith! May Ireland be saved from such traders! I would rather come before she be compelled to go to Scotland or elsewhere for a leader, as a Scotchman whose only boast is that he is not an apostate, that he has not yet been offered enough to induce him to change his faith. I tell this canny fellow that I would strangle my beloved country if I could, rather than see a country under such leaders as her fate, whether for weal or woe. I hate those religious demagogues, who disguise a trading Catholic, a fellow who makes political currency out of his religion. They are a source to Ireland of misery. Go back, my Border packman, go back to your chieftain and tell him that I will not throw a blaze of glory over this people, as the sun throws his morning and evening glory over the mist and the cloud, and over the thundering ocean in which you see nothing but Stickback fish. Let the whole we read the eternity of our God—learn, my canny packman, that this faith is not an article of commerce! I bid you, poor poddler in the religion of my people! Begone! begone! Begone! Do not come again in holy altars with some hungry country man who is willing to deal in your blasphemous wares. Begone! Do not bring into the sea! Pollute not our Christianity with your pack and its accursed contents! Heaven! has it come to this, that men are making merchandise out of their holy religion? Begone! I say, begone! Begone, you, you impious son of a blasphemer, go home and my ringing curse go with you."

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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY CUNARD STEAMER.

From Liverpool, Sept. 2nd.

The papers by the Cunard mail to September 2nd, inclusive, are unusually bare of special interest.

THE ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO MURDER.

The hearing of the charge against Paul Bayard for conspiring to murder his father William Dickson, was resumed on August 31st, at Hertford. Mr. Roland, who defended, called the prisoner's two brothers and other witnesses, who swore that the handwriting on the plan was not that of Paul Bayard. The Magistrate considered that there was sufficient evidence to warrant their committal of the defendant for trial at the next Assizes, and accordingly he did so, two sureties of £100 each and himself in £200.

THE NEW LAW OF MERCHANT SHIPPING.

On October 1st the Act, which received the Royal assent on the day of the prorogation, to amend the Merchant Shipping Acts will come into operation. Orders in Council and rules may be made before that time, but not to take effect. There are forty-five sections in the new Act, and a schedule containing the enactments to be repealed at the commencement of the Act, and also on January 1st next. The first part of the Act relates to the registry of foreign slaggardly dressed young women, nearly all trimming first-class, and the number of applicants during the first day is estimated at 10,000. A smaller number came on the following day, and upwards of 150 letters were received by post. It appears that the advertisement was practically for a maid-of-all-work.

THE CREEDMOOR MEETING.

Second and Last Day.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—This was the second and last day of the great rifle national match. There were 15,000 people on the ranges during the day. The weather was cloudy, the wind very fresh.

The following are the scores:—

AMERICAN TEAM.

Dakin	84	89	1000	77
Gildersleeve	84	91	1000	75
Gleason	84	91	1000	75
Hepburn	84	91	1000	75
Hepburn, J.	84	91	1000	75
Hepburn, W.	84	91	1000	75
Hepburn, J. W.	84	91	1000	75
Allen	84	91	1000	75
Total	588	638	6000	1,526

IRISH TEAM.

Fenton	84	91	1000	75
Rigby	84	91	1000	75
Ward	84	91	1000	75
Creed	84	91	1000	75
Pollock	84	91	1000	75
Johnson	84	91	1000	75
Dyas	84	91	1000	75
	588	637	6000	1,525

CANADIAN TEAM.

Gibson	84	92	1000	76
Ross	84	92	1000	76
Adam	84	92	1000	76
Creighton	84	92	1000	76
Ross	84	92	1000	76
Morton	84	92	1000	76
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	588	642	6000	1,530

For the two day's shooting, the totals are:—

American	1,164
Irish	1,162
Canadian	1,172

After the shooting had ended and the result had been announced, deafening cheers rent the air. The best shots of the three teams were then called for. Addresses congratulatory of the occasion were delivered by Colonel Fox, Major Fulton of the American, Major Leach of the Irish, Capt. McDonald of the Canadian teams, Colonel Bodine, President, Major O'Reilly of the Canadian teams. Mr. Wm. Dodge, President of the Association, and Dyas of the Irish teams also delivered addresses, and the great crowd separated with three cheers for the Queen.

LATER.—Carefully revised footings from the official scores show that in the match to-night, give the Scotch team a total score of 3,063, giving that team the third place, and of the Canadian team, whose score is 3,068.

Comic Clippings.

(From *Punch*.)

"RAILWAY COUPLING."—When the porter marries the young lady in the refreshment department.

"MEDITATION.—Boniface Brasenose is suitable but esthetic youth), exhibiting his art treasures.—"That's a—a—mother and child, you see, Sir—Madonna and Bambino, Lady—"I should have thought it sadly—" "Sensuous, Madam, I fear, is the word." "Fashionable Lady—"Oh, I should have thought they could paint better than that." "Ah, Madam, Raphael painted it."

CAUSTIC.—Sportsman—"That's a tough old fellow, Jemmy?" Keeper—"Aye, sir, a tough bird to send to your freens?"

OLD TALK.—"You've heard Brownie's married again?" "No! has he! stupid ass! I never thought he would be such a fool!" "Why, what's the matter?" "Matter! why, I should have thought they could paint better than that." "Ah, Madam, Raphael painted it."

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OWN MILITARY MANŒUVRES.—Irish Drill-sergeant (to squad of militiamen)—"Fyrst Thing I do, I'll—Halt!—Second Thing I do, I'll—Halt!—Third Thing I do, I'll—Halt! Just stip out here now, an' look at yerselves!"

(From *Punch*.)

The individual who writes to know if "Gamboge" is a good name for a dog, is informed that the matter is quite beyond our camp-shamanism.

OLD AND NEW OWES.—A Conservative candidate in the front of the Premier in the Buckinghamshire field has turned up in the person of the Rev. T. F. Tomkins, who his take up the Presumptive of the late Mr. Disraeli if he can.

A novel case was tried before Queen Bess on Saturday last. Mr. Kosmoraville drew a Cockney Cupid. Kieran Egan in the road last week and the driver asked Mr. Egan to take a ticket—of leave.

Lucky Behaviour.—A gentleman who came home to read the other evening found that all his lamps had "gone out."

Why is a British soldier like a dusty carpet? Because he never knows when he is beaten.

CONSTANCY OF THE TAPIR.—Tea leaves.

(From *Punch Pure*.)

PROFESSIONAL JEALOUSY.—Mamma—"Oh, doctor, my little Annie has swallowed the whole contents of a homœopathic medicine chest! Orthodox Practitioner—"What, the bottles?" Mamma—"Oh, dear no!" Orthodox Practitioner—"The stoppers?" Mamma—"No—only the globules." Orthodox Practitioner—"Oh, that's all. There you need not be in the slightest degree alarmed. Good day."

THE CRIME OF THE CONCERT OF TURKEY.—Atrocities.

MORE INGENIOUS THAN PRACTICAL.—Eve.—"Oh, ma, darling, isn't it hot?" Mamma—"Yes, darling, it is indeed." Eve.—"How nice it would be if we were living in the dark ages, wouldn't it, ma?" Mamma.—"Why in the dark ages, dear?" Eve.—"Because in the dark no one could see us, and we could wear ever so *little clothes!*"

"BEST AIDS?"—It was a Irishman who wrote to Mr. Plimsoll to ask if a coffin ship could not always be distinguished in the water by the ends after it.

The Crown Prince of Germany spoke as follows at the recent great Masonic festival at the Hague: "Nationalities have created frontiers; Freemasonry desires charity, tolerance, and liberty, without distinction of frontiers. I am happy on this day, which I shall never forget, to be able to raise my voice in Holland to testify my adhesion to the principles of the Masonic Order, and to hope that, in the struggle engaged in for the free development of the peoples and the welfare of the human mind, the Wise Man will remain with the order."

Never offer a bon-bon to a bee-conscious M. Jumbo Jumbo, of Jumbo Jumbo, brother of a professional snake-charmer at Lyons, Mich. Jumbo, the other day entertained his civility to a serpent of this sort, seven yards long, belonging to his sister. The ungrateful animal sized him by the wrist and began quietly to coil itself around his body and limbs. The boy objected to being so hugged, but his sister ran up with three other persons, and—see what it is to know how to handle a snake—she had coaxed the reptile into a tub of water and poured it over the arm on which Jumbo was hanging. The snake, as soon as the water touched it, and the simple youth escaped.

CANADIAN.

Breadcrumbs is midway between the North Pole and the Equator, says the *Free Grand Gazette*.

Somebody writes to the Uxbridge *Journal* saying that a baker who knows his business is very much wanted in that town, and would be liberally patronized.

On the 15th inst. Mr. J. T. Brill shipped from Guelph for Liverpool three more car loads of butter and one of cheese; also two car loads of cheese from Senforth and two from Blanford.

On the night of Sunday, 10th inst., a gentleman from Harriston rented himself on the sidewalk in Barrie. He fell asleep, and when he awoke he found that some one had rifled his pockets of a watch and one hundred dollars in money. The third revels not molested in the possession of his ill-gotten gains.

The Whitby *Chronicle* says:—"Messrs. William Long, John Cuthbert, and Louis O'Leary shipped as the Duffins Creek station, on Monday last, twelve valuable general purpose horses via Grand Trunk for Quebec, and from there by the steamer Polynesian for England. It is a first venture, and if successful the enterprise will be continued by the parties interested.

Referring to Centralia, on the London, Huron, and Bruce railway, the *Herald* says:—"A very brisk business is doing at the station in cordwood. First quality on the spot, and very much sought for by the London buyers. The last shipment of lambs to the Chicago market proved very satisfactory, and stimulates further enterprise in that direction. The new crop of grain begins to come in freely."

The *Free Grand Gazette* speaks thus contemptuously of a certain offer from Guelph:—"We see by the *Pocket* that the Guelph Council discussed the propriety of selling membership tickets at five dollars. We regret that the Brockville Council cannot take the curiosity off their hands, but perhaps Mr. Hinks thinks that a few tickets to-day might take compassion on them, and buy it for washing his store windows and floor.

The Ottawa *Citizen* says:—"Some time ago we published a paragraph from the Toronto *Mail* to the effect that a Mr. Ellis had made a remarkable statement to the effect that the men who take up the Presumptive of the late Mr. Disraeli if he can.

The Port Hope *Times* says:—"A correspondent in the Township of Darlington has given us detailed account of a cruel and brutish assault that was committed on the person of a married woman. She was coming to her home from a neighbour's, married man; her hair torn out in handfuls; her eyes blackened, and her face bruised, with wounds and bruises; and all with the fell intent to ravish her. As a consequence she was delivered of a premature child prior to this, or I is under medical attendance. The child was born dead, and should have killed her, had not her screams attracted aid. The most disgreeable part of the affair remains to be told, and it is that the rage is still at large, and that with threatening bravado he has announced his intention to repeat the time of the attack, the 27th ult.,—owing to kill any person that may come to her assistance."

The Port Stanley *Argus* says:—"Blanshard township has become a little too hot for the Orangemen of late. Last week a Catholic from Donnybrook, Ireland, was buried in a Protestant burying ground, and the other day interred one of the Catholics in the Donnybrook cemetery. The Orangemen of Blanshard are not quite so forward as they were a few years ago, when they would have crushed the Catholics in the north, and the Catholics in the south, and the Catholics in the middle, and the Catholics everywhere, if they could, but they have not yet been able to do either, whereupon the stage driver undertook to run past. The old man, however, appears to have had a little more spirit, and, leaving our John in the ditch, Mr. Ryan drove on to the Catholic cemetery, and, by the aid of a few friends, succeeded in interring our John in the ditch. Mr. Ryan has not since been heard from, and many suppose that he has put an end to himself, but we are of opinion that he dreaded an investigation like that of Mr. Ellis and left for parts unknown. We don't for a moment believe that he committed suicide."

The Carleton Place *Canadian* says:—"We are afraid that the prospect of a speedy amicable settlement arising out of the late fire at McGregor & McLean's is not so probable as our account last week foreshadowed. It seems that their policy in the Manufacturers' and Merchants' fire certificates, and which we understand has been delayed by the security which principal gives. The premium in the Royal Mutual was paid up, but the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. H. M. Giles, informs us that the company insists on a preliminary settlement with his company owing to the mystery which hovers around the origin of the fire, the exceedingly thinness of the stock at the time, and the fact of his having discovered an oil-saturated bundle in the midst of goods saved. It is hoped that the reward of $100 which is offered for the detection of the incendiary will be duly entered by one of the proper claims of this respected firm may be forthcoming."

The *Arnprior Review* says:—"Mr. Callahan, the claimant to the Earldom of Mar, is much appreciated of about 50 years of age. He has received but little education, and was brought up in a humble way, but has evinced considerable ingenuity. He has succeeded in acquiring considerable skill as a tailor and cabinet-maker. He has given from a slight lameness, the result of an accident, but with other young. He speaks Gaelic quite fluently, having acquired a knowledge of this language when living with his mother's people, and he can speak but a little well was found about nine o'clock on Saturday evening last on the door-step of Mr. Ryan's house, in the rear of the Mr. Dodge, in that township. It was a boy and a girl, the latter about two years of age. Leave Be-by, of course, in the warmth of his natural affection, saw the child properly cared for, and the next day the township fathers of Blanshard have now something to work for, and it is to be hoped they will find a home for the child in the way he should go," and probably make him a good, useful member of society. Mr. Johnston, retiring in his favour, with the full weight of years and honours bearing upon him, is a fitting one.

On Friday, 1st September, John Hall, a young man living on the 2nd concession of Ops, proceeded to the Cobourg to which he proposed to bring the Pacific railway. If it be finally decided that it shall come there it may perhaps be possible to find a route for it among the billows of this "sea of mountains." Now, for the benefit of those who describe this locality, however loose its application by him to British Columbia as a whole may have been—but how that is to be accomplished is a problem with the solution of which I am glad I shall have nothing to do. The terminus of the road could not be at the entrance to the inlet, because the character of the country there is so mountainous that it would offer no site for even a small village, much less for a city. It is were carried over on to Vancouver Island it would have to cross a large intervening inlet and called Valdes island, and a channel of some considerable width on either side of it. The bridge over these channels would necessarily be very costly—suspension bridges no doubt. If the terminus were placed at the head of the inlet a site for a town at it might be found; but in order to reach it ships would have to navigate a stretch of water of not more than three or four miles in width at any point and about forty miles in length, in addition to the narrow passage through which they would have to come between Vancouver Island and the mainland before arriving at the entrance to the inlet. From which considerations the Inlet appears to be a very improbable place for a terminus of the Canadian Pacific railway.

At the head of Bute Inlet the Homathuco river empties into it. There is said to be a valley there which would be suitable on account of the fog. As soon as we reached the head of the inlet we turned around and followed the above down. It appears that the vessel had passed the Douglas some time before. On her way up she fired a number of guns for the purpose of giving her passengers an opportunity to hear the echoes rebounding from the mountains, which are startling here, but which were on the present occasion very much subdued by the density of the atmosphere, the result of the dampness. The Douglas came out of the inlet, and we followed her down. It is said to that by which she entered—a still narrower passage—passed to the north-west of Valdes, when steaming along the land direction for two or three hours, dropped anchor in a small bay, which, from the fact of its being situated on the east side of Valdes island, As we were entering this place we received something of a shock from our vessel striking a rock not marked in the charts. She stopped as if twice and launched considerably from side to side a few times, but apparently received no injury. The Douglas was not destined to remain long in this harbour; for a sensation was soon erected on the poop of the *Victoria* and sent up a message which our signalman (a sailor from the Amethyst who remains on board the Douglas throughout this trip) read, "Repair to Safety Cove as soon as convenient." Accordingly in about an hour our anchor was again weighed, and we were soon speeding along in almost Stygian darkness through very narrow passages, among the numerous islands in a manner which said much for the nautical skill and judgment of those by whom our little craft was being navigated.

Aug. 27.

Upon rising this (Sunday) morning we found the Douglas sounding along under both steam and sail across Queen Charlotte Sound, at the head of Vancouver Island, and so high, was the sea running, and so much did our vessel tumble about in it, that we were extremely glad when about noon we cast anchor in the smooth waters and under the protecting heights of Safety Cove, there to spend the rest of the day. The greater portion of the day was very wet and cloudy with an air so chilly that while on deck, though we were in the warmest of Canadian summers, we were glad to keep moving, lest, heavy overcoats, was necessary to our comfort. Shortly after we had left the Inlet a big iron nailed on the upper side, and lapping over one inch, was found to prevent food from coming into the trough when being fed by fishing with hooks and lines over her side, and brought up floundered as we thought would not be long in the Douglas, continued on her way, and the two men who had been working at it, the two ends are attached), labored and incessantly on the outside, the folds or pages being in a manner similar to that of a book in the dexing.—*English Mechanic.*

Hops are most vigorous and fruitful orchard I ever saw, was the out when the trees were but one year from the seed; and in transplanting, the roots were not injured, and the difference of weight will soon enable you easily to decide in respect to any particular transplanting, the roots of the tree from which strike the post sharply on the side with one of your knuckles, if it is still within be wet the weight will be dull; if it is dry, the blow will be clear and sharp." In the case of inoculated stock, and also in the case of more plants killed by overdosing with water than from lack of it. In all cases where transplanting in the winter, or because of signs for letters, it was those for figures in the Arabic numerals, and books which were sent across between the two vessels. The signal man on the Douglas, I believe, is his half an ordinary telegraph operator.

Aug. 28.

The Douglas left Safety Cove this morning about one o'clock and made very good progress until about daylight when she was obliged to lay to in a fog of such density that one could not see a vessel ahead of her. About eight o'clock the vapour rose and shortly afterwards she anchored in the harbour of Bella Bella, situated in an inlet about 500 miles from Victoria. Her object in stopping here was to take aboard coal for the Indians, of which there is a large tribe at this place; and while this was being done we visited an Indian village that stands on the beach. It consists of about eight or ten large lodges built of planks, with low walls and gable roofs. The lodge is occupied by several families who live in separated portions of it, but one fire in the middle with smoke filled roof, for the smoke to issue by, serves for all. We entered one of the lodges by accession, and their tenants seemed to take our intrusive visits quite as matter of course, apparently deigning to notice us unless once or twice, when they appeared to be annoyed at the little attention we paid to them. The industry to which the women seemed chiefly to devote their attention was plaiting mats of the finest workmanship, and matting made of cedar bark. In one of the lodges three women were busily at work on a mat, the pattern of which, if I mistake not, is generally used on wine, which they first proved with the grapes, and then conveyed to their mouths, all from the same dish, with little wooden ladles. The Indians of this place have made some advance from what they others I have seen in British Columbia. Their houses are built of the finest kind of soap and water, would not be a bad looking people. The presence about the village of a few Chinamen, who, of course, so tame that they would almost pick a bone out of their hands, but the benefit in this year seen, and the benefit in this year seen, and the benefit in this year seen, and

GENERAL'S COLUMBIA!

(CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMES DOUGLAS,

Aug. 25.

imaine that so part Indians in the recep- eral, and that com- were mingled in the reason for the them on the occasion dispute in regard to place of one who

during the short the people of that n arongly on the those of Victoria. like to see the road minaiot constructed, to the subject in the which the people of to the feelings of pointment. A rea- ound in the fact that engaged in a flourish- stry, and one which so for an indefinite ress the hopes of the largely bounded in retraction of which the population of the balance in importance about 800 men em- at Nanaimo out of es of which you could town constitute a very

hich the citizens of the Governor-General board the Amethyst fals ridist the reverberations from the shore. In re- ntation from the Commo- newspaper corres- nade to-day's voyage he hearing of the anchor which precisely. This is one visit is not as ery interesting. When he ponderous piece of iddler struck up a march ess, marines, and arti- ies to the air with their ollars around by means ng and strong levers. A ticker and quick; the lively, and the perfor- were supplemented by and concertinas. playing there were when up again from the mon- seemed to work with when there was no tripped around ly to the melodious n Augot's Daughter," or similar sprightly is not given merely of the men for the amuse- but the fiddler appears list of this ship. Every board the vessel is been thoroughly clean- ith clock-like regularity. ns a crew of about 220 eamen and soldiers, and She is designed more avy fighting, and she does ater at a very lively rate. this coast she has lost a y desertion at South Ameri- American ports. At San man were ashore for supper and failed to return. ce of absence from the ship the Golden Gate has been of the men. I hear also of Captain's gig, on board an ar, lowering her into the ly looking at them sup- received orders to do, coolly rowing ashore at San Fran- heir commander, and remain

reached her night's anchor- o'clock. This is called Tri- d is stationed in an island river Island and the main- or fifty miles north-west of bay is so called from one of ships of war which visited it years ago, and on one side of appears in the Admiralty St. John, a name in which e of my fellow correspond- an officer of marines on board the time. As we were enter- conversation relative to the carried on by means of flag place between the Amethyst ance Douglas, which had lain an hour before us, and ntinitly at her moorings. esting performance. In sig- ship ten flags, each ntern, and severally repre- e Arabic of common numerals are used, and one or more n time on one line, according n of figures it is desired to ex- which is uppermost is take the left hand figure in d the lowest the right hand meaning of the signal is found to the number represented in Sometimes it is necessary to ny successive strings of flags e a complete sentence in the number signified usually stands or a phrase, but the names of ns, etc., can also be spelled out Another mode of signalling is a semaphore of three arms, ne operated when we arose Douglas, in asking Capt. Cooper ckinsop to come on board the ce of a consultation with the Gov-

ID STEAMER SIR JAMES DOUGLAS,

James Douglas left Victoria Bay 4, and speeding along under both ial up the Strait of Georgia, ce- islet above at o'clock this morn- an island situated in the middle rky points on the east side of narrow passage. After we had ting up this inlet for some ing which lath left Tribune Bay Douglas, made her appearance ide astern, also under sail he would shipwrecked on one of these desolate shores! To sail hopelessly for a while through the tangled wood and along the rugged steep, and then to lie down exhausted, perhaps, to become the food of wild beasts. This trip northward from Victoria, although the scenery for days to come will be tame and mountains, is truly one in which there are ever "new scenes of wonder opening to the view."

The sky throughout the whole of to-day has again been clouded and the air chilly, and to-night it has been raining.

A Remarkable Story—How Tweed Arrived in Cuba.

(From the N. Y. Herald.)

A *Herald* reporter, ascertaining yesterday that a merchant of this city, well known in the Havana trade, had received a letter from William M. Tweed, paid him a visit. When questioned the merchant admitted that he received a letter from John Secor, that Secor was Tweed, and that the letter had been written in Cuba under proof of a portion of a peak towering far the highest mountain near to sight and graphic details of the mentals in Cuba—

Tweed was landed on a rocky promontory about ten miles from Santiago de Cuba by a boat which took him ashore from an American yacht. I have also heard that the vessel which landed him on the Cuban coast was bound for Jamaica. This, however, is immaterial. Here, much fatigued and exhausted, Tweed was discovered by a fisherman, who volunteered to conduct him to Santiago de Cuba, and they marched along over the rocky paths leading to the city. Tweed was accompanied by a man named Hunt, who, if I mistake not, was a coachman for a long time in the service of Tweed, and was noted for his fidelity and honesty. Well, Tweed, owing to his heavy weight, had much difficulty in walking to the city of Santiago. He was literally sweating his face being as brown as a berry and very much blistered. The fisherman who accompanied them received a gold "ounce" for his trouble, and led the wandering pair, not to a hotel, but to police headquarters. Had Tweed and his follower been discovered by the Spanish troops on the beach they would undoubtedly have been shot, after a drumhead court martial, as American filibusters just landed from Jamaica *en route* for "Cuba Libre."

I cannot tell you what date this was, as my letter does not give it. The police authorities not being satisfied with the fisherman's explanation, or Tweed's statement, naturally made in English, that he was an American citizen, sent him and Hunt on board the Spanish man-of-war stationed in the harbour as prisoners. Tweed and Hunt were accordingly marched off to the vessel and there detained. While on board Tweed sent for the United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba, Mr. Young (who is now in this country, either at Philadelphia or Washington), and demanded the protection due to an American citizen. Mr. Young, who is a very fine fellow, instantly interested himself in the case, and took into his counsel Mr. Hamelien, the British Consul. Tweed's passport was found to be in order as "John Secor," likewise that of his companion in exile, "Hunk." Their release was formally demanded and granted, and Tweed took up his residence at the Hotel de Sky, kept by Madame Adella, under police surveillance. Here he lived quietly. Meanwhile Consul-General Hall entertained a suspicion that there was something wrong about "Secor," in spite of his passport being *en règle*. Telegrams passed frequently between him and United States Consul-General Hall at Havana. Tweed feeling that he was looked upon with suspicion was restless to be off, and shipped as a passenger in the barque Carmen, bound for Vigo and Barcelona. Tweed, through not having his passport viised by the Spanish authorities on the 22nd of July, caused the Carmen to be detained till the 26th, to pay a fine demurrage for the delay. The night before departure Mr. Young telegraphed to Consul-General Hall at Havana that it was Wm. M. Tweed who was using the name of "Secor," but the despatch arrived too late to be of any service. Tweed immediately took a carriage and went out of town for a distance of eight miles to find Captain-General Jovellar, and to ask him to send an order to detain Tweed, *alias* Secor. The despatch was sent but arrived too late, the Carmen having had arrived too late, the Carmen having had arrived too late, the Carmen having had

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

FIRST DAY.

HAMILTON, Sept. 19, 1876.

A large proportion of the arrivals today are exhibitors, and as yet few have visited the grounds except those whose business calls them thither. At present the exhibits are in no condition for inspection as the utmost disorder prevails in every department, owing to the continued arrival of articles for exhibition.

THE ENTRIES.

The entries this year have been larger than on any previous occasion, and the prospect of all who entered goods coming to time and placing them on exhibition is good, judging from the waggon loads of machinery, wooden ware, agricultural implements, etc., etc., which are hourly arriving on the grounds. An idea of the extent of the show can probably be obtained by a comparison of the number of entries made on previous years with the number this year. The following are the figures from 1870 to 1876, inclusive:—

Year.	Place.	Entries.
1870	Toronto	6,267
1871	Hamilton	6,609
1872	Hamilton	7,714
1873	London	8,320
1874	Toronto	8,592
1875	Ottawa	8,716
1876	Hamilton	9,456

It will thus be seen that there is an increase of nearly 3,000 over last year's entries, and 600 over the entries for 1874. The increase seems to be principally confined to the following classes:—Cattle, horses, sheep, poultry, ladies' work, machinery, fine arts, and fruit. In the other departments the entries are almost equal with those of last year. In horses there has been a remarkable increase in the number exhibited, for, for 252 last year there are 999 this year. In sheep the entries have risen from 469 to 871, and in poultry from 562 to 978. The following comparative statement, although already published in the columns of *The Mail* in detail, may prove interesting while on the subject of numbers:—

Classes.	Entries. 1875.	1876.
Horses	999	252
Cattle	1,000	1,000
Sheep	871	469
Pigs	481	400
Poultry	978	562
Agricultural implements	1,000	1,000
Small field seeds	1,000	1,000
Field roots	1,000	1,000
Dairy produce	77	120
Honey, sugar, bacon, etc	40	40
Domestic wines	36	33
Fruit (preliminary list)	1,000	1,000
Fruit (general list)	215	207
Garden vegetables	232	224
Plants and flowers	200	200
Fine arts (oil paintings)	117	117
" (water colours, etc.)	100	100
Statuary, photography, etc	37	37
Paper hangings, commercial	20	20
Chemical manufactures	17	17
National history	30	17
Ladies' work	273	305
Musical instruments	40	40
Cabinet ware	27	27
Carriages and sleighs	61	61
Building materials	16	16
Machinery, stationary, etc	92	92
Metal work	57	57
Sewing machines	40	40
Saddle, engine hose, etc	29	30
Shoes and boots	40	40
Wearing apparel, cotton, flax goods, etc	40	30
Woollen goods	40	40
Groceries and provisions	40	40
Total	8,456	8,786

THE EXHIBITS.

The whole of the day has been occupied by exhibitors in rendering presentable the animals and articles intended to compete in the various classes.

HORSES.

The exhibits in this class are as yet so far from complete that anything like a description of them is at present impracticable. Nearly all the exhibitors have brought their stock by rail complain of the way in which they have been knocked about on the railways, the Grand Trunk railway coming in for the greatest share of the censure. Only a few thoroughbreds had arrived up to a late hour this afternoon, though there are some very fine animals in this class that will come in for notice in due course.

Of saddle horses, roadsters, coach horses, general purpose horses, and agricultural horses, but few have been on the ground long enough to be made presentable, but there will no doubt be a great change in this respect between now and to-morrow morning.

There are already a good many heavy draught horses (nearly all Clydesdales), and among them are some fine animals, but of these particulars will be given hereafter.

CATTLE.

The short-horns are coming in slowly, but judging from those already on the grounds, the exhibit in this class, when complete, will be a very fine one.

Of Herefords, Ayrshires, and Galloways, there will doubtless be a first-rate show, as a large number of handsome, well-conditioned animals are already in the stalls. There are also a few very fine Devons, the show of grade and fat cattle being still very small.

SHEEP, SWINE, AND POULTRY.

Like all the other departments these are still incomplete and unpresentable, but to-morrow will probably reveal a very different state of affairs.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.

The space usually allotted to these departments is already over-crowded and new exhibits are constantly arriving, so that it is fair to conclude that there will be a full representation in these classes. Just now machinists are busy with emery cloth and oil removing from the polished surfaces of the various articles of ironwork every speck of mud and rust contracted in their journey over the slushy streets of the city. At present, however, but much confusion prevails in these departments to admit of anything like an adequate description of the articles exhibited.

SECOND DAY.

HAMILTON, Sept. 19.

To-day has been devoted by the judges to the examination of exhibits and the awarding of prizes. As a result of this some cases have been extremely arduous, owing to the close competition; but, in others, owing to the fact that the exhibits consisted of collections of classes there may have been only one or two exhibitors, they have been lights.

The prize lists in none of the departments are yet prepared for presentation to the public. We give below a short sketch of the exhibits in general of the departments which are ready for inspection.

SEWING MACHINES.

There is this year a very good show of sewing machines, all of which are to be found in the south wing of the gallery. Probably the largest exhibitor is the Wheeler Sewing Machine Company, which occupies one side of the gallery. There are twenty-five machines altogether in eight different styles shown by this Company, among which are some very showy as well as useful articles in that line. Besides the ordinary run of family and tailors' machines which are to be seen every year there are two or three entirely new. One is a cabinet which is made to close up and appear in the form of a walnut card or work table. The machine proper is placed on the top of the table and there is an extension which at first sight appears to be hanging by means of the ordinary hinge. When it is seen that a little trap in the side of the machine is raised, the slab on which the machine is placed is slid about three inches from the table in the front direction, and then it can be dropped into a box fitted in the reception below. The extension table is then swung round and it covers the place on which the machine stood, leaving the table with nothing but the pedale by means of which the machine is worked, to indicate that it had ever been in a sewing machine manufactory. The other machine with useful and ornamental does not hide the fact, when closed up, that it is a sewing machine. An extension table is added to the ordinary machine, and below it is a row of drawers. When the machine is not in use the extension table can be removed, and placed in a receptacle behind the drawers. It is then covered with a semi-circular walnut top much in the form of the lid of a tea caddy the drawers can be dropped up and as the lid is let down all the drawers are locked simultaneously.

The Gardner Sewing Machine Company, of Hamilton, show ten handsome machines, among which are three with full cabinet cases, one of polished black walnut, panelled. The side and back panels are beautifully decorated with oil paintings of flowers, and the panels in the fore part of the machine, which are a part of the doors of the cabinet, are finished with pretty oil paintings of landscapes, etc. Several of the ordinary machines are painted in an entirely new manner of various colours to suit the tastes of purchasers. One, which is of the class known as half case, has a hood or cover of an entirely new design. This part of a machine, which is generally looked upon as an incumbrance rather than anything else by most people, is made to answer the purpose of a work box and an extension table. When not used to cover the machinery over and keep out the dust it is affixed to the left hand side of the machine, and thus forms an extension which is quite as good as, if not better than, the ordinary extension. The top of the hood opens by means of a lid, and a work box large enough to hold all the cottons, tapes, needles, &c., that can be wanted in an ordinary household is exposed to view. It is a neat contrivance and deserves notice.

Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson have as usual a show which is no way behind their usual exhibit. Their exhibits are ten in number, comprising two No. 1, one No. 2, and three No. 5 family machines, two No. 4, and two No. 7 manufacturing machines. No. 8 is an entirely new machine, specially designed for work of a superior character.

The Osborne Sewing Machine Company have a large show for sale, but their goods are not yet opened out.

The Williams' Singer Machine Company, of Montreal, are about the same as their exhibits are concerned, in a similar state of forwardness. Several of their machines are on view, but the larger number of them have been detained in consequence of the unfortunate accident to the Chesapeake, on board which vessel they were shipped to Hamilton.

KNITTING MACHINES.

Of these useful machines, which are now almost indispensable to a household in which there is a large family, there is a show which should have been attached to the sewing Exhibition week. So near winter as we are now, woollen goods and the means of manufacturing them into articles of clothing must be subjects of interest to all classes of the population. In the same department as that in which the sewing machines are to be found are the knitting machines. Two firms are represented. The Lamb's Knitting Machine Company and Franz & Pope's Knitting Machine Company. The former patties have large stocks of woollen goods on exhibition as specimens of work done by their respective machines; they also have machines in operation.

STOVES.

Of stoves there is an enormously large show, in fact, there is a large show in that department that in any department represented in the Main building. One manufacturer, who has visited the Centennial several times in order to get an idea of the class of stoves exhibited there, asserts positively that there is a far larger show of stoves here than there is in Philadelphia, and he adds, the stoves are of a better class altogether. It may be interesting to know that there is only one Canadian manufacturer showing stoves at Philadelphia.

The principal exhibitors of stoves are Hamilton manufacturers, whose proximity to the exhibition make it much easier for them to bring their stoves forward than it would be for outside manufacturers.

Messrs. E. & C. Gurney have a space of thirty feet by eight feet for their stoves alone, and very well have they filled that space. Among the many exhibits might be mentioned a few which are very noticeable. There is Magee's portable cooking range, a size larger than is usually made, and suitable for family use. The "Granger" is a large wood stove fitted for the use of hotels, and is very complete in every respect with regard to the use of mica, which has also been introduced in the Gurney stoves in most of their other stoves. In lighting a fire the smoke often covers the mica and causes a great deal of trouble, but this can be removed, or if it is not removed the effect of smoke on the mica is not so marked as. By the introduction of small pieces of sheet iron which, by means of a handle, are made to cover the mica while the fire is lighting, the mica is preserved in its original state. The idea is an exceedingly happy one, and its use adds greatly to the convenience and value of the stove. The Granger stove has also a false bottom, elevated ovens, and broiler for kettles. It has a pretty cast iron design on the face representing a farmer ploughing and a train of railway cars in the distance, illustrative of the progress of agricultural science. The Gurney Age, a cooking stove made in all sizes, is provided with a portable hearth and elevated oven, and by arrangement for preserving the mica from the effects of the smoke. The Gurney is also so constructed that there can never be any difficulty about the draught. "Gurney's Wood Cooking Stove" is on the same principle as the former, but the beauty of it is that it is furnished with a double oven, which, when taken from can be removed and replaced by a new one. The principal ball stove shown by the Messrs. Gurney is the "Argus," which they make a specialty of. It is a Franklin with a tender, and the grate is so divided, that when the fire goes out, one-half of it can be removed, and the other can be dropped out without the difficulty and trouble which generally accompanies an attempt to empty a stove in such a reversible grate. The "Argus" stoves are finished in nickel silver and Japan. The Gurney Base Burner is a very handsome stove, and the Hecla Furnace, and the cast iron Hecla, are well known to be good articles. The Gurney Tilt Stove is a very good article for a country hotel, and the Gurney Ventilating Stove is a very good one for a family. The material used and the workmanship employed are of the very best class, and nothing needed and where extra expense is dispensed with, and the result is the production of vehicles of much better pretensions than many other vehicles offered to their weight.

Messrs. Jardine of Hamilton, show a single open buggy with light piano-box, and handsome light peaches without top.

Messrs. J. P. Pennyer, of Hamilton, show a number of articles of a high class finish and excellent proportions. Among the many exhibits mentioned an English five light landau, with Collins' axles. It is a massive rich looking carriage, plainly painted and cushioned in olive brown. The same gentleman also exhibits a couple of handsome half-top brettis, with platform carriage and C springs. They are said to be worth $1,000 each. A hackman's landau, and a compact and elegant family waggonette, with platform carriage and elegant springs, are also shown by the same exhibitor.

Morgan, Mallory, and Malcome, of Hamilton, exhibit eleven articles. One covered pony phaeton, one waggonette, two covered buggies, one single and Brewster road waggon, two open buggies, an express and a market waggon, one Portland sleigh.

Wm. Mole, of Beamsville, shows among other things a handsome landau, cushioned in olive brown with silk curtains to match. This elegant carriage is valued at $1,000, and is an striking contrast in a natty little road waggon, light unoccupied, carry two, three-quarter seat and Brewster springs: weight, 125 lbs. A side box waggon with Brewster springs, and one market and one express waggon, each with platform springs, are also shown by the same exhibitor.

Brown & St. Charles, of Belleville, exhibit a finely finished open buggy, a light two-passenger omnibus, and Little Brown, of Listowel, show some very fine covered and uncovered buggies and a couple of highly finished single sleighs.

J. B. Armstrong, of Guelph, shows an extensive top two-horse family carriage, an expensively finished hearse, and several buggies of various styles and patterns.

Besides a neat-looking pony phaeton, McPhail, Barrister, Toronto, Q.C., will have on exhibition a large omnibus, and a six-spring buggy with a newly invented static gearing to supply the place of reaches.

S. Turner, of London, has three phaetons in the shed, one of which has a basket body and umbrella top.

Thomas Reid, of Cornwalls, has two plain serviceable-looking lumber waggons, and one two-horse, and another one-horse market waggon.

Peter Adams, of Paris, shows a light lumber waggon with wooden axles for farm use and another heavy one with iron axles for heavy loads. Both of these are well proportioned, of fine workmanship, and very neat finish.

There are also other exhibitors in this class, but their exhibits are not yet ticketed.

CARRIAGE HARNESS.

In this class there is a first-class show in the western wing.

The Singhamons of Hamilton shows a handsome drawing-room suite walnut frame, the sitting covered with maroon cotteen, with gold flower and trimmed with maroon fringe and blue silk piping. He also shows a walnut hall seat with marble-topped wash-stand and dressing table. Mr. Zingsheim is agent for Barth & Zerslein of Rochester, N. Y., for whom he shows two elegant walnut bedroom suites, one with marble-topped wash-stand and dressing table and another with polished granite-topped washstand and dressing table.

Mr. C. B. Isaard of Hamilton also shows in this department his well known Triumph, Lady's Favorite, Section, Duplex and Climax spring mattresses.

Mr. James Reid, of Hamilton, shows two walnut bedroom suites, veneered with English walnut; one early oak bedroom set, veneered in oak panelled with Spanish mahogany, and with satin cashmere; a set of walnut parlour chairs, covered with figured rep; a walnut sofa to match; one large walnut sideboard; three walnut centre tables, veneered with Spanish walnut, and one walnut-divan, covered with silk brocade, and eleven pieces of upholstery covering, satin cashmere and figured rep. The furniture is all of the finest make, and is the manufacture of the exhibitor.

GLASSWARE.

The Burlington Glass Company have a large stand in which they show a fine assortment of flint and green glassware, comprising lamps, globes, chimneys, spoons jars, &c., &c. They also have exhibited a number of their adamant or unbreakable glass chimneys.

POTTERY.

Mr. R. Campbell of Hamilton, exhibits a large quantity of Rockingham ware, consisting of teapots, spittoons, pitchers, bowls, ware, etc. He also shows an assortment of flower pots and a handsome assortment of rustic work for gardens and ornamental grounds. An assortment of fine bricks are shown at the same stand. Mr. Campbell has a very fine assortment of terra-cottas, comprising fern cases, flower pots, flower brackets, etc. The show is exceedingly good, and attracts considerable attention.

OILS.

Isaac Anderson & Spooner, of Adelaide street, Toronto, show an assortment of lubricating oil, lubricating oil, and other oils.

Wm. Rock & Co., of Toronto, have also a great assortment of machine oils of all kinds.

NATURAL HISTORY.

G. F. Norvell, of Hamilton, has on exhibition a large show in this class. He has a mounted stuffed peacock, an Indian pheasant, a couple of English pheasants, and a case of stuffed birds. There is also a bear, which has been caught in Burlington bay, and stuffed for the Canadian Government. A very amusing exhibit is that of a stuffed monkey seated in a chair, and represented to be smoking with the aid of a large meerschaum, and reading a newspaper. The monkey is in the act of turning the leaf of the paper on the back of which are the words, "Darwin's theory of the origin of the species." Which may or may not be a collection of native stuffed birds and a collection of native birds.

Mr. R. Kyle, of Dundas, shows five cases of native insects, principally composed of moths and butterflies, which are arranged in a very tasteful manner.

A large collection of beetles, butterflies, and moths is also shown by Mr. J. A. Moffat, Dundas.

Mr. G. F. Townsend exhibits nine cases of stuffed birds and squirrels. Among the birds are some of the rarer species found in Canada, and they are perfect specimens of their plumage.

Mr. Alexander Rutherford, Hamilton, shows a fine display of English birds and American warblers.

There is but one collection of Canadian fossils in the exhibition, and that is the collection of Mr. John Wilkie, of Guelph. It is accompanied by a collection of iron ore, copper ores, and other specimens illustrating the resources of Canada. To say nothing of the collections of ores which are very fine, the fossils are certainly the most interesting and instructive of the collections, and that kind which it has been the good fortune of visitors to the exhibition to see for some time.

Mr. S. Barber, of Guelph, shows a collection of wild flowers and forest leaves, which are very tastefully arranged.

The Buchanan Mineral Company, of Hamilton, show an assortment of mineral paints and colours.

WATER COLOURS.

James Griffiths, of London, contributes several of his highly finished fruit and flower pieces, the peculiar features of which are quite familiar to every admirer of the fine arts who has visited the Ontario Art Union exhibition for the past two or three years. The pictures are certainly very fine, but it may be questioned whether their admirably finish does not detract somewhat from their strength. Mr. Griffiths has also some flower and fruit pieces in crayon.

W. N. Cresswell, of Seaforth, is out with a very effective though simple little picture entitled "The Dying Ewe." The effort is a modest one but the result is strongly realistic. The same artist has also a picture representing a bit of sea coast storm-beaten and half overshadowed by a great heaving cliff. It is vigorously designed and shows at the same time strength and truthfulness of colour.

Miss Clara Mountcastle has several water colour scenes of which are decidedly good. One of these, a group of four kittens in full of life, two of the kittens looking out at you from the cardboard in a way that cannot fail to arrest the attention of the most casual observer. The dead partridge is also a very fine picture of its class. The two pieces already referred to have the same boldness of touch and freedom from elaboration so characteristic of Mr. Fowler's work.

Mr. Verner, of Toronto, shows a scene in a wild and desolate looking marsh after a fiery sunset. The colouring is very striking and effective.

Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Baigent each contribute a very fine water colour, the former selecting a pastoral subject and the latter a group of small dead birds.

Among the exhibitors of photography are Hunter & Co., of Toronto, Farmer Bros., Crossman, and Baines, of this city, the latter showing some fine photographs finished in water colours.

OIL PAINTINGS.

With one or two exceptions the portraits in oil are absolutely outrageous. Mr. Verner has a splendid marine moonlight scene, which would attract attention in almost any picture gallery, so that one can easily imagine that it attracts considerable attention in its present surroundings.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

It is remarked by all who have visited this department, that no such display of agricultural implements has ever before been seen in this Province. It is not alone that some of general interest are covered by the articles competing in this class, but almost every implement exhibited is a model of neat, tasteful workmanship, in which the intelligence of the inventor is apparent to the dullest comprehension.

John Watson, of the Ayr Agricultural Works, makes a very large display, but does not compete for any of the prizes, his articles being all prominently labelled "for exhibition only." In all he shows twenty-seven machines, including straw cutters, root cutters, chopping mills, hay rakes, a grass seed sower, a plaster sower, a turnip seed sower, a grain drill for all kinds of grain, a drag saw, horse powers of various kinds, ploughs, jacks for coupling powers with machinery, one humming bird mower, and one Royce mower and reaper. The latter must be, if half that is claimed for it, a perfect little prize in its way.

It is said that it will do anything that the reaper will do; it will cut grain as rapidly, and go over rough ground with less danger of breakage, and yet it weighs only 500 lbs., and has an average draft of only 125 lbs.

Forsyth & Co., of Dundas, make an excellent display both as to quality and quantity. The material used and the workmanship employed are of the very best class, and nothing needed and where extra expense is dispensed with, and the result is the production of vehicles of much better pretensions than many other vehicles offered to their weight.

Messrs. Jardine and Sons' Bonnie Jean, $25; 2nd, Jardine and Sons' Primrose 3rd, $22; 3rd, Jardine and Sons' Lady Fife, $20.

Best two-year old bows, Henry Beamer, Hamilton, $8; 2nd, Henry Reid, Toronto, $6.

Best spring calf, Henry Beamer, Hamilton, $6; 2nd, Henry Reid, Toronto, $4.

Best two-year old heifer, Henry Beamer, Hamilton, $8; 2nd, Henry Reid, Toronto, $6.

Best spring calf, Henry Beamer, Hamilton, $6; 2nd, Henry Reid, Toronto, $4.

Best 3 years old steers, Wm. Wood, Grundy, London, $8; 2nd, do.

Best two-year old bows