The Week Mail.

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THE THAMES MYSTERY.

THE MISSING MRS. CAYLEY.

(London Times, 18th.)

Yesterday the authorities of Scotland-yard produced the person named Mrs. Cayley, whom identification with the mutilated body found in the Thames has been "spoken to" by relatives, friends and landlady. It will be remembered that by the reports in *The Times*, Mrs. Cayley, of South street, Battersea-fields, only last week gave information to the police that a Mrs. Cayley, or, as she spoke it, Calley," answering nearly the exact description of the body found, so far as the mutilated parts could be described, had left her house on the 2nd instant, having been there a lodger for several weeks, and being a lady who expected to have some property. This description appeared, with some necessary suppressions, in *The Times* of the middle of last week, and when it was found that the woman was really missing, that she had friends in the country who did not know of her whereabouts, and that it was important for the ends of justice that the woman's existence should be ascertained without doubt, the limited description was enlarged on Saturday. The result was to bring to the knowledge of the police the reputed husband, whose name was borne by the woman, and then it became necessary for the police to search out all the acquaintances and hunting up the lodger, who, it was said, in one another had most positively identified the body. The difficulty of the position was heightened by the fact that the brother of the missing woman thought that the body was that of his sister, and also held a stronger opinion in favour of that view, a second brother positively identified the body, and a friend to whom the missing woman was well known, likewise declared that the body was hers. On Wednesday night the agents of Scotland-yard, instructed by a Mr. Sayer, stopped the Mrs. Cayley at the West-end at a late hour, and at two o'clock yesterday morning she was confronted with her own portrait. On being questioned as to the reason why she had not come forward, and so have saved the attention of the police, she said that the time of the police, she excused herself by saying that she had been to Scotland with a gentleman, and that she was so horrified with the story of the murder in the newspapers that she had kept out of the way. She had, she said, been "quite upset" by the story, and had gone to Scotland to get over it. Yesterday she was seen by her friends, and they at once identified them to remove to North Carolina, and they are now on their way thither.

The Rev. Dr. Cumming, who officiated at the First National Bank of Washington, ex-President Johnson had $60,000 in it to his credit, on which he was receiving six per cent. interest, which was his only revenue. Should the bank be unable to discharge its obligations, the ex-President will be almost penniless.

A Brooklyn man has invented a life-preserver, which consists simply of two sleeves of India-rubber, to be drawn on over the arms and then inflated by blowing in them. In this condition they will sustain the body of any person who wishes to come up to the surface of the water. They can be fastened on the arms and adjusted in fifteen minutes.

A coloured debating society in Trenton, Tennessee, has just debated the question, "Which is the more injurious, a kick or education?" One of the debaters argued that the latter, as it only made negroes think they could not have half so large an ass in the flesh the woman who had kicked him unceremoniously.

This is one of the strange phases of this terrible crime, but is one to which the police have given but passing attention. Inspector Marler has been constantly engaged in drawing the Thames for many days past, but there he raised the axe carefully, deliberately took aim, and brought the blade down with terrible force, and within about an inch and a half of the stick, which immediately tipped over. This surprised him. He looked at the axe, then at the stick, and then around at the houses to see if anybody was looking. He was no longer deliberate, but took up the fourth time. When he got it so it would stand without being held he took up his axe, and after several mock motions so as to get the right aim, he swung the implement down again. The blade struck the stick with terrible force, within about a sixteenth of an inch from the edge, and knocked it about five inches long. We don't suppose there is anything quite so aggravating as this, unless it be your shirt stud gone to the pantries in quarantine. The Nelson street boy stood stick on again with deliberate ceremony, and with the least display in the world swung the axe over his head and brought it spitefully down. The blade has time clipped off a half-inch chip, and swung around with such momentum that it jerked its handle, and drove him headlong over a pile of other sticks, every one of which he struck with his knees or face. We don't think we ever saw any boy get on his feet as quick as that boy did. And we were not in the least surprised to see him snatch up that axe, and, with screams and sobs, beat that stick until he was exhausted. With this unpleasant duty performed, he flung the axe in among the tomato vines, and went into his house for a piece of cake.—*Danbury News.*

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY AND STAFF.—The African Steamship Company's royal, and steamer Ambriz, which left the Mersey yesterday for the west coast of Africa (and not on Thursday, as erroneously stated), took out Sir Garnet Wolseley and forty-two other officers, who go out to assist in organizing the disturbances on the Coast. Amongst the officers were Captain Brackenbury, assistant military secretary; Captain McColmont, 17th Hussars; Lieutenant the Hon. A. Charteris, Coldstream Guards; Colonel McNeill, colonel on the staff; Major T. D. Baker, 10th Regiment; Captain Hopkins, Rifle Brigade; Captain Baker, 60th Rifles; Deputy Controller Irvine; Commissioner Ravenshaw; Deputy Commissary Wade; Assistant Commissary Fitz Stubbs; Deputy Paymaster Potter; Assistant Paymaster Ward; Lieut.-Colonel Wood, 90th Foot; Major Russell, 13th Hussars; Major Howe, Royal Engineers; Major Hope, Royal Artillery; Captain Godwin, 103d Foot; Captain Broomhead, 104th Foot; Captain Bradford, 60th Rifles; Lieutenant Wilson, 25d Foot; Lieutenant Maurice, Royal Artillery; Lieutenant Stewart, 42nd Foot; Lieutenant Fyffe, 70th Foot; Lieutenant Woodgate and Lieutenant-Adjutant Lonsdale, 103d Foot; Lieutenant Gordon, Saxon and Wurtemburg colours and standards, and Colonel Grant, Lieutenant Lord Gifford, 24th Foot; Lieutenant Richmond, 50th Foot; Lieutenant Wilmot, 42nd Foot; Lieutenant Eyre, 90th Foot; Lieutenant Bolton, 23 West India Regiment; Colonel McNeill distinguished himself in the New Zealand war, and he accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley to the River expedition. Captain Butler and Captain Hayshe also served in the Red River expedition, as did also Deputy Controller Irvine.—*Daily News.*

AMERICAN.

A new Southern periodical, entitled the *Dawn*, is appropriately edited by Mr. Knight.

A baby elephant, said to have been roaming around New Jersey, turned out to be a salt-marsh mosquito.

The question of introducing the English sparrow is now being agitated in San Francisco.

A Vermont school library recently declined a set of Dickens' works on account of their immoral tendency.

Mrs. Macready, the actress and reader who used to play Skylock a great deal, died at Marshall, N. Y., last week.

The citizens of Uniontown, Va., feel a little cold toward Henry Snyder. His wife fell down a well, and he rode from place to borrow a rope when there was a ladder long enough for the purpose against the house.

Boys contemplating the loss of a big by sportive exploits on the front platforms of horse cars, will find that procuring a particularly lucrative one in Westchester county. One boy has just traded off a big for ten thousand dollars before a White Plains jury.

A new sect, styled "Zion's Travellers," has appeared in South Carolina. They profess to be immediately guided by the Lord, and to have frequent revelations from above. Some charitably suppose that the Lord occasionally sends them to remove to North Carolina, and they are now on their way thither.

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THE INDIANS OF THE RED RIVER ROUTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FORT FRANCIS, Sept. 12.

The situation in reference to our relations with the Indians in this region I did to be somewhat as follows:—At the passage of the troops to quell the Red River rebellion, the Indians were promised that if they would refrain from molesting the expedition, and throw no obstacle in the way of opening, or working, what is now known as the Dawson Route, they should receive a subsidy from the Dominion Government. So far as I can learn, however, no specific promise was made or demand preferred, and matters have from that time to this remained in *statu quo*, save that the Indians often receive slight assistance at the various stations. Attempts have, nevertheless, been made to place our relations on a definite footing. With this end in view a conference was held in 1871 at Fort Francis, and in 1872 at Shebandowan, at which on each occasion was the bone on which the Indians would consent to surrender their rights and interests in this country to the Dominion. They offered to do so in consideration of being paid $10 per head per annum in perpetuity. The highest sum which the Commissioners were authorized to offer was $5 per head per annum, and the negotiations were apart in their view so very widely, nothing could be done. The need of a clear understanding with the Indians being, however, patent to all, it was decided to make another attempt during the present year to conclude one. With this view Lieut.-Governor Morris and Messrs. Provencher and Laird-Russell were appointed to form a Commission to confer with them; and to them names that of Mr. Dawson had to be added as an *ex officio* member, the Indians having made his inclusion a sine qua non. It is indeed very difficult to see why his name was ever omitted from the list, as his knowledge of the country and intercourse with the Indians must be much in excess of almost any other Government official. The Commission having been appointed, Lieut.-Governor Morris named the 11th of September as the time, and the Dalles as the place for the opening of meeting. To this appointment the Indians were replied, forwarded to the Dalles, their place. Their objection to the time was based on the plea that they would then be engaged in cutting their winter stock of hay; and against the place they alleged that it would be necessary for them to cross Lake Shebandowan, and consequently they would be obliged to go without a portage. I have said, something of a half-way house on the route. It is pretty situated beside Rainy River. This spot is some leagues from Rainy Lake, and forms the boundary between the States and Dominion territory. After a portage of about two miles it forms a thundering cataract, beside which stand the Government buildings and the Hudson's Bay Fort. The falls are about very fine, and may be called almost grand. The Indians selected this place for the meeting, and I do not mean perpendicular; they are probably about 150 feet from top to bottom, and the water falls with such force that the entire is over vast masses of rocks, which create waves, which, when the falls are viewed from above, seem almost to be in motion, and have a very beautiful effect. Just beside the falls a saw-mill is now being built by a Mr. Fowler, who intends to send on the product to Manitoba. It seems by no means unlikely, however, that he may soon find a market nearer home. On reaching this point I began to be apprehensive of difficulties arising at once visible. Instead of nothing but immense masses of rock meeting the eye, good land began to appear. There is still some rock to be seen, but not very much. At Fort Francis fire wheat is nearly all coarse grass grow readily, and I saw even some corn which had been grown this year, and which very well. This sort of land is said to continue all along Rainy River, and on the western side of the Lake of the Woods. Were there a treaty concluded, and the land surveyed, it is thought by all who know the country that colonization would at once begin. As yet the settlement is very small. The Government buildings are rather poor, the status of Victoria at Berlin has been erected by German statuary, and represents the Queen in the Roman costume, and with a small loaf of bread for food. When the children were found the older sister was dressed in a white dress, and had a loaf of bread so that her little sister might not suffer.

After a vacation of several months, a part of which was passed in European travel, Mr. Nast resumes the pencil with all his accustomed vigor and skill. He will contribute to his new Almanac for 1874, and his regular contribution to Harper's Weekly. We can give the public a rare treat in his pictures on Caricature and Caricaturists, illustrated by the representations of the living, who have witnessed the facile and astonishing power of dramatic representation of the incontinuities of humour and fancy displayed by Mr. Nast at social gatherings for the entertainment of friends. We hope for him a great success in his new role.

The New Orleans *Herald* gives this sketch of Governor Kellogg's successor, Governor of California:—"His habiliments are in the latest French style, and his appearance is very neat and prepossessing. He is a gentleman of medium height, and of a Pinchback, he is also free from the fashions and rowdy air of that character. Without the dignity and bearing of a Sumner, he is masterly and thrilling grandeur of the latest Dumas. Altogether, he is a man of marks and of great intellect, and an improvement on his ancestors. He is, too, one of the handsomest men in the country, and a man of great force of character. He is a man of mark, and a man of great force of character. He is a man of mark, and a man of great force of character. He is a man of mark

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1873.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS ordering changes in their address will please state the Post Office to which their papers have hitherto been sent.

THE ARREST OF LEPINE.

ARE the bones of THOMAS SCOTT never to be allowed to rest? *The Globe* is again shaking them before the people of Ontario, and calling upon the Dominion authorities to do an impossibility by arresting criminals for committing an offence in the North-west Territory, at a time when it had no mere connection with the Dominion than with Mexico. On the other hand our contemporary's friends in Manitoba are endeavouring to prejudice the Dominion Government in the eyes of the French by declaring that Sir JOHN MACDONALD was at the bottom of LEPINE's arrest. Here, the Premier is being abused for not doing what he can and ought to do, for having done what he did not do. We learn from the Manitoba papers that the "Rebellion" Mr. FRANK CORNISH, one of the many Grits whom Mr. CARLING has laid low, instigated the arrest and assisted in procuring the warrant. In the interest of his Party, he fancied that the apprehension of LEPINE would excite the half-breeds against the Local Government, and could be used to excite the Orange vote of Ontario against the Federal Government. But we believe that the two irons thus cunningly put into the fire will never gold hot. Our "Reform" friends handled the death of poor SCOTT to their own admirable advantage in 1871, but this miserable trick may be successfully re-played.

If the Grits are anxious to see LEPINE brought to trial, let the Ontario Government take $5,000 out of the Unforeseen and Unprovided Account and repeat the sham offer which Mr. BLAKE advertised in 1872. Had Mr. MOWAT and his colleagues treated the murder as anything but an exceptionally atrocious crime, they would not have voted down Mr. MASSON's motion last session to keep the $5,000 reward standing as the entitled. HUNT and LEPINE were then in Manitoba, and for $5,000 a good detective would have ventured much; but our "Reform" friends had done with the dead SCOTT, and the living SCOTT was factory that Mr. HUNGERFORD is right in refusing to appear before it. Our "judicial" compurgators seem scarcely sure of its footing. Besides this—what right has a "current Events" to declare that Ministers "declined to confront the only tribunal which could have instituted a searching inquiry into the case"? Is it whilst admitting that they were, as we all know is the fact, ready to appear before some such tribunal as a Royal Commission? Would the ability of those gentlemen to institute a searching inquiry have been affected by the additional facility of examining witnesses on oath?

4. We are told, p. 294, that:—"There "is no danger so long as the appeal to "Parliament is sure and speedy; danger "begins with attempts, like those which we "have witnessed, to set the judgment of "Parliament aside;" and, again, "Take "away from Parliament its power of in-"quiring into the abuse of Government "and there is no check to these abuses." Quite right; but, pray, who is the mighty Samson who could thus strip Parliament of its powers! We were of opinion that Parliament itself would have a word to say on the question. Are not Ministers as much responsible to it now as prior to the appointment of the Committee? Can the Ministry flatter itself on pleases on its next sitting, even though the Commission should "whitewash" them into a new-colour? Is it not this rant and cant about "setting the "judgment of Parliament aside," when it has yet to pronounce its judgment? No, this is not the fact, as "Current Events" well knows. The fact is that if Parliament had been summoned to pronounce judgment on the 13th of August it would have done so while profoundly in the dark as to ignorance of the facts of the case; and, therefore, could scarcely have failed to arrive at an immature decision. Now, new light has been let in on the subject and it can act with its eyes open. Here are the reasons why the Opposition desired a judgment at the former date and shrink from it now.

5. We cannot stop before noticing our contemporary's "judgment" on the subject of the stolen letter. The problem set of it is mildly condemned, but we are told that "Mr. YOUNG, however, cannot be "greatly blamed for reading a letter "addressed to him by one who pro-"fessed to be his friend, and in the con-"tents of which he was, in fact, deeply "interested;" and again that in the letter "a project is disclosed for inducing a "member of Parliament to vacate his "seat under the temptation of a place." We thought that a regard to facts was an essential characteristic of the judiciary. If we are right, "Current Events" is eminently wanting in it. Do not the members of the Opposition know that Mr. YOUNG's own letter shows that the "project" was disclosed for inducing a member of Parliament to vacate his seat under the temptation of a place." We thought that a regard to facts was an essential characteristic of the judiciary. If we are right, "Current Events" is eminently wanting in it. Do not the members of the Opposition know that Mr. YOUNG's own letter shows that the "project" was disclosed for inducing a member of Parliament to vacate his seat under the temptation of a place."

ANOTHER DAMIEL COME TO JUDGMENT.

THE other day it was the *Times*. Now it is the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The Grit organ has thought the utterances of the latter journal worth sending across the wires from Father Point. One may well wonder that any newspaper in Canada could fancy a point gained by the printing of an article which is based upon an entire misconception of the facts, and involves a consequent reflection upon Canadians and their country that is wholly unjustified for. Here is the *corpus* of the *Pall Mall Gazette's* article:

"He (Sir John Macdonald) has admitted before the Royal Commission that he received from Sir Hugh Allan sums amounting in the aggregate to $45,000 in gold, or about £9,000. It will probably be urged that this money was merely a loan, and Sir John says it was spent as it was intended to be spent, upon the election of the Ontario in the interest of the Conservative Party. The same thing may be said of the $52,000, which Mr. Langevin, the leader of the French Canadian Conservatives of Quebec, admits that he obtained from Sir Hugh Allan, at the instance of the late Sir Geo. Cartier. *It, like him, he it remembered, the concession of the contract had been promised to Sir Hugh Allan and his partners*, but of course this was open for the Dominion Parliament to reject that arrangement when proposed at the commencement of the following Session.

"It is astonishing that writers for the London press will undertake to discuss colonial affairs when so utterly ignorant of what they are writing about. The *Pall Mall Gazette* is entirely wrong. The very opposite of its statement is the truth. Instead of the contract having been promised "to Sir HUGH ALLAN "and his partners" at the time referred to, Sir JOHN MACDONALD had expressly and emphatically repudiated the agreement made with Sir HUGH ALLAN and Sir GEORGE CARTIER, declaring in the most positive terms that he would not "consent to it at all." Sir HUGH ALLAN and his then partners did not get the contract; but the contract was long afterwards allotted to a Company of which Sir HUGH was made president, and which included many of those before associated with Mr. MACPHERSON in opposing him. The article is full of inaccuracies while, at the same time displaying some intimacy with the subject. The writer evidently proceeds on a knowledge of Canadian affairs, more than that possessed by an average specimen of London journalism. It is a pity that which might educated Canadian could bring to bear on his task. It comes to a Dominion that it is the production of some visitor to Canada, who sent a lucubration over the water before he was well grounded in the matter he was writing of. The expression "*in gold*" is a funny one in the month of a man writing in London for publication in a manner to injure the Minister of a colony. It will strike a thoughtful reader as a sufficient indication of the knowledge where ignorance is the writer's chief stock in trade. It has been our own, as that of the *Globe* for the many previous occasions, to point out the prejudice and inaccuracy which too often colour London editorials upon Canadian affairs.

A MONTHLY SCOLD.

Our eminently "judicial" contemporary, the *Canadian Monthly*, has again mounted the bench. Events are progressing, and criticisms of a loftier nature than can be furnished by any of "our "gutter-organs" in Canada are necessary to save the country from the fearful abyss yawning before it. These the author of "Current Events" undertakes to supply. We have no objection in the world that he should do so. But we have every objection that more rampant Reformers should be figuring in the columns of the *Globe* should be held up as being a more noble and elevated form of discussion than any to which Canada has been accustomed; and we have every objection to a periodical claiming this character when it is "not in right hand know what its left "hand doeth" so completely that the words of one month contradict those of another. The Parliamentary Article in "Current Events" for October would require a couple of two-column articles, fifteen days apart, in our daily journals, so we shall endeavour merely to indicate some of them in a condensed form.

1. "Current Events" complains of violations of the "impersonality of editorship" (personality is, it seems, when treated the above series of papers as the work of a distinguished English Professor, suggests a transfer of the Grits into the Canadian line. By this route the distance between Toledo and Buffalo is considerably shortened and a saving is secured, the only drawback being the delay and inconvenience of ferrying across the Detroit river. With the completion of the International Bridge at Buffalo at the end of the present month, the Canada Southern will probably be definitely established as a main highway of traffic.

GRIT HYPOCRISY.

MORE than eighteen hundred years ago, a Pharisee, standing in the Temple at Jerusalem and lifting up his eyes to Heaven, thanked God that he was not as other men. A denunciation more terrible than aught ever penned by inspired or uninspired writer fell on those to which this "whitened sepulchre" belonged. Ages after, ROBERT BURNS, in words which seared like hot iron, held up to public scorn the self-righteous hypocrite:

I listen and praise thy matchless sin so,
When thousands thou hast left in ruin;
That I am here afore thy sight,
For gifts and graces,
A burning, and a shining light,
To a' this place.

Yet I am here a chosen sample,
To show thy grace is great and ample;
I'm here a pillar in thy temple,
Strong as a rock,
A guide, a buckler and example
To a' the flock.

What was I or my general is,
That I should receive such mark and token?

In all ages and in all climes hypocrisy has been branded as the most repulsive and shameful of vices—as one least entitled to human charity. A TURPIN or a BARABBAS may bring from us a certain kind of respect for his daring yet misdirected courage, but for the religious or political hypocrite who steals the livery of Heaven to serve the Devil in, who holds up to public reprobation the very vices of which he himself is guilty, there is only unqualified scorn and contempt. In this self-righteous class, the organ of the Grit Party has ever been a high and unenviable rank. Swallowing G. W. MCMULLEN as a palatable morsel, without even a fare fee; receiving and publishing stolen letters and telegrams of a private and confidential nature; defending with a dark and hateful sophistry the robbery of the public mails; his own pain itching with the gold stolen on his pilfering canvass, the Editor-in-Chief of the *Globe* newspaper shrinks sensitively back in holy horror at the spending of money for purposes opposed by the Liberal Conservative Party. Well aware of the fact that in one or two of the constituencies the Grits spent an amount equal to the whole of Sir HUGH ALLAN's contribution to the elections in Ontario, he yet sees in that contribution only gross corruption. This happy forgetfulness of the sins of his own Party would be very enabling in the simplicity if it were not very suspicious. For sudden conversions from sin to purity are suspicious, when the recognized motives are place and power. The Grit print strangely forgets that assumptions of sanctity and purity by those who have violated all the conventional ties which bind together honourable men, and have outraged all sense of public and private morality, are far more calculated to excite distrust than to inspire confidence. If a thief or a receiver of stolen goods should found a claim to our weapons, our purse, and our confidence, on his professions of sanctity and purity, we might wonder at his unblushing effrontery, but we should certainly decline his moral support.

The real object of the *Globe*, hidden under an assumption of exclusive purity is apparent to any Conservative, or even Grit who possesses the least share of mother wit. The Grits are out. The Grits want to get in. With a native principle, sanctified they have hitherto only conceived that the readiest means of attaining their object was to imagine their political foes with a manufactured filth drawn from their Chicago depot. They found that plan of no avail. They, in the excitement of this kind of warfare, that the peculiar nature of this filth would inspire, forgetting a stale which soap and water would scarcely erase. They over-estimated the credulity of the public in the sewer-like instinct, and, in the increasing popularity and circulation of *The Mail*, as they evinced the appreciation of the manly and honest course of that journal in our power to gratify a large and important section of the country. The Grits have underrated the intelligence of the Canadian people, who never tired of abusing the Grand Trunk, on Saturday had an opportunity of learning its views on the subject of dispensing with the Grit sheet which has been the principal vehicle of Grand Trunk misrepresentation, and of direct interference with the Grand Trunk service, caused by its change of pages, has without a word of warning or complaint, our trade and travel these few days past. People along the line are probably more competent than the Grit organ to judge of the Grand Trunk than we ourselves, living in a city whence many other lines of communication take their departure. An opportunity has been given them at the same time of discovering that, on the Grand Trunk, the Grits are represented by the *Globe*. We can have no possible objection to either of these discoveries.

HENRY V.

IF the Comte de CHAMBORD has not already made known the irrevocable decision which France awaits from him, and sended his own doubts by taking a bold plunge, he is probably at this time the most puzzled man in Europe. We said yesterday that the constitutional programme published by the monarchists might be the foreshadowing of his manifesto, it would have been more correct to say that it is what his friends wish he should make it. They dare not be too confident that he will say it. The proposal to appoint a Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom now appears, not as a part of the programme for restoration of monarchy at Paris, but rather as a last resort to stave off the Republic in case the present attempt should fail. If HENRY V. is proclaimed there will be no need for the Lieutenant-General, if not, this will be resorted to as a means of perpetuating for a while longer the existence of provisional Government in France, and of delaying as long as possible the establishment of anything other than Monarchy. The Bonapartists, it is said, are in favour of proclaiming the Prince Imperial, because they think that their own chances would improve with time. Of the three Parties, the Orleanists are the most anxious to force an immediate decision; but it has not escaped the notice of the London press that their ablest managers are leaning behind them open doors which will admit of their return to the Republic, should this King-elect prove impracticable.

From the latest English papers to hand we learn that there is a strong impression rumour, which the managers of the cable have never thought it worth while to send us, though they have wire from Quebec by enough with the merest trash of no account whatever. The rumour is that the Comte de CHAMBORD will cut the Gordian knot of difficulty personal to himself, as claimant of the French throne, by abdicating in favour of the Comte de PARIS immediately after having been duly enthroned, and having received the homage of all the Estates of the Realm as the King of France. The rumour is a startling one, but things more unlikely have occurred of late years, and it must be remembered that the Comte is childless, without expectation of an heir, and that he has far more on the "turn" of an ecclesiastic than of a statesman. At the date of the last Republican papers to hand, the Assembly was in midst of apparent triumphs, and with all seemingly going well for them, were almost panting for the inhalation of the fresh air of Paris. His conduct in keeping them so long and painful suspense in the face of all they were risking for him, was rather severely commented upon then, and now, more than two weeks afterwards, their anxiety is still unrelieved. His expected manifesto may have been issued ere this reaches you, but, meanwhile the impatience of his friends is accompanied with much anxiety. It has been said that if now, after having lived so long, he is still unprepared to answer the question which France asks of him, it is reasonable to ask what he has lived for. Will he accept the throne on the conditions on which alone the throne of civilized nations are now occupied? or will he flatly refuse it unless on the conditions of a hundred years ago? There can be little doubt that, were he to say "yes" to the former question, his path to the throne would be short and easy, if, so far, no one is able to give even fair promise that he will say it.

The reported assurance that he would not seek to disturb Italy, whether authentic or not, is wholly unsatisfactory. It is France, even more than Italy, that wants assurances as to the real character of the Government he would establish. Italy, indeed, appears to be quite sure of herself, and to be determined not to trust to French uncertainties. She has made her peace with Prussia, Germany and Austria, and the compact is one of the most important that Europe has witnessed for many a day. As the *Times* well remarks, the visit of King VICTOR EMANUEL to the Protestant Emperor of Germany, who, like himself, is engaged in fighting the Papacy, is not so much to be wondered at. But that he should visit the Emperor of Austria, and that the latter, a Catholic sovereign of orthodoxy unquestioned, should make common cause with him, is something startling indeed, and fitted to make us question whether we have not entered upon a new age, when the relations of the Pope to the great crowned heads of Europe are greatly changed from what they were in the days of our grandfathers. It does not appear, so far, as if the Comte de CHAMBORD would consent to enter into that combination of European Sovereigns to which our own QUEEN and Royal Family visibly belong, and to which the King of Italy is the latest to mention. But, if he cannot do this himself, does he mean to step aside and let the Comte de PARIS do it? That is one of those questions which we may ask, but cannot yet answer, and meantime the civilized world is waiting, with anxiety a few words from the man who calls himself King of France by Divine right.

We shall get an insufficient and an also gether misleading view of the situation if we look at it through the Ultramontane lens as having had one foe to conquer in Catholicism—the giant of French Democracy and Insurgent Socialism. There is another Power, outside of France, with which he has to make his peace ere he can be restored, and that the combination of crowned heads above alluded to. Of this Power, Bismarck is the representative, Prussia representative, and, however distinctly particular parts of his policy may be disapproved of, the Italian Government, Vienna, in Rome by the Italian Government, or even in Berlin, not the less true is that BISMARCK's central idea, that the Church as well as the Democracy must be battered into the Crown, is the ruling idea which binds together the great league of European Sovereigns. To do the work of internal problem, as regards France herself, that the Comte de CHAMBORD has to solve, but also the problem of external relations; and, until this fact is recognized, the difficulties he has to cope with are not sufficiently estimated. Whether he will endeavour to cope with them in person, or whether he will retire and leave to the Comte de PARIS a task which to himself is difficult or almost impossible, but to the latter very easy, is what we now wait to see.

CANADIAN SHIPPING.

IT is no exaggeration to say that never in any country were the several departments of Government more efficiently administered than those of the Ottawa Government at the present time. The political heads—and this is not always the case—are men of energy, ability, good business habits, and large administrative power. This is true hardly without exception, we might indeed safely say, without exception. If at this moment we make special reference to the Department of Marine and Fisheries, it is because we have recently called to our notice in a report of the King's County (N. B.) Board of Trade, which appears in a late number of the St. John *Telegraph*. From the report we make this extract:

"The President (Mr. James Domville, M.P.) was called to the chair. Hon. Mr. Mitchell, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, stating that his Department would be glad to receive any suggestions from the Board in regard to the Act passed last Session relative to the classification of ships, and which will come into operation on 1st January next. Mr. Marshall very clearly explained the effect of the Act of registration of shipping, and after considerable debate, the Board, were unanimously in favour of the steps about to be taken by the Government towards establishing a Dominion Lloyd's. They felt that this national undertaking is calculated to place our shipping in a favourable position before the world. The Dominion is now about the third largest shipping power. The Government, under existing circumstances, cannot more important boons would give to our vessels almost as much prestige as the imperial guarantee does to the Intercolonial Bonds, and that, although English Lloyd's and French Veritas stand in a very high position, it must be borne in mind that they are only private enterprises."

The remarkable men of New Brunswick are peculiarly qualified to express an opinion upon this subject. They are deeply interested in all shipping interests in the shipping trade. When they approve of Mr. MITCHELL's bill for the establishment of a Dominion Lloyd's, it may be safely taken for granted that the bill is calculated to be of service. This is one of the many admirable measures which stand to the credit of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. Possessed of a clear head, a kind mind, indefatigable energy, and a large knowledge of trading and general business matters, he has been enabled to do much permanent service of good for the great shipping interest of the Dominion. In his hands there need be no fear but that the important national scheme of a Dominion Lloyd's will be anything but a success; and having the Government at his back he may safely prove to be an example to other and older countries. The Dominion is certainly abreast of the times.

SEALING THE PRISON DOORS.

THE ragged, semi-idiotic remnant of the O'MAHONY swindle in the States has been indulging itself in the luxury of a farcical drama. According to the *New York Herald* of recent date, its movements have been meeting in "convention," and from early dawn till close on the still and solemn midnight hour, the "delegates" were "delibe-"rating" on a proposed "reform" in the constitution of the "organ-"nation." The session, says the *Herald*, was "a secret one," and the decisions arrived at, as the same paper mentions, "*for obvious reasons*, as a gentleman stated, "*should not transpire*." The "reforms" of the Irish people, at home and abroad, have come to understand pretty plainly of late years, not what they want, but what "rules" and "conventions" have proved to be. They were, all along, nothing but dupes of designing knaves, and, in the credulous patriotism of the Irish in America, the whole concern has been made to pay, with interest, the cost of the vile proprietary—of whom, O'MAHONY himself is one, the only one—who are scrambling, with great but impotent energy to gather together some of the scattered fragments by which to lift themselves into notoriety again, and to put a few dollars into their pockets. Independently of the injury committed that they should be placed with the goats in the Dominion Parliament, while they should have gone to Congress, and be the American Government, greedily hungry, and, therefore, greedily selfish, these men have committed a crime in attempting to seal the prison doors against the moment when a heartfelt appeal for a generous amnesty is being made by the people of Ireland. It is well does it matter to them that their bunkum and their bray may fasten still closer the prison doors on those who are still in captivity—if only that bunkum and that bray can reduce more greenbacks into their pockets. Let the Irish people, who are lots of honesty in their hearts, or of sympathy with the political prisoners among their countrymen, be assured that we have chosen this precise time for their malicious parade. We are well aware how deeply rooted in their minds is the belief in no way lessens the wickedness of their purpose. We know, moreover, that the Government, and the Queen herself, are anxious to see the pardon of the prisoners will take advantage of the monthing at the "Convention," and prefer to do it, if possible, that pardon should not be granted. But we are sure the English Government appreciates at its full value the political advantage of the "high-fallutin" of the "delegates," and that the amnesty will not be withheld because of the folly and wickedness of the deliberations and decisions of the "Convention." In Ireland they are unfortunately regarded, and the political prisoners longer or shorter in captivity because of the doings or sayings of the idiots and knaves who recently met in the shift with which he disguises the material force upon which base his power rests. Then the money of dupes supplied his work for nearly the same part, and it is only when this process has failed, as it did in Longford last year, that he appears to be—and when you remember how cunningly he covered his tracks, you will wonder at it—a coward.

Mr. BLAKE's views as to what is now the real ruling power in the United States, and the influence of the Orange order, are worthy of serious consideration.

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ELECTION.

BOTH parties in Prince Edward Island being now friendly to Confederation and to the Government which has made it an accomplished fact, it is difficult to see upon what grounds Mr. ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, reluctantly acknowledged leader of the Opposition in the Dominion Parliament, can hope for any support from the immediate followers of either Mr. POPE or Mr. LAIRD. It is a point, however, upon which we are not called to argue. In such cases argument does very little good. We are, consequently, content to offer to our Grit friends the following paragraph from the *Prince Edward Islander*, published at Charlottetown:

"The *Halifax Chronicle*, with the ability and self-complacency otherwise known as belonging to that journal, commenting on the half-year but for the steps which they took to compensate it. "The results "of the Dominion elections have disappointed the Government. We would like to know what sins the three four gentlemen who committed that they should be placed with the goats in the Dominion Parliament, while the Pope and Alexander O'McDonald have places with the sheep. The *Chronicle* has been making mistakes during the year, and, as this trifling one will be, we opine, but another added to the account."

THE ASSAULTS UPON THE PRESS.

ALTHOUGH bereft by death of the witness who would have cleared him from the McMULLEN charge in five minutes, Sir JOHN MACDONALD succeeded in establishing his innocence in the sight of every unbiased man in the country. And surely it is high time to leave him alone for a season. While he was completing Confederation, he was harassed by the disaffected in the Lower Provinces, and, although the "Reformers" of Ontario pretended to favour the scheme, they opened fire immediately on its consummation upon its chief author, and from that day to this they have never ceased to calumniate him. Of civilized Party warfare he, of all men, is not afraid. Since his entrance into public life a quarter of a century ago, he has never flinched from a fair encounter in the open field; and to day his courage is as high, his intellect as vigorous as ever. But what man of honour could meet an Opposition like that now raging here on the one hand in the Commons, composed of elements of Confederation in their desire to embarrass the Premier, and hostile to the Dominion Government, and of public security if they think that the blow will reach their hated mark, and, on the other, a press which, if political trick fails them, employ spies and thieves to dog his steps and steal his letters—tactics at which common decency revolts.

The Opposition will fall next month to gain office, as they have failed in times past, and, should it succeed, it will be only a repetition of the fearful revelations of the world for fraud, scandal, sectional hate, sectional jealousy, and floods of corruption, all to no purpose. The interests of Canada require something more than political brawling. During the last four years the Government have been necessarily hampered in their work of legislation by the constant presence of the Grits, and the wonder is that they have accomplished what they have, in the way of developing and building up the country. A vast amount of labour is yet required, in fact we have hardly begun to use the wonderful gifts which have been showered upon the country. Great schemes, necessary for the advancement of trade, commerce and population, have been projected; and the men who have to carry them out ought at least to be allowed to sit about the task without perpetual molestation and annoyance. Since 1867 the "Reform" Editors of Ontario have acted as though they were anxious to break up the Union; in few instances have they assisted in making Confederation a success. The Confederation of the Provinces had hardly been accomplished when down came the "Reform" Press, and, with unnerous motion on the Irish Church question with the intent to set the country in a tumult, and, in the Province, on the question the Opposition have tried to set sound against sound, and Provinces and elected Grits were themselves triumphed over by those whom they followed. And the Grits are now trying the same game on the people blindly following these leaders, the leaders, in their turn, being the mere tools of the Opposition in the Ottawa White House, whose slightest beck or nod they had to obey.

There is one (and is) one fact of vast importance, which gave a plausible appearance to this theory of the situation, viz., that the Opposition in the country of Federal office-holders, who hold office subject to the President's pleasure. When the Republic of Ireland, Italy, Canada does it matter to them that their bunkum and their bray may fasten still closer the prison doors on those who are still in captivity—if only that bunkum and that bray can reduce more greenbacks into their pockets. Let the Irish people, who are lots of honesty in their hearts, or of sympathy with the political prisoners among their countrymen, be assured that we have chosen this precise time for their malicious parade. We are well aware how deeply rooted in their minds is the belief in no way lessens the wickedness of their purpose. We know, moreover, that the Government, and the Queen herself, are anxious to see the pardon of the prisoners will take advantage of the monthing at the "Convention," and prefer to do it, if possible, that pardon should not be granted. But we are sure the English Government appreciates at its full value the political advantage of the "high-fallutin" of the "delegates," and that the amnesty will not be withheld because of the folly and wickedness of the deliberations and decisions of the "Convention." In Ireland they are unfortunately regarded, and the political prisoners longer or shorter in captivity because of the doings or sayings of the idiots and knaves who recently met in the shift with which he disguises the material force upon which base his power rests. Then the money of dupes supplied his work for nearly the same part, and it is only when this process has failed, as it did in Longford last year, that he appears to be—and when you remember how cunningly he covered his tracks, you will wonder at it—a coward.

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THE PROTESTING SEASON.

WHEN our "Reform" friends get through with their 12th of July ploughing, their picnics, and picnic, and picnic and picnic, against somebody or something. In times past they often found it difficult to choose a subject for the protesting process, but this year they are very happy. From Sandwich to Cornwall the country is ringing with protests. At Clearville Mr. DAVID MILLS is protesting in the name of the Constitution against all unauthorized taxation, and against any wholesale coercion of the Dominion; while Mr. THOMAS HODGINS is in West Elgin protesting against the Law of the Land. His person represented, against all breaches of the statutes appertaining to criminal conversation, and against the robbery of post letters. While these lights and many more are blazing away, the Grits hideous with their whining Protests, other members of the Party are content to protest in silence, but with equal force. Mr. MCMULLEN is thus protesting against the Canadian law bearing on perjury; and Mr. NORRIS is slipped over to Albany to announce the injustice of the Dominion Parliament in not at once seeking to know how much he got for stealing the Canadian mails. We hear, too, that the most earnest Protestant of their all is the Montreal letter thief, who sees in the Pope, not the Christian Pontiff, but a stalk on the liberty of the good "Reformer."

It is pleasant to see the leaders of a great political Party thus working in unison for their own and the public good. The Grits, we remain, have proved themselves a most disinterested Party. Sir JOHN MACDONALD, the Government, the Dominion, the Constitution, and the Criminal Law, the objects of the Party's wrath, have not been the objects of theirs. It is true that the "Reform" Party has been carrying on these Fall Manœuvres for many years, and, it may be conceded, but it must be remembered that they have now that formidable and hitherto unknown element of success in their embraces McMULLEN, NORRIS, and the letter thief. To use the words which the Grits have taken from Scripture immortal: "There is every indication that the efforts of the Reform Party will be crowned with success in the "east." And then again perhaps they won't.

FIGURES FOR THE ELECTORS OF SOUTH HURON.

THE electors of South Huron will soon be called upon to elect a representative in the Local House in the room of Mr. GIRDWOOD, who has gone to assist the Governor of Manitoba has concluded a most satisfactory treaty with these tribes, and that the grand country of the North-west Angle was brought to a happy termination on Saturday. Governor ADAMS has been remanded on the great success of this meeting.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK SCHOOL QUESTION.

ALL of the St. John papers have reference to the visit to New Brunswick of M. MASSON, M. P. It is not only declared that his visit has reference to the school question, but it is alleged that he is a perplexing subject in that Province, but that, actively participating in it, he has proposed the basis of a settlement between the contending parties. An interview between M. MASSON and the Attorney-General of the Province was published by a Fredericton correspondent of the Roman Catholic Bishop of St. John, Messrs. KING, WILLIS and STEVENSON, members of the Provincial Government, and Mr. MASSON himself. The whole editor is one of the gentlemen named:—

"It is understood that all the sensible and quiet opinions were against the school half of the Separate School party. If we are rightly informed, there were somewhat at odds on the question, Catholic Brothers and Sisters should be licensed to teach in the public schools on examination and examination, conducted in a special manner, in which test papers furnished by the Board of Education, to which the Catholic Bishop should be certified by their Bishop as having been written by the parties thus professedly examined; that to the schools taught by Christian Brothers and Sisters, then Catholic Grants should be paid, when permitted to send their children from any parts of the city in which they happen to reside; and that, in such schools, there should be used no books objected to by the Catholic Bishop, and that, also the instruction in subjects on which books are deemed objectionable have been furnished by the Board of Education, the books of Christian Brothers should be used.

"These propositions were not, we understand, offered as the basis of a permanent settlement of the school difficulty, but only as a means of meeting the immediate urgent pension of hostilities on one part of the field of battle, which, it was said, it was apprehended that, if these proposals were favourably entertained, the appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council would be abandoned, or that the war against our noble Free School system would not be hereafter renewed.

"The interview was, we understand, very courteously conducted on both sides, and, of course, the proposals or demands made will be considered by a full Council."

The News, without pretending to say what the results of the conference will be, is on the whole disposed to be conciliatory. Hitherto fierce and uncompromising in its support of the Common School System, the character of its remarks now appear to be quite the reverse. The MASSON's mission of peace is not unlikely to be productive of fruit. The *Tribune* says:

"This is a very easy solution of the difficulty. Practically, it is to make our school system as it is in Nova Scotia, and that should be satisfactory to all parties. We think, however, that the Catholics should accept this as a *final* settlement of the school question. Let them not be tempted to adopt any retrograde policy, which might prove fatal to the best interests of the country, political and educational."

The Freeman, Mr. ANGLIN's paper, and the special organ of the Roman Catholics, says:—"The eloquent appeals to reason and tyranny, and suffering for conscience sake, and hints that "one hundred thousand Catholics in this Province" will never consent to give up the fight until justice has been done them."

M. MASSON, it must be confessed, has undertaken no light job. We shall be glad to hear of his success. We have never hesitated to say that the Catholics of New Brunswick have not, in our opinion, been fairly dealt with by the new school law; and if M. MASSON should succeed in bettering their position he will be deserving of all praise and their special gratitude.

ENGLISH RAILWAYS.

WE find in a recent number of the London *Economist* an analysis of the accounts of the principal English railways for the first half of 1873. The analysis is more than ordinarily interesting, inasmuch as this was the first complete half-year in which the Companies had made the experiment of raising their charges to meet "an unprecedented increase of "working expenses," and the result is that, "so far, they have generally had "complete success."

The entire traffic for the first half year of 1872 was £15,959,000; for the first half-year of 1873, £17,415,000, an increase of £1,456,000. Much of this is due rather to an increase of business than of charges. One-third of it is from passenger traffic, arising from the addition of third-class passenger trains on the principal railways of the Kingdom. The greater portion of the increase is in goods traffic, which is presumably attributable to an increase of charge, and would have constituted a dead loss to the Companies if the half-year but for the steps which they took to compensate it. "The results "of the Dominion elections have disappointed the Government." Mr. MCMULLEN is thus protesting against the Canadian law bearing on perjury; and Mr. NORRIS has slipped over to Albany to announce the injustice of the Dominion Parliament in not seeking to know how much he got for stealing the Canadian mails. We hear, too, that the most earnest Protestant of their all is the Montreal letter thief, who sees in the Pope, not the Christian Pontiff, but a stalk on the liberty of the good "Reformer."

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The Medium and Daybreak of that city gives an account of a banquet provided the other day by spirits, who placed the table on air, hanging the cloth, clearing away the things, and making themselves generally useful. The entertainment consisted of tea, cake, and bread and butter, and was given to a select party at the house of Mr. Gepp, Hickbury-hill Park. The guests had no idea of the feast that was in store for them, and after sitting in darkness for a few minutes were agreeably surprised to find that food, cups, saucers, napkins, and plates were being supernaturally chucked about the room, and that the spirits evidently intended to "stand treat." A kettle of boiling water being thrust into the hands of a gentleman present, it was wisely determined by the medium to strike a light, when, to the amazement of all present, "there was revealed the spectacle of a covered table richly loaded with all the essentials for making a hearty tea." There were two cakes, a loaf of bread, about two or three pounds of grapes, butter, milk, a pomatorum of bacon, Dundee, Madeira, and "Economizer" double grate, which heats two rooms at once, if desired. N. R. Robbins, Hamilton, shows the ordinary integrate, of superior finish. J. R. Hinds, Hamilton, shows his patent stamp cooker which, with boiling water under it, cooks five different dishes at once. The Hamilton Stove Works make the usual large and tasty display of japanned and heavy tinware, shining assortment. John Lamb, of Hamilton, have a most effective machine, in small compass, for cutting iron and boiler plates. William Kennedy, Hamilton, contributes a number of new inventions, all of the really useful class. Mr. Kennedy, of Hamilton, have their usual leading display in wire work, fanning mill web, and their specialty, in the shape of wire rigging for vessels, and wire cable for transmitting power. James Warnock & Co., Galt, show here the same unequalled assortment of machine knives, cooper's tools, draw knives, chisels, knives, axes, hatchets, and tinsmiths' &c., that they had at London. J. B. Armstrong & Co., Guelph, make a good display in carriage steel springs, and have been successful this year at Guelph, London, and Hamilton, taking a first prize and an extra every time.

FURNITURE.

The remark is made that the show of furniture, taken altogether, beats that of the Provincial Exhibition. I have to repeat a selection of the exhibits of Messrs. Rowsnuville Furniture Company, which so attracts the eye and delights the judgment to look at it, and for which a diploma was given at London. Mr. James Reid, Hamilton, has lately appointed agent for Ontario of the Inland Company, exhibits Hedley, Hamilton, has a brass bedstead of beautiful appearance, with a canopy, and a spring mattress of superior make; also a spring mattress shown separately. Jacob Zingheim, Hamilton, shows two very fine drawing-room tables, one of walnut, the other in blue, the latter with a brown border; a combined reaper, the "Ayr Combine," Hamilton, shows the "Diamond" wire steel bed bottom, for which the merit of great strength and elasticity is claimed, and, we opinion, "mysterious disappearance." Fraser, exhibited at London, and which attract more attention than any other, and not be, as is too often the case, attributed brought to the attention of the reaper, but the missing persons, on the same principle that they confound apoplexy with mortification.

OBITUARY.

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER.

The death of the celebrated painter, Sir Edwin Landseer, R. A., is announced. He died on Tuesday at the age of seventy-one years. He was the third and youngest son of the late John Landseer, A. R. A. and F. S. A., born in London in 1802, excelled in the painting of animals while a boy, and became a student of the Academy in 1816. He began to exhibit when little more than fourteen years of age, and has contributed to these living unnecessary. Frank Gabel, Artist, Howard, Brantford, a sailor, Alex. Howard, Brantford, a sailor, Jas. Wilson & Sons, Brantford, Brier's Engraving Plant, Wm. Russell & Co., Dundas, show they sell the California Fruit Cleaner, which operates either with without the fanner, and for wheat, barley, and oats, it does great work in clean it.

Paris comes to the front with straw-cutters. D. Maxwell, of Paris, has straw-cutters, both for horse and power; straw-cutters the same, and, of elegant design and workmanship.

A Whitelaw, also of Paris, has wood straw-cutter, both for horse and power, both hand and horse-power. He exhibits a fine display of hay and straw cutters, which operates either with or without the fanner, and for wheat, barley, and oats, it does great work in clean it.

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ake with marvellous celerity, and there
seems to have been no drawback to the enjoy-
ment of the evening, unless, indeed, any of
the guests were fastidious enough to object
to the tablecloth, which "was found to have
been extensively cut out of a sheet which was
stated to have been folded up and located in
the bottom of a drawer in one of the rooms
upstairs." If spirits take to behaving in
this fashion it may safely be predicted that,
so far from being made the subject of ridi-
cule, they will become excessively popular.

RESSING THE FACTS.

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fore and after the elections, the
was unceasing in its efforts to
disgamation of the two char-
s, so as to secure more fully
of the two leading Provinces,
operation of the principal men
th the two companies. That
new company was chartered,
membership actually represent-
by the Inter-Oceanic Com-
the Canada Pacific Com-
the composition of which Sir
was not even consulted, having
ol over the appointment of the
nstituting the direction, some
ersonally appointed agents
That, in this new company, Sir
had no more power or influence
the other twelve gentlemen
his associates. That he was
President, not by the influ-
lovernment, but by the free ac-
ers, and because his ante-
al standing and great wealth
ave the policy announced
and sanctioned by Parliament.
These facts, all of them
by the evidence of Sir John
and which are essential to a cor-
of the value of his testimony
ing the guilt or innocence of Min-
charges brought against them,
itted in this dispatch to the Lon-
and were all unknown to the
s article is that paper which has
much comfort to the Opposition
last night, if this consideration which re-
ation of the *Times* recently de-
rivate."

RENT TOPICS.

s.—In the course the English
ing, we find some interesting notes
York contemporary, who writes
will be interesting knowledge. He says
of Landseer's most admirable
e gifts to the late Duchess of
ebbed are now in the possession of
the Duchess of Abercorn, of
her youth, Sir Edwin painted a
picture, which has been engraved
y circulated, representing her in
ed "Deerstalker. She first sit
passing a large part of each
th the Duchess of Bedford at her
Woburn, in a beautiful part of Bed-
one occasion, while on a visit
Duke of Abercorn lost a diamond
heather. It was a family jewel
e value, and the annoyance of the
ularly great. The head gamo-
ss so vexed that he burnt
ing his temper, and he
e treasure. It was resolved to
n with a beautiful little box of
ed with forks and other articles—
to commemorate the cause of
ad an exquisite impromptu cost-of-
ment of the service rendered
now no doubt be regarded as a
memorial. Sir Edward
was often accused of a fondness for
ngy. But in his case the extrav-
ly was in the direction of the
shall run after him more than he
was true as regarded the be-
and when a man finds himself an
and much sought-for guest in the
homes of dukes and earls, where
dour and intellect are to be found,
ptable, it especially when his nate-
particularly leads him to appreciate
ful in all its forms, he shows a tem-
ment place where especially he
in conversation he was very agree-
ldo a story particularly well, a
very fond of "chaffing" his old
e William Rose, the admirable
ainter, who was a very old
ion. "I saw you in the exhibition
Rose," Sir Edward said to him
"No, no, I hardly think so,
know I wasn't there; but still,
ll die for your sins, the Lord
That was one of his little
sakes." The poor Sir William
at Duchess died at Nice in
1853. She had for several years
beautiful villa, named "Ste.
on, now the residence of the Duke
land, in the following July, most
ables were brought to the house
ersion of the rare furniture of a
ed and celebrated brought together
embiage of the art-buying world,
celebrated pictures by Sir Edwin
the following sums: "The Sheep-
s," 770 guineas; "The Three
guineas; "Dog Gelert," 105 guineas.
Probably more of Sir Edwin's
are to be found within a radius of
miles of Manchester than in any
. There is no doubt that, had he
say the word, he might have be-
husband of the late Duchess
but the marriage would have been
able to her children, and he no
but, perhaps, partly in consequence,
received from them every mark of
ation and attention. He never sold
n receipts from pictures and for per-
ing, but he received, Lord Ash-
y large, and he has had the oppor-
accumulating a handsome fortune
ar line he was certainly not
No one ever told of dumb animal
ave like Landseer.

IN RUSSIA.—While it is admitted
Czar is promoting, as far as possible,
and progress of Russia, there appear
ing difficulties in one important
with which even he cannot cope.
ural labour is, according to the
prominent Russian journal, in a bad
The difficulty which is experi-
t says, "in obtaining men to work
is a chronic disease of our coun-
increases in severity from year to
Against which it is absolutely ne-
to find remedies. During the first
s after the abolition of serfage this
believed to be transitory; but it is
ense than ever. The landowners,
ain the south, complain of the scar-
high price of labour, and have made
ort to extricate themselves
difficulty, but without
ge persuasion or offer of higher
could induce those workmen who
to enter upon a town life to remain.
loyment of soldiers on agricultural
only partially supplied the want, and
mpts to engage foreign workmen
ing to the dishonesty and ignorance
ants employed. Many of the land-
more consequently obliged to give up
further estates themselves, and they
land to wealthy merchants or
. The former then sub-let the pro-
small plots, an arrangement which
a profit to the landlord for the time,
injurious to the cultivation of the
tate. Some landowners give to
ntum a third of the harvest yielded
tate. Others attach the peasants to
s by giving them assistance in the
money, &c.; many have brought
ish families from Galicia to settle on
, and some have endeavoured to
as much as possible with manag-
by the use of machinery." The *Birsa*
the deficiency in the number of
rural labourers in the Empire to the
causes: 1. The railways, which
ally decreased the number of other
ses, and thereby withdrawn from
ultural labour market a number of
ons were formerly employed on
s, &c. 2. The development
trades in the towns,
bring money without requir-
much labour or much knowledge.
ourses in the number of factories,
new mines, especially those which
d. 4. The increased number of
ds or by unpractical proprietors,
low rate of wages for agricultural
5. The existence of agents of
ns," who treat the labourers more
than the proprietors themselves.

ST. SPIRITS.—Good food well served
to be met with in every household,
efore more than common interest
to a recent development in London.

The Medium and Daybreak of that city gives
an account of a banquet provided the other
day by adepts, who also acted as partaker
meals, laying the cloth, clearing away the
things, and making themselves generally
useful. The entertainment consisted of tea,
cake, and bread and butter, and was given
to a select party at the house of Mr. Guppy,
Highbury-hill. The guests had no idea
of the feast that was in store for them, and
after sitting in darkness for a few minutes
were agreeably surprised to find that food,
cups, saucers, napkins, and plates were
being supernaturally distributed about the
room, and that the spirits could actually intended
to stand treat." A kettle of boiling water
being thrust into the hands of a gentle-
man present, it was wisely deter-
mined by the medium to strike a
light, when, to the amazement of all
present, "there was revealed the spectacle
of a covered table richly loaded with all the
essentials for making a hearty tea." There
were two cakes, a loaf of bread, about two
or three pounds of grapes, butter, milk, a
ponderous old teapot, and a kettle of boiling
water, the spout of the latter being plugged
by means of a tight-fitting cork, this show-
ing that the spirits had prudently provided
against the possibility of scalding themselves
while laying the table in the dark. The tea
was "heartily enjoyed," and after an hour's
feasting it was discovered that the fragments
were sufficient to provide another meal for
an equal number of guests. The lights being
then extinguished, the spirits cleared the
table with marvellous celerity, and there
seems to have been no drawback to the enjoy-
ment of the evening, unless, indeed, any of
the guests were fastidious enough to object
to the tablecloth, which "was found to have
been extensively cut out of a sheet which was
stated to have been folded up and located in
the bottom of a drawer in one of the rooms
upstairs." If spirits take to behaving in
this fashion it may safely be predicted that,
so far from being made the subject of ridi-
cule, they will become excessively popular.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.—The dis-
covery in the Thames at London of the
mutilated remains of a woman, may or may
not be a nine-days' wonder in the English
metropolis, but the subject of "mysterious
crimes," "disappearances," and so on, will,
as often before, be discussed by the papers
for some time. It must, thinks the *Pall Mall
Gazette*, be generally admitted that the time
has almost arrived when some very strenu-
ous steps should be taken to show, the
mysteries and bring the offenders to justice.
It is evident that the art of detection is as a
very low ebb, or that the arrangements for
detection are very imperfect. The truth is
that "offences against the person" do not
call forth half the energy displayed in bring-
ing to justice those who commit offences
against property. The Bank forgers, who
had every facility for escape, are now under-
going the punishment they deserve, simply
because no efforts were spared to capture
them. If murderers were followed up with
the same dogged perseverance they would, in
like manner, meet the penalty for their
crime; but the efforts made to detect and
capture them should be systematic and con-
tinuous, and not merely "spasmodic;" and,
above all, "mysterious disappearances,"
which are far too common at present, should
attract more attention than they receive,
and not be, as is too often the case, attributed
by the police to irregularities on the part of
the missing persons, when the simple reason
is that they confound apoplexy with inebriation.

OBITUARY.

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER.

The death of the celebrated painter, Sir
Edwin Landseer, R. A., is announced. He
died on Tuesday at the age of seventy-one
years. He was the third and youngest son
of the late John Landseer, A. R. A. and F.
S. A., born in London in 1802, excelled in
the painting of animals while a boy, and
became a student of the Academy in 1816.
He began to exhibit when little more than
fourteen years of age, and his earliest pro-
ductions attracted attention, and gave great
promise of future excellence. Among the
best known of his premature pictures are the
following, all of which have been exhibited
at the Royal Academy:—"A Highland
Breakfast;" "The Drover's Departure;"
"The Dog and the Shadow;" "A Fireside
Party;" "There's no Place Like Home;"
"The Two Dogs;" "The Old Shepherd's
Chief Mourner;" "A Jack in Office;"
"Tethered Rams;" "Sadness Paws and
Dapple;" "The Angler's Guard;" "Suspense;"
"Comical Dogs;" "Young Rose-
and Rough Hounds;" and "The
Eagle's Nest." All of the above-mentioned,
as well as his numerous engravings of "Peace"
and "Peace," are in the Sheepshanks
Collection at South Kensington. Equally
celebrated are "Bolton Abbey in the Olden
Time;" "Titania;" "Laying down the
Law," "The Duke of Wellington,
accompanied by his Daughter-in-Law, visiting
the Field of Waterloo." In 1858 he ex-
hibited "Deerstalker," the first of his
large drawings in chalk which have since
become so popular. In 1859 his pictures of
"Doubtful Crumbs," and "A Kind Star;"
in 1860 his "Flood in the Highlands;" and
in 1861 "Peace and Plenty," with three
large drawings in chalk; and more recently
"Windsor Park," "Squirrels Cracking
Nuts," and "Man Proposes, but God Dis-
poses, a scene in the Arctic regions." The
majority of these pictures have become
popular as engravings. His grand bronze
lions at the "Stag at Bay" was in the R.
A. Exhibition of 1866, and the four lions in
bronze for the base of the Nelson column,
Trafalgar Square, for which he received the
commission from the Government in 1859,
were placed on the pedestals and uncovered
Jan. 31, 1867.

THE MOPDOS.

Hanging of Captain Jack and His Associates.

JACKSONVILLE, Oregon, Oct. 3.—Capt.
Jack and the other condemned Modocs were
hanged to-day. Capt. Jack and Black Jim
died easily, but Schonchin and Boston Charley were terribly convulsed.

A Fort Klamath despatch, dated yester-
day, says:—Barncho and Shonta were per-
fectly delighted at getting reprieved this
morning.

After General Wheaton had taken his seat
amongst them in the guard house, the post
chaplain walked into the middle of the
circle and delivered an address to the con-
demned, which closed as follows:—"I have
to tell you that the Great Father in Washing-
ton has decided that to-morrow you must
die for your sins, and the Great Spirit
tells you to repent and show sorrow for the
crimes you have committed. You will go to
the happy land." He then stepped up and
shook hands with them all, adding, "I
hope to meet you in the happy land above."

Captain Jack spoke as follows:—"I have
heard the sentence and know what it is, but
I feel that I am more innocent than Mr. Sage
Charley, Hooker Jim, Steamboat Frank,
and Shoalwater Jim. Yet these men
planned and instigated the crime of which I
am accused, Boston Charley confesses. I
killed Gen. Canby, assisted by Steamboat
Frank and Sogue.

Boston was then asked why they killed
Canby and the Commissioners. He said
that all the presents they received had an
influence on them, and they suspected money
and the Commissioners of treachery, and got
up a big mad.

JACKSONVILLE, Oregon, Oct. 4.—The fol-
lowing are the particulars of the execution
of the Modoc Indians at Fort Klamath yes-
terday:—Boston Charley and Black Jim
were last led to the scaffold, Schonchin
following. They manifested no fear, and
were apparently resolved to die as bravely as
they had lived. Capt. Jack was taken up
the scaffold but looked abject and miserable.
The irons had been taken off, but all were
securely pinioned. The chaplain then of-
fered earnest prayer. At 10.15 a.m. nooses
were placed on the Indians' necks. It was
found necessary to cut off a part of Jack's
long hair, which was in the way of the rope.
Capt. Hoga took a farewell of the prisoners.
The black caps were then drawn over their
faces, and at 10.20 the signal was given, the
rope cut, and the drop fell. Capt. Jack and
Black Jim died easily, but Schonchin and
Boston Charley were terribly convulsed and
repeatedly drew up their legs. As the drop
fell a smothered cry of horror rose from the
crowd of five hundred Klamath Indians,
wives and relatives of the hanged Modocs,
in the stockade, who had a full view of the
execution. Six coffins had been placed
directly in rear of the gallows. Two of
them were unoccupied. The order reprie-
ving Barncho and Sloluk only arrived at
10.30, the night before the execution, and
preparations for their execution had also
been made. An application was made by
Sheriff Jackson, of the County of Oregon, to
General Wheaton for the custody of Indians
indicted by the Grand Jury, but it was re-
fused.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The following letter has been addressed
by his Lordship the Bishop of Toronto to
the clergy of the Diocese of Toronto:—

"*To the Reverend the Clergy of the Diocese
of Toronto:*

"REV. AND DEAR BRETHREN,—Upon
consultation with members of the Local
Government, I have discovered that the ap-
pointment of Thursday, the 16th October,
instant, as a day of General Thanksgiving
for the blessing of the harvest, would not,
for various and satisfactory reasons, be a
convenient day for them to adopt.

"Thursday, the 6th of November, having
been suggested as one that would meet their
convenience, I have felt it my duty to ac-
cede to this postponement.

"The proclamation of his Excellency the
Lieutenant-Governor will, therefore, an-
nounce Thursday, the sixth of November
next, as the day of General Thanksgiving
for the bountiful harvest with which this
Province has been blessed; and I have to
request your informing your several congre-
gations of the change.

"I remain, dear Brethren,
"Very faithfully yours,
"A. N. TORONTO.
"Toronto, October 3, 1873."

A gentleman of Verona has just died,
leaving a rather extraordinary will. He
bequeaths to the communes of his native city
the sum of 600,000 francs for the establishment
of a School of Chemistry, and 30,000 to the
Society for the promotion of Agricul-
Education on the Froebel system. He also
bequeaths a very excellent library, ex-
ously rich in works of physical science, to
the Literary Society of Verona. His sur-
name, Lavagna, is Italian, but appears when
translated to have been most appropriate,
but his heirs are said to have been somewhat
disconcerted at the reading of his testament.

HAMILTON FAIR.

The Departments.

HAMILTON, Sept. 30.—The Hamilton Cen-
tral Fair is proving a grand success, the
number of entries being now nearly 7,000,
with the prospect of further and larger
crowds for the two great days of the fair
week, Wednesday and Thursday. First,
we take

STOVES AND OTHER METAL WORK.

Copp Brothers, Hamilton, have an exten-
sive show of stoves, some of them of the
largest size for hotels, also the "Orientalf"
base burner for shop and parlour use, and a
great variety of other stoves both for coal
and wood. They show also enamelled kit-
tles and saucepans, a large assortment. Mr.
Howlee, Hamilton, stove dealer and tin-
smith, has a large and varied show of almost
everything in his line, very well arranged.
McCallum & Moffat, Dundas, show their
"Economizer" double grate, which heats
two rooms at once, if desired. N. B. Rob-
bins, Hamilton, shows the ordinary fire
grate, of superior finish. J. R. Hinds, Ham-
ilton, shows his patent steam cooker which,
with boiling water under it, cooks five dif-
ferent dishes at once. The Hamilton Stamp-
ing Works make the usual large and fine
display of japanned and heavy tinware, a
shining assortment. John Leitch & Son,
Hamilton, have a most effective show, in the
small compass, for cutting iron and boiler
plate. William Farmer, Hamilton, con-
tributes a number of new inventions, all of
the really useful kind. B. Greening & Co.,
Hamilton, have their usual leading display
in wire work, fanning mill work, and their
specialty, in the Dominion, of wire rigging
for vessels, and wire cable for transmitting
power. James Warnock & Co., Galt, show
here the same unequalled assortment of ma-
chine knives, cooper's tools, draw knives,
chisels, adzes, axes, hatchets, steel hammers,
&c., that they had at London. J. B. Arm-
strong & Co., Guelph, make a good display
in carriage steel springs, and have been suc-
cessful this year at Guelph, London, and
Hamilton, taking a first prize and an extra
every time.

FURNITURE.

The remark is made that the show of fur-
niture, taken altogether, beats that of the
Provincial Exhibition. I have to repeat
mention of the unmatched Elegare of the
Brownsville Furniture Company, which so
strikes the eye and detains every passer-by
to look at it, and for which a diploma was
given at London. Mr. James Reid, Hamil-
ton, has truly a magnificent display of furni-
ture and carpets, in which finished work-
manship and real solid value are apparent.
Thomas Hedley, Hamilton, has a brass bed-
stead of remarkably fine workmanship, and
and a spring mattress of superior make; also,
a spring mattress show separately. Jacob
Zingheim, Hamilton, shows two very fine
drawing-room sets, one in green and the
other in blue, the latter with a brown border,
giving very good effect. Joseph Hoodless,
Hamilton, shows the "diamond" wire steel
bed bottom, for which the merit of great
strength and elasticity is claimed, we should
judge with good reason. Charles Kremer,
Preston, who exhibited at London last week,
has a fine inlaid table, with copperplate pic-
ture in the centre; also ornamental and
drawing-room set in green—a very fine lot
altogether. Harrington's carpet-lining and
stair pads, made at Dundas, are shown, and
both for comfort and for economy of carpet
wear, appear to be really useful articles.
Coloured sheepskins, sleigh robes and mats,
the finest assortment perhaps ever seen,
is shown by James Clench, Hamilton.

HARNESS, SADDLERY AND LEATHER.

Many prizes at London last week, makes
here his display of harness, saddles, trunks,
&c., and a really fine display it is. Lounsbury
& Tababerry, London, took a number of
prizes there in the same line, and shows
there double saddles, single saddles, trunks,
white, &c., a fine display altogether. John
P. Pitch, Ancaster, shows his wide bell tops
and sporters, for which is claimed the
merit, that it has no steel springs about it,
those being attached outside. Frank Gaskell,
Lester, shows lace leather of superior quality,
best known, for its consumers, and their
testimony, which is unanimous in favour of
the lace leather with machinists. He also
shows calf, upper, harness, grained calf, and
other leather.

CARRIAGES.

J. P. Bicknell, Hamilton, has a large dis-
play of carriages and buggies, and
McLeary-Thomson Carriage Manufacturing
Company, make a splendid display now,
as they did last week. Mr. Amelia, Hamil-
ton, takes first prize with a very handsome
spring waggon. J. B. Armstrong & Co.,
Guelph, make a very fine display of elegant design and
workmanship.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Wm. Stephenson, Hamilton, shows two
large wine casks, one of 500 gallons capacity,
and the other of 900. Thos. Dixon, Galt,
Wm. Hoskins, of this city, who produces
every year large quantities of grapes, also
shows a very fine display. It is be-
lieved that no cask of 900 gallons has before
become so large in Canada. Mr. Dixon
shows smaller casks of good workmanship,
taking first prize on two of fifty gallons
each. Mr. Arch, Hamilton, shows his
wife safe, for milk and provisions, which
will hold forty pails in small compass. The
central support is constructed that no crawl-
ing insects can possibly get to the dishes,
even when the door is left open. Mr. Ar-
mory wheels, a varied assortment, are
shown by Charles Black & Co., Hamilton.
G. Copeland, Hamilton, shows twine and
cordage from Canadian flax, the same from
Japanese hemp, and from Manilla hemp,
cordage from Manila hemp, also from jute,
a fine looking assortment, displaying what
we should call good workmanship. Hunter
& Co. Evans, Hamilton, Window Shade
Factory, has a really splendid display of
goods in his line. Isaac Mills,
Hamilton, has a cloth measuring ma-
chine, which appears to be a good inven-
tion, and extremely useful in cloth fac-
tories, wholesale warehouses, and the larger
retail establishments. Hurd & Roberts,
Hamilton, show some fine granite monuments
and a marble lion. Mr. McComb, Hamil-
ton, also shows work in marble and granite.
T. B. Steward, Goldsmith's Hall, Hamilton,
shows a case of fine silver and silver
plated ware. R. Wilker, Toronto, makes
his usual display of nickelite ware. W. C.
Nunn, of Belleville, has his Chemical Fire
Engine on hand as usual. Being marked
"sold" at one end, and "sold" at the other,
he claim to chemical honours should be in-
contestable. He also shows an improved
railway signal, a portable gas machine, and
Johnston's portable force pump. C. E.
Orme & Co., of the Toronto Stamping Works,
show a Hamilton, have a large and varied dis-
play of "men's wear, from heavy overcoats
down to collars and cuffs, shirts and
H. Peddie, Hamilton, shows Indian
goods from Manitoba, consisting of a hand-
ing shirt, moccasins, whip and moccasins. Arm-
strong, McCree & Co., Guelph, have an ex-
hibition some very fine factory knitted
goods, hosiery, shirts and drawers. R.
Haigh, Hamilton, shows Sir George Bibby,
and the Waverly Novels, some twenty-five
volumes, all of his own binding. Walter
Woods, Hamilton, shows a very fine sleigh
all to himself in brown. Isaac Woodruff,
London, shows Colbyn's "Little Washer,"
perhaps the simplest washing machine
made, and apparently very effective, too.
The "Twin Brothers" stand in shows in
good order, and apparently all ready for the
race. It is made by the Waterloo Yeast
Company, Toronto. Thomas Lawrence &
Co., Hamilton, show a stand of performers,
also a machine for heating and boiling water
burning alcohol or methylated spirit, which
is well adapted for sick room and other
uses, making no smoke, and being very easy
to manage.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1.

We resume our description of articles
shown:—

HORSES.

There is a good show of horses here, es-
pecially in the road and carriage and general
purpose classes. Mr. Hood brings three sets
out few, and of these, four are the most
noted of our Canadian prize horses, viz., the
turf. John White, of Milton, brings out
Terror, a beautiful dark brown, son of Revis-
ment of Tasmania, and by a Canadian
bred horse as ever looked through a bridle.
Old Luther is also to be here, together with
his handsome son Sharpshooter. Paddy
O'Neil brings out Lord Byron, looking
much too thin to condition for a show ring,
and yet full of the blood points, and also his
three year old colt, Marquis, by a light
chestnut, with two white stockings. The
judging is very close, and takes over two
hours, and prizes go first to Terror, second
to Lord Byron, third to Luther. Major
Mason, as the only representative of the
three-year old stallion class, gets first prize.
A two year old filly by Luther, out of Mar-
tana, shown by John White, Milton, and a
mare and foal, shown by Peter Crowley,
Flamboro, are the only female representatives
in this very important class. Some
good specimens of Canadian bred
horses shown. We notice a very
fine bay stallion in the aged class,
Prince of Wales, owned by Henry Fay. He
afterwards obtains the first prize in his
class. A dark chestnut brown horse, Do-
minion Farmer, owned by D. McQuaig, Mel-
son, gets second prize. John Fothergill,
Nelson, shows a nice three year old bay filly.
S. B. Allen, Nelson, a nice black yearling
colt. Thos. Allen, Nelson, has a fine pair
of bays, shown as a matched team. W. H.
Carpenter, Saltfleet, shows a fine heavy
mare and foal in this class; they are the best
of their class we saw. Arch. Hamilton, of
Milton, shows two fine young three-year old
blacks as a matched team in roadsters.
They are by Whitehouse, out of a mare by
old Royal George. Thos. Hodgson, Toron-
to, shows his fine bay three-year old stallion,
Young Netherby, by Netherby, out of a
mare by Sir Wm. Wallace, and deservedly
gets first prize and diploma, as the best
stallion of any age. There are but very few
representatives of the heavy draught class
that made such a show at Guelph and Lon-
don. In aged stallions R. Cheny and Thos.
Hodgson, Toronto, obtain first prizes and
diploma for best of any age for Old England,
their very fine imported Clydesdale stallion
that, all things considered, may be said to
be about the best of his class now in Canada.
Second and third in this section go to Mr.
drew Horsey, Beverly, for two very good
ones. In three-year old stallions Hon. C. J.
Douglas takes first prize, and the only one
awarded. In two-year old stallions Thos.
G. Duncan, Toronto, gets first and only one
awarded. Wm. Gerrie and James Moore,
Ancaster, get first and second respectively
for three-year old fillies.

CATTLE

SHORT-HORNS.

This class makes up an excellent display,
mainly from local exhibitors, none of the
large breeders who made up so fine a show
at Guelph and London being present, except
F. W. Stone, of Guelph, and J. & W. Watt,
of Nichol, who make a very good display of
some very valuable and fashionable stock,
the best prize. In the judging of the sec-
tion there is some very close competition for
the prize between Mr. Stone's fine roan
three years and over, the 1st prize goes to
F. W. Stone's fine imported bull Sheriff;
2nd to John Weatherstone, Bronte; 3rd to
J. Stover, Jarvis. In two-year old bulls,
J. & W. Watt get 1st for a very fine red and
white bull; John Wylie, Glanford, gets 2nd;
Geo. Manchee, Jarvis, 3rd. In a like year-
ling bull class we notice a very fine roan,
Count Grundewall, bred by Thos Stamper,
of Yorkshire, England, and imported by
Thos. Blanshard, of Nassagaweya. He only gets
second prize, though he ought to have been
placed before J. & W. Watt's first prize
bull, but his want of condition tells against
him. He is a son of the first prize winner
at the great Yorkshire Show in 1871,
Grundewall (26,322), out of Countess by
Wallstone Hero (22,417). The third prize
goes to David Alton, of Nelson. This class
is a very good one, and there are quite a
number shown. The bull calf class is also
a good one. In aged cows F. W. Stone
gets 1st and 2nd for two very fine cows.
He also gets 1st in three-year old cow class
for his imported cow Miss Minnie, a
handsome roan, bred by Sir Geo. Phillips.
The two-year old heifer class brings out
some very good specimens. The Hon. John
Ross, of Toronto, takes 1st, Thos. Dixon,
in which J. & W. Watt's Princess Macula
and Stone's Cambridge lass for 1st prize.
In Hereford's F. W. Stone, Guelph, brings
out all his herd of choice animals, and
they are a very fine lot.

In Ayrshires there would really be but
little to show were it not for the fine herd of
Messrs. J. & W. Ross, of Lachine. The
fleet, who show the same animals that won
so many honours in Montreal, Ottawa, and
London, with the addition of others of their own
breeding.

There is a fine show in the grade class,
Messrs. J. and W. Watt, of Nichol, bring
out not several pen, including some of the
best prizes. Still the local exhibitors make
a good show, and on the whole it is a very
creditable one.

Further remarks on the cattle, sheep and
swine we must defer till to-morrow.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

L. D. Sawyer & Co. have the largest show
of farm machines on the ground. They
show the "Marsh" harvester, combining
the "Morning Star" threshing machine; the
"Plumb" clover mill; horsepower circu-
saw; a hay teaser or tedder; straw cutters,
power and hand; corn sheller; sulky horse
rakes; machine for cutting and binding in
single mowers; combined reapers and mow-
ers; and grain drills; altogether a very com-
plete assortment in their line.

John Watson, Ayr, also, has a large dis-
play of agricultural implements, and a fine
drill, with what he calls a "tube shifter,"
with which the driver can operate with one
hand, without stopping the horses, and
which shakes the tubes clear if at any time
they become clogged with grain; two
ploughs and a gang plough; a corn cultiva-
tor; a single mower, the "Hemming Bird;"
a combined reaper, the "Ayr Champion;"
straw cutters, for both horse power and
hand; three stepping mills for feed; plus
of Gardener's double-acting root cutters;
one Cant's root cutter; a four-horse power
horse power; and a turnip sower.

In justice to Mr. Watson, it is proper to
observe, that no one of these implements
brought to the attention of the reporters,
that he has not competed for prizes at any
of the exhibitions, but has simply shown his
articles to the public on the ground. His
name, consequently, does not appear as having
taken any prizes. The same remark applies
to several other makers.

McFarlane, Donald & Co., Fingal, show
their "Climax" threshing machine, a straw-
cutter, a draining plough or drain-digging
machine.

J. Lawrence & Sons, Palermo, have a
very large and fine display of agricultural
large and small, for horse-power and hand.

Mc Gillicuddy, Glasgow & Co., Fingal, show
their "Climax" threshing machine, a straw-
cutter, a draining plough or drain-digging
machine.

J. Lawrence & Sons, Palermo, have a
very large and fine display of agricultural
large and small, for horse-power and hand.

Alfred Green, Hamilton, shows a large
and splendid assortment of brushes.

We must return to the subject of stoves,
to mention Winer's International cooking
stove, recently patented, which is an appli-
cation to the cooking stove of the principle
of the self-feeding stove, for hard coal. The
fire-box is in the centre, and the coal is put
into a pipe rising about a foot above the top
of the stove, also in the centre. A steady
heat, for baking or any other cooking opera-
tion, can be kept in this stove for a long
time without any renewal of fuel. The fire,
in fact, keeps itself in, with very little
trouble.

Among Copp Brothers' assortment, is the
"Golden Light," the latest invention among
self-feeding base-burning parlour stoves,
and by appearance or about it, it is. The
fire-box is a grate all round, and appears to
have a good power of throwing out heat,
besides which, it has several valuable con-
veniences for working and regulating.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The instruments on view are unusually
fine in number on this occasion.

Mr. C. L. Thomas, of Hamilton, alone ex-
hibits any pianos. He has three instruments
of great beauty, both in tone and
and internal construction. He has been
awarded a first and only prize. The tone
of these instruments recalls to one's
mind the brilliance of the Erard and Stein-
way instruments.

Mr. John Jackson, the successor of Mac-
Leod, Wood & Co., exhibits a very good
organ of considerable power and delicate
workmanship. The instrument has twenty-
two stops and octave of pedals.

THURSDAY, Oct. 2.

We conclude our description:—

FURNITURE.

After our report left yesterday the
matched teams in the carriage and roadster
classes came before the judges. A very
large number of entries are made in these
classes, and about twenty pairs came into
the ring. In the roadster class there are a
fine pair of bays, recently imported from
Kentucky, which were shown at Guelph and
took first prize there, as they did at the red
card here. The second prize team, a pair
of black three-year old fillies, owned by
Archd. McGibbon, of Milton, are a very
showy pair. They are both by Sir Alfred,
out of mares by Royal George, well matched
in every respect, and good travellers. Wm.
Hendrie, Hamilton, gets a very nice, well-
matched pair of chestnuts.

In single buggy horses, over sixteen hands,
there are quite a number of good horses, and
the judges take quite a time to bring them
all on in their best points. 1st prize, a
match, given by R. Osborne, Hamilton, goes
to a big grey gelding, owned by Mr. Malloy,
of Brantford. Capt. Irving, the genial host
of the Royal Hotel, Hamilton, gets 2nd
prize for his bay gelding, a very showy
animal, but rather too high a stepper to our
taste. The 3rd prize goes to S. Hammill,
Hamilton, for a fine bay gelding, that seems
to be the best traveller of the whole lot, and
ought to have stood higher than the grey
that gets 1st. In the class for buggy horses
under sixteen hands, a very fine show is
made. The judges have a tough time wheeling
round the ring. From these, six are drawn
out for best, and after a long trial, in which they
are put through their paces, the 1st and 2nd
prizes are very fairly awarded. 1st to Rowe-
land Ott, Milton, for a fine, spirited bay
brown bay gelding, that shows the best trot-
ting speed, as well as form, of any horse in
the class. The 2nd prize to Geo. Rudd, for
known light sorrel horse, Mazeppa. 3rd to
J. H. Harmon, Hamilton, for a dark bay
gelding.

CATTLE.

In Devons, Geo. Rudd, of Puslinch, who
is now making a name as a breeder in this
kind of cattle, brings out a really fine herd
of good Devons. The judging in this
class was very close, and occupied a good
deal of time. The 1st prize in Devon bulls
given, Mr. S. Hartley, Hamilton, was re-
claimed for an extra prize given for best
working ox, the prize being given to Mr.
Rudd, who also takes 1st prize for best
bull of any age and both sexes, and a sim-
ple sweep of the prize list.

The Ayrshire class is by only about
fair, J. & W. Watt, of Nichol, being the
leading prize takers. Their first prize cows
in the four and three year old class made a
challenge even the best of the shorthorns to
compete with them, and the judges are con-
cerned towards an infusion of shorthorn
blood into most of the ordinary cattle bred
by our farmers.

SHEEP.

The show in this department, though not
large, is very fair as regards quality, es-
pecially in the Leicesters and Southdowns.
Adam Oliver, Avonbank, near Stratford,
shows a very fine lot of Leicesters, the
flock, of what appear to be the real Simon
Dire in its best form. These sheep have
from stock he imported from England two
years ago, and they well deserve to get the
prize they get. Mr. Cornell, of Ancaster,
valuable feature of the sheep show is the
well-broken flock of 300, divided into four
prizes of $25, $15, and $10 respectively for
the best pen of one long wooled ram and
ewes, and the best pen of Southdown
wool. Adam Oliver gets the first or $25
prize; John Weatherstone, Bronte, the se-
cond prize, and Cornell the third. In
Cotswolds, Geo. Gibson, Dundas, shows a
Whitelaw, Guelph, shows quite a number of
Cotswolds, and Mr. Gibson, of Dundas, of
Galt. John Weatherstone shows some fine
Canadian bred Leicesters, and gets a fair
share of the prizes. Cornell, of Ancaster,
but moderate, the leading exhibitors being
Geo. Gibson, Dundas, and Geo. Rudd,
Boyne. There is a good show of South-
downs made by several exhibitors, among
others, Geo. Gibson, Dundas, Geo. Rudd,
son, Glanford, and S. Wilson, Trafalgar
Shropshires Dorsets are shown by one
or three different parties. One solitary ram
is the only representative of the Lincolns.

PIGS.

The Suffolk class is by far the
largest and best here, fine animals
being shown by Mr. Hall & Sons, Trafalgar,
Trafalgar, C. Edmonson, of Brantford, and
others. In Essex Mr. George Rouch, of
Brantford, shows a small number of very
very fine pigs, and gets all the red cards.
In the class for any other pure breed, large
and prize winners, but has of late gone out
of the business, having given up his farm.
In Berks, Geo. Gibson, Dundas, and Geo.
Royal, shows quite a number of fine speci-
mens of the breed, having been supplied
from Mr. Beach on his leaving his farm
Mr. Rouch also shows some in this class,
and gets the prize for best boar under one
over one year old, Jim the Blacksmith, and
the 1st and 2nd for the fine imported sows,
Dolly Varden and Belle Marion.

POULTRY.

The show of poultry here is the one grand
thing in which Brantford, Ayr, and Paris
may be proud. Here we see the
largest and choicest assortment of the fam-
ed breed that ever yet brought together in
Canada. All the leading exhibitors at
London are here in force, and the judges
after which there was prayer, by the Rev.
Males Crocket, of Italy. He was followed
by the Rev. Mr. Hodgins, of Toronto, who
conference then arose, and sang as with one
voice, the evangelical hymn, "Coronation." Business affairs
ment organization was then taken
up, the minutes of last meeting
as read, was adopted. Dr. Thos. D. Wood-
sey, of New Haven, was appointed Presi-
dent, and Rev. Dr. Fairchild, of Princeton,
Vice-President. Rev. Dr. Cox, of Edinburgh,
England, Hon. C. E. Winthrop, of Massa-
chusetts, Rev. M. Doomer, Rev. Mr. Beck-
with, of Brooklyn, and Rev. Mr. Van
Dodge, of New York. The Rev. Dr.
Hodgins and others were appointed Hono-
rary Secretaries.

The President, Dr. Woolsey, then took
the chair and addressed the Alliance
address. In concluding, Dr. Woolsey, as
President, welcomed all "We welcome the
Christian Alliance of France, Switzer-
land; the representatives of France,
Germany, Italy, Spain, and other parts
of Europe, and those who come like
first-fruits from the Eastern lands.
We welcome England, Scotland, Ireland and
those of every name and race who are here."
Rev. Mr. Hardy, Hamilton, was next in-
troduced, and spoke of the growth of the
Church in Italy, and said the Evangelicals
were rapidly increasing in Italy.

The afternoon session of the Evangelical
Alliance was well attended. The Rev. Mr.
Heywood Horsfall, of

THE OLD SERVANT.

How what hath entered by love's door
And brought their gray with youth's golden?
What is the lot of Hatch's servant?
That makes the roadside look so strange?

Who blooded my Hatch's blushing face,
And gave the whole her silver hair?
Set golden-red within her eye,
And scattered stars everywhere?

Who polished with red the cheek bones,
The tongue was with praise dumb so long,
Gave rye-flavor to her talk,
And painted all their alters again?

Lo! she changes reaches high and wide,
Hath heard the sky in rather joins?
Hath crept along the riverside,
And trod the valleys through and through;

Discovered every hazel copse,
And stolen all the pastors bank;
Flung veils across the mountain tops,
And bowed their feet with rather bands?

Is then, September, sent on earth,
Put from Heaven for our sins,
While yet it seem but Summer's birth,
Wedding days are its beginning?

—*Atlantic Monthly.*

READY-MONEY MORTIBOY

A MATTER-OF-FACT STORY.

CHAPTER VIII.

Parkside, where the Heathcotes lived, was named in a sunny spot, fashionable the struggling village of Hunslope. From the windows you had a view of scattered cottages, farm-buildings shelting sheltered by their rickyards, the church tower peeping over Lord Hunslope's elms, and the distant, the white turnpike road to Market Basing. John Heathcote's house was well named; the gravel sweep drive up to the door skirted one of the parks that surrounded Hunslope Towers. The farmer's garden was six feet lower than the park; so there was a natural fence. The only disadvantage attending this was that, once a year or so, a South-down of his neighbours would jump into Mrs. Heathcote's flower-beds. About which catastrophes, when they occurred, Mrs. Heathcote made loud moan, Heathcote cheerily.

But her husband puffed his pipe in peace. She had pushed at him so long, he could not have digested his dinner without his usual dozen.

At Parkside, they dined at half-past two in the afternoon. Dinner was over, and they were sitting in their pleasant dining-room. The winter's sun was shining brightly in at the windows.

At one, Mary sat with some sewing on her lap. Mrs. Heathcote, in her violet silk, at the other, lazily plaiting a peak. The former was smoking the clean clay pipe by the fire-side.

"What did he say, John?" asked Mrs. Heathcote.

"I didn't see him."

"Didn't see him, John? I thought you said he was coming over to-day?"

"I saw your uncle, Richard."

"You said Dick was coming over, this afternoon."

"I know I did. Your uncle said he would."

"Why didn't you ask him to dinner?"

"I did."

"It's a wonder you thought of it, I'm sure."

"John Heathcote, grave a giant inconsiderate!

"The last time that boy was here, he was brought in with a broken collar-bone."

"Broke a tea Colgrieve Brook, on my old black mare. How that boy did ride!"

"When you invited him. Riding your horses to death! always said and come back like a bad shilling, like only had time to do it."

"Your mother used to say she knew he was bad—didn't she, Mary?"

"Sometimes she said she thought so, papa," said Mary, softly.

"I never had a lady's page in my life," sighed Mrs. Heathcote.

Her cousin Dick's cheery face flushed a bitter pill for her to swallow, but she had got it down.

"What did you want the boy fed for? You've got enough, haven't you, Lydia?" and her husband, rather angrily.

"He never was good enough to himself or anybody else. I never counted on Uncle Richard's money though, for I felt they'd come back. Such scapegrace always do. What did they ask you, John? Did they suppose all the world and Market Basing know about it by this time?"

"Market Basing! people know all about it," said Mr. Heathcote. "They were all talking about it this morning."

"What did they say?"

"Wait till the boy comes, and see him for yourself. Where's Grace gone?"

"she has gone with Frank Mellishjohnson to the church, to practice something or another on the organ for Sunday. They'll catch their deaths of cold in that church a day like this."

"Who's come with you to-day?" asked Mr. Heathcote.

"Silly Billy, father," replied Lucy."

She said this quite gravely. Silly Billy had been the name she had given the church.

"Then I'll be a near kin the greatest, I'll have a never been lighted. I take off his hat, Mrs. Heathcote's flower-beds. About which catastrophes, when they occurred, Mrs. Heathcote made loud moan, Heathcote cheerily. She was a born grumbler. The grumbling not and hurt, in her eye, one had, because it was not fine; the weather, because the turnips wanted rain; when fine, because rain was long ago; when the markets rose, because John had sold too soon; when they fell, because he had laid on to his pure so big bullocks. (7 m)

And she was infallible.

John Heathcote was honest and sensible a man as ever sowed one grain in the hope of reaping two. Sixty years, Mr. Heathcote's thirty acres of land, good, fair, and indifferent. Three hundred and eighty acres were his own good freehold. The remaining hundred and fifty he rented of his neighbour, Lord Hunslope. Of the ten, but twenty acres came under the category of good, bad and indifferent. They served their useful purpose, if they did not gladden the eye; they gave Mrs. Heathcote good cause of complaint.

"What in the world were your father wants to put any forty-two shillings an acre for Church Meadow, I can't, and my Dick Heathcote knows," she had said to her daughters and as her husband listened three times.

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