BEST SHOW IN THE DOMINION IN A DOZEN YEARS.

HAS NO PARALLEL ON EARTH SAVE ITSELF.

The Giant for which all Pigmies yield the road. In the Meridian of the most Brilliant Success ever Won.

TORONTO,

TWO DAYS ONLY.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

AUGUST 17th and 18th.

Location—Corner of King and Portland Streets.

Coming in three Special Trains. Has more respectability and character than any Show on either Continent.

THE GREAT LONDON CIRCUS, SANGER'S ENGLISH MENAGERIE

Dockrill's Parisian Equestrian Troupe and Mardi Gras Carnival.

5. The Only and Original Performing Elephants, 5.
In perilous pyramids, exactly as pictured in the bills.
5 Lair of Five Performing Bengal Tigers. 5.
only one of the species ever subjugated. Manipulated by the East Indian, Mobolch.
Educated Hyenas, 6
only one of these grave mobbing monsters ever performed.
6 Trained American Panthers, 6
from the River Rio Grande.
8 Full-Maned Foreign Lions, 8
all confined in massive iron dens, and exhibited by experts.
50 Dens of Wild Beasts, Birds, and Reptiles. 50
6 Stupendous Chariots Deftly Gilded, 6
as imitation of which cannot be produced in a whole year.
4 Zebras Team in Harness. 6 Jerusalem Donkey Team so famous in Biblical History. Forest Homes of an Exotic World of Birds enchanted with speech power.

A World of Lilliputian Equines, Grotesque Mardi Gras Carnival, and more valuable and rare features than any four shows on this side of the Atlantic combined.

MLLE ELISE DOCKRILL,

Engaged at a salary of $1,000 per week in London. Unrivalled in Equestrian Feats, whose 4 horse Hurdle and Principal Riding has challenged the admiration of the whole world. $1,000 will cheerfully be given any manager who will match her equal.

Dockrill's famous Stud of

Turks-Arabian Horses.

Just added, at a salary of $250 weekly, the great Celtic Humorist and Erin's Sparkling Stroller upon the Dublin Amphitheatre, John Patterson.

Startling acts of Spring-Board Leaps, led by the California World, Fred. O'Brien, whose Double Somersault over five Elephants is equal to the distance of 35 horses, placed neck and neck, and a salary of 50 dollars a leap and 1 popular Clowns.

Beautiful Horses. 200

THE GORGEOUS STREET PAGEANT

is a Salamanda of Splendour, equal to the Grandest Oriental processions, in which are mingled the moving Gilded Chariots and the sensational and grotesque Mardi Gras Carnival.

Two Full Current Bands of Music.

Because of the overwhelming proportions of the Great London, and its great outlay attending its transportation and daily exhibition, it will only pass in the larger towns or cities where the population is fully adequate to insure its expenses. But excursions and regular trains will be arranged for upon all lines centering at the place of exhibition, at greatly reduced rates of fare, and coupon tickets issued at all railway stations, within 100 miles of the place, enabling the inhabitants of the surrounding country to attend these stupendous exhibitions.

NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY—Beware of a formidable concern styled Pullman & Hamilton's "London Scenaries." There is but one really Great London Show—this is unequalled organization. Be not confound it with any another.

TWO GRAND PERFORMANCES,

at 2 and 7.30 o'clock p. m.

Doors open one hour previous.

Admission, 50 cents; children under 9 years, 25 cents; Reserved Cushion Chairs, 25 cents extra; Comfortable seats for 1,500 people.

In order to avoid the crowd at the ticket office on the grounds, a few tickets will be left at a slight advance at Winnifrith Brothers, No. 6 Toronto street, on the day of exhibition.

In case proper arrangements can be made, the above will exhibit at only the following places in Canada:

HAMILTON	Thursday, Aug. 16
BRANTFORD	Monday, Aug. 20
PORT HOPE	Tuesday, Aug. 21
COBOURG	Wednesday, Aug. 22
PETERBOROUGH	Thursday, Aug. 23
LINDSAY	Friday, Aug. 24
GUELPH	Saturday, Aug. 25
STRATFORD	Monday, Aug. 27
LONDON	Tuesday, Aug. 28
CHATHAM	Wednesday, Aug. 29
SWORNIGO	Thursday, Aug. 30
BRANTFORD	Friday, Aug. 31
ST. CATHARINES	Saturday, Sept. 1

Great bargains in Delaware, Kansas and other Western States. Maps and state papers free. J. P. MANCHA, Dover, Delaware. 273-3

FARMS

THIS IS NO HUMBUG

By sending 35c. with age, height, colour of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail a correct picture of your future husband, or wife, with name and date of marriage. W. FOX, Box 14, Fulkerville, N.Y. 279 15

WE WILL

sell one-half one-half of the best Chromos, in French oil colour, ever seen for 25 cents, and we are announced in 8 x 10 black frames and gold mats, oval opening, and ready to hang, before the public. Satisfaction guaranteed. Two samples for 25 cents, or set of 50 cents. Send 10 cents for grand illustrated catalogue with chromo of the most famous in the world, and one of two Landscapes and Calla Lilies on black ground. CHATHAM & CO., 119 Washington street, Boston, Mass. Headquarters for Chromos, Engravings, & c. 273-4

A FORTUNE.

$12 A DAY AT HOME—Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 265-52

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS in the County of York; Lot 17, Concession 4, Markham, 150 acres; 100 from stumps and in a high state of cultivation, 15 miles from Toronto. For particulars, apply to JOHNSTON WILSON, Thornhill. 279-3

FARM FOR SALE—NORTH HALF of Lot 8 in the 5th Concession of the Township of Innisfil, 90 acres cleared, 15 well watered, and in a most desirable farm. It is situated within three-quarters of a mile of a station on the G. T. R. and N. & W. railway. For further particulars apply to JOHN DEAGON, Thornton P.O. 279-3

VALUABLE FARM OF 218 acres for sale in the Township of Hibbert, County of Perth; 165 acres cleared; two dwelling houses, one a new brick; two good bearing orchards; plenty of water. These farms may be sold separately if required. For further particulars apply to the undersigned, 1st No. 11, Con. 14, Hibbert. JOHN GARDINER, Fairquhar P.O., Ont. 273-4

CHEAP JEWELLERY — HAVING bought a large stock we are selling the following cabinet jewellery for only 25c. each: 1 gold-plated watch chain, 1 gold-plated ring, 1 pair gold-plated sleeve buttons, 1 gold-plated pin, elegant patterns. HOWSON & LLOYD, Toronto.

FIRST-CLASS FARM FOR SALE—One mile from Streetsville, on the gravel road, containing 100 acres of improved land, together with 30 acres of well timbered bush land, which will be sold with the farm or separately. There are on the premises a good dwelling house and outbuildings, all in good repair; three wells and soft water cistern, and a creek, fed by never-failing spring, runs across part of the farm. Terms liberal. For further particulars apply to the owner on the premises. R. RAMSAY, Streetsville, County of Peel.

TO PRACTICAL FARMERS.

The Brockville Chemical and Superphosphate Company (limited), manufacture

Sulphuric, Nitric, and Muriatic Acids, Sulphate of Soda, and Superphosphate of Lime

Send for circulars and all particulars to ALEXANDER COWAN, Manager, P. O. Drawer 28, Brockville, Ont. 265-36

Unclaimed Money.

104,000

Names have appeared since 1856 in advertisements for Next of Kin, Chancery Heirs, Legacies, &c. Circulars sent free. Gen's Index, containing 31,500 of these names can be had for $1 of BOSTY, BRAYY & CO., Bankers, 53 King street east, Toronto; or search made for $1 for each name. Address, with description of 104,000, referring to money and estates lying unclaimed in the value of upwards of

£150,000,000.

2-26-cow

THE WEEKLY MAIL

is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition for 1877, and despatched by first trains and express to all parts of the Dominion, on the following day.

Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of fifteen cents per line; contract rates by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of forty cents per twenty words, and two cents each additional word.

THE WEEKLY MAIL will form an excellent medium through which to reach the public, circulating from every Post Office and prominent point in Canada, and largely in the states of Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, Nevada, Oregon, California, Colorado, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, New Mexico, Washington

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1877.

NOTICE.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

There is more news and reading matter in the broadsheet of the *Weekly Mail* than in any of the other weeklies, some of which are printed in a shape purposely intended to deceive the public as to the quantity of their contents.

The *Weekly Mail* costs only $1.20 per annum for a single copy, and is supplied at much lower rates to clubs and agents. Send for terms and prospectus. An energetic man can put up a club of weekly subscribers in one day, which will give him the *Daily Mail* GRATIS, or a cash bonus as he may prefer.

The full news and gossip of the week are interspersed with tales and agricultural information of instinctive value to farmers and others. If you would be abreast of the times and know what is going on in the world take

THE WEEKLY MAIL.

THE PREMIER AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

IF when Sir JOHN MACDONALD was Premier, he had visited the city on a stumping tour and simply had a public meeting of his supporters in the Legislative Chamber of the Parliament Buildings, what would Mr. BROWN have said? He would have cried out that the Legislative Chamber was not a proper place for holding political meetings of the kind, and Mr. BROWN would have been supported in that not only by the members of his own Party but by all those of thinking man in the land regardless of Party.

It was a protest of this kind that was entered the other day by the people of Prince Edward Island when the little army of Dominion office-holders in that Province determined to enthrone their master in the Legislative Chamber of the Island. The petition of the protestants to Sir ROBERT HODGSON was as follows:

"Sir Robert Hodgson, Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward Island:

"SIR,—We have heard with great astonishment and surprise that extensive arrangements have been made in Charlottetown intend to use the Legislative Council Chamber, Library and Assembly rooms, or some of them, for the purpose of a dinner for the Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, and also intend to appropriate the balance of the Provincial Building, as a platform from which to address a political meeting on Queen square.

"When his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and when General Williams visited the Province, the Provincial Building was, with the approval of all, thrown open to welcome the Heir Apparent to the throne, and the bravest of our countrymen.

"But the case is far otherwise—when these rooms and this Building, without the sanction of their guardians, are appropriated for a political purpose, and for the furthering of the designs of the leader of the Opposition party, whose policy and whose principles are, by the vast majority of the people of Prince Edward Island, deemed inimical to its best interests.

"The Governor of a Province has not, unfrequently, a difficult task to preserve the balance between contending parties, and he bears willing testimony that your Honor has never failed in impartiality and in fairness; and because we honor and love you we cannot bring ourselves to believe that the chief of the Executive has been consulted, or if consulted, has given his sanction to the public buildings of the Colony being thrown open for a Grit demonstration and to be made use of what are called, by a happy sarcasm, 'Reform Principles.' 'Grit' statesmen are distrusted, and so called 'Reform' principles are abhorred by the vast majority of the people of this Province, and we protest against the use of our public buildings for the purpose of demonstration, as not calculated to add to the supposed kindness with which this Province are in harmony with distinguished men whom they distrust, and principles that they abhor.

"As members of the great Liberal-Conservative Party of Canada, we protest against the Executive chamber being extended to the party in power, and to the studied slight on the constitutional Party of Canada and its leaders.

"In case your Honor should, to our great regret, decide to adopt a course adverse to ours, we beg to state that we hope soon to have a visit from Sir JOHN Macdonald, Dr. Tupper, Mr. Thomas White, and Mr. Dalton McCarthy; and we hope, indeed we feel assured, that your Honor will not deny to us the use of the Public Buildings, if the same be accorded to our opponents.

"We have the honor to be

"Your obedient servants."

The P. E. I. *Examiner*, a remarkably lively and well conducted daily, adds that "if Mr. MACKENZIE were to come here as the Premier of Canada, he would be received by all parties with the respect due to the First Minister of the Crown. But he comes as the chief of the 'organized hypocrisy' which misgoverns us at Ottawa; as the leader of a Party which by its mismanagement of the finances of the country, has paralyzed and unsettled our trade and commerce, and the recollection of whose steel-rails purchase will be remembered as their most brilliant financial operation; because he comes in these latter capacities he will be received and treated as any other politician by those who possess no confidence and whose principles they detest."

Remove the officeholders and the Island Province is a unit against bogus Reform.

MR. MILLS AT WASHINGTON.

ALTHOUGH we know that to oblige his friends the Americans Mr. DAVID MILLS would cheerfully make over to them his country, we cannot believe it possible that he is now at Washington arranging for the surrender of Symrna Bank and his tribe to the American war authorities. Yet all the American papers in their Washington specials of Friday last say that such is his mission. Here is one of those specials:

"Several weeks ago a communication was received by Secretary Evarts from the Canadian Government, calling his attention to the presence of the hostile Sioux under the lead of Sitting Bull on Canadian soil and urging that something be done by the United States Government to induce the gentlemen to return to the southern side of the border. The Canadian despatches had a rather naive tone, one of the officials observing that he supposed that the United States Government would be glad to have the fugitive Sioux return to its soil. Mr. EVARTS referred the despatches to the war department and the interior department. Secretary McCrary at once forwarded a copy to General Sherman for his views and his reply, dated July 16, was received to-day. Sherman writes a highly interesting letter, intimating that our Government co-operate with the Government of Her Dominion in inducing the savages to return at once if possible. He says they are about fifteen hundred in number, and are encamped a short distance from the border. They are in a miserable condition, and he says there is great doubt if they are not brought back soon to the United States territory they will soon make a state of things on the border similar to that which prevails on the Mexican frontier. He says that he has talked the matter over with Gen. Terry, and Terry earnestly unites with him recommending that our Government send a commissioner as soon as possible to deal with them and to induce them to come back. Secretary David Mills of Canada is here in conference with the Secretary of State on the subject, and *offers to surrender them unconditionally. This is full of story enough, if military lines from Montana are being sent to meet Sitting Bull at the boundary line.*"

A brief but significant despatch from Helena, Montana, dated the 23rd ult., tells us why TERRY wants the Dominion Government to surrender the Indian war. Government is not the Indian war. Sitting Bull and his warriors have returned into American territory. The Sioux chief must have some very valid reason for this if this be true, for he was certainly two weeks since on British soil trying to supply of buffalo meat to Taylor's party. It is confirmed, however, by General Miles, who says he has received reliable information that Sitting Bull's band of Uncapapas, numbering twenty-seven hundred souls, of whom thirteen hundred are warriors, left Canada the British line northeast of the Little Rocky, and was heard from in the Musselshell valley. General Miles has placed reliance in this report, and taken every available man from Tongue river, leaving but fifty soldiers there, in the hope of striking Sitting Bull a decisive blow before he can reinforced by the many small bands which are desirous of join him. Lieutenant Doane, in command of the whole Crow force, is ordered to join the Yellowstone, to outflank the Big Porcupine, and then proceeding to the Big Dry to keep his command in readiness to support Miles in case that general concludes Sitting Bull. After Doane had crossed the Yellowstone the most terrible storm within the remembrance of Montanians, which succeeded his herd and camped with him, to lose over five hundred horses. A number of Sioux war parties are raiding in the upper Yellowstone valley, and several scouts are reported killed. All the troops in the Indian country are on the alert, and from appearances they are moving with extraordinary activity. There is strong evidence that Sitting Bull is still in British territory and that he has crossed the line and is now on the Dry Fork of the Missouri or the Musselshell, but the best authority seems to be on the latter side, and the outlook seems to more intensely interesting than we will escape to strike Sitting Bull than it has for over a year.

Clearly if SITTING BULL is ordered or forced across the line by our Government, his reception in the States by the "secret" Government of the American people, Prince Edward Island, deemed inimical to its best interests.

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We repeat that much as Mr. MILLS loves the Americans, we cannot believe it possible that he is plotting the surrender of the Indian refugees to the American troops. Will the other organs tell the country what he is doing at Washington, or at least give the assurance that he is not, as the American journals with singular unanimity announce, about to hand over the fugitive red skins to their merciless foes?

THE HOPE OF POLAND.

WHILE the Russians are getting more than they bargained for on the south side of the Balkans, the Poles are filled with hope that they too will be able to add to the burden of Muscovite troubles. The *Gazeta Narodowa*, organ of the Polish nationalists in Galicia, publishes an article on the present situation in which the restoration of Poland to her place among the nations is boldly proclaimed as the fall of Poland which made Russia a great European power, and a menace to the safety and integrity of its neighbours, will be followed by equal results. The acquisition of the Polish territories gave Russia the means of extending herself outward, and was, therefore, the immediate origin of the Eastern Question. From that time forward Russia has stretched her arm forward. Constantinople became a certainty of success, and has systematically laboured to become the possessor of the Bosphorus and the Turkish dominions. And just as the Eastern Question originated in the fall of Poland, so the restoration of Poland continues to keep that question alive, for it can only be settled by the restoration of Poland. Moreover, Russia new fights the battle of the champion of Panslavism, an idea whose realization would be fatal to some European States and perilous to nearly all of them. Poland, as the only Slavonic country which decidedly rejects the Panslavist idea, is naturally marked out as the most formidable opponent of the Panslavist movement; and in this respect, also, therefore, the Polish cause must be of the greatest service to the Powers whose interests are threatened by the aggressive policy of Russia. "We feel convinced," concludes the writer, "that the restoration of Poland will soon suggest itself more clearly and forcibly than ever to the European Cabinets as a means of insuring liberty, civilization, safety, and peace to Europe."

MORE COMMUNISM.

THAT the backbone of the great strike has been broken has been of late a standard proposition in the American papers; but we doubt whether it will strike people as being as true to-day as it appeared to be a week ago. The truth is that, even in localities where the trouble is over, it has left behind some very unpleasant memories of incipient Communism. From Cincinnati we hear that a workingmen's county convention is to be held there on the 18th inst.; also that a Communistic platform is to be adopted, and a ticket of their own nominated. In Pittsburgh the Communists are trying to organize a National workingmen's party, and it is suspected that another strike is being planned. In Columbus, O., and throughout the State as well, the movement is considered formidable. At Wilmington, Del., coal-mining town in Pennsylvania, citizens who had acted as "vigilants" to protect life and property were threatened with vengeance in the shape of a visit from a crowd composed of the worst and most dangerous characters. At the Kanawha Valley, West Virginia, the miners on strike have been notified that if they do not return to work to-day their places will be filled; and that they will not be in case be required to vacate the Company's houses. This we may be certain they will attempt to do, and that such an attempt will probably result in much bloodshed, if made. The week opened inauspiciously, it must be confessed, for the prospect for the preservation of law and order does not appear nearly so good as it did a few days ago.

There are no causes that have much to do with recent acts of violence, and present threatenings of more yet to come. During the Presidential election of last year both political parties undoubtedly tried, with more or less of sincerity and success, to rid themselves of the most disreputable members. Many of the "bad class" were compelled to take "back seats," and to make themselves less prominent than before in the conduct of party business. We may suspect that not a few of them will be more dissatisfied are now taking their revenge by trying to organize a new party, with popular and Communistic platform and design. Respectable men of both parties have tried to get rid of the demagogues who were leading them, and have done down to their own level, and now these dangerous characters mean to show what they can do with the vast and formidable material which they find ready to their hands.

Another cause is the prominence which very young men or more boys are taking in strike movements. If strikes were left to be decided by the adult portion of the men, there would be but little, and if there were none but men with families to support allowed to vote, not one strike would happen for half a dozen that now occur. But the boys come to this in many workmen's unions, that the men are cowed by the boys, and dare not vote against their wish on the question of a strike. It was a crowd of boys mostly that paraded Chicago, compelling men who were anxious to stick to their work to stop. To humour "young America," to flatter and to pat him, has long been the fashion with American journalists, but we hopes they think now that they are getting a little too much of him. In St. Louis a lot of boys marched through the streets with a drum and a paper banner, the latter bearing this inscription—"We don't want bread, we want cake and plenty of it, or blood!" The American street boy will have to be sternly repressed, with the strong hand, lest the beightened expectations of his quickness and quietness and not civil war.

We may admit that the New York *World* is not far wrong when it declares one notable lesson of the strike to be this—that free-class schools, both honest and efficient in authority, are wanted for such positions as those of Sheriff and Mayor, as well as for President. Meanwhile the immense and ever increasing proportion of public expense is by all odds with those who take the view that only the National Government has the strength to cope with a great railway or coal-miners' strike. The railways are mostly interstate, and the most part the creatures of the States through which they run. These States are derived from their legislatures, of which, in turn, their managers have in some instances become the masters. Every road, more or less, is bound to be a part of a system whose ramifications make it subject to the laws of various States. The injunction initiated upon the creditors of a great railway enterprise by the conflict of local jurisdiction has been often enough demonstrated since the collapse of 1873. Evils of a more formidable kind are revealed by passing events. The railway system, local in its origin and local in its subordination to civil authority, has become national in many of its characteristics. The main trunk routes, composed, may be, of many roads, are so many arteries, whose healthy action is indispensable to trade and travel. Let one of them be cut, or so clogged that it no longer serves its purpose, and the interests which suffer extend across the continent. Not all of them be injured, and the whole country must pay the penalty. The movements of inter-State commerce are suspended. The East is deprived of its food supplies, and the West of its manufacts. For the protection of what are really great national highways, the power of the national Government must be exercised.

It is not to be wondered at that citizens of Pennsylvania and Ohio are demanding that certain points on these lines be put to permanent military depots. With a few exceptions, municipal authorities have proved powerless against the mob, whom nothing less formidable than the "regulars" will overawe. Rioters generally think that militia men may be all right enough in their place, but they putting down of mobs by local authority has not on recent occasions proved by any means a remarkable success in suppressing a riot. The American Republic, if it is to continue, will have to keep a respectable army and to pay for it. Congress will have to provide the requisite funds for military purposes in the South being done away with, the Government may place them where they are needed "most good," that is, at such points of Jasper and Pittsburg and Scranton. If our neighbours would abolish their thieving agents and contractors, and deal honestly with the Indians, they need have no trouble with the latter, and the soldiers might be kept where they are likely to be most wanted in time to come. The Americans, Republic, as well as the Monarchies of Continental Europe, will not any more be safe without a standing army. This will cost something, but the bill must be met at all hazards, and property must tax itself with the cost of its own preservation. Not, as we have before remarked, even if present difficulties be bridged over for a time, the time would be ripe to recur again at intervals; and the orderly citizen of the Republic may as well understand first-at least that protection from the mob is going to cost him something, and must be paid for.

PLACEMEN AND POLITICS.

A LITTLE piece of news comes to us from across the line which indicates a policy on the part of President HAYES. Secretary SCHURZ has written a letter which is perhaps the first step in a reform which will revolutionize the Civil service, and have a salutary effect on society of the greatest magnitude. In the United States they have done one or two things better than other people; they have done a great many things in a heavy manner, and they have made some matters in which their management contrasted most unfavourably with that of the country whence they learned so much, the Civil service being most prominently. The reasons for a permanent service were often stated by such journals as the New York *Nation*, of the best conducted and most independent of the Republic. They without set-off of any kind, and have long been universally recognized save among the army of expectants who wait on the providence operating for a change of Administration. There is necessarily an office in a great state, from the under-secretaryship in a first-class department to the watchmanship, which has no emoluments, but which has been long enough occupied by a permanent incumbent, and the sound hoofs of Europe are now more than five times the number they were at any time during the quarter of a century of wars arising out of the French Revolution. But our present business is not with the abstract question of peace or war among nations, but with that between Protection and Free Trade.

The London *Daily News* rightly observes that the work of the COBDEN Club was partly completed by the adoption of the principles of the doctrines of peace and non-intervention. Lord HARTINGTON, who presided at the dinner this year, frankly expressed his dissent from some of Mr. COBDEN's views of foreign policy, and his preference for the views of the statesman whose of all others Mr. COBDEN offenest opposed, Lord PALMERSTON. And Mr. FORSTER, in the few sentences in which he applied himself to the Eastern Question and England's duty in regard thereto, made it tolerably evident, so our contemporary thinks, that events which Cobdenism had predicted gave an absolute accordance of opinion on that subject. We are to understand, then, that while the Cobden Club is to be the direct advocacy of universal peace becoming fainter and more indefinite, it is fitted to be more and more almost wholly out of view, the object and purpose and raison d'être of the Club is distinctly and permanently lost. Free trade has not converted the world, but it has made a great number of converts, and in our own colonies, and in our own country, it is greater still, that the more popular the form of government the stronger is the leaning to Protection. The Emperor NAPOLEON and Prince BISMARCK have both been enlightened enough to see the folly of prohibitive duties, and have been strong enough to sweep them away. But Italy and its Austria the new regimes are more Protectionist than the old, and in our own colonies and the United States, even more trolled Democracy rules, Free Trade cannot get a hearing.

We cannot but think, Cobden to BUSCAREN as a semi-Free Trader pass without remark. The German Parliament did pass little way in the direction of Free Trade, but the German people are in rebellion against the change, and there is now a quite popular demand that the wrong steps recently taken be retraced. These steps were not taken with Bismarck's strong will, but under the influence of the ultra-aristocratic party in Germany, who thought that a measure of English Free Trade thrown to the people, like a tub to a whale, would keep them from seeking too much after English constitutional government. The people find the morsel a bitter one, and will have none of it. BISMARCK, as the *Standard* should remember, showed himself as decided a Protectionist as TETTEN, when the two were arranging commercial relations after the war, and English journals remarked at the time what a pity it was that the two foremost statesmen of the Continent gave given over to economical heresy. Of course our contemporary anticipates a final victory for Free Trade the world over after all, but makes no attempt to fix the date. It will come some time, although as things now appear, no body may venture to guess when. But even this is not all. Free Trade in England does not "hold the fort" as many as its friends might wish. Let us come again to the disappointment, if not confined to other countries. The Marquis of HARTINGTON on Saturday last, speaking of the Liberal Party, "which was admitted with higher authority and on more definite grounds than any other party in the country." We do not for a moment doubt the speech against the extension of home hold suffrage to the counties—that the Liberal Party will be found ready to put the "darkies" on him. The clerk presented, and Surry placed the brackets upon the word, nearly in two. After keeping his clerk in this situation for some time, Surry went to unlock the bandcroft, but before he had the first one unlocked the key stopped, and not having another one about him, the clerk was forced to leave the parcel lying the store for a couple of hours in a mood bordering on despair. Surry plucked up courage to go and unlock the bandcroft and the brackets, and that other at once went to the nearest unfortunate victim of Dick Surry's practical joke. He never yet "put on" on for fun again.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY CUNARD STEAMER.

From Liverpool, July 28th.

THE PARLIAMENTARY OBSTRUCTIVES.

In the House of Commons on the 27th inst. there was a large attendance of fashionable members, and the galleries were crowded with nobles, lords, and strangers, anxious to hear the debate which it was conceived would arise on the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposing his two resolutions with a view of preventing obstruction and facilitating the business of the House. On the motion that the Orders of the Day be postponed, a question was raised as to the desirability of the resolutions being postponed until Monday, just this did not meet the wish of the majority, and the right-honorable gentleman proposed, as an amendment of the rules for the present session:—"That when a member, after being twice declared out of order, shall be pronounced by Mr. Speaker, or by the Chairman of Committees, to be out of order, he, to be disregarding the authority of the chair, the debate shall be at once suspended; and, on motion being made, if the House that the member be not heard during the remainder of the debate, or during the sitting of the committee, the question, if the member complained of has been heard in explanation, shall be put without further debate." That, in consideration of the Irish Home, no member have power to move more than one motion in each sitting, and that motions, yea they like the time honoured motion, "That the Speaker do now leave the Chair of Aldermen has, under all the circumstances, exercised a wise discretion, in ruling that it ought not to be carried that Sir John Bennett and his friends will take that view." Sir John will probably stand again.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A DETECTIVE.

Information has been circulated through the metropolis, that Mr. Frederick Hamilton, Chief Commissioner of Police, of the 4th sounding—of Sergeant Charles von Tornow, of the Detective department, Scotland Yard. He is described as a German, aged thirty-five, of medium size, fair complexion, and has had most of the German expedition under his charge, and he has only recently returned from Austria-Hungary, where he was engaged in the De Tourville wife-murder case.

ITEMS.

The sudden death is announced of Mr. William Keddie, F.R.S.E., lecturer on natural science in the Free Church College, Glasgow.

The Committee of the House of Commons on the Adulteration of Food Act, in their report, state that, while the Act has protected traders from the risk to their whole fortunes, it has failed to secure the public from adulteration, and that it has not forced a full disclosure of the ingredients necessary to the security of the traders' capital. The Committee therefore propose legislation upon the basis of a compulsory sale of the mixture, or of a balance sheet at least once a year to shareholders.

Dr. Bernstein, of Berlin, attacks the press for giving credence to the stories of world being transmitted by telephone. He says it is "a fable" that the telephone can be used, and would, but certainly not commonly. Bernstein is an authority on the subject.

Well may it be said that Kent is the garden of England. The Kent Fruit Farm is sent to market in one day 2,500 packs, above sixteen tons weight, of strawberries, so says the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, who actually tasted last Sunday.

At Kilkenny Assizes the Rev. Mr. Kirwan, Protestant Rector of Ballyragget, received £50 damages from Mr. Donagman, a young gentleman, who had taken the Rector's daughter, unknown to her father, from a boarding house in Southport, knocked against Mr. Kennedy, injuring him severely.

The Rev. Mr. Prentice has been published expressly for the Queen by the American artist, Professor R. Von Angeli. The Queen, who is known to be a likeness of Mr. Prentice's characteristic and forcible, with a little of the pictorial flattery which artists know how to add thereto. Prentice is impossible for a portrait painter to employ, and Professor Angeli has succeeded in the style of positive portraiture. This portrait is one of a series of distinguished men and women which Professor Von Angeli has been commissioned by her Majesty to paint for Windsor Castle. It is only four finished her Royal Highness the Princess Royal of England, Princess of Prussia, the Duke of Edinburgh, Dean Stanley, St. T. M. Biddulph.

AT YORK ASSIZES ANN Griffin, a nauseating young woman, was charged with a number of the Rev. Mr. Gorham, the member for Water-ford). He is nearly eighty years of age, and in 1868 seconded Gladstone's first concerned the county against Mr. Veal Finger-ald. He has fought twenty-nine duels in his time. (He had four challenges, he says, one after the election in 1869, but three of his challengers backed out.)

ORANGE PROCESSION AT LURGAN.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Verner, Sir M. Hicks Beach said—A large procession of Orangemen, stated by have numbered 10,000 persons, marched through Lurgan on the 12th of July. Their leaders had expressed a determination to march through a street inhabited by Roman Catholics, and informations were sworn before the magistrates by three persons that if this were permitted serious rioting would result. The magistrates, after a long and very deliberate and four local magistrates, were unanimously of opinion, not only from these informations, but from other circumstances, that the procession must be prevented from passing through the street in question. They called in a considerable force of military and constabulary, and their decision was carried into effect without any breach of the peace. I may state that a similar course was followed at Lurgan last August with reference to a Roman Catholic procession.

I do not think any useful object would be gained by giving the names of the persons who swore the informations; and, on the other hand, it might result in a great deal of mischief. My feeling which I am sorry appears to be very high in Lurgan at present.

CAPITAL AND LABOUR IN AMERICA.

"Anglo-American" writes to the *Echo*:—"In the able leader on the American struggle between Capital and Labour, which appeared to-day, allusion is made to the "following of the Knights of Labour" in Pittsburg. Some little misdirection as to the sources from which the class of religious flow would be useful. We do not have to go far to find out the condition of rufianism in a great community, but in the case of the United States it has to be taken into account. The last report of the Commissioner of Statistics, Dr. Jarvis, says, "Our knowledge asked for by mere speculative theorists, is, that the condition of all sanitary progress depends on the accustainment of facts illustrative of the laws of health, of the laws of the moral universe of climate, locality, and occupation. An insight into the influence of these and other conditions affecting health and life is not only of importance to the political economist, but to the whole body of the people." "Liberal" Governments ought not to need reminders or memorials on these obvious facts. However, if for some impossible reason, Reformers can not be got to reform and Progressionists to progress in this matter—if Mr. MACKENZIE always finds "difficulties" which stop the way, and Mr. MOWAT equally so MACKENZIE—if, in fact, it is absolutely impossible for a baker's dozen of Cabinet Ministers lying their pistols at heads together to compass the simple problem of ensuring a registration of the births, marriages, and deaths annually occurring among us—then in the name of common sense do away with that costly figure-head, dubbed Registrar-General, and the whole tribe of Vital Statistic officials and machinery with all their expense, and apply the money not wasted on the collection and diffusion of misleading and utterly valueless returns to the relief of the poor, to the erection of drinking fountains and other public conveniences.

The London *Free Press* has the following story of a rather disagreeable practical joke on County Clerk Surry. Surry, of late, has played a good joke on a brother county clerk, who resides near the City Hall, and the joke has caused a good deal of amusement to quite a number of people who were made acquainted with the circumstances. Some time ago Surry had a parcel addressed to his friend, the clerk, per express, and Surry placed the brackets upon the word, nearly in two. After keeping the clerk in this situation for some time, Surry went to unlock the bandcroft, but before he had the first one unlocked the key stopped, and not having another one about him, the clerk was forced to leave the parcel lying the store for a couple of hours in a mood bordering on despair. Surry plucked up courage to go and unlock the bandcroft and the brackets, and that other at once went to the nearest unfortunate victim of Dick Surry's practical joke. He never yet "put on" on for fun again.

CANADIAN.

Alliston has a circulating library.

Stratford is to be incorporated as a town on the 17th of January next.

Mr. Gibson is manufacturing brick in large quantities at St. John's, N.B.

Manchester, Guelph, has raised $2,000 to aid the Knox church, Fergus.

The new Presbyterian church at Parry Sound was opened on the 29th ult.

A religious revival is stirring the Tankers, or Quakers, of North and Gorrie.

Wooden houses are being rebuilt rapidly. The new houses are almost entirely of wood.

The Kincardine School Board has resolved to erect a new High School building.

A Lodge of Orange Young Britons was organized at Ingersoll on Monday night, 6th inst.

Mr. Ward, of Ward's Island, has purchased Harwich Station, C. S. R., named Rane gate.

Negotiations for a settlement of the wages dispute continue to be in progress between the Canada Southern railway and the employees.

The port of Chippawa has been reduced to an outlook, and placed under the survey of Mr. Colborne, at Clifton, the change to date from the 1st of August.

The congregations of Duff's and Winthrop churches, Bruce, have presented Mr. Ferguson with a gold watch, on his leaving for Mr. Musgrave's Milverton, asking him to be their pastor.

The Scottish Clans in Canada hold their half yearly meeting on the 16th and 17th inst. at the Prince's meeting house, Sparks street, Ottawa. On the 18th the proceedings will be open to the public.

The erection of the Agricultural Hall, Ottawa, is to be commenced in the spring, and will be ready for the annual fall show of Fowl and Cattle, which will be held in Dreyden this fall.

St. Patrick is needed in Keppel, County of Bruce, to kill the snakes. Mr. Ed. Ferguson recently the sons of Mr. J. J. Wilson, Keppel, had a long battle, lasting—varying in size from six inches to three feet and of thirteen.

Mr. Jas. Alongside, N. S., reports that a young man named Samuel Isaac Hiss, who had committed three robberies, on the first, second, and third instants, respectively, and for the second offence, because they did not wish to put the county to the expense of a trial, hanged himself.

The Montreal Gazette says:—Quebec is to have a new French daily paper, *L'Etoile*, to be published by a society, the first issue will give the sister city, with two-thirds of the population of Quebec, the Gazette, the city of its fathers, all of which appear in Montreal while the city with difficulty tries to support one French paper.

More than a week ago young man from Kingston fell overboard from the Island into the Lake, and was drowned. Yesterday his corpse was found floating near the place where he fell overboard. The deceased was a young man of good family, and his death will be a great loss to his friends.

A few days since a son of Rev. Geo. Boggs, of Guelph, by forwarded letter, received a letter from a young lady friend of his, in which she informed him that she was expecting a child, and that he was the father. The young man at once consulted his father, who immediately proceeded to the place where the lady lived, and married her.

Mr. Pelton Stockdale, of Perth, has found an effectual cure for the ravages of the potato beetle, which is to dust the vines with a mixture of equal parts of pepper and mustard, which operates on the beetle and the vermin of the pepper-box. Mr. Hutchison has hundreds of plants, on which he tried the experiment in the morning, and in the afternoon an hour or two later, the vines were dead.

The Quoit has been pleased to send Mr. Jane McCoubrey, of Ashfield, Huron, and daughter of the late Lieutenant James Anderson, who served in the regiment under Wellington, and was present at the battle of Waterloo, and was wounded in the Duke of Kent, her father, at Halifax, the Queen has forwarded a handsome Bible, and Prince Leopold has forwarded a Bible and Prayer Book.

The Chatham *Tribune* says:—Quite a large crowd of people assembled on Friday evening, to witness the execution of Mr. Thomas Hodgins, who was hung for the murder of his wife, Mary Ann Hodgins, at Chatham, on the 18th of last June. The prisoner was attended by the Rev. Mr. Hewitt, who read the service for the dead. Hodgins was cool and collected. He made a short address, which was inaudible to the crowd. He was pinioned by Sheriff Ross, and the rope was placed around his neck, and he was cast off at half past 8 o'clock. He died without a struggle.

The Thibbeau trial, which has been a long and tedious proceeding, was ended on Friday, one, as is shown by a Treasury return just issued, which shows that the amount of the claim, which was originally made, and called "The Systematic Investment Co.," but there never was such a company, was $2,000,000, but afterwards carried on the business of Archer & Co. at Glasgow about October or November last, and finally ended in the hands of James Wilson in Glasgow. He was in the police in Scotland. I introduced myself to Mr. Wilson, and he introduced me to Mr. Frank Buckland and Mr. Spencer Walpole, and I made a bargain with them, and Buckland and Walpole, and Mr. Archibald Young, Commissioner of Scotch Salmon Fisheries, to introduce me to Sir Ranald Martin, who lives in Scotland, with the view of encouraging the Government of Scotland, and the Government of Ireland, to promote the welfare of the fisheries, and increase the supply of herrings for the benefit of the people.

It would appear from a Parliamentary return which has just been issued that we are in a very good position as regards our trade with Turkey. Being our trade has been for the last years, in 1871 the total amount of exports to Turkey amounted to £4,000,000, in 1872 it amounted to £4,100,000, in 1873 to £3,751,000, in 1874 to £3,656,000, in 1875 to £4,100,000, in 1876, 13,656. This shows a high value of exports.

The Mercers' Company have purchased sixteen acres of land in Hammersmith, at a cost of something over £60,000, and on the site buildings will be erected for the celebrated school, founded by Dean Colet in 1512, and now in Mercers' Hall, Cheapside, and behind the east end of the cathedral, and known as St. Paul's school. The expense of the building will be borne by the late Mr. George Smith, about the year 1860.

A few days since, says the *Star Anglia Daily Times*, the asphalte flooring in Lowestoft Market Hall, appeared to be "blistered" in several places, and it was found that they were caused by the foreign elements in the asphalte, which, when exposed to the sun, plants, the roots of which had been left in the ground, which had formed a kind of a kitchen garden.

A servant girl, only sixteen years of age, is in custody at Glasgow on the charge of having poisoned her mistress's children. The crime is stated to have been discovered when the mistress, who is which the girl murdered in her sleep having been overheard by her mistress.

A meeting called by several members of the House of Commons and others is about to be held, for the purpose of appointing a deputation to wait upon the committee of the National Aid Society, in order to urge upon them the expediency of despatching a second number of ambulances to the Danube and the Turkish armies, and especially to send relief to the Montenegrin sick and wounded.

Sutton, York county, has a brass band.

Highgate has organized a Red Ribbon Society.

The Montreal Gazette says:—"We regret to learn that a sad accident occurred at St. Lambert yesterday afternoon (Sod instant), whereby Jessie Thomson, a lovely girl, aged three years of age, daughter of Mr. Thomson, cabinet manufacturer, of this city, lost her life. It appears that she with her brother Willie were playing in the garden, and the latter, who was at the time of the accident, in the act of throwing a stone, the child ran from the house to the other side of the garden, and in the act of throwing the stone, the child ran from the house to the other side of the garden, and in the act of throwing the stone, the child ran from the house to the other side of the garden, and in the act of throwing the stone, the child ran from the house to the other side of the garden, and in the act of throwing the stone, the child ran from the house to the other side of the garden, and in the act of throwing the stone, the child ran from the house to the other side of the garden, and in the act of throwing the stone, the

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MONTHLY WEATHER REVIEW FOR JULY, 1877.

In compiling the present review the principal reliance has been placed on the telegraphic reports of observations received at this office for the purpose of weather predictions and the reports of storms received by mail. For the material used in tracing the courses of areas of high and low pressure in the United States we are indebted to the Chief Signal Officer U.S.A., at Washington, D.C.

ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

The mean pressure differed very little from that of the previous month; but was, at all stations, except Halifax, N.S., below the average for the same month in the three previous years.

Areas of high pressure.—An area of high pressure covered the Southern States from the 1st to the 5th, when it joined with another high area which had formed over the Upper Lake Region on the 3rd. The pressure remained high over the Southern and Middle States and Lake Region until the 8th, when the area again divided, one part drawing south and disappearing over the Gulf of Mexico on the 7th, the other portion remaining over the Upper Lake Region, gradually increasing in size until the morning of the 7th, when it covered all the Middle States and Lower Lake Region. On the 8th this area commenced to move south and disappeared off the coast of Florida on the 9th. The pressure was high over the Lower Lake Region and Middle States from the 11th until the 15th, when the high pressure moved to the South Atlantic States and there remained till the 18th, when it disappeared off the coast. On the 18th another high area appeared in the North-west. This gradually spread out till the 22nd, when the pressure was nearly high over the whole continent, east of the Rocky mountains.

Areas of low pressure.—The storm centre first appeared in the Lake region on the morning of the first, to the north of Lake Huron, and moved eastward to Quebec. By the afternoon of the same day it was to the north of the River Ottawa, causing high winds in the Lower Lake region. By the afternoon of the 2nd it was over the south of the St. Lawrence, gradually disappearing. On the morning of the 2nd a low area was central over Southern Illinois, moving east. On the 3rd it was over Lake Ontario, causing showery weather in the Lake region. This gradually dissipated. On the 5th a low area, which had developed in the Western States, passed over the northern portion of Canada, causing hot south-westerly winds, and local rains in the Lake region. On the afternoon of the 18th a low area, which had been hovering in the Western States and Upper Lake region, was central over the State of Michigan. From thence it moved in an easterly direction, causing rainy weather in the Lower Lake region. This area disappeared, near the mouth of the St. Lawrence, on the 21st.

TEMPERATURE.

The mean temperature for the month was, throughout Canada above the average for the same month in the three previous years.

TOTAL PRECIPITATION.

The rainfall for the month has been very unevenly distributed, this is owing to the fact that most of the rain fell during local thunder storms.

PROBABILITIES.

The number of predictions issued by this office during the month was 245. These were divided as follows:—For the Lower Lake region, signal stations 130; number fully verified 111; number partly verified 8; or 93·9 per cent. verified and 85·4 per cent. completely so. For the St. Lawrence number issued 115; number fully verified 8; or 93·9 per cent. verified and 85·4 per cent. completely so. For the St. Lawrence number issued 115; number fully verified 8; or 93·9 per cent. partly verified 6; number not verified 6, or 94·9 per cent. verified and 89·6 per cent. completely so. Of the whole number issued 94·8 were verified, and 87·3 per cent. completely so.

STORM WARNINGS.

During the month warnings of 1 storm were despatched to 16 storm signal stations on the Lakes. Signals were displayed on the 1st; warnings were fully verified. The storm was most severe on the Georgian bay, 50 miles west of Port Severn being reported from Collingwood.

TORONTO.

Atmospheric Pressure.—The mean pressure at 32° was 29·560, being 0·033 below the average. Highest pressure 29·907 on the 22nd, lowest 28·126 on the 19th. The range being greater than is usual in this month. The mean *temperature* was 69·9°, being 2·5° above the average. This has only been exceeded four times in the series (37 years), in 1856, '66, and '72. The mean *tension* were respectively 72·5, 70·4, 72·0, 70·8. Highest 88·7° on the 19th, lowest 50·3° on the 7th. The mean *dew* was the 25th; mean temperature 76·9°. Coldest that the 15th; mean temperature 62·8. The *relative humidity* was 67, being 9 per cent. below the average. *Cloudiness.* The mean amount of cloud was 5·6 per cent. being 7 per cent. below the average. *Rain* fell on 11 days; depth 2·720 inches, or 0·422 inches above average. *Wind.* Result and direction 8 62·8 W.; mean velocity miles hourly, equal to direction 67, miles hour, being the most windy July, excepting 1860, when the average was 7·2 miles. The maximum velocity was 31 miles on the 3rd.

G. T. KINGSTON,
Superintendent of Meteorological Service.
Meteorological Office,
Toronto, August 9th, 1877.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, July. New York: Leonard Scott Publishing Company: Toronto: Hart & Rawlinson.

The present number of the *Edinburgh* contains a great deal of useful and interesting matter, but nothing of an unusually high character. The opening article on Kleber gives a good deal of information on the Egyptian General of the Revolution and of the French expedition to Egypt. "The Bibliography" is decidedly interesting. "Copernicus in Italy" points out the intellectual influences which the famous astronomer encountered in Italy. "North Country Naturalists" gives a sketch, amongst others, of Thomas Edward, the Prince of Naturalists lately secured a well-deserved pension. "Victor Duruy" is the first literary production of the number, the style being decidedly above the average. "The Engineer of Ehrenbreit" recommends itself by its title. "Geffroken on Church and State" is a review of the work which has lately attracted a good deal of attention, and contains some well-deserved hits on Ritualists and Puritan extremists, pointing out the strange bedfellows which they make in their crusade for Disestablishment. "The Russian Advance" is the political article of the number. It is valuable, and on the whole, temperately written, and may be taken as an endorsement of the Ministerial policy. The writer points out clearly that Russia has for years been pursuing a deeply laid scheme of conquest against Turkey; that she cannot be allowed to have her way, and consequently the complaint of Turkey by a British force should Constantinople become endangered. The other articles are on "Famines in India" and "Metropolitan Medical Relief."

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, July-August. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

The present number of this excellent old *Review* is really valuable, and nearly all of its contents will well repay perusal. "The Electoral Conspiracy" is a fiery assault on the "conspiracy of Mr. Hayes, and we must say that the writer seems to make out his case. "The War in the East" is written by General McClellan, and consists of a description of the theatre of strife which, as it is accompanied by maps, will enable readers to understand something of the seat of war. "The American Constitution," by Mr. Bancroft Morton, is a clever argument in favour of the election of President by a direct popular vote. It bears signs of the bewildering blindness of American politicians—inability to see virtue in rulers or vice in electors. It is admitted that the purpose of the Electoral College was a good purpose; but it is added that this is beneficial, on the ground that if the electors were not pledged in advance they are free enough to be bribed by a President, whereas all the electorate constituents too amount a body to be bribed. This is true. But if the "free and enlightened" prefer to choose for electors men who are capable of selling their votes, why they could be expected to choose men of another character for Presidents is a question which we leave Mr. Morton to answer. The fact is, that the founders of the U. S. constitution hoped to get men of more than average virtue and intelligence for electors, and that the history of the Presidential prerogative which prevails in the States has hindered this from being done, and has led to that system of corruption which has made one of the most powerful influences in democratic American politics. The great article of the number, however, is "Moral Reflections" by a Japanese traveller. It is most admirably written, for one whose first acquaintance with the English language, and is calculated to give rise to many serious and sad thoughts. The writer says that he will describe the vices of such countries as the States and our own, and will leave their virtues unnoticed, and because they are known, but because "they describe them very fully themselves." On religious matters he says that he finds "no religion where difference is so great between what religion teaches, and what the people practice as in the Christian religion," and proceeds to enforce this proposition by facts and arguments which must hide his blush to every face. On politics he says:—"Foundation of American politics is not to honour any politicians, attempt to speak evil of dignities, if they are on the other side in politics, always speak false witness if election can be carried that way, to think a great deal of evil of everybody, and, politically, to do always to that man who is your side and still like them to do to you. Although it is against the Bible this is done quite openly." Mr. Morton further says:—"When I read newspapers, I feel sure it would not improve Japan to have civilized and Christianized, introduced into that country." Commercial morals and love of money he criticises still more severely. As this is a paper which will enable us "to see ourselves as others see us," we would recommend some of our local magazines to copy it. We have bestowed so much attention on the Japanese that we have no space to notice other articles which are—New Russia; How Shall the Nation Regain Prosperity, by David Wells; Reformed Judaism; America in Africa; and Contemporary Literature.

NEW DOMINION MONTHLY. August. Montreal: Dawson Brothers.

The present number contains a good deal of fair reading, particularly one article on "Canadian Colonization." The magazine is certainly worth its price.

The Wiggins Orphan Asylum at St. John, N. B., is to be rebuilt.

How long until the old shamrock doom raises
That shadowless with its baleful curse our world,
So silent and still and dark, does not appear?
The fairest isle, the mightiest continent!
If ever soon shall this immense calamitous wrong
Back to the primeval past be clearly cast,
Where ancient infamies lie like serpents coiled,
Writhing with memories that they once were strong!

Though again glory about thy feet hath clung,
War, terrible than all earthly shapes put by,
That deep in nations channels crumble away!
Yet proudly o'er thine altars banners are flung
To day the purple and gold of kingly dress,
And round thee throng alleged old and young,
With banner and lordly pomp their love to pay
And kiss thy daughterless hand's red chastisement!

Thy smoking altars are the riot of strife!
The great arts of thy vassalage, he alone
Being valued best that shall approach thy throne,
Dripping most profusely with his brother's life!
Yet respect humanity! ears thy distinct dread
Thee, hast brought, and pointed with no equivocal hate
Toward Tama, a sphere of inexhaustible store,
That looms o'er glimmering meadows black with dead!

The fumes of fanning oil agree, when they rise,
Are balm to thy livid nostrils, and the roar
Of carnage delirate as to music may speak;
Thine ears drink greedily the sound in maddened
Of musketry, and groans mixed in maddened
Joy! more than all strength dost thou prize
Yet a sweet cry of the mother's bereaved
When her sweet babe is measured in his
sight!

And best hard dared with ocean's resistant boom
To match thy savage clamour, and to appeal
In unpitiable thunders to the cruel sky
Raise o'er blood slippery decks a path of
gory
Or when the flumed wreck farces in hot dis-
ruse;
Or when the dark, vast vessel is midnight
storm
On a sudden, at the sly torpedo's call,
Thunderously blasts into nothingness!

Or yet thou lovest exultantly to go,
When calm at last is tell to the battle brings,
Where one set hopeless and desperate fight,
With bitter groans of the tortured, lost or low,
And all the rancous rage distinctness!
Or where, to the sealed fight's dumb overthrow
Of soldier and sailor, thy fierce joy wrings
The dolorous throssed purveyants of death!

Wisdom, white star of the nations, hope
morning,
With lovelier brilliance glitter than of yore!
Win men to seek thy beauty and to adore
Knowledge, whose rich oil feeds thy virginal
lamp!
Till in infinite longings be attained,
And from humanity's heart, in deed or dream,
This foul or hate to extinct overmore,
Now lapping it as a green fly hauns a
wound!

Oh, quick, eternally quench these baleful fires
And wipe forever and sheathe from added life
Thy sanguinary, ever-thirsty scimitar!
Fresh blood to him and tentative prayer!
For by all strength whose hath ultimate
dwell,
All chaste ideals of freedom, all desires
Whose rush of godlier warmth man's bosom
fills,
Abhor this saturnine terror, strayed from
hell!

EDGAR FAWCETT.

THE FORTUNES OF NARA.

(AN OLD JAPANESE STORY. IN TWO CHAPTERS.)

CHAPTER I.

In the old days of feudal Japan, there was ever built on treacherous foundations. A man waking in the morning to find himself famous could not anticipate with any degree of certainty that his fame would endure till evening; familiar long acquaintance with the world and its ways, and the ability to govern and dictate with almost more than imperial power night at a moment's notice be disgraced by the whims of a capricious Prince, and driven from his home, without warning, be reduced to the level of the very people hitherto treated by them as slaves. Then it was with the great house of Nara. Possessing one of the richest yashiks, or palaces, in the capital, holding the highest official position of the Empire, blessed with an unloved wife, and worshipped by the masses as one of the great feudal princes of the land, the family had for centuries governed with princely rule in the land. Nobody knew the actual wind vested. The chief of the family was accused and found guilty of dangerous plotting, rightly or wrongly, the story does not state; the family was disgraced; its chief committed "seppuku," and his son, disembowelled himself according to custom; the palace with its great gates and acres of park was confiscated, and the place of the family blotted out from the political history of the day.

So Rajiman, the young heir of Nara, found himself thrown on the world. He was, when the blow fell, in the full vigour of youth—fearless, chivalrous, address, and possessing the overbearing contempt for all beneath him in the social scale, so characteristic of the Japanese nobility. He was, withal, a good, generous, open-hearted, and accomplished. He was a skilled swordsman, he could read and write the Chinese characters; could ride his horse without flinching up the steps of the Atsa-yama; was a good dancer; could compose fair love doggerel; and, above all, was a skilful performer on the samisen or national guitar. Such an accomplishment was a passport to all ranks, very little; and, in his case, it was the ladder, a knowledge of carpentering would have stood him in better stead than all his skill in handling a hard-mouthed Japanese pony for the less chivalrous accomplishment of using an axe.

It was hard for him to leave the comforts and luxuries of his country home, but it was a lesser evil still to stay with his fair-skinned beauties of a Belgravian drawing-room of Yedo (Jeddo), because they have none, he became "they describe them very fully themselves." On religious matters he says that he finds "no religion where difference is so great between what religion teaches, and what the people practice as in the Christian religion," and proceeds to enforce this proposition by facts and arguments which must hide his blush to every face. On politics he says:—"Foundation of American politics is not to honour any politicians, attempt to speak evil of dignities, if they are on the other side in politics, always speak false witness if election can be carried that way, to think a great deal of evil of everybody, and, politically, to do always to that man who is your side and still like them to do to you. Although it is against the Bible this is done quite openly." Mr. Morton further says:—"When I read newspapers, I feel sure it would not improve Japan to have civilized and Christianized, introduced into that country." Commercial morals and love of money he criticises still more severely. As this is a paper which will enable us "to see ourselves as others see us," we would recommend some of our local magazines to copy it. We have bestowed so much attention on the Japanese that we have no space to notice other articles which are—New Russia; How Shall the Nation Regain Prosperity, by David Wells; Reformed Judaism; America in Africa; and Contemporary Literature.

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booth, called for some wine, and passed on the second. Fatigued and dazed he was dropped off into a light sleep; his day dreams, mingled with the sounds of the music and he behold Kaimiri, as she was when he wooed her, young, beautiful, and gay, not alone, but received at a banquet she by his side with a man who treated her with the formal respect of a newly-wedded husband. In the dream he thought he made an effort to cleave the intruder to the ground, he awoke, it was but a dream, but it had left the vivid impressions of actuality upon him, and he resolved more firmly than ever to discover his old love, or to die in the attempt. He sat up, dazed and hovering between the two worlds of dreamland and of truth, as men do who have been suddenly awakened from sleep. It was evening, and a majority of the hall had left the scene of the feast, some to home, home, and there a merry party still haggled and sang round the vinegar, while pairs of lovers muttered short declarations and exchanged embraces beneath the bright cold rays of the moon. Suddenly the faint notes of a well known air fell on his ear, an air which called back vivid recollections of the happiest part of his old life, an air which he had sung to her, but then the lips of one person—Kaimiri. It was the quaint, melancholy lament of the Princess of Sendai; he could not mistake the touch of the guitar, and the voice, though more tremulous than of old, was that of Kaimiri. As intently the song stopped, thus telling Rajiamon that the singer was one of his own profession, he rose, and, following the sound, found the gathering here and there reward in one place or another. Eagerly he strained his eyes in the direction of the performer, and when at length he discerned the veritable Kaimiri of old, disguised in the common blue gown and head-kerchief but of the minstrel class, his heart beat as though it would burst. As the song still continued, he thought he, the old Kaimiri, he would have leaped forward in rapturous joy, but he checked himself in a less frequented place. One by one the lights of the tea-houses disappeared, the sounds of revelry grew fainter and fainter, and at last ceased, altogether, the pairs of lovers had departed, and the last drunkard was in his new yards of her upon when for the last three years his every thought had been centered. He watched her slowly and slowly take her solitary road toward the shrine of Inari. There she fell on her knees, and throwing aside the bamboo hat and gaiter buried her face in her hands, and sobbed, as only women sob, for a long time. Then she raised herself and prayed—it was for him—and in the dim moonlight he thought he saw every well-known feature, but how sadly altered! There were the traces of care and sorrow, and, above all, the unloosening of the hat, the graceful form, the white hands and feet; but the sadness of the face, the sad, sad expression, the sharpness of the features, betokened that the woman he saw before him was not the Kaimiri he had loved.

He could withstand no longer, and as she rose from her prayer, he stepped forward, behind a huge carved bronze lantern, and stood before her.

Then, as he says first, as so weird a time and in so desolate place, she started back, and pulled the bamboo hat over her eyes, as women do when they are frightened, and word him with a great cry; in a moment they were locked in each other's arms, "Kaimiri, my own, my own old love," were the first words that Rajiamon could utter after the transport of what he thought was the dying of long past days, it is indeed, the words I embrace after three years of anguish, and, if I have to die, I will have one, one kiss upon her sweet lips." Speak, Kaimiri, speak to me, speak to me, speak to me." Speak, Kaimiri, speak to me." Speak, Kaimiri, speak to me." Speak, Kaimiri

THE WEEKLY MAIL: TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1877.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY CANADIAN STEAMER.

From Liverpool, Aug. 2.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE COMMITTEE.

The report of the Select Committee upon the Cattle Plague has been issued. It traces the recent outbreaks to Hamburg, and states that there is no fear of cattle plague becoming so destructive as it was in 1866, inasmuch as with proper regulations it may be stamped out in a short time. The recommendations of the Committee are as follows: 1. That as a statutory arrangement the importation of all animals from Russia, and of cattle from Germany (except Slesvick Holstein), and Belgium, be prohibited, while that of other animals from these last two countries, and of all animals from the rest of Europe, should be subject to the provisions of the same schedule; power being reserved to the Privy Council to prohibit the importation of animals from other countries if they think fit. As exception, however, should be made in favor of store and dairy animals, provided they remain in quarantine for fourteen days, and afterwards are placed under inspection for two months. 2. That the Privy Council should be empowered to deal directly with the cattle plague whenever it appears in this country, and that for this purpose it should receive from the local authority immediate notice of every outbreak. 3. That the power to order the slaughter of animals suspected of cattle plague should extend to animals in premises adjoining to the infected premises. 4. That whilst the compensation for the slaughter of animals affected by cattle plague should remain as it is at present, the compensation for the slaughter of animals suspected of that disease should be the full value, both, however, exceeding £40). 5. That all compensation for the animals slaughtered as being diseased or suspected, should be defrayed from Imperial funds. 6. That in cases of pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease breaking out, the Privy Council should have power to fix the limits of the district which is to be treated as infected. 7. That uniform rules applicable to all districts declared infected should be issued by the Privy Council, but should be enforced by the local authority, subject to the supervision of the Privy Council. 8. That in the case of pleuro-pneumonia, the compensation for the slaughter of the cattle, whether suspected or diseased, should be at the same rate as in the case of cattle plague, but should be paid out of local funds. 9. That stock exposed in Islington market should not be allowed to leave the metropolitan district alive. 10. That the metropolis and large towns, dairy and cattle sheds should be subject to a regular inspection, and regulations. 11. That the restrictions applicable to Great Britain should be extended to Ireland, the Channel Islands, or else that ports should be specified in Great Britain by the Privy Council to which alone cattle from Ireland, animals from Ireland and the Channel Islands should be landed, and that such ports being permitted to be taken inland unless examined and passed by a Privy Council inspector at the port of debarkation. 12. And your Committee are of opinion that no further restriction should be placed on the importation of foreign animals in respect to foot-and-mouth disease and pleuro-pneumonia, at the same time orders be enforced throughout Great Britain with respect to cattle from either pleuro-pneumonia or foot-and-mouth disease exists, and which has been declared by the Privy Council to be infected, that movement of cattle be prohibited except under licence; that fairs and markets be under similar restrictions, and that absolute prohibition of movement be enforced against infected farms for periods not exceeding two months in pleuro-pneumonia to twenty-eight days in outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease. 13. That compensation for cattle should be given by the Legislature to these recommendations." A large number of divisions took place in the Committee during the discussion of the report, and it was finally adopted as a whole by 18 to 7, the minority consisting of Messrs. Anderson, Chamberlain, W. E. Forster, John Holms, Mundella, Norwood, and A. Taylor.

The following appears in the Liverpool *Courier*:—

SIR,—Should the recommendation of the Cattle Plague Committee, that all cattle be slaughtered at the port of debarkation be adopted, it will greatly diminish, if not altogether stop, the import of live cattle from the United States and Canada. Now, since this trade began, three or four years ago, not one single case of cattle plague has been known to exist among the cattle, and Professor Gamgee, in his evidence before the committee, admits that cattle is free from disease of any kind. It would appear, therefore, to be a hard measure to stop a very important trade until it be seen that there is a necessity for so doing—a necessity that should outweigh the loss and inconvenience who can buy first-class beef cheaper in consequence of American and Canadian live cattle being imported—and also detrimental to the interests of steamship owners, some of whom have spent many thousands pounds to fit their steamers specially for this trade, and have been landing the cattle here in the finest condition, and hardly had said that any addition to freight that have lately ruled must be welcome, and that the loss of freight that would follow the adoption of the committee's recommendation would be a matter of some concern. There can be no more effective quarantine than a passage across the Atlantic of from twelve to fifteen days, and when that is followed by two inspections, and detention on the quay for a time varying from twelve to twenty-four, there is ample security against disease being imported from America. The case is altogether different from parts of the Continent, where disease is already prevalent, and the passage so short as not to allow the full development of latent disease before arrival. Canadian and American cattle are fairly entitled to be admitted equally with Irish cattle, as long as they do not come from an infected country and are free from disease on arrival.

Yours, &c.,
U. S. C.

We read in the *Agricultural Gazette*:—The Anchor Line steamer *Arvania*, arrived in Deptford outside the *Avon*, Bristol, on Tuesday, and as she had on board 300 live sheep consigned from New York to Messrs. W. Chaplin & Coodridge, Bristol, the authorities refused to permit her to come up the river till the Privy Council had been communicated with, as Bristol, not having made any provision for the immediate slaughtering of foreign cattle at the water side, had been struck out of the list of ports at which such cattle were permitted to land. This ultimately the steamer was allowed to come up to the quay. Application was made to the city authorities to permit a shed to be erected for the sheep on a waste piece of ground close to the landing, but the authorities declined, and there was no alternative but to have the sheep slaughtered on board the steamer as she lay along the quay. Seems this the consignee found that they could not do till they obtained a special order from the Privy Council and from the Local Corporation.

A correspondent of the same journal writes:—I saw a cargo of 215 Canadian fat cattle in Liverpool last week. Many of them were of a superior quality and breeding. They had, to all appearance, suffered less during the voyage than I had expected to find. They were no more bruised and knocked about than cargoes of Irish cattle landing in Liverpool or Holyhead commonly are, and they seemed as if a short rest would soon set them right. Amongst them were fire very superior beasts—four of them bullocks and one heifer. These were exceedingly well bred, the heifer being nearly, if not quite, a pure-bred Shorthorn. Her symmetry, colour, and general condition, left little to be desired. These animals were fattened in a superior manner. One of them was a magnificent animal, even in company with the other fat, which were very fine ones also. The dimensions of the one in question, taken in my presence, were as follows:—From roots of horns to root of tail, 9 feet 3 inches; girth behind the shoulder, 9 feet 8 inches; height, 5 feet 4 inches. His live weight on having Quebec was 3,080 lbs., or 220 lbs. of flesh at 67 per cent. would be about 146 stone, of 14 lb. to the stone. Certainly it was the noblest animal I have seen—well bred and well-fed. Producing such stock as these, Canada will need no importer of cattle, and she is already fast making herself a name. The whole cargo, from which I saw them were the fag ends of herds from which previous cargoes had been drawn, would do credit to any country, while the lot of which I have spoken would center an honour on any country which produced them. They were bred and fed by Mr. J. Snell, of Guelph, Ontario.

FREE TRADE IN FOREIGN CATTLE.

Professor Goldwin Smith has been appointed an Honorary Secretary for Canada to the Cobden Club. His appointment, among others, is the result of a suggestion made by Corr-Vander Mooren, of Brussels, and approved by John Bright, M.P., for Birmingham, and T. B. Potter, M.P., for Rochdale, that foreign and colonial committees should be organized for the dissemination of the theories and principles of Free Trade.

[Mr. Smith's influence in this country must have been mis-represented to the authorities of the Club. Professionals have no cause, however, to find fault with the selection.]

Apropos to the affairs of the Cobden Club may be given the following from the London correspondence of the Birmingham Gazette:—"So far as the Cobden Club is concerned, the controversy on the land question will end after all, I am told, with the Duke of Argyll's pamphlet 'On the Commercial Principles applicable to Contracts for the Hire of Land,' in which the Duke asserts the perfect freedom of contract between landlord and tenant, on the ground of the accepted principles of political economy. At a meeting of the Cobden Club Committee on Saturday, it seems, at which Mr. James Caird, of Redford, was present, it was agreed that the club should not publish Mr. Howard's letter to the Duke. The point between Mr. Howard and the club appears to be that the club, having incurred obligations to the extent of its annual income, is not willing to mortgage its future funds by publishing another book this year. Mr. Howard is not content that the Duke's pamphlet should remain unanswered till next spring. So Mr. Howard's pamphlet will appear before long, and I am not sure that it will not be published under the auspices of the new Liberal organization which was recently generated in your town, and of which Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is the presiding spirit. It remains to be seen whether the late member for Redford is prepared to go to full length with the junior member for Birmingham on one of the cardinal points of land reform—Free Land. Mr. Howard is not a hearty advocate of any other man's public policy. He has got anybody but a jaw unto himself."

THE CANADIAN IMMIGRATION PAMPHLET.

A local correspondent writes:—At the show of the Liverpool Agricultural Society a great number of the Canadian Government Emigration pamphlets were given away. The palpable and grotesque misstatements were a source of much amusement to those who gave it any attention. Among the items of pretended information in the pamphlet in question will be found (p. 9-10) an account of sale of Hon. M. H. Cochrane's and Messrs. Beattie & Hope's shorthorns at the Crystal Palace, Toronto, 14th June, 1876, taken from the *Globe* of the 23rd June, 1876. There is an error of £302 in the reported 'selling' value of the above, of £124 in the Bow Park herd, and of £246 in Mr. Snell's herd. In fact all the pretended information is wholly false.

GREAT FIRE AT BELFAST.

One of the most destructive fires which have occurred in Belfast for a great length of time took place on the 29th ult. Shortly before eight o'clock a violent explosion took place in the establishment of Messrs. Bradbell and Co., gunsmiths, proveedores, &c., Castle Place. The building was soon in flames, and in a short time the extensive establishment of Messrs. John Brown, silk drapers, was on fire. The flames spread to a neighboring pile of warehouses in Lombard street, which are scarcely yet completed. The destruction of property is very great. The Ulster club, which adjoins Messrs. Braddell & Co.'s concern on the opposite side from Messrs. Robb's establishment, has been greatly injured. There was great excitement in the streets, and the 91st Highlanders had to be called out.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Watkin has won a decisive victory at Grimsby. The polling resulted in his election by a majority of 356 over Major Seddon, the Conservative candidate; Mr. Sayle obtaining only 67 votes. The result contrasts curiously with the political leanings of the constituency as exhibited at the general election in 1874, when Mr. Chapman (Conservative) defeated Mr. Heneage by 1,593 votes against 1,534. After the election, a crowd of about 1,000 persons traversed the borough, smashing windows, etc. The military were sent for from Sheffield.

Colonel Corbet, the senior member for South Shropshire, has issued an address announcing his resignation, the illness of some members of his family necessitating residence abroad. The division has not been contested since 1868, when the Conservatives won an easy victory.

Lord Bateman will be the candidate in the Conservative interest for the vacancy occurring in North Gloucestershire, caused by the death of Mr. George Ward Hunt.

THE NEW AMERICAN EXTRADITION TREATY.

On the Hamburg-American steamer Gellert arriving at Plymouth, Franz Kolmer, a German passenger, was arrested by the Devonshire police charged with murdering his wife in America. The telegram ordering the arrest contained no details as to the charge, and the prisoner, indeed, when taken aback at first, was very reticent and self-possessed. His luggage was found to contain a large quantity of jewellery of very superior quality, and he had upon him a considerable sum of money.

FAITH CHILDREN IN CANADA.

The Liverpool *Courier* says that Mr. Doyle, having returned to England from a second visit to Canada, where he has been making new and searching enquiries, has stated to a Liverpool representative that against Miss Rye's pauper emigration system. Many of the girls, 100 in a number, have been placed out from the sight of. A shocking number have had illegitimate children—some have died, others, while slaves, without a penny of wages. Miss Rye keeps a sort of black list, containing the names of the girls who carry out phrases indicating their dispositions. We find in this black list such notions as "plain," "very plain," "nearly and quite idiotic," "thoroughly bad," "thoroughly lazy," "decidedly bad," "very bad," "very bad indeed," "starvlings," "workhouse children," &c., &c.—a record which is open to everybody's inspection. Mr. Doyle remarks, and says that the children were sent to their situations in a filthy state, and consequently were well understand—Miss Rye does not deny the fact, but palliates it on the ground that "they are very unfortunate." In getting the fact that she received them from the workhouse authorities clean, and decently clothed.

The same paper contains a long letter signed "Anglo-Canadian" from Ontario, containing many facts and statistics from which the writer argues that Miss Rye has abundance of "remunerative work" to work on in Canada, without travelling beyond it in quest of new.

THE CATHOLIC CRUSADE.

The Roman correspondent of the *Daily News* sends on the following with respect to the Universal Catholic Congress:—The object of the organization are these:—The centre of the League shall be at Rome. The Central Committee of the League shall reside in the Vatican, and with it, the *personnel* of a General Secretaryship. The Central International Committee shall nominate and maintain one or more representative at the office of the Papal Nuncios. These representative shall communicate the orders and deliberations of the Central Conference of the League to their Local Central Committees.

A general depot shall be formed at the above-named General Presidents for the delayal of expenses incidents to the League.

The office of the General Presidents shall have seven directions, each with a head director, and with secretaries and subdirections shall be in communication with the office itself for everything which has reference to the affairs of ecclesiastical order (*gli affari di competenza rispettiva*), which shall be distributed in the seven subjoined:—Division First: Union of Catholic Juristes; Second: Catholic Workingmen's Societies; Third: Catholic Press Societies; Fourth: Catholic Regions; Fifth: Diocesan Functionaries; Sixth: General Secretaryship; Seventh: Academic Committee for Union of the Learned in the Scientific Efforts of Catholicism.

To demonstrate the fallacy of the right of the State and the fallacy of the materialistic tendency. To combat published errors. To counterminise the Press. Rome, heart and centre of the supernatural life, is the Eternal City. To attack the usurping State since the 20th September, 1870. To re-unite all the forces of civilized Christian Europe, peace and its material resources, for the benefit of the holy cause. To institute a Central Press for the recognition and distribution of communications to all Catholic journals.

To institute popular schools for technical instruction; to institute Catholic libraries, bibliographical museums, to open Catholic banks for the immediate advance of money, mixed clubs of the nobility and bourgeoisie, with a profile for the active agents of the League, workmen's aid societies, means of obtaining money for the cause, numerous attacks of liberal journalism, savings banks for the people. To collect within itself, conformably to the intentions of the Pope, all the Catholic associations, learned men entire liberty of publishing works, but at the same time indicating to them the line of conduct to be pursued with forces of Catholicism. To conciliate the union of the clergy with the bishops, and of the bishops with the Pope. "All for God, and One for All." Pecuniary bigoes and formation of the ones of fellowship between the several circumscriptions, boroughs, and towns, for the maintenance of the directing ministerial priests, and for promoting harmony of the means of action. Establishment of telegraphic bureaux in the great centres in correspondence with the central one at the Vatican, for the concurrence of all the Catholic forces in union.

ITEMS.

Reports in the papers continue to exhibit an extreme dearth of news in English panperism.

Megfair hears that the Charity Commissioners have been considering the state of Christ's Hospital in view of suggested reforms; but that the governors of the hospital have succeeded in their persuasive eloquence that they fairly paralyzed their adversaries. An offer was made and accepted to transport the governors to let the London railways have the site of the school, which, it is said, is in a scandalous state, the excellent health and moderate cost of the boys at Hertford plead for the removal of Alma Mater from her historic site.

Mr. Ruskin has been served with notice of an action for libel in consequence of his attack on Mr. Whistler in the last number of "Fors Clavigera." At the same time information was conveyed to the Mr. Ruskin's solicitors that it would be useless to attempt to ward off the trial by an apology or compromise, and it must take its course.

The *Daily News* says:—"The electric light has proved so useful on board the Alexandra flagship in the Mediterranean that the Admiralty has given orders to provide the Téméraire, now fitting for sea at Chatham, with an apparatus of a similar nature. The electric light seems likely to be especially serviceable for two purposes in connection with battle ships, namely, for casting a hale of illumination upon the enemy in order to detect the approach of hostile craft in the night, and for making signals at a distance. When it is borne in mind that a light similar to that carried on board Admiral Hornby's flagship appears as bright as a star of the first magnitude at a distance of thirty miles, on a clear night, it is evident that the electric lamp must be exceedingly valuable for making signals to the fleet or to stations afar off."

Read Carefully.

Samuel Osborne, Sophisburg, says:—"I was afflicted with dyspepsia for nearly four years, my lungs becoming affected towards the last. I was induced to try the 'Shakespear Remedy.' After using three or four bottles I felt much better, and gained strength rapidly, my health is now perfect, I can eat heartily, and when I had taken three or four bottles more, I was quite restored to health. Many friends have experienced better health than for forty years before. I had been under the treatment of a number of medical men, but never received any material aid until I used your remedy."

A. McKay, Truro, N. S., says, "he was very bad with liver complaint, but used the 'Shakespear Remedy,' and is almost well as well as he had ever been in his life. I am now in business and wish you to send me three dozen by steamer."

A. Wood, Gosscom, says:—"That he has tried the 'Remedy' for liver complaint and dyspepsia with great success. I have also used the 'Shakespear Pills,' and find that they are as good as they I saw for."

Rev. John Scott, says:—"Mr. McKenzie Bottom suffered from attack of rheumatism, and was unable to move without help; but after taking a few bottles of the 'Shakespear' was able to walk as well as ever."

Price of the Remedy in pint bottles $1 Pills 25 cents a box.

ONTARIO TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Annual Convention—First Day's Proceedings

The Seventeenth Annual Convention of the Ontario Teachers' Association opened its session Tuesday afternoon in the theatre of the Normal School buildings. The attendance was an average one, some fifty members being present, including a few ladies.

In the absence of the President, Rev. Prince, Devan, and Mr. J. H. Smith, Inspector of Wentworth, Mr. Robert Alexander, Galt, was called to the chair.

The Chairman read a portion of Psalm 119, after which Mr. Kilgour, Inspector of Wellington, engaged in prayer.

The minutes of last year's meeting were approved of.

A paper was then read by Mr. J. H. Smith, on the subject of the

TOWNSHIP SCHOOL BOARDS.

The paper referred to the state of public opinion respecting the adoption of the Township School Board system throughout the Province. The leading edendoubs and the weight of newspapers were in favour of the system, which the majority of ratepayers in rural districts were opposed to and preferred the present sectional system. The object of the Teachers' Association was to educate the public opinion in these rural districts in this respect. There were several objections raised against the Township System. In the first place sections having suitable school houses would be required to assist other sections in which the school accommodation was not up to the requirements of the law. The objection, however, could be overcome by a proper adjustment of the claims of the various sections forming a Township Board. The second objection that the new system would be more expensive did not appear to be well founded. In the Township system the town would prove the more economical of the two, inasmuch as the lesser school would be taken from the town and the same would be divided, as well as the expenses for collector's fees, etc. The only officers under the new system requiring pay would be the secretary, treasurer, and collector. It was also argued that the system would be unfair by the necessity which would arise of sending good teachers to some schools, while inferior ones would be appointed for others. This was not really an objection, but a reflection on the management of the Board of Trustees. The paper then went on to give the advantage to result from the system of Schools. Most intelligent men were disposed to lower the standard of education for the lessening of taxation, could necessarily be supplied with as good teachers as those of richer sections, since the taxation would be uniform throughout the whole township. There would be uniform examinations for promotion, which would be conducted by the most competent teachers under the present system, causing also a generous emulation among the scholars which would tend to increase the diligence of both teachers and scholars. The system would be a means of establishing greater permanency in the profession and of securing a better class of teachers. The great cause of complaint of the sectional system was the too frequent changes made by teachers. This evil would be remedied by the adoption of the system of the whole system. The paper further favored the Township system, because it would be a more great injustice to many farmers, who, on account of the distance they lived from school, could not send their children to village schools, but who, nevertheless, had to pay towards their maintenance, but the system would abolish this manifest injustice by imposing a uniform taxation over the whole township. The Township Board of the Board would be in a better position to enforce compulsory attendance than the trustees of sections, who, as a general rule, did not want to excite the ill-feeling of some of their constituents. Other advantages would be the payment of teachers' salaries quarterly, more accurate returns, fewer difficulties about section boundaries, &c. If the township system possessed so many advantages how did it happen that the township had adopted it? It was because the advantages it possessed were not understood, and because there existed a strong dislike to a change in our laws, especially in those rural districts. The only remedy was a sectional school raised their voice against the Township System, and thus influence public opinion in favor of the system. In conclusion the writer stated that the subject is beginning to be ripe for a change, and to arrive at a correct solution of the problem of securing the best system for the local management of our public schools, which, although they were the pride of the nation, produced many evils, to the remedy of which their best energies were necessary. The township system appeared to be the remedy. It was a country problem, and a town school system, so broad that it reached every school in the country, and placed it in a district that no child could be deprived of the right to be educated—a right of which no child should be deprived. To complete this system would require Township Boards, so that the burden might be distributed over a large area, so that no one might be deprived of the rights and privileges which belong to them as Canadians. They must rise superior to narrow views of education, and take in a wider scope than that of the few acres of land that might be in their own school section. If there was to be a truly national system of education, it must be a system of compulsory taxation, and upon the principle of taxation for the benefit of all. There was a great deal of arithmetic taught in our schools, and the question was signally was ing, nothing can be a student