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GREAT BRITAIN.

Items of Interest from the United Kingdom.

The House of Lords on Friday night rejected

the bill putting an end to pig-sticking.

O'Donnell, the murderer of Carey, the

informant, is to be taken to London to stand

trial there.

One hundred thousand pounds of the

Church surplus fund is to be applied to

purpose of Irish emigration.

Russia has been requested by the Home

Government to explain the expulsion of an

English Jew from St. Petersburg on the 13th

inst.

Depositors in a small savings bank in

London, England, last week, becoming angry

at not being able to withdraw their money on

demand, wrecked the premises.

William Chambers, the Edinburgh pub-

lisher, who has been charged with the murder

of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, is

to be tried at Edinburgh on the 27th inst.

Major Joseph Derrington, of Windsor,

England, after three terms of service, has

been offered the honor of knighthood. He

is a member of the House of Commons.

Mr. Dodson, Chancellor of the Exchequer,

stated in the House of Commons on Friday

that it was a fact that foot and mouth

disease had been carried from England to

Canada by a Canadian cattle man returning

with the disease at Bristol came in contact

with infected animals from Ireland.

It is stated in a London paper believed

that there is a connection between birds and

cholera. He finds that when the plague en-

ters a town the swallows and sparrows leave

it. This would appear to support the germ

theory of disease, and show that birds are

able to discover the danger by some peculiar

sense. The *Lancet* reports from

361 districts of England and Wales re-

garding the harvest of 1883. In 230 the

crop was good, in 100 it was fair, and in

70 it was bad. The average yield was

under average, in 89 it was an average

yield, in 33 the crop will be above the

average. Many reports state the wheat crop

is bright and midwinded. Other crops

are above average.

A statue of the late Earl of Beaconsfield,

erected at the request of the Conservative

party, is to be placed in the House of

Commons. The statue is to be placed in

the department of the House of Commons

representing the Conservative party. It is

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UNITED STATES.

A Budget of News from Over the Border.

Two cases of leprosy among Chinamen have

been discovered in Mono, Nevada.

The city of Galveston on the verge of a

water famine, the citizens being drained.

A new counterfeit five dollar gold piece has

been discovered in New York, which contains

\$4.83 worth of gold.

The Weekly Mail.

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CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS OF FIRST PAGE. Advertisements of Specific Articles, Property Wanted, Houses for Sale, Business Changes, Personal Notices, etc., per word per week. Advertisements of Specific Articles, Property Wanted, Houses for Sale, Business Changes, Personal Notices, etc., per word per week.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS ON THE THIRD PAGE. Advertisements of Specific Articles, Property Wanted, Houses for Sale, Business Changes, Personal Notices, etc., per word per week.

WARREN. Agents of other papers are through the country representing themselves as agents of THE MAIL and offering to take subscriptions at less than advertised rates. Any agent offering to cut rate should be avoided, as it is almost certain to be a fraud. THE MAIL will not accept subscriptions from these parties at any price.

WHERE IS THE PROOF? Some of our Opposition contemporaries resent our accusations of whiskey drinking against the Grit party in the provincial elections. They say that the use of intoxicants was common to both sides, and that it is unfair to blame the Grit party as if it alone were guilty. Now this is assuming a good deal. There were a number of petitions presented against Liberal-Conservatives; which of them has been brought to trial? There is a very suspicious air of inactivity in the way in which the petitions against our side have been withdrawn; and some of them have been dismissed by the judges with costs. Where, then, is the evidence that the Liberal-Conservatives were as bad as the Grits in respect to the use of intoxicants?

Let us point also to the fact that the Liberal-Conservative petitions against Grit members were denounced as mere bluff when the petitions were filed. But some half a dozen of them have been promptly brought to trial. The evidence has been most disconcerting. Mr. BLAKE'S articles, as well as his party. Several wets are likely to be vacant. And several trials have yet to come on. Our side has shown that it was quite in earnest. The bluff was all on the Grit side. But the bluff has been in vain; and in a few weeks the courts will settle matters between the two parties.

The Grit party went into the elections as the special friend of Temperance. Yet it is on record that whiskey-fountains sprouted freely in unlicensed taverns, in blacksmiths' shops, in lumber camps, in lodging-houses, and in the stables of innkeepers. The evidence of the trial in several of the cases tears off the mask from the face of the Mowat party; and those who henceforth endeavour to make appear that Mr. Mowat and his colleagues are in league with the wets, they have to fly in the face of public credulity.

A VAIN ATTEMPT. The organs of Mr. Mowat are making an attempt to excite the feelings of the people of Ontario at large against the people of Manitoba at large in regard to the affair of Rat Portage. In doing so, the Mowat organs are taking the name of the people of Ontario in vain. To represent Manitoba as the aggressor in the case is to outrage credulity and ignore the facts. To speak in favour of Mr. Mowat's policy, in the name of the people of this province, is to make our people responsible for an illegal, a disturbing, and an immoral proceeding.

Mr. Mowat's seizure of the territory in which Rat Portage is situated is either too late or too soon. If Mr. Mowat had a legal right to do as he does, his work should have been effected long ago. If his right depends on the decision of a new and competent tribunal or on Parliamentary enactment, his proceedings were obviously premature. As a matter of fact he has, for at least five years, tried to get the territory that he had no right to that territory; and only four days before he seized it, his organs declared that acceptance of the award by Parliament was the one condition of Ontario's right to possess the territory.

Rat Portage, in the meantime, had been incorporated under the law of Manitoba, Mr. Mowat having declined to incorporate it under the laws of Ontario. There was no special reason why Mr. Mowat should invade the country. All was as peaceful and as still as anyone could desire. There were no riots, no quarrels, no disputes; and no attention had been taken to Manitoba jurisdiction—the very jurisdiction under which Mr. MACKENZIE and Mr. BLAKE assumed the territory to be. But Mr. Mowat, before he left for England, prepared his plans in view of the Ontario election; and it was on the lines he laid down that his colleagues proceeded.

There were a lot of lumbermen whose votes and influence had to be obtained by fair means or foul. There were told that Mr. Mowat assumed authority over their lands and would seize their timber—unless, of course they came into line with Mr. Mowat's candidate. There were many others whose votes were doubtful. There were told that Mr. Mowat had the right to treat them as squatters and to investigate their titles, and that they would be in trouble—unless, of course, they fell into line for Mr. Mowat's candidate. There were some license taverns and some unlicensed ones; no master, Mr. Mowat would issue more licenses, and so add to the moral influences of his rule.

But things turned out differently from his expectations. The lumbermen would not submit. The settlers would not be cowed. One more step was taken in the wrong direction when the "Bull Pups" and the "Slaughter" and such persons better known to fame than we had imagined, were sworn in as "police-men." Then tricks were played with the license laws. Then the Grit was broken down by a "hands off" when public indignation, and another day was called "the Cape Breton men," but which was influenced very much by Mr. Mowat's "sluggers." The Manitoba officials were abashed, forced by an aggressive Grit faction into a position of hostility which they had no wish to occupy. And now Mr. Mowat's organs are trying to make out that the action of Mr. Mowat and his sluggers is the action of "the people of Ontario"; and that the self-defensive position of Manitoba is an attitude of hostility to this province. We do not think that the people of Ontario will so look at the question. We do not think that the Legislature of Ontario will so consider it.

politics. There are some subjects—selfish ones, and the sanctities of social life are often to be sacrificed for party purposes. It seems to us that the education of our children by the State is another. Both Reformers and Conservatives should cry "hands off" when public instruction is wholly devoted to the concern of the people, not the perquisite of faction.

We have been asking what alternative is proposed for the existing system. The answer may be put in the form of a question: What would our opponents do if they demanded a change? They have confessed its possibility, how would they meet the problem? It is true that a successor to Dr. Ryerson will be difficult to find; yet he does exist no doubt in more than one of the school-houses of Ontario. Once change the system, and the effective agent of a better one will be forthcoming. The constitution of any Board or Council of Public Instruction need not cause much difficulty, and they must not be in legislative capacity who cannot devise a better one than the present one. A representative body—in part elective, in part simply representative—a fair, honest, and non-partisan selection from the cultured and educated men and women of Ontario. And let the chief superintendent be chosen without regard to politics, and hold his tenure of office as a judge does—irrevocable save for cause.

The necessary changes could be readily effected by the Legislature, and the Education Department free of party influence, and give to teachers and parents that influence in the management of public instruction not now as their command. Our opponents are so full of difficulties that their leaders were only wise they would patriotically aid the work demanded of them by every consideration of public duty.

MR. RHEPUS UNSEATED. In all probability few persons will read the decision of the judge who unseated Mr. PHELPS. To lawyers it will have its value as a precedent, but to the general public it bears the information that Mr. OSCAR J. PHELPS, a Grit member, one of Mr. MOWAT'S supporters, has been unseated for corrupt practices under the Act; and has narrowly escaped personal disqualification. There is no need for us to discuss the events of the trial in West Simcoe. All that was generally interesting in the case we have published and discussed before.

The great point just now for our readers, especially for those of them who are in West Simcoe, and are supporters of Mr. MEREDITH and the Liberal-Conservative party, is simply this: There is a vacancy. An election will speedily come on. This constituency was carried for our friends by Mr. BLAKE'S nearly carried in Frontenac. Mr. MORSELEY, who, however, failed by some twenty or thirty votes, a fact not creditable to the organization of our friends in that constituency. We believe very strongly that West Simcoe is a constituency that cannot be held by the Mowat party. It is a constituency that is in accord with Mr. MEREDITH. It can be carried by Mr. MEREDITH, and must be carried by Mr. MEREDITH. The very strongest organization should take place. The very strongest man should be put in the field. And, pending the result of the contest in August, a very intimate canvass of the constituency should be made. Mr. MEREDITH, and others of his party, should be glad to give encouragement to our friends to work, and reasons to the people generally why the work should be done.

The occasion is serious. The Mowat Government can be overturned this coming session if our friends desire to overturn it. We shall win in Alberta, beyond question. We shall win in West Simcoe, if only they will poll them. We said this before the general elections in February. Events proved that we were right in our estimate of the strength of our friends. It is only a party, only a party, that cause our strength as a party was not fully put forth. We have no fear of a similar mistake being made again.

THE EDUCATIONAL QUESTION. On the 29th of January last Mr. MEREDITH, leader of the Ontario Opposition, moved the following resolution in the Assembly: "This House is of the opinion that a due regard to the interests of education demands that the educational system of the province should be entirely free from political partisanship, and that, to that end, the office of Minister of Education should be held by a person of high character and high ability, and that the office of Chief Superintendent and the Council of Public Instruction, with such changes as experience may suggest, should be restored."

The Reform organ, in terms already quoted, made the admission that the political headship was an experiment liable to prove a failure. Let us again give its words: "This House is of the opinion that a due regard to the interests of education demands that the educational system of the province should be entirely free from political partisanship, and that, to that end, the office of Minister of Education should be held by a person of high character and high ability, and that the office of Chief Superintendent and the Council of Public Instruction, with such changes as experience may suggest, should be restored."

It is perhaps unnecessary to repeat the language of the prevision employed last January. "Disturbing questions" were then in prospect—in fact, the overthrow of the Mowat Government. So long as its tenure lasts, the "political headship" will, without head, would pass muster; but with a change of Administration, it must naturally become "intolerable." You see the difference lies in the partisan language of the prevision. If a Liberal-Conservative, the reverse. "False Statesmanship" has blundered this time, and found itself in antagonism with public opinion.

There is not one line of THE MAIL touching this subject which has not been affirmed by the teachers of Ontario that can be said. We insisted upon an end to party management in education; they have unanimously agreed with us. Some captious objectors apart, there was a general consensus of opinion in favour of a non-political management. In brief, the system now connected with our system of public instruction contained the "political headship." No doubt was expressed on the general principle; the reserve of opinion related to details, and for a political reason. What Mr. Mowat's Government has destroyed has been rebuilt with some regard to permanency.

But the primary object to be kept in view is non-partisanship. Our educational system must be kept outside the political arena at any cost. The mere suspicion of it—let it be only a breath—injurious to our educational system. It cannot be a public law that is made for party purposes. For doubt has arisen in connection with the department. Under a non-partisan administration no such suspension of arms. With this Superintendent wholly devoted to the concern of the people, not the perquisite of faction—qualified by knowledge and experience—both parents and teachers would feel more confident than they do at the existing system. It is true that a successor to Dr. Ryerson will be difficult to find; yet he does exist no doubt in more than one of the school-houses of Ontario. Once change the system, and the effective agent of a better one will be forthcoming. The constitution of any Board or Council of Public Instruction need not cause much difficulty, and they must not be in legislative capacity who cannot devise a better one than the present one. A representative body—in part elective, in part simply representative—a fair, honest, and non-partisan selection from the cultured and educated men and women of Ontario. And let the chief superintendent be chosen without regard to politics, and hold his tenure of office as a judge does—irrevocable save for cause.

THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION. On the last day of January, 1888, we find the following in the columns of the Globe: "We say that it will be wise to suspend judgment, for several years to come, in order that the educational system of the province should be entirely free from political partisanship, and that, to that end, the office of Minister of Education should be held by a person of high character and high ability, and that the office of Chief Superintendent and the Council of Public Instruction, with such changes as experience may suggest, should be restored."

Now, what was the meaning of that utterance? It is not hard to say. It was intended to convey the idea that the political headship was an experiment, liable to prove a failure. In the second place, it hinted that if the Opposition succeeded to power, the "responsible" headship would become intolerable. And it is precisely here that the grave objection to partisan control over public instruction comes in. So long as one party can manipulate the department, its organs maintain that the system is unexceptionable. Drive them from office, and it cannot be tolerated. The experiment succeeds so long as it is ours to use as will; when our opponents are at the helm, there must be a change of system.

Such an attitude with regard to the interests of education justifies all THE MAIL has said upon the subject. There should be no "disturbing questions," and would be none if party influences were eliminated from the system. There is no partnership, because under political management that is inevitable. Given the bestowal of patronage in any department of the State, and partisanship may be pretty sure to follow. We say this without regard to one party or the other. It follows as necessity under the system; and we contend that, so far as education is concerned, it can only work evil.

Such a no more at present to discuss how far the Ontario Government has transgressed in this respect. Our attack against the political headship is entirely unpartisan. We seek a change because the present system has failed, and the experiment has been tried and found wanting. It is scarcely conceivable that any teacher, unless his love of the profession has succumbed to party zeal, should advocate a continuance of the present system. Anything better than the degradation of our school system in the mire of every-day

of it—let it be only a breath—injurious to our educational system. It cannot be a public law that is made for party purposes. For doubt has arisen in connection with the department. Under a non-partisan administration no such suspension of arms. With this Superintendent wholly devoted to the concern of the people, not the perquisite of faction—qualified by knowledge and experience—both parents and teachers would feel more confident than they do at the existing system. It is true that a successor to Dr. Ryerson will be difficult to find; yet he does exist no doubt in more than one of the school-houses of Ontario. Once change the system, and the effective agent of a better one will be forthcoming. The constitution of any Board or Council of Public Instruction need not cause much difficulty, and they must not be in legislative capacity who cannot devise a better one than the present one. A representative body—in part elective, in part simply representative—a fair, honest, and non-partisan selection from the cultured and educated men and women of Ontario. And let the chief superintendent be chosen without regard to politics, and hold his tenure of office as a judge does—irrevocable save for cause.

SIR ALEX CAMPBELL IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. The visit of Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL to British Columbia has not been without business object, nor without political results. We publish this morning, from latest Victoria papers, an account of an interview between Sir ALEXANDER and a delegation of the Board of Trade. The range of subjects discussed appears to have been pretty wide. Most of them were the subject of discussion in the Parliament of the Dominion at the last session, and the policy of the Government on such subjects as the Equivalents and Nanaimo railway, the Grayling Dock, and the Public lands generally, formed the main topics. Sir ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, as Minister of Justice, has added his personal explanations to those which had been made in Parliament; and we judge from the statements of the difficulties, that the public are satisfied. The *Colonist* says: "The city is ringing with the good news. 'The Island railway to be built; the dry dock to be constructed as a national work; the crown lands to be thrown open; confidence restored, rents and real estate rising. The government policy an assured success, and—better than all else—peace has been made with Canada. All cause for mourning gone; every grievance redressed and a complete reconciliation with the federal authorities. Is not that a dainty dish to set before the people, who in place of the unconsoling and unproductive 'open' of the evils of strife begin already to 'appreciate the blessings of peace.'"

On the other hand a deputation waited on the Minister to ask him to advise the disallowance of the bill, which was passed at the last session of the Local Legislature. This is a purely local question, involving the expenditure of some \$50,000 in opening up the Kootenay District. The *Colonist* says: "Our idea of the Kootenay Bill is this: That the promoters have shown a disposition to carry out their obligations, and in having carried out the bill, they have shown a road which is intended to give them connection with the Canadian Pacific railway, have raised a substantial guarantee of earnestness, and have shown a disposition to open a mineral country which has lain idle since creation, to make it accessible to the free miner as well as the capitalist, and to open up an enormous capital to lay bare its riches."

No doubt the Minister of Justice will give the whole question the benefit of his consideration, and we cannot fail to take notice of all the currents of local feeling on the question.

SPANISH RISINGS. SPANISH RISINGS are to be mentioned to excite much notice. The present king came to the throne by virtue of a rising. There is no reason why the force which seated him may not unseat him again; the islands that are of volcanic origin are apt to be troubled by shocks. Since the Spaniards, a successful battle against Napoleon's aggression, and flung off the yoke the great conqueror had placed on their necks, they have been in a state of constant uncertainty what to do with themselves. This statement might perhaps be limited to the active forces in the government of the country, the army, and the politicians; for the people would have been content enough with their hereditary sovereigns. The army and the politicians wanted a constitution; and they got it in a way. But FERDINAND VII put an end in 1814 to the constitution of 1812; and from that day to this there have been scores of revolutions, and the country has been without a ruler. From 1814 to 1819 there were nine "risings," all of which collapsed; and some of the ringleaders were shot, and some hung, and others fled beyond the limits of the country. It is not likely that the French, who after a bloody contest established his yoke on the people, and who had great cause to regret their aid given to a king who CHATEAUBRAND had just abandoned, would be so ready to overthrow him, not only by a decree of 1830, called the Pragmatic Sanction, he ordered the revival of the old Castilian constitution, and the Queen-mother, who was grand-daughter of a monarch (in default of sons) took precedence of his brothers and their sons. This made the famous ISABELLA Queen of Spain while yet an infant, and she was crowned a year of age. In 1833 the King died, and DON CARLOS, his brother, was at once, in spite of the Pragmatic Sanction, proclaimed King by his army. He was, however, defeated by the Queen, in assertion of the rights of ISABELLA, called in the aid of the "Liberals," and after a struggle lasting till 1840, finally succeeded in driving CARLOS out by the aid of ESPARTECO. DON CARLOS, who was raised to dual rank, and in 1844 he retired to France. ISABELLA remained with ESPARTECO as regent. In 1843 ESPARTECO was overthrown and fled. ISABELLA was declared of age, with NARVAEZ as Minister; and the Queen-mother returned. This followed the "Spanish March," one of the most disgraceful of modern events. ISABELLA assumed herself to be a monarch, and she was, in fact, a puppet. She was, in fact, a puppet. She was, in fact, a puppet. She was, in fact, a puppet.

It is perhaps unnecessary to repeat the language of the prevision employed last January. "Disturbing questions" were then in prospect—in fact, the overthrow of the Mowat Government. So long as its tenure lasts, the "political headship" will, without head, would pass muster; but with a change of Administration, it must naturally become "intolerable." You see the difference lies in the partisan language of the prevision. If a Liberal-Conservative, the reverse. "False Statesmanship" has blundered this time, and found itself in antagonism with public opinion.

There is not one line of THE MAIL touching this subject which has not been affirmed by the teachers of Ontario that can be said. We insisted upon an end to party management in education; they have unanimously agreed with us. Some captious objectors apart, there was a general consensus of opinion in favour of a non-political management. In brief, the system now connected with our system of public instruction contained the "political headship." No doubt was expressed on the general principle; the reserve of opinion related to details, and for a political reason. What Mr. Mowat's Government has destroyed has been rebuilt with some regard to permanency.

But the primary object to be kept in view is non-partisanship. Our educational system must be kept outside the political arena at any cost. The mere suspicion of it—let it be only a breath—injurious to our educational system. It cannot be a public law that is made for party purposes. For doubt has arisen in connection with the department. Under a non-partisan administration no such suspension of arms. With this Superintendent wholly devoted to the concern of the people, not the perquisite of faction—qualified by knowledge and experience—both parents and teachers would feel more confident than they do at the existing system. It is true that a successor to Dr. Ryerson will be difficult to find; yet he does exist no doubt in more than one of the school-houses of Ontario. Once change the system, and the effective agent of a better one will be forthcoming. The constitution of any Board or Council of Public Instruction need not cause much difficulty, and they must not be in legislative capacity who cannot devise a better one than the present one. A representative body—in part elective, in part simply representative—a fair, honest, and non-partisan selection from the cultured and educated men and women of Ontario. And let the chief superintendent be chosen without regard to politics, and hold his tenure of office as a judge does—irrevocable save for cause.

RELIGION AND PRACTICAL LIFE. It would appear that there are some professed champions of the faith amongst us who fail to recognize the essence of the conflict between religion and agnosticism. Let it be granted, for the moment, that there is no wide-spread unbelief in the being of God, or in immortality. Nevertheless it must be conceded to us that there is, in some quarters, abundant evidence of its presence. No man can ignore the fact, since it meets us on every hand. It pervades much—far too much—of our literature; it is whispered by immortals, anxious to escape from the final seizure; it is the playing of all who hope for enjoyment in sin. To represent the unpromising current as of no importance, is to be unfaithful to duty. Those who do so may be sincere; but they are, beyond question, censurable men.

If our religion be a reality, then there can be no parley with agnosticism—no recognition of it. If it be an enemy to God it is a foe to society, because society has its origin in the Divine will. It springs from design, and would perish without its sustaining power. Without religion there can be no stable commonwealth. If there be no eternal source of morality, then not only is faith a vanity, but human obligation is a mere fiction. The moral law, as it were, remains neither ethical respect-place, nor any standpoint for society itself. The fate of Icaria would be that of humanity.

Religion will prove this to be true even to men who make light of it. None will begin with society. No one will certainly deny that its roots rest in Christian soil. All our institutions owe their existence to the Christian faith. The unbelief that is to give the virtuous mould from which all things have grown. Man has planted, and watered, but the increase is from God. Throughout the centuries which have passed in turn over the globe, religion has been the power in the work of Providence. Human agencies have often marred the design; evil passions have temporarily impeded it; still, through all, the beneficent work has been done. It is the power which has emerged through heathenism and barbarism to its culminating point.

Are we to take the path of retrogression? That is the momentous issue before us. If it be the path of retrogression, we shall have no day and generation—and that which we have no doubt—there any wisdom in making light of it. Let our readers be warned that the path of retrogression is the path of the devil. The denial of God and His providence, the surrender of immortality—with all that compensates for the ill-balanced accounts of this life's good and evil. The problem of the universe is to give up the virtuous mould from which all things have grown. "No! for the sum of the whole matter. Dismiss the truth as they may, there still remains the naked fact that there can be no responsibility for the actions of the individual. It is easy to speak of expediency and philanthropy; but they are not obligatory motives. In any case they admit the right to obey kindly instincts, or to pay attention to the feelings of others. It is that which would obey amid the thunders of Sinai, to impose the imperative "Thou shalt not," or its affirmative equivalent, "Obey the law." There is nothing more than to argue about beliefs; but when it comes to practice, the crucial test must be applied. Can there be any stable morality without religion? Is there any basis for the virtuous mould from which all things have grown? If there is, it is in the conscience of man. Both are witnesses of the God who made all things—witnesses of the moral law and the virtuous mould from which all things have grown.

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EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CANADIAN. Mr. John Smith, a graduate of Mount Allison, has been appointed principal of the Nova Scotia Model School.

Mr. J. A. Hamilton, B.A., a graduate of Queen's University, has been appointed principal of the Hawkesbury High School, at a salary of \$300 a year.

Mr. H. Kay Coleman, formerly one of the masters of Trinity College School, Port Hope, has been appointed master of the Peterborough Public Schools at a salary of \$750 per annum.

A teachers' convention was held the week before last at Parry Sound. It was conducted by Mr. Maclean, the inspector for that district, and Mr. Little, inspector for the county of Hastings.

Mr. H. F. Fennell-Clinton, B.A., with honours in mathematics of Keble College, Oxford, has been appointed, by the principal, principal of the Bishop's College School, Lennoxville.

The Teachers' Convention for the county of Lambton will be conducted this year by Mr. De Graft, one of the most widely known and popular American educators. The institute will be held at Sarnia some time in September.

Now that the university and departmental examinations are over, the public press turns with letters from school teachers, who ask if any other school can "beat" theirs. Mr. De Graft has a ready answer.

The school board of the town of Brockville held its annual meeting on the 19th inst. to determine the amount required for the current year. It was found that \$1,900 would be required, of which \$1,000 is to be raised by a rate of 50 cents on the dollar.

A. G. Smith, B.A., gold medalist of Toronto University, has been appointed principal of the Clinton High School, which has been appointed science and commercial master in the Galt Collegiate Institute, Logan, Ontario.

Prof. D. C. Smith, of the University of Cambridge, has been appointed to the chair of Natural Philosophy in the University of Cambridge, a seat of \$2,000.

Lord Walsley received an ovation at Trinity College, Toronto, on the 19th inst. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter.

President-elect Smith, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., is to receive a salary of \$5,000, and has a house built for him. The Rev. Thomas Hastings Birk, the Knightbridge Professor of Moral Theology and Philosophy in the University of Cambridge, is dead, aged 72.

A chair has been founded in Princeton College, to be devoted to the philosophy of history, political science, and government. Another will be founded for the teaching of jurisprudence.

In Mexico nearly every one is a smoker. The school children who have done well in their studies are rewarded by being allowed to smoke a cigar.

Prof. Dyer, principal of the Batavia schools, and Dr. Hart, principal of the Levee schools, Cincinnati, are believed to have been lost in the Cascumbia earthquake (in the island of Iceland) on the 20th inst.

The courtly mayor of Boston, in a speech at the commencement of the Friends' school, Providence, on the 19th inst., said that the Quaker girl, "You may conceal your wealth," said he, "you may hide how much or how little you own, but you can't hide the beauty of your mind."

The lady school teachers of Philadelphia have a habit of getting their pay for the salary in advance. This is a habit which is not to be commended.

The new sections of the Illinois school law require each county superintendent to hold annually a teachers' institute, containing in its programme a course of instruction for the teachers of the county.

Mr. Mundella, the English Minister of Education, has written to the schools of Saxony a letter school code and laws than England. "The Scotch have," he says, "a great desire for the schools of the continent to gain at the expense of many family comforts."

All the northern countries of Europe, except Belgium, and sought an agreement with the Attorney-General on the situation. The Attorney-General told him that the arrival of the specimens was a determination to keep parts of Manitoba to maintain her rights.

Mr. Sutherland met the Rat Portage council on Saturday afternoon, and was informed that the people were very angry at the taxes under Manitoba incorporation.

Some sympathizers with Mr. Mowat have started the story that the bearing of English Sutherland's mill was the work of the Manitoba special. There is not the slightest foundation for the report.

MILITARY MATTERS. The ordinance captured in the campaign of Afghanistan will be broken up and sold as scrap iron.

The Italian fleet at the battle of Lissa in 1866, died at sea, and was a valuable ring could not be removed from her hand, and was consequently interred with her.

Admiral Potho, who commanded the Italian fleet at the battle of Lissa in 1866, died at sea, and was a valuable ring could not be removed from her hand, and was consequently interred with her.

The following extract from recent Egyptian general orders is considered, but secretly concerning the "Koptis" race, and that all those who are proscribed at the Royal Engineers' stores at Abassiyeh and Citadel. The contract price is 24s.

The Russian army showing some activity in Eastern Siberia, not "exhaustively" accounted for, however, by the recent complaint made by General Anantshin, the governor, that he had only 30,000 badly armed troops, whereas the Chinese across the frontier were equipped with German officers, armed with the best weapons, and might easily capture Vladivostok.

According to Sir Edward Watkin, the cost of the tunnel under the English Channel, uniting England with France, will be about the same as the expense of Brooklyn Bridge, viz. \$15,000,000. The cost of the additional fortifications required are not included, nor the wear and tear to English nerves, from watching at the hole, and the advance guard of the French army.

At the present day China possesses three so-called armies of operation, having a strength of 20,000 men each. They are stationed as follows: The first on the Manchurian frontier, the second on the Chinese highroad, leading to the city of Peking, and the third in the vicinity of Tientsin, for the special defence of the capital, for which purpose the excellent communications by river and canal facilitate an easy and rapid concentration. Besides these three corps for active operations, a fourth army of 150,000 men is distributed in all the principal cities along the sea coast, with principal posts along the sea coast, and central provinces of Tchi, being again supplied with the strongest garrisons. While the strength of the former Chinese army was estimated at more than a million men, the effective strength of the present force is only about 300,000, and, with the reduction of their support, equipment, and armament have suffered, the Chinese Government will remain at the shoulder. This is given to you straight from the shoulder.

THE DISPUTED TERRITORY.

More Trouble Looming Up in Rat Portage.

RETRIBUTORY ARREST OF A GRIT SPECIAL.

Streets Thronged with a Mob of Excited People.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 17.—Just before the departure of the excursion train from Rat Portage at seven p.m. yesterday an exciting scene occurred on Main street. Bedding, one of the special agents, was arrested on the charge of falsely arresting McMaster, one of the Manitoba forces. It appears that the day previous McMaster had been arrested for being drunk and committing an outrage on the Ontario road. Yesterday morning he was brought before Mr. Lyon, the Ontario judge, who fined him \$100 and costs. The arrest of Bedding was in retaliation of the arrest of McMaster, and immediately became known.

A MOB OF EXCITED PEOPLE gathered and surrounded the policeman. Every inch of the way was contested, and though there was much shouting and a good deal of pulling and hauling so serious blows were struck. The popular expression of several persons regarding it was, "Let him go, or we will liberate him to-night." Bedding was successfully freed by the Ontario force, and returned to his quarters. Mr. Alexander, one of the Progress proprietors, was arrested during the rumpus by the grit police for having intermeddled himself in the matter.

There was considerable excitement about the Government offices here on Saturday. The Ontario force, who are at Rat Portage, and other persons on their way, asking for advice and information as to what course to adopt. Mr. Brown was the only Minister in the building, and did not wish to act on his own responsibility.

On August 9.—Attorney-General Sutherland arrived from Rat Portage last night, and returned there this morning with extra forces. Mr. Sutherland is reported to have said: "Our Government decided it was necessary to have a good force at Rat Portage, in case anything like a riot should break out there on Thursday night when the Manitoba special looked at once like a riot."

Reporter—See that it is intended to try the grit officers recently arrested by the Manitoba constabulary in England under the magistrate at Rat Portage. Why not bring that prisoner here for examination, as was done in the case of O'Brien, Kay, and Millip?

The Attorney-General—in the latter case the steps taken were deemed necessary. Now that the extra forces are at Rat Portage, and other persons on their way, asking for advice and information as to what course to adopt. Mr. Brown was the only Minister in the building, and did not wish to act on his own responsibility.

ARRIVAL OF THE MANITOBA FORCE. A despatch just received from Rat Portage says Attorney-General Sutherland returned there this afternoon. He was accompanied by a detachment of the Manitoba constabulary, and a number of the Ontario force. The Ontario force is reported to have said: "Our Government decided it was necessary to have a good force at Rat Portage, in case anything like a riot should break out there on Thursday night when the Manitoba special looked at once like a riot."

ORDER KEPT BY A FIRM HAND.—A row on Thursday night nearly reached the character of a riot, and it was with great difficulty that the Ontario force, who were on duty at the time, kept the peace. The Ontario force is reported to have said: "Our Government decided it was necessary to have a good force at Rat Portage, in case anything like a riot should break out there on Thursday night when the Manitoba special looked at once like a riot."

WINNIPEG, Aug. 20.—Attorney-General Sutherland returned this evening from Rat Portage. He says that the appointment of the Manitoba special was a determination to keep parts of Manitoba to maintain her rights.

Mr. Sutherland met the Rat Portage council on Saturday afternoon, and was informed that the people were very angry at the taxes under Manitoba incorporation.

Some sympathizers with Mr. Mowat have started the story that the bearing of English Sutherland's mill was the work of the Manitoba special. There is not the slightest foundation for the report.

MILITARY MATTERS. The ordinance captured in the campaign of Afghanistan will be broken up and sold as scrap iron.

The Italian fleet at the battle of Lissa in 1866, died at sea, and was a valuable ring could not be removed from her hand, and was consequently interred with her.

Admiral Potho, who commanded the Italian fleet at the battle of Lissa in 1866, died at sea, and was a valuable ring could not be removed from her hand, and was consequently interred with her.

The following extract from recent Egyptian general orders is considered, but secretly concerning the "Koptis" race, and that all those who are proscribed at the Royal Engineers' stores at Abassiyeh and Citadel. The contract price is 24s.

The Russian army showing some activity in Eastern Siberia, not "exhaustively" accounted for, however, by the recent complaint made by General Anantshin, the governor, that he had only 30,000 badly armed troops, whereas the Chinese across the frontier were equipped with German officers, armed with the best weapons, and might easily capture Vladivostok.

According to Sir Edward Watkin, the cost of the tunnel under the English Channel, uniting England with France, will be about the same as the expense of Brooklyn Bridge, viz. \$15,000,000. The cost of the additional fortifications required are not included, nor the wear and tear to English nerves, from watching at the hole, and the advance guard of the French army.

At the present day China possesses three so-called armies of operation, having a strength of 20,000 men each. They are stationed as follows: The first on the Manchurian frontier, the second on the Chinese highroad, leading to the city of Peking, and the third in the vicinity of Tientsin, for the special defence of the capital, for which purpose the excellent communications by river and canal facilitate an easy and rapid concentration. Besides these three corps for active operations, a fourth army of 150,000 men is distributed in all the principal cities along the sea coast, with principal posts along the sea coast, and central provinces of Tchi, being again supplied with the strongest garrisons. While the strength of the former Chinese army was estimated at more than a million men, the effective strength of the present force is only about 300,000, and, with the reduction of their support, equipment, and armament have suffered, the Chinese Government will remain at the shoulder. This is given to you straight from the shoulder.

NOTES OF SPORT.

Hanlan won the race on Lake Wabamun on Friday. He was accompanied by a large number of spectators.

William Sheriff challenges any middle-weight in America to fight for a purse of \$2,500.

Joe Ward, of Cornwall, N.Y., wants to row Courtney a mile and a half and return for \$500 a week.

There is a probability that United States officers will stop the Slade-Mitchell fight in Indian Territory.

It is reported that most of the Canadiana who are in the States are not on the land. He gave his cricketer's ticket to the agent to take to the Centre, and as there was a week to slip before the match took place, the Centre was not notified.

The annual exhibition of the Montreal Dog Fancy Association will take place in the city on the 6th, 7th and 8th of September.

At the competition for the 49th Battalion Rifle Regiment prize, at Brockville, Friday, Lieut. Johnson made the highest score, 96.

Three boys of the Cananaghua lacrosse team, went to run any man in the Dominion for \$50, at any place that may be agreed upon.

Frank Day, of Ottawa, accepts the challenge of Fred Taro, the Brockville sculler, to row a two mile race for \$100 a side at Brockville on the 25th inst.

The grand quoiting tournament for the championship of the Dominion, on September 15th, will probably take place at the Parkdale club.

Subscriptions to the Captain Webb fund started in England are coming in fast, and at this stage amount to a total of \$10,000.

During the recent run of the Toronto Bicycle club from Brockville, Ontario, the club was stopped at the step one at Hog's Hollow.

Walter G. Smith, the coloured pugilist of Port Haron, and Jack Stewart, the London (Ont.) Scotchman, are said both to be training hard for their coming local contest.

The citizens of Brockville spent \$1,000 for a race at Canandaigua lake, between Hanlan and Courtney, to take place Sept. 10th, 11th, or 12th. The winner to take the whole purse.

A little boy in Minneapolis was struck by a foot ball and killed, while looking at a game on the 19th inst. The ball was thrown by a man who was not there for the purpose of hitting the boy.

Mr. J. M. Taylor, of Lexington, Ky., has accepted the challenge of W. J. B. Taylor, of Norwich, Ct., for a three days' field trial, to be held on the 25th inst.

A telegram from Bary, Louisiana, states that a quarryman named Bouchon, who has been drowned in a reservoir there, will be buried on the 25th inst.

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Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Sour Stomach, Habitual Constipation, Sick Headache and Bileousness.

What the Rev. Mr. Calder has to say!

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