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Reform Nominations.

ONTARIO.

Ontario Legislature Hon. S. C. Wood.

House of Commons John Connolly, Manitoba.

QUEBEC.

House of Commons Jas. Maclennan, C. C., Toronto.

Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1878

THE "MAIL" AND THE SNOWDON IRON MINES.

The emphatic declaration of Mr. Myles that "Protection," or the National Policy, would be ruinous to the development of the Snowdon Iron Mines and the establishment of smelting works, has awakened the wrath of the *Mail*, which in a recent number referred to the matter in its usual reckless and misleading way. It endeavoured to depreciate the value of Mr. Myles's testimony, by declaring that he had a very slight interest in the mine, and that all he intended to do was to take out ore and send it to the States for smelting and manufacture. Even if this were all that Mr. Myles proposed doing, it would be vastly better than to leave the mountain of iron alone in the solitudes of Snowdon. The taking out of the ore will be a considerable industry, and the man who has the pluck and enterprise to make the first experiment, and demonstrate beyond all doubt the richness and extent of the iron deposit, is entitled to every encouragement and consideration. But Mr. Myles intends doing far more than merely take out ore, as the *Mail* must have known, or it is in a state of ignorance about our leading industries incomprehensible in a journal of its pretensions, and especially in the organ of a party which claims to have all our industries under its special care and patronage. The *Mail* ought to have known that Mr. Myles is establishing smelting works at Port Hope, toward which the town, the harbour and the Midland Railway have each contributed $5,000. This alone will require an investment of some $80,000, and will have a capacity to turn out thirty tons of pig iron a day, requiring in the process something like 28,000 tons of coal annually. Mr. Myles will export ore as well, sending it to Ohio and Pennsylvania in exchange for coal. The Snowdon ore is pronounced the second best ore on the continent, being surpassed in purity by only one Lake Superior mine, and as it will make the best Bessemer steel it will be specially in demand on the other side.

With regard to the interest of Mr. Myles in the mine, at which the *Mail* sneers in an unbecoming manner, we are assured by Mr. Myles himself that he has what is called a "mining right" covering for one hundred years the whole property, only for convenience in commencing operations he is limited to certain bounds. He is now about selling a couple of rights for Messrs. Shorties & Savigney, as he does not desire to monopolize the mine. Four or five additional rights may be sold, but Mr Myles has quite enough there, should the mine turn out well, to give him all the ore he desires to handle. When we say that in order to reach the mine he has had to invest over $10,000 in a branch railway, it will be seen that he is running no small risk, and that his enterprise is not one to be waived aside as of no consequence by the Toots of the *Mail* office.

Mr. Myles's plans are not yet all matured in every detail, but he was to have the ore freighting over the road by the 1st of August next, and the smelting works at Port Hope in operation by the 1st of November, so that they could be kept going all winter, but for an unexpected obstacle for which he is in no measure responsible, and which may cause some delay. This obstacle is explained in another column by our correspondent "Progress." It will scarcely be believed that Messrs. Green & Ellis and Trounce could take the position it appears they have taken; and it will be a matter of great regret if they should thereby cause the delay of a season in the development of a project fraught with such great advantage to the material interests of the country.

THOSE "SEVEN SHEEP."

The accuracy of statement and force of reasoning which characterized the speeches at the Lindsay Reform Demonstration are established by the fact that Tory organs in their criticisms have been compelled to resort to quibbling and misrepresentation. Their attempts to fasten upon Mr. Cartwright the crime of trying to deceive the people in regard to the importation of animals from the United States we briefly but clearly exposed last week, though the charge was so silly that the exposure was scarcely necessary. As any one will see by referring to the report Mr. Cartwright was dealing with the Ontario exports and imports of Live Stock, and the parliamentary returns bear out his statements to the letter. The charge that he was mixing Provincial and Dominion figures "with intent to deceive" has no foundation whatever.

It would be, perhaps, more straightforward to get up in the audience, as did Mr McQuade, and tell the speaker "that he lied," than to raise contemptible quibbles of this character.

Since so much has been said about the imports and exports of Live Stock it will not be amiss to place before our readers the course of trade therein as set forth in the Trade and Navigation Returns for 1877.

EXPORTS. *Ontario.*

Articles	Exported to	Number	Value
Horses	Great Britain,	24	$ 4,815
	United States,	3,848	346,647
Horned Cattle	Great Britain,	100	5,000
	United States,	11,144	197,467
Swine	United States,	1,489	10,084
Sheep	Great Britain,	181	1,000
	United States,	159,873	448,570
Quebec.			
Horses	Great Britain,	398	$ 48,400
	United States,	3819	307,015
	Newfoundland,	3	550
Horned Cattle	Great Britain,	8,997	310,340
	United States	2,078	69,448
Swine	United States,	805	1,416
Sheep	Great Britain,	2,560	17,108
	United States,	30,967	71,095
Nova Scotia.			
Horses	Newfoundland,	193	$ 12,800
	St Pierre and Miquelon	1	60
Horned Cattle	United States,	9	140
	Newfoundland	3,872	112,755
	B W Indies,	56	3,475
	St Pierre,	240	11,917
Swine	Newfoundland,	24	140
	St Pierre,	7	35
Sheep	Newfoundland,	5,620	17,240
	B W Indies,	30	200
	St Pierre,	1,317	3,850
New Brunswick.			
Horses	United States,	198	210,720
Horned Cattle	United States	190	8,997
Sheep	United States,	8,660	16,983
Manitoba.			
Horses	United States,	21	$2,075
No other exports of Live Stock			
Prince Edward Island.			
Horses	B W Indies,	34	$3,090
	Newfoundland,	14	1,450
Horned Cattle,	Newfoundland,	100	3,034
	B W Indies,	3	30
	St Pierre,	253	2,898
Swine	Newfoundland,	31	50
	St Pierre,	58	100
Sheep	Newfoundland,	348	755
	B W Indies,	897	1,197
	Sp W Indies,	40	130
	St Pierre,	274	778

So much for the exports. Any one can see at a glance the natural course of trade in Live Stock; how the surplus of Ontario goes to the American and English markets as is most convenient, and how Nova Scotia and P. E. Island supply Newfoundland, the little islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, as is also most convenient; while the New Brunswickers send their surplus mutton to Boston.

We may add that although British Columbia exported no Live Stock in 1877, that Province sent in that year to the United States 11,471 pounds of wool, valued at $1,158; and to Great Britain 79,976 pounds, valued at $12,186. The $13,344 realized therefrom therefore nearly paid for the 10,528 sheep imported, and for which $19,505 were paid.

IMPORTS. *Ontario.*

Articles	From	Number	Value
Horned Cattle	United States,	457	$ 16,805
Horses	Great Britain,	3	330
	United States,	190	26,598
Sheep	United States,	7	17
Swine	United States,	8,935	128,800
Quebec.			
Horned Cattle	Great Britain,	1	$ 31
	United States	1,863	65,549
Horses	do	159	8,356
Sheep	do	110	327
Swine	do	2,688	13,737
Nova Scotia.			
Horned Cattle	United States,	4	$ 114
Horses	do	5	1,105
Swine	do	10	149
New Brunswick.			
Horned Cattle	United States,	44	$1,001
Horses	Great Britain,	1	50
	United States,	86	4,753
Swine	Great Britain,	2	6
	United States,	4	9
Sheep	Not a sheep not even a lamb		
Manitoba.			
Horned Cattle	United States,	5,010	$131,642
Horses	do	882	16,661
Sheep	do	978	3,048
Swine	do	47	2,715
British Columbia.			
Horned Cattle	United States	958	$16,392
Horses	do	807	14,084
Sheep	do	10,528	19,505
Swine	do	1,000	10,615
Prince Edward Island.			

This island imported from the States one ass not included in the above list, valued at $1.

The general course of import trading is as easy of comprehension as the export trade. British Columbia, and to a less extent Manitoba, import cattle and sheep from neighboring States; they would not in any case buy from Ontario farmers, as it would be foolish to put a tax on their present market supply with the object of benefitting the Ontario farmer. Both Provinces, but particularly Manitoba, will soon see a decided change in the returns in respect of their Live Stock exports.

THE SITUATION AT QUEBEC.

The political situation at Quebec is now one of great interest. The Legislature met on Tuesday, and the Ministerial candidate, Mr. Turcotte, was elected Speaker by a majority of one. The Tories claimed Mr. Turcotte and Mr Price, and are denouncing these gentlemen in such savage terms for joining the Joly forces, that this alone is proof that they have lost the game. The debate on the address commenced yesterday afternoon, and may last some days before a division is taken. The prospects are that the Joly Government will be sustained to carry out the programme of honest and economical administration and reduced taxation so urgently needed by the province. The Opposition, headed by Mr. Chapleau, of Tanneries Land Swap notoriety, are already cutting anything but a reputable figure.

MR. BLAKE.

The announcement that Mr. Blake is compelled by the state of his health to decline the nominations for West Durham and South Bruce will be received with great regret by all classes, for the services of so able a man can ill be spared to the country at any time. The state of Mr. Blake's health is such that while well enough for ordinary matters, the strain of great political activity would be too much for his constitution, and the only safe plan is absolute withdrawal from political contests. The rest and recreation this course will secure it is to be hoped will result in a complete restoration to sound health, so that ere long Mr Blake may again take the public position for which he is eminently fitted. It is probable that one of the constituencies named will elect him with the view that he may be able to take his seat, if not now earlier at least the earlier therefor.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Mr. N. F. Davis has received the Tory nomination for Haldimand and Col. Cubitt for West Durham..... Mr. Biggar, the present worthy member, has been nominated by the East Northumberland Reformers, and Mr. Wm. Kerr, M. P., for the West Riding.

—Another evidence of "ruin and decay" is found in the statement of the Tory Perth *Expositor* that in that county alone there are eighteen woollen mills employing nearly 1,100 hands, and paying out in wages $250,000 annually. These manufacturers are not complaining that the present tariff is not high enough.

Dundas *True Banner*:—"Cotton manufacturing, which is in a fairly flourishing condition in Canada, to say the least of it, has reached so low an ebb in the States that the celebrated Fall River Mills have at last been compelled to work on half time. The contrast is about as striking as could well be conceived, seeing that the raw cotton is produced in the United States, while it has been imported into Canada. Our mill in Dundas is running on full time, and has plenty of orders ahead."

—The Young Reform Club of Lindsay contributed very materially to the success of the recent demonstration, and the members have consequently been subjected to the outpourings of the stra-bilious Tory organ in town. This is to be expected, and our young friends need not mind abuse from that quarter. The more they prosper the more virulent will the *Warder* get towards them; and as the Club has promise of great prosperity in every way, they may look for their share of the local Tory organ's slandering.

We learn that Mr. Mackenzie considered the Lindsay Demonstration one of the most successful, admirably arranged and carried out that he has had the pleasure of attending in the Province. He spoke at London and in Lambton recently of the great enthusiasm he had noticed at Lindsay, and which was also noticeable at the other two places named. Mr. Mackenzie has personally a strong hold upon the esteem and affection of the people which the unscrupulous slanders of the Opposition will not in the least weaken.

The motion introduced by Conn. Flavelle, the efficient Finance Minister of the town, and passed at the last Council meeting, is a step towards a better system of collecting taxes. The clause provides that ratepayers who pay any portion or all of their taxes before the 1st of October will be allowed a rebate at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, the rate to be computed from the time the monies are paid in till the 1st of November. This will enable working men to pay their taxes in the summer season when money is more plentiful than winter and receive a reduction of the principal by being credited with the interest, and it will also be a boon to prompt taxpayers.

The *Warder*, following Mr. McQuade, says the statement that Sir John Macdonald made an "indecent exhibition of *himself*" at Lindsay last year is "a lie." We never made that particular statement, for in the afternoon Sir John was only in his normal state, and his condition at the Russell-st. corner was nothing unusual for him only a repetition of the Colborne, St. Thomas, Fenian raid, and Prince Arthur's banquet exploits. Whether that was an "indecent exhibition of *herself*" the public can determine. It was certainly an indecent exhibition of the leader of a great party. Everybody who listened to Sir John in the afternoon will recollect that when he wished to say "gentlemen" and he said it very often it proved a shibboleth too hard for him. As for the evening escapade, a more competent witness than the editor of the *Warder* will be required as a good many people know.

—Oshawa *Reformer*:—"The fact is our 17½ per cent. tariff is very largely protective, though its object is to raise revenue. It is equal, when freights, insurance and other charges are added to the price of imports, to at least 25 per cent. We ask any mechanic that he thinks of a manufacturer who cannot successfully compete with opposition against which he has an advantage of $25 on every $100? Is not this sufficient protection? It is said "protection enables intelligent mechanics to embark in a small way in new industries and grow with their growth." This does not show the operation of protection truly. Protection, in the first place, enables a few men already in business to amass fortunes in a few years; next, it induces capital to flow from its natural channels into the protected industry, drawing also many persons from the farm and other pursuits to the workshop and factory; and then the final result is too many engaged in the protected business, too much production for the protected articles, work for the mechanic only half his time, reduction of his wages, and ultimately no work, no wages, and actual starvation to the multitudes of operatives who would have been far better off had they remained in the pursuits from which so many were allured by protection. This is no fancy. It is but a very faint description of the actual state of things at present existing in the United States, the chosen home of protection."

The *Warder* characterizes our enquiry if it would like to have the Bowmanville *Statesman* pay it some attention again as "insinuating blackmail." Nearly a year ago the *Statesman* in reply to a coarse and uncalled for attack in the *Warder* on the officials of the Ontario Bank gave our cotemporary a most severe and effective "dressing." An abusive reply appeared in the *Warder* but the courageous editor thereof took very good care that that particular "exchange copy" was not sent to the *Statesman*. Mr Climie has made a standing request to Lindsayites for the copy in question and if the editor of the *Warder* has a spark of manliness the article or the paper will yet be sent. That is what the Bowmanville *Statesman* has to say in the matter, and we can fancy our local Tory sheet dreads facing the music. It is useless for the *Warder* to deny the sneer at Mr. Cunnings because he was a "tailor," and to assert that the insult came from the Reform party here. It is not necessary to explain the arrangements of the demonstration to impertinent opponents who have no business with chairmanship or other details, but it may be said that Mr. Cunnings was cognizant of all the arrangements, and heartily agreed with the suggestion to have the Mayor of the town preside at the banquet, as was proper under the circumstances. The demonstration was not confined to the South riding but included the North. Mr. Cunnings presided during the day in an efficient manner that fully deserved the hearty commendation of Mr. John Bertram at the close. We have no desire to bandy personalities with our cotemporary, but of course we cannot see our friends attacked in the most disreputable manner without a gentle reminder to our cotemporary that he, too, is of the earthy, earthy. We are not particular as to what Bowmanville or Brockville papers may say about our cotemporary or anything but we have no doubt the Brockville papers could tell some beautiful and touching legends about a certain distinguished bank clerk who figured there as at Bowmanville and at Lindsay—*and in the same way*—and this will be a sufficiently full description for a good many people in this town.

—The Reformers of South Ontario have made a capital nomination in Mr. F. W. Glen, of Oshawa. A successful manufacturer and a good speaker, Mr. Glen has at once exposed the absurdity and hypocrisy of the Tory cry for Protection. Mr. Glen is personally popular and will, it is confidently expected, beat Mr. Gibbs, who has been chosen the Tory standard bearer. A farcical attempt was made at the Tory convention by "nominating" about twenty persons who were to "retire" in favor of Mr. T. N. Gibbs. A good many were thus honoured without their knowledge or consent, including some who were not at the convention, and who had no intention of going. This little "dodge" did not take, and Mr. Gibbs must be consciously weak or he would not have descended to it.

LITERARY NOTES.

THE PHONOGRAPH AND THE ARPHONE.—No. 4 of the International Religio-Science Series, published by the Rose-Belford Pub. Co., Toronto, contains highly interesting papers on Mr. Edison's wonderful inventions—now receiving world-wide attention. The pamphlet—a neat little one—is filled up with one of Huxley's papers "On the hypothesis that animals are automata, and its history." For sale at Porter's.

"CHILDREN OF NATURE."—This handsome volume is, we are told, the work of the "Earl of Desart," and it is a "story of Modern London" in which Dukes and Duchesses move and have their being with greater frequency than even in Disraeli's novels. Those who are desirous of seeing how a real live lord wil. describe the society in which it is to be presumed he lives will find in these ages no doubt a good deal of entertainment. The ordinary interest will be excited when we read the comment of a London paper that "The Earl of Desart is unquestionably a bold man . . . he has dared to tell the truth. In 'Children of Nature' he has put aside the curtain of conventionality and has displayed to the world society as it really is. . . . The strong sense, the power and the truthfulness of this story will have an irresistible attraction." Published by the Rose-Belford Pub. Co., Toronto, and for sale at Porter's.

THE SNOWDON IRON MINE.

The Progress of the Branch Railway.

Very satisfactory progress has been made in the construction of the spur or branch railway from the Victoria Railway to the Snowdon Iron Mine. The big bridge over the Burnt River, 205 feet in length, with the approaches, has been finished; and the men are now working on the second bridge 165 feet long over a ravine. The first rail was laid on the Queen's birthday, and considerable progress has been mad in track-laying. Two hundred men are at work on the road; nineteen culverts are down; and nearly half the grading is done. At the mine 350 tons of ore are ready for shipment now, and a full supply will be out as soon as the road can can reach the mine. Mr. Myles could have the road finished by the 15th of July, but for the difficulty explained below. As it is, if this difficulty could be overcome soon Mr. Myles would put on a heavy additional force and push the road through at once.

Enterprise vs. Obstruction.

[*To the Editor of* THE CANADIAN POST.]

SIR, Having just returned from a visit to the branch line of railroad now in course of construction from a point about three miles north of Kinmount on the Victoria Railway to connect with the Iron Mine at Snowdon, I was very much struck with the rapid progress made by the enterprising proprietor, Mr. Myles, late of Toronto, but now a resident of Port Hope. He gives employment to about two hundred men and a large number of horses distributed into eight gangs contending with heavy earth cuts, and has recently commenced operations on an enormous rock cut at a place known as "Jacob's Ladder" on the Burnt River. Mr. Myles while showing me over the work pointed out a very fine "How Truss" Bridge nearly finished. He has a second one in the course of construction as well as some twenty or thirty large culverts completed. The progress of the work is entirely attributable to the energy and enterprise of Mr. Myles and his sons. This must involve an immense benefit to the back country as it gives circulation to some forty thousand dollars.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the advantage which must arise by the development of a mine of wealth lying dormant until Mr. Myles' public spirit and capital has endeavored to call into existence in Snowdon a source of wealth to himself and all the surrounding neighborhood. I have been informed that the farmers in the vicinity cannot supply the quantities of food required for his boarding shanties—such as have a supply find a remunerative market brought to their doors.

On examination of the line I found two breaks or stoppages on the line of grading, and on enquiry I have been informed that it is attributable to the action of Messrs. Green & Ellis, of Fenelon Falls, who are the owners of lots 7 and 8 and to Mr. Green of the same firm and Mr. Trounce of Port Perry, who own lot 17. The right of way will occupy about three acres of each lot but, from the action of these gentlemen Mr. Myles cannot possibly complete the grading of his line. He informs me that he has made them a very liberal offer.

The Government and the owners of property along the line of the branch have behaved very liberally to Mr. Myles.

He states that he has repeatedly urged on Mr. Green and Mr. Trounce to name such reasonable sum as they may deem their property worth, but they decline to do so.

It appears that this part of the township is in the Free Grant territory at one dollar an acre for lumbering purposes, notwithstanding which, Mr. Myles says that he has offered these gentlemen twenty dollars an acre for right of way across the lots.

The part of lot 17 is swampy and will involve great expense in preparing the road bed—part of the track here must be trestle-work—and the land well drained, which in itself will be a benefit to the proprietors.

Mr. Myles informs me that instead of naming a fair or even an exorbitant price for the lands, in all nine acres, they require to have the use and a certain control of the road which will cost him before completion about $40,000, as well as to compel him to exercise certain controlling restrictions on the Victoria and Midland Railway lines.

As Mr. Myles will not agree to the first and cannot possibly agree to the second of these stipulations, he is most reluctantly compelled to abandon the enterprise for the present. On public grounds it is very much to be regretted that any difficulty should exist between Mr. Myles and the owners of the three lots in question. Without in any way questioning the right of the owners of property to exercise the privileges of ownership I think that the gentlemen in question are rather excessive in their demands when it is to be remembered that Mr. Myles is risking some forty thousand dollars of his capital in a railway alone to develope a branch of industry which must give a permanent increase to the value of all real estate in the vicinity, give circulation to a large amount of money for the working and carrying trades in the north portion of this county, and add very materially to the general prosperity.

It is to be regretted that a scheme of this magnitude should be even temporarily delayed by the policy of the land owners. Mr. Myles can have no great difficulty in procuring a charter for the construction of a work of such general utility and then he can of course invoke the authority of the general railway legislation of the country. In the meantime the money invested will lie dormant, numbers of men will be thrown out of employment, and general stagnation will take the place of that which is now a scene of busy industry, an industry only in its infant state.

We unfortunately have not many men of Mr. Myles's character for enterprise and it is to be regretted that he should be met with such vexatious obstruction.

I trust that before Mr. Myles discharges his men and temporarily shuts down his work until after the meeting of the Legislative Assembly the owners of the lots above referred to will see that it will be to their own interests to assist in the promotion of such a useful and necessary scheme.—I remain, your obedient servant, PROGRESS.

OBITUARY.

John Blackwell, a Centenarian.

This venerable man, upwards of 106 years of age, has quietly and peacefully passed away. He was born in the County of Limerick in the year 1772, and in his earlier days, and while in the old country, he was a member of the Church of England. He joined the Yeoman Cavalry at the age of 20, and served for ten years, highly respected for his moral and gentlemanly bearing. At the age of 24 he married the daughter of Mr. Noble Leeward, merchant, of the city of Limerick. Being a practical farmer, he belonged to that class of men wanted in Canada. He came to our country in the year 1825, and with his family settled in the Township of Emily. He then united with the Wesleyan Methodists. In 1835 he moved to Ops and continued to prosper. In the year 1855 his beloved partner was called home, and left him lonely, but enjoying for the remainder of his days the hospitality of his son John and his family, and his interests were tenderly watched by his sons James and William Blackwell, of Ops, and their families. With such uniform kindness his spirits gradually revived, and he became fully resigned to the will of God. Thus favoured with the affection and solicitude of a fine family, there were no drawbacks for a long life. He left a large number of relations, six remaining out of ten of his family, 57 grandchildren, 75 great-grandchildren, and three great-great-grandchildren. The writer, having had the spiritual oversight of the Methodist Church in what is known as the Blackwell neighborhood, became acquainted with Father Blackwell, and the three excellent families at that appointment related to him already mentioned, respectively, James, William and John. The good old gentleman made his home with the last-named, the youngest son, where he was most comfortable through the long evening of life. He dwelt as a patriarch in that community, and though we do not attempt a detailed narrative of his life, and much less a labored eulogy in a short memoir, we include a few recollections before closing. It was no ordinary pleasure at any time to visit Father Blackwell. His eventful life, covering over 100 years, furnished reminiscences of the most graphic character. Having spent 59 years in the old country, 26 of which was in the last century, and having a most retentive memory, he could entertain a visitor for hours as few men in the Dominion could. The grand historical events of the fatherland of his first 50 years of life—scenes so embellished by our historians—respecting some of which he had the most vivid recollection, beguiled the hour spent with him. He was not only beloved and nourished in his advanced life by his devoted sons and daughters, but highly esteemed by those that knew him best as one of those good men who belonged to the Christian world, regarded as a quiet, godly, faithful man, firm in his principles, and true to all, whose life and departure reminds us of the memorable words of the Psalmist, "Help, Lord, for the godly man ceaseth; for the faithful fail from among the children of men." His dying counsel to his three faithful sons, when they were convinced they were right, was to the effect: "Stick together, boys; be firm." Like all the best man, in his reading he was partial to the Bible. On Sabbath, May last, in what is known as the Salem Church, further respect was paid to departed worth by the mourning relatives, and an impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Cathcart, from Col. i., 27—"Which is Christ in you the hope and glory." A hope blooming with immortality and eternal life; a hope appreciated by all Christians pointing to a reunion of godly families forever. "The hope when days and years are past, we all shall meet in heaven." "The memory of the just is blessed." J. W. SAVAGE.

Oakwood Parsonage, June 1, 1878.

ATTEMPTED ASSASINATION OF THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

A WIDE-SPREAD SOCIALIST CONSPIRACY—THE EMPEROR WOUNDED IN THE CHEEK.

Another attempt was made on the life of the Emperor of Germany on Sunday afternoon, while driving in Unter der Linden, the principal and fashionable avenue of Berlin. A Dr. Nobeling fired from the upper window of a house twice at His Majesty, with a double-barelled gun, loaded with buck-shot. The Emperor received about thirty small shot in the face head, both arms and back. The Emperor's personal attendant jumped into the carriage and supported the Emperor until the carriage reached the palace. The Emperor was conveyed to bed, and several grains of shot extracted, causing great loss of blood. The Emperor suffered much pain, but never lost consciousness.

The *Herald's* cable special says when the Emperor William was shot, a *chasseur*, sitting with the coachman, sprang into the vehicle and threw himself over the Emperor, so that the slugs from the second shot touched only the Emperor's arm. The worst wound is in the wrist near the main artery, from which the Emperor lost much blood, which renders his condition very dangerous.

A POPULAR OUTBURST.

All accounts from Berlin say the effect of the news that another attempt had been made on the life of the Emperor was astounding. The outburst of public feeling went as far beyond manifestations on previous occasions as Nobling's attempt exceeded that of Hoedel in enormousness. A vast crowd assembled around the palace and forced its way into the building. It only dispersed on receiving satisfactory news of the Emperor's condition, and a warning that their manifestations might aggravate his suffering. The spot where the Emperor was shot is five minutes' walk from the scene of Hoedel's attempt. Nobling came to Berlin a few weeks ago from Halle. He hired a furnished room on the second floor, from which the shots were fired. Nobeling was formerly in the civil service of the Kingdom of Saxony. He was a regular contributor to agricultural journals, and seems to have been in easy circumstances.

A SOCIALIST CONSPIRACY.

Berlin despatches say that the general belief is that the attempts to assassinate the Emperor are the result of a conspiracy, concerning which startling revelations will be forthcoming. Both assassins had false names under which they occasionally passed. Nobeling is defiant, and, it is said, exultingly declared if he had not succeeded others would. When questioned as to his motive, he exclaimed, "Germany is nothing; the Emperor is nothing—humanity and progress are everything. We have done away with God and the people want no more kings." The meeting of the Empress and daughter with the Emperor was exceeding affecting. They knelt at his bedside, offering prayers for the Emperor's life, while the physicians and nurses withdrew. All the sovereigns of Europe have sent despatches of sympathy and President Hayes also sent a kind message. Queen Victoria has requested three bulletins daily.

THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN.

When the enraged populace broke into Nobeling's apartments in Unter der Linden he discharged two chambers of a revolver at them. Herr Holtzer, an inn-keeper, was severely wounded. The crowd, seeing the latter bleeding, surrounded he was the assassin, and fell upon him with great fury. His life is despaired of. After his second shot Nobeling was instantly placed in a prison van. As the driver drove rapidly through the archway at the entrance of the house his head struck against the arch with such violence that his skull fractured and he died.

Nobeling was known while in Dresden as an inoffensive, quiet and diligent student of highly cultivated manners, but a pronounced Democrat. Before leaving Dresden Nobeling was examined in the presence of his mother. He admitted he earnestly sympathized with the Ultramontane Socialists, that he had accomplices, and would mention no names. He swore that the office of shooting the Emperor had devolved upon him by the

drawing of lots, and that he believed it would be to the public interest were the head of the state removed. The German public have, therefore, to confront the terrible possibility of the existence of a Socialist conspiracy to take the Emperor's life, in which men of rank and culture are concerned. The examination of Nabeling cannot be continued on account of his precarious condition. A letter has been found which shows Nabeling corresponded with German Social Democrats in England.

THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

The official bulletins of the condition of the German Emperor state that the favourable symptoms continue; but an unofficial report asserts that the patient suffers severe pain in his arm, which is a source of great anxiety. The police are making a general raid upon the Socialists, and evidence is said to have been unearthed pointing to a plot to assassinate the whole Imperial family. Nobeling is still unconscious. Three men, supposed to be his accomplices, have been arrested at Cheninetz, Posen, and Brunswick. A rumour contradicted by the *North German Gazette* was in circulation yesterday that the Crown Prince had been appointed Regent.

COLLISION OF GERMAN IRONCLADS.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

The German ironclad Grosser Kurfurst collided with the ironclad Kœnig Wilhelm at 9:45 last Friday morning in the English Channel, three miles off Folkestone. The Grosser Kurfest sank almost immediately, the boilers exploding as she went down. The weather was bright and the sea calm. It appears that the German squadron, consisting of three ironclads, the Preussen, the Grosser Kurfurst, and the Kœnig Wilhelm passed Dover Friday morning for Plymouth, whence it was expected to sail for Gibralter. When the squadron was off Ludgate, about five miles from the shore, one of the ironclads was observed gradually heeling over on her beam ends and the men were seen crowding on the bulwarks. In about five minutes the vessel went down on her side, the boilers blowing up as she sank. Boats from the other ironclads were launched. A number of fishing smacks near by hurried to the spot. An eye-witness states that the Grosser Kurfurst had starboarded her helm, intending to cross the bows of the merchantman and the Kœnig Wilhelm, reported, apparently to pass the stern of the same vessel. The Grosser Kurfurst having somewhat lost speed in turning, they thus met. The Admiral states the Grosser Kurfurst sunk quicker than the officers of the other deemed possible. It appears the Grosser Kurfurst's officers also underrated the damage, as they commenced an attempt to turn the vessel's head shoreward. Some spars fell at the time of the collision, probably preventing the launching of the boats, one of which was filled with men hanging from the davits when the vessel sank.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says of 500 men on the Grosser Kurfurst about 210 were saved, including about thirteen officers. The captain of the Koenig Wilhelm, which was leading the squadron, put her helm hart-a-port to avoid a Norwegian barque, crossing the steamer's bows. The Grosser Kurfurst also ported her helm, but not sufficiently hard, and hence the disaster.

The officers of the Koenig Wilhelm declare that the collision was caused by the failure of her steering gear.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—An attempt is to be made to introduce reindeer into Manitoba as beasts of draught.

—Russia has accepted the invitation of the United States to an International Money Congress.

—The Pope has sent a dispatch to the Emperor of German regretting the attempted assassination.

—The herring and cod fisheries on the coast of Prince Edward Island are proving very successful.

—The first revolver seized under the Blake Act was taken from a drunken man in Montreal on Tuesday by civilians and handed to the police.

—Father Curci will not re-enter the Jesuit order, but will reside at Rome. His retraction made before the Pope has not given much satisfaction to the Ultramontane party.

—The friends of Mr. Bright fear that the death of his wife will seriously impair his health. It is scarcely expected that he will return to Parliament during the present session.

—The threatened difficulty between China and Siam on the question of the payment of tribute by the latter has been averted, China having recognized the independence of Siam.

—M. Louis Roederer, the great wine dealer, has lost his seat—for Reims—in the French Assembly; the illegal act proved against him being his promise, if elected, to buy up all the champagne in his district.

—They have a boy named Dougal McLartyrup in Pusilnch who is over six feet high in his stockings and is only 14 years old. He grows seven inches a year, and is probably the tallest boy in Canada or anywhere else of his age.

—General Sherman states that the Indian news from the north is alarming, that a restless feeling is noticeable among nearly all of the tribes, and that a number of villages favour war, in opposition to the counsel of their chiefs.

—Another victim of Grand Trunk niggardliness was sacrificed about four miles west of Brantford on the 1st, in the person of Frank Cochrane, a promising young brakeman, who was killed by coming in contact with an overhead bridge.

—The President of the Northern Pacific Railway Company has authorized a survey for a railway from Fargo, Dakota, down to the Red River of the North, to the Canadian line, 150 miles, for the purpose of opening connections with the Canada Pacific Railway.

—Be careful with Paris green. A man living not far from Guelph had prepared some for his potato patch. While he was sifting a quantity into a pail of water he carelessly dashed some of the poisonous stuff into his system, and came near dying from the effects of it. Antidotes were given him and he is recovering.

—It appears that Lord and Lady Rosebery were married not only twice, but three times. For when they arrived at Dalmeny, Lord Rosebery's Scottish estate, the housekeeper broke an oatmeal bannock over the Countess's head. This ceremony was held in 1831 by Lord Chancellor Cranworth to constitute a legal marriage in Scotland.

—A terrific cyclone passed over Richmond, Missouri, on Saturday evening, bringing to the ground over half of the buildings in town. Over one hundred houses were totally destroyed, and the loss of property will reach a quarter of a million. Whole blocks were completely swept away and the debris scattered for miles. Fifteen persons were killed and over 50 dangerously wounded.

—The Russian head of the Police Department, General Trepoff, after being shot by the girl Vera Zassolitch, thought himself mortally wounded, and made his will, leaving about $3,000,000 to his family. This caused his dismissal, and not public sentiment. The Czar had always considered him poor and honest, and was shocked to find that a man who he thought was serving him through personal devotion had shared in the common corruption of official life.

—Last Tuesday at Atlanta, Ga., a man named Caldwell, killed his wife, three children, and his wife's sister, with a smoothing iron. Two older children were at school, and one in a field. One little one ran under the house and escaped. The murderer jumped into a well, but failing to injure himself, crawled out and got on the top of the dwelling-house and jumped off. He was picked up insensible by two negroes. He recovered, and sent the negroes off for the neighbours, and then climbed again to the top of the house, and threw himself to the ground and expired.

—A forgotten crime has been revived in East York. Twenty-one years ago a farmer named Linen, residing on Lot 2, York Township, mysteriously disappeared, and was never seen again. On Saturday, as Mr. Hunter, the present occupant of the premises, was under-draining one side of his fields, he came upon a skeleton, which circumstances point to as that of Linen, who, neighbors say, was undoubtedly murdered; in fact, a man is now living who, on the fatal night, went to visit the house where the deed was done. Upon reaching the door a disturbance inside attracted his attention, and peering through the window he saw a man prostrate on the floor, a woman leaning over and apparently grasping his feet, while her husband was in the act of dragging something across the throat of the captive. The interest in the case has again revived with the discovery of the remains, and the visitor is said to be anxious to tell fully his knowledge of the whole proceeding.

PENETANGUESHENE

LAND BUYERS ARRIVING.—An item in the daily papers of Wednesday says: "Large parties of land buyers from the Counties of Victoria and Peterboro are coming in. Eleven farms were sold yesterday, and the whole French settlement is rapidly being filled with English farmers. Good prices have, as a rule, been given.

☞ *Notices of Births and Deaths, 25c., Marriages, 50c.*

MARRIAGES.

McLEOD CULBERT.—On the 29th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. S. Acheson, Mr. John McLeod, of Ranch, to Miss Rachel Culbert, of Little Britain.

BEGGS—TRAILL.—On the 5th inst., by the Rev Thos Fox, at the residence of Mr. Thos. Shields, Victoria Road Station, Wm. McBeggs, of Victoria Road Station, to Elizabeth Tilley of Verulam.

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