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ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK

Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1879.

EXAMINE DATE ON YOUR ADDRESS LABEL AND IF IN ARREARS, REMIT

NOTICE

In accordance with the system adopted last year in common with a large number of new paper publishers, accounts for printing and advertising for the four months of the year ending the 1st of May (with the new paper subscription) will now be rendered.

Responses by our subscribers to the notification about paying their subscriptions in arrears and for the current year has been insignificant. Each one has been waiting for the other to come forward. Let each subscriber examine the date on his address label, which will show how his subscription account stands, and remit.

NORTH VICTORIA

Mr. Peck must expect his share of young attack and slander from the Grit journals now that he has left the political field. The Post-Review is loud in amazement at the resignation of office to contest a second constituency, forgetting that pluck, patriotism and patriotism will probably be acknowledged by placing him at the head of the poll. Our disposition of the Mail's insinuation that Mr. Peck has made only a decorous surrender of his offices of Lodge Master to Grand Registrar of provincial county of Haliburton in order to qualify himself to become a candidate at the approaching election, that should he be beaten and the contest sustained he will be returned to them. There is not, says the Mail, a shadow of ground for the insinuation. Mr. Peck has in addition to become a candidate, surrendered honorable and responsible positions in perfect good faith, a fact which shows that he and his friends are confident of both his own and that of the Government. It is added that there has been no indication to the Reformers of North Victoria in the choice of a standard bearer, and that the almost good-humored confidence prevails in their ranks. Mr. Peck will poll a large majority in Haliburton, and will run well elsewhere.

THE COMING CONTEST

The election campaign will be a hot one, but it will be very keenly contested. The issue is a simple one.

Whether the country prefers the Government, with its long and victory record of useful measures, careful and economical administration of the public funds, its enterprising and at the same time prudent development of the newer sections, its fair and liberal railway aid policy, and its effective and popular reforms; whether the country will express a renewal of confidence in tried and trusted and experienced public servants, or whether it will reject them and accept the indefinite promises, ratify the sweeping charges and pick its affairs in the hands of the inexperienced and even not capable public men who constitute the Opposition. The Mowat Government go to the country on their record as a guarantee for the satisfactory discharge of their important trust in the next four years; the Opposition go to the country with actually no and definite policy, and with no definite claim for the suffrages of the people. They have no policy whatever, and have no good reason to expect even a hearing except a series of the Government, and even that hearing is performed in the most perfunctory manner. The people should pronounce not only a verdict upon the Administration, but should weigh in the balance the Opposition and its policy, and if this is done there will be little question as to which side will be found wanting. Having no distinctive policy, and no substantial claims for popular confidence, the Local Opposition with their friends are endeavoring to make up for total deficiency by circulating all sorts of charges against the Local Government. In this congenial work Senator Macdonald has lent a hand, and most of the fiery papers from the Mail down to the Warder are busy re-echoing the cry. It is not likely that tactics of the reckless character will succeed. The people have not been idle or unintelligent spectators of the administration of public affairs and of the impotent Opposition, and they will scarcely allow the reins of political power to be handed over to the hands of Messrs. Lauder, Meredith and their confederates. In view, however, of the instructions from Sir John Macdonald and the L. C. Club to carry Ontario at all hazards because the Government feel safe at Ottawa if the premier province is secured from Liberal rule, it is the duty of our friends and supporters of the Mowat Administration to be vigilant in the coming contest, lest no votes are lost from over confidence or inefficient organization. The work will be short; it should be in the highest degree effective. Our friends in the North and South Ridings of Victoria will, we have no doubt, organize for the struggle with their accustomed energy, and if every man does his duty we are confident as to the result a month hence.

THE LETELLIER CASE.

The discussion of the Letellier case has extended to Newfoundland, and it appears that the history of that island furnishes a precedent for the Quebec Governor's act. The Rent Administration was dismissed by Sir A. Bannerman, then Governor of Newfoundland, and an appeal made to the people, who sustained the dismissal. The disappointment of the defeated party was very great, but, says the Newfoundlander, "it never entered their contemplations to demand the removal of the Governor for the appeasement of their wounded spirits. They took their drubbing with the best faces they could and yielded to their fate, which, however hard, they believed to be no harder than the fate of the Constitution." The same paper, the organ of Mr. Shea, who is favourable to Sir John A. Macdonald, "waits to see if that doctrine is to be unleashed." It also says: "To us it would seem there can be no question that the Governor General steers the right course, if the Constitution is to be his compass. It is certainly not for him to enquire into the trouble between the Quebec Governor and his late Executive. He knows all he needs to know in the fact that on appeal to the constituencies the Governor's act of dismissal was affirmed. There was the true popular constitutional verdict in his favor and how Lord Lorne can be asked to annul that verdict, and in the name of the Constitution, too, is one of the hardest constitutional nuts we have yet seen offered to be cracked. Sir John Macdonald's just eminence in statesmanship makes us marvel that his judgment has approved such a proceeding, and if he has yielded, not so much to his judgment as to certain external forces that have mastered it, the situation is a crucial one from which his many friends must anxiously desire his deliverance."

While Mr. Langevin is in England his special organ at Quebec continues the abusive attacks on the Governor-General that it instituted while its inspiror was on this side the Atlantic. It speaks of His Excellency as a young man with "no interest in the country" who is thwarting "the will of Parliament and the decision of the Cabinet," and who will in due course return to England "mocking us." Le Canadien continues: "Let us accept all the humiliations, let us bend low our spines, and after that, to complete the felicity of our guests of Hideau Hall, place ourselves flat on our stomachs, in the guise of carpets under their august feet." Its Ottawa correspondent charges the Marquis with exercising social influence against those who were advocating the dismissal of Letellier. The source of these attacks is clear enough; and the object of Sir John A. Macdonald in diverting blame from himself and casting odium on the Governor General is equally clear.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Business is being shaped with a view to prorogue Parliament on or about the end of next week, so as to get rid of the Letellier difficulty this session. It is doubtful if this can be accomplished.

It is announced that Mr. Mowat is to be the candidate for East Toronto against Mr. Morris. This will make a battle royal. The North Oxford Reformers will also elect Mr. Mowat, it is expected, by acclamation.

Stratford Beacon: "The Canadian saltmakers have increased the price of salt 10 cents more per barrel, making a rise of 15 cents altogether since the new tariff was introduced. So much for the benefit of the N.P. to the consumers."

Another kind of "Conservative reaction" has set in. Mr. Phipps has formally announced his withdrawal from that party, with which "for protective purposes" he was "temporarily connected." And now Mr. Tilley feels easier in his seat.

The Conservative convention of South Victoria was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. L. Russell was nominated as candidate for the Local House. It is understood the position was pressed upon Mr. Hodgsoth but he declined owing to private and business reasons.

The British Columbia Legislature has repeated its chronic threat to secede if the "treaty obligations" are not carried out. These obligations were arranged by Sir John A. Macdonald, and thus again are mere chickens coming home to roost. "Secession" is to take place to-day if not staved off for a time.

Another batch of official assignees in the last Gazette. This looks bad in view of the provision of the new act to abolish every one of them. The London Advertiser explains one phase of the mystery by pointing out that "the liabilities of insolvents this year were $3,000,000 over the corresponding quarter of last year."

Paper money in Japan is at a discount of 25 per cent.; in Turkey the discount is much larger; and yet this is the system the "rag baby" people at Ottawa are pressing upon the Government for adoption. The Premier, Mr. Tilley, the Mail, and prominent members and organs of the Tory party are patting Mr. Wallace and other "rag" men on the back.

We understand the Midland and Whitby Railway pooling scheme, alluded to in these columns, has been completed and signed by the respective Presidents. We have not yet learned the details of the scheme, but it will last for twenty one years, and will practically result in all probability in the next thing to an amalgamation of the two roads.

In view of Mr. Bechard's swift and sweeping measure for the abolition of the Insolvency Act, our local cotem. has resolved to devote his spare time and talents to the composition of a tragic farce entitled,

"How much up was a Flower;"

or "the Adventures of an Official Assignee who was never entrusted with a cent."

So bitter is the feeling in Montreal about the Letellier matter that La Minerve, for twenty years the sole French Tory organ in Montreal, is to have a rival published by the Duvernays, the former proprietors of the Minerve. The latter is the organ of the Monsseau-Chapleau party, who are determined upon the dismissal of the Governor; while the new paper will prove the phase organ of Sir John and the man of $85,000.

A point worthy of note is this neatly presented by the Toronto Telegram: "The Tory journals never tire telling the people what cheap government they had when Sandfield Macdonald was in power, and what expensive government they have with Mr. Mowat in power. But the trouble is that the people cannot have Sandfield Macdonald back again if they wanted to, and that if they turned out Mr. Mowat they would have to fall back on weak and inexperienced substitutes."

Mr. Lithgow, the Pilgrim of the Maritime provinces before the elections, now condemns the tariff because the coal miners are no better off but rather worse off than before, with one exception where by special favours from the Intercolonial they may make up for the drawbacks of the "National Protection" that does not protect. The 30c. on coal takes so much out of the pockets bilingually of Ontario mechanics and farmers and does not benefit the Nova Scotia coal miner.

A cable telegram from London states that a despatch from the Marquis of Lorne to the Colonial Secretary is published in which the Dominion protective tariff is justified on the ground "that the action of the United States is invariably hostile to Canada on all matters relating to tariffs, and that manufacturers in the United States can discourage and destroy any special Canadian industry by combining to flood the Canadian market with a similar product, sold below the actual value. The absence of duty thus has the same effect as that produced by a Government bounty. The Canadian Minister of Finance appends a memorandum saying that if the tariff materially alters the volume of trade with Great Britain it must be on the side of the Mother Country, and that its several branches this result will certainly follow." This despatch, of course, is simply the composition of the Government, forwarded by the Marquis in his official capacity, and does not express his individual opinions.

The Globe enquires if John A. will ride the "little elephant" pictured by Grip, to win the fast paper money handicap. Not till it has "growed up;" it will take three or four years to reach proper age, though John A. is even now making it accustomed to ground and lofty tumbling.

So strong is the dissatisfaction in the Senate with the Ministry from one cause and another that at a caucus called for the purpose the other day Senator Campbell resigned the Ministerial leadership in the Upper House. As the Ministerialists are in a decided majority in the Upper House it is clear that there is something seriously amiss there, as well as in the Lower House.

Mr. Bechard, the member for Iberville, has taken a step in the right direction by bringing into the Commons a bill that proposes the following reductions in official salaries: Ministers of the Crown, $5,000 each, no extra vote to the Premier. Members of Commons, $6 per day for less than thirty days, or $600 for the session should the specified number of days be exceeded. Senators, $8 per day, or $800 for a session of more than thirty days. The Speakers of both Senate and Commons, $3,200 each. The Lieutenant-Governors of Ontario and Quebec, $6,000 each, and the Lieutenant-Governors of the other provinces, $5,000. The Ministerialists greeted the measure with a chorus of "loots," and that will be its fate.

Grip displayed more than ordinary prescience in pointing out in an effective cartoon the fact that Canada had no Protection from the slaughtering of certain American ideas of Yankee notions, such as "rag money," and other crudities of the rawest politicians who find their way to Washington. These new ideas, singularly enough, receive the Mail's unctuous patronage, and the warm approval of the prominent members of the party from the Premier downward. This is called "a tendency" to entertain logical surge propositions of a striking, thorough and original character, some of which are said to have obtained a strong hold on the House. This tendency is praised for the time being.

Naturally the crowned heads of the continent are thoroughly alarmed at the frequent attempts at assassination, and the Emperor William has proposed united action in dealing with regicides. In a letter to the Czar the Kaiser goes to the root of an evil that no doubt is seriously felt in Europe. The "petty jealousies between sovereigns" has caused them "to maintain armies for the purpose of being able to make war upon each other and this caused popular discontent and made the lives of criminals who had attempted the lives of their own sovereigns to escape into other kingdoms and there live in security." The reduction of these standing armies with corresponding economies and reduction of taxation would prove far more effective remedies for socialism than the bayonet and the prison.

Our amiable friend of the Port Hope Times thinks our explanatory paragraph about the "Ten-feeder Hoe Press" story started in THE POST is unfair, and that we "have not dealt fairly with him." We had no desire to impinge our cotemporary's feelings, and admit that this particular illustration of who pays the duty was a toxophilitical venture, though it appears to have brought down the bird. The serious consideration bestowed upon it by our contemporary is another evidence of the baneful influence of the so-called "Scotch accent." for though it was at first considered a "joke" and as such was no doubt circulated, it is now treated as an impeachment prepared with malice prepense. Our cotem. will have to submit to a surgical operation and stand what Horace Greeley would call a half dozen of speeches Holdstock next July in the Thousand Islands.

PARLIAMENTARY JOTTINGS.

Repeal of the Insolvency Act.

The principal event of the week in Parliament has been the unconditional repeal of the Insolvency Act. On Tuesday evening Mr. Colby brought in his amendment act, which effected several desirable improvements, and supported it with an able speech. Mr. Girouard, who also had an amendment act, withdrew it and accepted Mr. Colby's. But Mr. Bechard moved "that the bill be not read a second time, but that in the opinion of the House it is expedient that the Insolvent Act of 1875 and all the amending acts be unconditionally repealed." Though this was vigorously opposed among others by Mr. Hector Cameron, it was carried by a vote of 99 to 75, the House refusing to adjourn before coming to a vote. The Premier seemed to have lost control of the House and of his supporters and assented to a second reading of Mr. Bechard's little bill to carry out the repeal of the Act. The second reading was carried by a vote of 117 to 49.

THE RAG BABY.

On Monday evening Mr. Wallace, of Norfolk, aired his "rag baby," or national currency views, which if carried into effect would result in an issue of paper money that would be at 50 per cent. discount, or more. The Mail praises Mr. Wallace to the skies. He was fully answered by Mr. Charlton.

THE ZULU WAR.

A Desperate Encounter.

Cable dispatches state that operations are to be vigorously pressed against Cetewayo beyond Ekowe as soon as possible. The Zulus are believed to number from 30,000 to 40,000 in that vicinity. Further details of the relief of Ekowe show that

A DESPERATE BATTLE

was fought and a decisive victory won by Colonel Wood after severe fighting, which at one time appeared as if the result would be again unfavorable to our arms. On the 29th inst. Colonel Wood attacked Umbellini at Kolabana, a table-topped mountain, on whose summit his tribe kept their cattle and the large quantities which they have carried off in their raids. The position was strongly defended by the Zulus, and was captured without much difficulty. Upon the homeward march of the troops, with many thousands of cattle which they had captured, they were attacked by a Zulu army, whose force Colonel Wood estimates at 20,000 men. To resist this attack our force had to be concentrated, and the Zulus consequently were able to recapture the whole of their cattle. They attacked the column and inflicted considerable loss upon it. Nearly all the natives belonging to the force deserted. Next day large masses of the enemy were observed gathering round the camp, which at half-past one in the day was

ATTACKED WITH GREAT FURY

and determination. The fighting was of a most severe character, and the troops were able only by desperate exertions to maintain their position. The fighting lasted for three hours and a half, and at 5 p. m. the enemy desisted from his efforts, and fell back defeated with immense loss. Our loss was heavy, consisting of seven officers and about 70 men killed and wounded. Among the killed were Capt. Campbell, Lieutenants Plets and Uys, and Mr. Lloyd. Colonel Wood had his horse killed under him. No statement has been received of the loss which the column suffered on the first day's fighting. Although Colonel Wood gives no estimate of the Zulu loss, it is thought that in so determined an attack, lasting for three hours and a half, upon a laagered camp, their loss must have been immense.

THE EKOWE GARRISON.

A dispatch from Cape Town, dated April 8, says the Ekowe garrison reached Tugela yesterday. Lord Chelmsford and staff are on the way to Durban. It is stated that the Zulus now occupy Ekowe; but the King of Cetewayo himself has retired behind the Black Umvoloci River.

THE ZULUS.

A dispatch to the London Standard from Capetown, April 8th, says the Zulus appear to have recovered very rapidly from their defeat at Gingelovo, as large numbers are reported in the neighborhood of Ekowe. Sickness is more or less prevalent among the British forces.

A despatch to the News from Cape Town dated the 8th inst., says a strong British force will be dispatched from Tugela for Cetewayo's Kraal in a fortnight.

THE BOERS.

It is stated from Pretoria that 4,000 Boers [Dutch settlers] have assembled near that place, and that hostilities between them and the British may arise at any moment. They are anxious to avoid firing the first shot.

LOCAL MATTERS.

SNOWDON IRON MINES.

WHAT THE CHICAGO COMPANY PURPOSE DOING—EXTENSIVE OPERATIONS CONTEMPLATED.

Messrs. Agnew and Mills, the gentlemen mentioned in THE POST last week as representing a Chicago company who purpose opening up another portion of the Snowdon Iron Mine, a project in which Mr. J. B. Campbell and Mr. Major of Port Perry are interested, returned from their prospecting tour last Thursday. They expressed themselves highly satisfied with the indications and only lacked a little information as to freights to be able to make a most favourable report to the other members of the company. In the event of the company adopting their report operations will be commenced inside of six weeks on a very large scale; it being the intention of the company if they undertake the work at all to invest a very large sum in the production and manufacture of iron. They purpose erecting smelting works at the mine and produce with charcoal, boiler iron, car wheels, car springs and nails—metal which is always charcoal-smelted. They made full enquiries as to the quantity of wood that could be procured and were quite satisfied that the forests of the north afforded all they would require and of good quality. When in Lindsay they sent for Messrs. Curtin and Fox and asked for quotations for seven hundred and fifty thousand or a million of brick to be used for the charcoal furnaces and after inspecting the samples shown declared themselves satisfied with quality and price and informed the makers named that inside of six weeks they would let them know whether they would require the brick or not. There are so many exaggerated reports in circulation about the extent of the proposed operations that it would not be surprising if the whole scheme fizzled out.

THE FRESH MEAT SUPPLY QUESTION.

Some further contributions this week concerning the quality of Lindsay's butcher meat supply show the general interest taken in the question. There is no doubt that speaking generally there is room for considerable improvement in the general supply of all kinds of fresh meats offered in the stalls. One excuse that has been offered from time to time for the lack of first-class qualities has been the impossibility of getting prime cattle from the farmers; but it would seem from the letter of Mr. John Campbell, jr., of Mariposa, and from other facts that have come to us, the farmers have been making decided improvements in their stock more in fact than they have received credit for. It will be remembered that Mr. Campbell himself sold recently to Toronto buyers a number of extra choice cattle for shipment to the old country; and we understand some very prime animals were sold in the same quarter by Mr. Hay, of Opa, to advantage, but we have not heard the particulars. These sales speak well for our farmers. It would be well for those who have practical information on this subject to send it for publication for the general benefit, and on that account we welcome Mr. Campbell's letter. He is quite correct in placing a large measure of blame for the unsatisfactory stall-market on the Lindsay consumers; and is also justified in condemning the stuff sold on the square in winter, some of which a respectable butcher would not sell. But there are enough people in Lindsay willing to pay well for a first-class article in all kinds of fresh meats to ensure a profitable business, and the general contention is that there ought to be all the year round just as good a supply as regards quality as is to be had on Easter and Christmas. With regard to the prices paid to farmers, as referred to by Mr. Campbell, it is most likely that the choice cattle bought by them are shipped to Montreal, and the refuse are kept for the local market, with now and then a good one thrown in to whet the appetite and prevent rebellion. We infer this much from the fact that one day last week a number of very fine fat cattle were driven through town by a local butcher and shipped for Montreal. They were raised by Mr. John Wickett, Mr. James Smith, Mr. W. Stewart and Mr. Earl, of Mariposa. We are informed that of this drove two oxen weighed 3,700 lbs., and brought 4c. a lb. live weight, and two others brought 3½c. It is quite clear, then, that our farmers are progressing considerably in cattle-feeding, though we fancy the progress is not as general as it ought to be. It remains now with the consumers to decide the quality of their fresh meats. If the butchers can keep on selling an inferior article at a first-class price they will continue to do so, beyond a doubt. But as a fair profit could still can be profitably conducted with a choice supply all the year round is also plain, and that it will attract all the best customers is equally undoubted. A complete discussion or ventilation of the question from all stand-points or interests is desirable, and any reasonable statement can have place in these columns.

"Corned Beef."

[To the Editor of THE CANADIAN POST.]

SIR, I have read with no little interest and concern the letters and articles that have appeared in THE POST on the fresh meat question. So far as my observation goes the discussion receives general approval, and an improvement in the quality of our meat supply is looked for. As you have allowed others to ventilate their grievances I wish to state mine, and that is, the impossibility of getting choice corned beef. We can get what is called corned beef, but it is made from the coarsest pieces and comes in great hunks, and in many cases very much "sicken a horse." Very coarse salt or coarse brine must be employed in making it. The city butchers give corned beef made in rolls like the roll-bacon in appearance, and being tender, juicy and properly fat, is very far ahead of the article supplied in Lindsay. Choice corned beef makes a very agreeable change, and is an economical dish. With other improvements let our butchers give us first-class corned beef.

ANOTHER ENGLISHMAN.

Lindsay, April 30, 1879.

An Opinion from Another North Mariposa Farmer.

[To the Editor of THE CANADIAN POST.]

SIR, Though much interested in the "Fresh Meat Supply Question" which has been discussed in THE POST since two or three weeks, I did not intend to write anything about it, until learning that the letter in your last issue, signed a "Mariposa Farmer," was credited to me by the Lindsay butchers, and others. I may take this opportunity to deny being the writer of it, and have no hesitation in saying that some of its statements are not correct.

1st. The Lindsay butchers have bought the majority of the best cattle that have been fatted in North Mariposa during the last five years, and a Yankee buyer of fat cattle is as rare as a snow-bank in June.

2nd. Instead of "a couple of instances" the butchers of Lindsay have bought Easter cattle in North Mariposa each year since 1874 (excepting this year) and also Christmas cattle oftener than a couple of instances. Having sold fat cattle to the butchers of your town at different times, allow me to say that while they may be com-what hard to deal with, yet I have found them men of their word, always ready to give a good price for a good animal, when they can afford to do so. That they cannot always afford to invest in good cattle is a fact which I think cannot be disputed, because the people of Lindsay will buy from peddlers and itinerant vendors meat which does not deserve the name of beef, thereby compelling your butchers to deal in "sheep fatted on straw" and such like, or otherwise they might close their shops. As stated previously, the price of beef, of other things, so it must also of beef, and when the Lindsayites are willing to pay for good beef I have no doubt the butchers will be only too glad to provide the same. And instead of their endeavouring to educate the farmers, as hinted by "Drypepsy," your had better give their attention to the townsfolk, and teach them that one of the first laws of health is to eat good beef, thereby doing away with the doctor, dentist and dyspepsia.

JOHN CAMPBELL, Jr.,
A North Mariposa Farmer.

LINDSAY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Inspector's Examination, April, 1879.

We give below the results of the inspector's half-yearly examination in the Third and Fourth Classes in the Lindsay Public Schools. We have no doubt the numbers showing the standing of pupils in each subject will be interesting to parents and the friends of the scholars. We also give the questions set by the inspectors with the exception of those in Arithmetic for the Fourth Class, which could not be properly presented without special type:—

Fourth Class—Mr. Hallett's Department.

History.—1. What nations lived in England, Wales and Scotland during the reign of Edward I.? 2. In whose reign was Calais taken by the English, and in whose reign was it lost? 3. What political and religious parties existed about the period of the Commonwealth? 4. Name the chief events in the reign of Henry VIII. 5. How was the House of Stuart connected with the House of Tudor? 6. When did Cartier and Champlain visit Canada, and what places did they explore?

Grammar.—1. Analyze "Impoverished by these disasters, it was not till the patent had nearly expired, that Sir Humphrey procured the means to equip another expedition." 2. Parse "He proved an efficient officer, and gave no quarter to the buccaneers. 3. Write the past tense and past participle of hurr, find, beseech, arise, blow, do, fly, see, wear, write. 4. Distinguish "He lay" and "He lays." 5. "An" is used before h sounded when the accent is on the second syllable. Give four examples. 6. Write the plural of soliloquy, flagstaff, fourpence, father-in-law, analysis. 7. Write the feminine of beau, earl, gander, hart, wizard.

Geography.—Where are the following lakes:—St. Peter, Commanche, Champlain, Winnipeg, Great Salt. 2. Where are the following straits:—Messina, Bass, Torres, Belle Isle, Juan de Fuca. 3. Into what waters do the following rivers flow:—St. Clarine, Richelieu, Rhine, Assiniboine, Zambesi. 4. On what railways are the following towns:—Goderich, Paris, St. Thomas, Orangeville, Barrie, Peterborough, Collingwood, Cobourg, Woodstock, Whitby. 5. What and where are Beaupré, Ticonderoga, Montmorenci, St. Christopher, Darien, Dalmatia, Lippe, Quito, Toulon, Venezuela?

Spelling.—Spell, divide into syllables, and mark the accented syllable of saylum, sovereignty, incredible, symptoms, campaign, retrieving, obliquely, gorgeous, etiquette, monarch.

Reading.—Page 244. Taking of Gibraltar.

Writing.—Page 217. The Seige of Hesneburgh.

Composition.—1. Express in prose,

Up rose the sun o'er moor and mead;
Up with the sun rose Percy Rede;
Brave Heseldar, from his couplas freed,
Carew'd along the lea;
The paltry sprag with sprightly bound,
As if to match the gazelle bound;
His begs the gallant huntsman wound,—
They were a jovial three.

2. Write a short paragraph on the burning of Moscow. 3. Define Hebrews, sesterain, hauberk, Cambria, Warders of the English March.

Names of Pupils.	Reading	Spelling	Arithmetic	Grammar	Composition	Geography	Total
Maximum No. of Marks	20	20	20	40	20	20	140
McIlwyn, Jessie	18	18	17	35	16	20	124
McLeod, Florence	16	21	16	19	16	18	117
Harrington, Mary	16	22	14	19	13	19	113
Hopwood, Charles	15	20	15	15	11	18	104
Smart, Alex.	16	20	14	10	14	11	95
Lee, John	16	20	10	12	15	14	91
Link, Archibald	17	20	14	13	8	11	91
Cullen, Lemuie	14	20	12	10	10	14	90
Howe, Edward	14	20	14	15	14	8	91
McLean, Malcom	13	19	15	12	14	8	82
Gibson, Simon	14	20	14	12	11	10	85
Umphrey, Charlotte	13	20	15	18	14	8	88
Clarke, James H.	16	20	15	9	14	8	82
Barker, Donald	16	20	14	8	9	8	77
Kennedy, Christina	15	20	15	10	10	6	76
Wright, Lillie	14	20	15	10	9	8	76
Link, Adam C.	17	18	14	11	14	6	80
Newman, Martha	15	20	15	10	8	6	74
McMillan, John	15	20	15	4	8	6	73
Fuller, Carrie	14	20	13	10	8	5	70
Bunting, Robert	18	20	13	6	8	6	71
Spier, Helen	14	20	15	9	8	5	71
Hopwood, Bessie	13	20	14	9	8	5	69
Pents, Minnie	16	20	15	5	8	7	71
Melville, Ellie	16	20	18	0	8	7	69
Dent, Georgie	11	19	15	3	8	4	60
Walker, Joseph	15	20	14	4	8	5	66
Walker, George	14	20	15	2	8	5	64
Dundas, William	14	17	16	0	8	4	59
Finney, Clara	16	20	14	0	8	3	61
Rose, Jennie	15	20	15	5	8	2	65
Smith, Richard	11	12	11	10	8	2	54
Keith, Joan	14	20	18	0	8	2	62
Fee, Rinser	17	20	13	4	8	4	66
Satchell, Bessie	16	19	10	5	8	4	62
Smyth, Sidney D.	15	16	14	5	8	4	62
Jackson, Aggie	15	0	14	0	8	4	41

Third Class—Mr. Armour's Department.

Names of Pupils.	Reading	Spelling	Arithmetic	Grammar	Composition	Geography	Total
Maximum No. of Marks	20	20	20	40	20	20	140
Matthews, George	17	15	15	30	15	20	120
Brown, Charles E.	16	22	14	24	14	12	120
Frampton, Fred	15	19	20	25	14	20	123
Henderson, George	16	16	15	34	11	7	123
Jackson, Edward	15	21	19	34	15	10	134
Smith, Jennie	14	17	16	29	17	11	120
McSwayn, Duncan	15	19	18	22	9	13	120
Heap, Mary	15	20	14	15	19	12	111
Hall, Jane	16	12	14	29	17	11	111
Murray, Walter	16	17	15	19	10	13	21	111
Smyth, Stanley	14	17	14	20	8	9	17	109
McBurney, Wm	16	16	14	25	17	7	13	108
McNally, Thomas	16	16	10	20	17	0	13	101
Steer, John	18	11	13	16	21	8	18	99
Waddle, Wm. R.	15	17	11	20	16	3	12	94
Blain, James W.	15	22	15	20	10	0	8	91
Knowlson, Fred	14	13	15	10	20	3	16	91
Williams, Edwin L.	16	21	12	5	19	7	15	91
Golder, Mason	19	19	14	20	9	0	15	89
Fee, Bijah	16	14	15	20	7	4	10	88
Morgan, John	12	9	13	17	17	10	14	88
Newton, Sterling	15	15	15	25	8	7	3	88
McCausland, James	14	11	14	24	11	0	12	88
Williams, Fred	14	14	11	3	18	5	16	88
Dobson, Harvard	10	8	18	20	6	3	9	74
Boughton, James C.	14	6	15	10	10	7	12	74
Martin, George E.	10	1	17	30	10	0	6	74
Waller, George	16	10	12	10	11	0	14	74
Robinson, Alfred J.	12	12	10	5	19	4	9	71
Hungerford, Harry	14	12	12	0	0	13	12	63
Reeves, Frank	14	0	13	5	9	14	7	62
Blackwell, Sidney	15	18	10	0	0	10	8	61
Calvert, Sidney	14	12	11	5	5	0	9	56
Richardson, Thomas	14	8	10	15	1	0	5	53
Calvert, George B.	9	11	13	5	5	0	7	51

Miss Peplow's Department.

Names of Pupils.	Reading	Spelling	Arithmetic	Grammar	Composition	Geography	Total
Maximum No. of Marks	20	20	20	40	20	20	140
Luney, Mary Jane	16	22	19	40	15	14	126
Helm, Elizabeth	15	24	19	10	17	14	122
Moore, Ida	16	21	16	22	9	13	108
Wheeler, Minnie	18	17	17	26	8	14	110
Bovee, Carrie	17	19	19	15	0	15	11	106
Jane, Minnie	13	21	17	20	17	4	11	103
Atkins Bella	16	21	15	24	11	7	7	101
Finney, Hattie	17	20	15	5	14	14	7	92
Finney, Lizzie	18	19	17	20	9	7	2	92
King, Clara	16	15	15	10	10	14	3	86
King, Jennie	18	13	14	13	7	13	8	86
Murta, Alice M.	16	13	14	10	13	12	8	86
Marlowe, Virgie	15	19	10	5	13	16	7	85
Williams, Kate	15	18	16	15	9	4	8	85
Blackwell, Emma	15	13	15	19	7	6	9	84
Hateley, Alma	16	20	17	0	0	16	11	80
Totton, Adelia	13	16	15	20	15	4	3	86
Hastie, Martha	15	11	14	5	17	7	10	79
Brooks, Mellen	14	9	15	15	7	12	6	78
Watson, Maggie	15	13	15	15	10	6	4	78
Goodwin, Bessie	15	15	18	9	14	13	3	77
Johnston, Mary E.	14	14	14	20	10	0	3	75
Fee, Sehinda	13	10	18	20	3	7	3	73
Brooks, Gertie	15	12	10	18	6	0	11	72
Murray, Mary	16	16	17	5	3	11	4	72
Price, Lucy	14	17	14	15	0	9	2	71
Fisher, Mamie	15	21	15	5	4	9	3	68
McLennan, Lillie	15	12	14	5	11	9	2	68
Lecoy, Alfretta	15	13	15	14	3	0	2	67
Watson, Aggie	14	6	16	20	2	2	3	65
Wingrove, Emma	15	9	15	9	11	11	3	64
Dundas, Dora	15	13	12	0	4	12	1	62
Dundas, Mina	16	13	12	5	4	12	1	62
Henery, Minnie	11	12	15	10	10	0	2	60
Holtorf Amy	14	10	16	5	6	2	6	59
Lovell, Tillie	15	14	15	0	4	6	3	57
Sanders, Maggie	15	14	14	0	0	4	7	54
Silver, Lizzie	17	15	17	0	0	0	5	54
Silver, Minnie	13	21	15	0	0	0	5	54
Edney, Lillie	14	13	14	0	2	7	3	53
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