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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK

Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, AUG 15, 1879

Circulation 2,075.

THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN MONTREAL

The failure of the Consolidated Bank has been followed speedily by the collapse of the Exchange Bank and the suspension of the Banque Ville Marie, and the uneasy feeling thus created culminated in a "run" on the City and District Savings Bank during Friday and Saturday last. This institution, however, proved strong enough for the ordeal, as all knew who were acquainted with its position. Although a small bank it has always been a strong one, and has a rule held a high rank. Its course of the "run" is noteworthy, it was confined almost wholly to people of small means, and who were not engaged in business. Commercial men doing business with the bank felt little anxiety as to the result, and the result justified their confidence. It is expected that the Banque Ville Marie will be able to resume again in a few days, as soon as it can obtain advances on perfectly good securities. The Exchange Bank was a small institution comparatively, but it had an able and wealthy brotherhood, and probably would have pulled through but for the conviction forced upon its directors that its remaining capital could not be profitably employed in eager competition for business. Billholders and depositors are safe from loss, and the shareholders will, it is expected, not lose more than sixty per cent., though if they get off so well they will be fortunate.

The other banks are sound, solid and unshaken. The "crisis" has not in any way affected their credit on the London market, and it is quite evident that the worst has been passed. With the bountiful harvest now being gathered in the return of better times cannot be much longer delayed. The causes of these bank failures will no doubt be fully brought out in a short time. Some of the causes are already known, and reflect very little credit on the bank managers and directors concerned.

RAILWAY FREIGHTS AND RAILWAY COMMISSION.

The proposed amalgamation of our two great trunk railways, the pushing schemes of several smaller but not unimportant roads, and the struggle that has been going on in Toronto to delay the entrance of a new and nearly built competitor, have, with minor causes, stimulated the public interest in the important subject of railway tolls and passenger rates, and demonstrated once more the necessity of improved machinery for dealing with the complicated and important interests involved in these questions, the manner in which the Grand Trunk and Northern, were able, by skilful use of the law's delays, to harass and annoy the Credit Valley Company, and prevent them from pushing on their project, was anything but creditable, and there are many varied and important matters in which the long suffering public has as much interest as the railway, and generally a joint interest which require to be promptly dealt with by experts. For railway development of the country has reached such a stage that a railway commission should be appointed, as in the old country, with special powers applicable to the general class of cases likely to arise, and which according to our own and English experience will arise. The adoption of the English method in its entirety is advocated by some, and some action in this direction will no doubt be taken at an early day. It is highly necessary in order to avoid unseemly conflicts and prevent expensive litigation.

The power of a large railway corporation, skilfully and unscrupulously used, is often enormous. Years ago New Jersey was called the "State of Camden and Amboy," the name of the railway company that was all powerful. Only the other day a committee of citizens in a long report on the railway monopoly that prevails in that state, declared that the old reproach could be repeated with much more force. The Pennsylvania legislature is all but controlled by the general manager of the great railway combination that takes its name from that state. Wisconsin was similarly controlled by another corporation until the Grangers rose in their might and elected a legislature that proceeded to the other extreme of dealing too harshly with railways. The corrupting power of Fiske and Gould over the New York legislature is a matter of notoriety; but here too a turn for the better has taken place, and a committee of that body "endowed with ample powers and charged with comprehensive duties," has been at work in New York city to investigate a number of charges against certain companies alleged to be "fraught with much general harm, and to be especially detrimental to the interests of both the state and the city of New York." We have not a report of the evidence before us, but we have a summary by the New York Nation, which bears out as applicable to our neighbors some remarks of the Mail concerning English and Canadian railways reprinted herewith, and which show that the evil complained of is a general one. We do not give these a local application, for we have no information or complaint, but as bearing on our trunk lines and on the general question of the necessity of a new tribunal for dealing with railway problems. If any road is skilfully and scientifically managed one would suppose it would be the New York Central, but from the Nation's synopsis of the evidence of Mr. Goodman, assistant general freight agent, in special charge of local business, it will be seen that it is all hap hazard.

[illegible]

the reason remains." The grievances of the English people with regard to freights are nothing as compared with those of our people. The English roads were built by private individuals; the state never contributed a sixpence to any one of them. But in Canada, the government was the principal promoter of nearly all our great roads, and forty millions of dollars of the people's money (irrespective of municipal bonuses) is sunk in the three oldest Canadian lines. John Bull talks about discrimination in favor of Americans, but what would he think of the through rates, say, on the Grand Trunk? *A bushel of wheat is carried from Chicago to Montreal for less than the rate charged from Stratford, or Toronto, or even from Kingston to that port.* The American farmer, who has not a dollar in the road is protected to the disadvantage and detriment of the Canadian farmer who has to pay taxes for the annual increase in the money he borrowed wherewithal to subsidize them. The railroads, of course, have a plausible case, contending that through freights are more profitable than local or way business; but that the Canadian people are unfairly dealt with cannot be gainsaid. The time has come for the appointment of a tribunal, endowed with powers and functions similar to those exercised by the Railway Commission, to stand between the railroads and the people; and we hope to see the question taken up by the Dominion Government and a carefully prepared measure introduced at the next session of Parliament.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Woodstock Sentinel-Review wants Percy Tunnelli's rejected wreath for L. Burr-Plumb, poet and M.P.

Grouse shooting has commenced in England, and parliament is to be prorogued in a few days. A general election is expected before long.

Hope is a suspicion that Mr. Langevin has been trying to use some of that $32,000 at Quebec during the past fortnight, but apparently without success.

Query: Will the new inspectors have to take the weights and measures of the noble army of official assignees? If so, a fine field of usefulness that will not soon be gone.

One of the Cape Breton seats in the Commons has been rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Hugh McLeod. The latter was elected by a vote of 1,601 against 1,156 for Mr. McKay.

The London Post states that the royal commission on the depression of the agricultural interests will send commissioners to Canada and the United States to inquire into the food supplies.

The new appointments under the reorganized Weights and Measures Act have been gazetted. A Mr. Johnson of Belleville becomes inspector for this district, with Mr. Cahill of Peterboro and Big Push Wilkinson of Cobourg as deputies.

Ottawa reports state that the Georgian Bay branch is to be abandoned and the Canada Central extension carried westward to the Sault. Time, there to connect with the Northern Pacific Railway. This plan has often been proposed, but, if we mistake not, it has been vigorously condemned by Tory leaders.

As an evidence of the growth of the Canadian cattle export trade we may mention that Prof. McEachren, Dominion government inspector of cattle at Montreal, estimates that $918,164 has been received by the Canadian farmers for cattle exported during the past three months, and that the steamships alone have received $76,171 for carrying them.

Mr. Coupleen's motion of non-confidence in the Government on its railway policy was defeated by a majority of two, Mr. Shechyn, a member for Quebec city, voting with the Opposition on local grounds. The situation was at one time critical, Mr. McShane of Montreal, a government supporter, being at his home. Speeches were made against time until he arrived, this is rather too close to be comfortable.

Rumor again mentions changes in the Dominion cabinet as likely. Mr. Masson is to retire in favor of Mr. Chapleau, and Sir Alex. Campbell in favor of Hon. Mr. Macdougall; though another report concedes the greater probability of this gentleman being appointed a land commissioner in connection with the Pacific Railway, without a seat in the cabinet, but retaining a seat in the house. This is reconciliating the old and evil feature of the Intercolonial railway commissionership which Aquilla Walsh made notorious.

At the recent Orange gathering in Ottawa a rev. gentleman had the courage to condemn the use made of the parade by-laws for political purposes by which many of its most respectable members had been driven from its ranks. This roused the ire of Grand Master East John White who promptly "slapped the dog of chops" the phrase is his Chief's own, and parliamentary, or rather was used in parliament of the rev. gentleman. The outrage caused so much indignation that Mr. White apologized which he had cooled off, or else the affair would have got into the police courts.

It is said Mr. Goldwin Smith is to be made a Senator. We trust this is well founded. If we are to have a Senate Mr. Smith would make a desirable acquisition, and it would give him an opportunity of taking a practical part in politics that would be beneficial to himself and the country. Although he is professedly a no-party man he could beat the Smith confraternity, and we all know they are numerous, respectable and influential. A triangular debate between Senators Smith, Brown and Macpherson, with Phipps in the gallery as critic, would be an entertaining spectacle. How much would there be left of each?

The Tory Muskoka Herald cordially supports the demand for the dismissal of Gow. It says: "For one we are able to join our Reform contemporaries in denouncing the appointment of G. F. Gow to a responsible position. The man's whole career in Muskoka is such as should effectually debar him from holding any Government position, and that we have not hitherto denounced his appointment was because we had not sufficient knowledge of the case." Gow has been superseded by a Mr. Loucks, a Manitoba farmer, and Mr. E. Hickman of Grafton, another of the reformers, has resigned and been succeeded by a Manitoba journalist skilled in Indian tongues.

LITERARY NOTES.

THE CANADIAN MONTHLY.—Rose-Belford Pub. Co., Toronto. We have received the August number, the piece de resistance of which is the contribution of "Bystander," otherwise Mr. Goldwin Smith, on the current events of the day. The list of contents embraces: "The Seat of the War in South America," by J. Douglass, jr.; "In My Garden," a poem, by Mrs. Frances J. Moore; "Some Irish Minor Poets of the Century," by the Rev. C. P. Mulvany; "Forest Destruction," by P. S. H., Halifax; "An Old Story," a poem, by G.G., Niagara; "Under One Roof," by James Payn; "Woman as a Nurse," by Mrs. Frances Rye, Barrie; "Neptune's Address to Hanlan," by Robert Awde, Toronto; "The Fallen Leaves," by Wilkie Collins; "Ab Initio," a poem, by Miss Isabella Sinclair; "The one who loved him," by Mrs. Frances J. Moore; "Say when every zephyr sighs," by R. Marvin Seaton; "Newfangle and its Opinions," by a non-resident of the same; "Round the Table" and "Book Reviews" complete an excellent number.

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Communications.

THE RECENT THIRD-CLASS TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

Mr. Shaw takes a little elbow-room as Mr. Knight's Report.

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

SIR,—In your issue of Friday last I read a school report by Mr. J. H. Knight, Inspector of Public Schools, East Victoria. It is not often that I give a second thought to this officer's reports, for I seldom find anything in them; this time, however, it's not a "mouse." I found in it, officially published, ungenerous and unjust reflections—reflections not only unjust but invidious and injurious, and grossly insulting to men of character and position and of faithful public services. You must, therefore, Mr. Editor, be so good as to make me a little elbow-room. First, respecting the late examinations:

"The majority of examiners decided to group algebra and euclid with the arithmetic, and exact two fifths of the marks in the group instead of one-third in each subject."

This is true—the Board of Examiners did group the mathematics and exact 40 per cent. to pass; and for the following reasons:—1. The arithmetic paper was admittedly rather difficult for 3rd class. Mr. Tilley, member of the central committee, substantiates this in the following extract from his letter at Bowmanville:

"The arithmetic paper was quite difficult and a large number of the candidates failed to make the required percentage on that subject.

"W. E. TILLEY.

"August 4, 1879."

2. Mr. Knight himself says:

"I agreed with the other examiners that the arithmetic papers were too difficult, and by no means a test of the ability of the candidates."

In consideration of which he before the paper was quite finished—it was the first examined—expressed to the Board his willingness to group with it the subject of algebra for the 33⅓ per cent. to pass; and 3rd, Mr. Inspector Reazin expressed his opinion that such a grouping should include euclid. An informal discussion followed and the matter was left over until we could give it more time for consideration. When it was resumed Mr. Knight would take 33⅓ on arithmetic and algebra; Mr. Reazin on arithmetic, algebra, and euclid. Mr. Reazin advanced arguments of tact, good judgment and shrewd views, and Mr. Knight his. The examiners gave theirs, but what could examiners do, the opinion of one Inspector in Victoria being as good as another, and both firmly differing. By way of compromise—there being no precedent for grouping algebra and arithmetic while there is high precedent for grouping euclid, algebra and arithmetic given by the central committee in the intermediate examination—I moved a resolution to the effect that this arithmetic paper being in the opinion of the Board difficult compared with the other papers, the subject be grouped with algebra and euclid and that 40 per cent. instead of 33⅓ be required to pass, which carried. Yeas: Reazin, Brown and Shaw. Nays: Knight and Dobson.

Here, Mr. Editor, is the whole thing in few words. This idea of grouping originated with the Inspectors themselves and now forsooth it has become a "whereas"

"Whereas certain irregularities appear to have taken place at the recent examinations of third class candidates in this country the attention of the Minister of Education be called to the case with the request that he may take such steps as will prevent a similar occurrence. This motion after discussion was carried, with the addition of the words, 'and that a copy of the report to this board from Mr. Knight, P.S. Inspector, be transmitted to the departmental for its information on this subject.'"

The preambles Mr. Knight himself explains:

"This action of the board of examiners is to be regretted, not only as being calculated to depreciate the evil complained of, but also because the Lindsay high school in a false position."

And again:

"The grouping arrangement did not increase the number of successful candidates from the Lindsay school, but it enabled three from another school (private school) to pass, whereas, under the old system they would not have passed any. He felt it was his duty to make this statement to the board."

Exactly! Very substantial reasons, indeed! It gave Lindsay school none; it gave another school three. This is a "gravamen," as admitted by Mr. Knight himself at Omemee on Friday forenoon; but, sir, reading the fact at this distance from home a paralytic sort of feeling creeps over one at a loss what to think or write of it. Has it come to this: that the Board of Examiners of Victoria—a board for public and high, Protestant and Catholic equally and alike, to become a sort of patron or foster-mother to any one institution or locality, or otherwise be regarded and treated, the integrity, honor and honesty of its members educated men be impugned, and its work in liberally regulating the great interests of education for which this county expends so enormously, be reflected upon and disparagingly set forth to the world at large? and that too by a man well fattened at the crib for gathering figures and filling reports, the result of which after some eight years on his own confession in the same breath is lamentable, and a "great deficiency of our pupils is a proper knowledge of arithmetic," and a total failure at two entrance examinations in his inspectorship combined of 68 out of 95—71 per cent., at a high cost—a failure I venture to think without a parallel for like school registration from end to end of this fair Province of ours. Yes, by a man never known to encourage the clever youth? "the schools to aim high, or to rise, or to show and direct him how to do so; on the contrary ever ready to sling their prospects and their parents' hopes, to the mud, their time and their money gone, by reason, it may be of a half dozen marks, by that inspectoral absolutism which has at last proved to me that the schools cannot properly teach what he himself aches to pluck for on tests—he confesses unfair. Outrageous! There was once a time, sir, when learned men stooped to nothing lower than Heaven; when men and youth saw something in the stars; when our boys studied gravitation and its kindreds, but the tendency of modern science seems to concern itself with things of commoner place. It is an evidence of a broader spirit of investigation, of a wider capacity, to see that small things are as truly wonderful and interesting as those that are best and uncommon. Yes, sir, nowadays we can read such learned works as Bagshot's paper on the "Chemistry of a Common Cocktail," or "Chubbock's Essay on the Politics and Religion of our House Fly," or "Knight's Review of Examiners." A certain ex-President of Harvard College lately at Portland endeavored to impress upon his hearers the beauty and safety of ignorance. We do not all agree with this Dr. Hill, for according to the profound "Review" there is no security but in the ignorance of examiners, while knowledge of them is safety. And, sir, there appears to me something charming in the pictures of guileless purity and unsophisticated innocence with which the author paints them in the group, and the effect upon the individual character, upon the minds and upon the morals of his hearers and readers! What must it be! And then the enlightenment and information of the community at large can hardly fail of beneficial results to all classes alike. It is elevating. Next inevitably will be "Teachers in Labor of Arithmetic." Let's have it early. Let it be a general reclamation of notations and signs and units of fractions, repeaters, and tables, stupidly and ignorantly thought now-a-days quite as useful in an appendix to Josh Billings' almanac as in a practical arithmetic, yes, of percentage and discount, and bonds and debentures and stocks—things we shall never see unless luckier than our fathers the *Upho* and *Omega* of examination in methods never dreamt of in the office of the broker, the agent or merchant, or in the factory. Then, sir, there will no more be "examiners inclined to be unfair marking the pupils of other schools low." No new regulations made "after the papers had all been examined and when examiners knew how their own pupils stood and what change would be to their advantage, that the injury was done. Some of the examiners in the late examination knew how their own pupils stood and it was after that the new resolution was passed." Reading this, sir, I must drop metaphor. I should like that there had been more definiteness, for the whole thing is very important—very important, indeed. Assuming that I am included among the rest; I can speak only for myself. If Mr. Knight, Public School Inspector, says or means in those carefully and deliberately worded half-dozen lines of insinuation that I as an examiner have ever, or at the late examination, or would at any time "mark down any school low," he says or means an *untruth both malicious and injurious*, and what no fellow-examiner will endorse. If Mr. Knight says or means by them that I knew what change would be to the advantage of certain candidates or that I knew the names of any pupils to be affected advantageously by the resolution, or that I made the motion after such knowledge and for such purpose, he says and means an *untruth both malicious and injurious*. Mr. Knight knows that I studiously avoided the names of candidates to pass officers in schools. Mr. Knight knows that I made no one note at any of the lists—that my work this time was throughout entirely impartational—so far as I could, following my late practice of scattering my valuations before looking at the endorsements to read them off, and Mr. Knight knows again that I insisted firmly that no announcement of names should be made until either of the two propositions offered two weeks before—one by himself to group algebra and arithmetic, the other by Mr. Reazin to group euclid, algebra, and arithmetic—should carry or both be lost. And he knows further that in my remarks in moving the resolution—a resolution which I had a legal right to move—I distinctly disavowed any personal motive or interest directly or indirectly—that I had but one object and I stated that object plainly. If any schools made a better exhibit under this fair play so much to their credit; if any did not, why there's nobody to blame. Mr. Knight must have known all this when he gave forth his base reflections and his foul water besprinklings of my acts with uncertainty and doubt. But, sir, I have resided in this section of the country long enough to enjoy a reputation for integrity, impartiality, and fair play which I challenge him to come out from under the mask of insinuation and touch, and I have worked in the school and with fellow-laborers in the great cause of instruction, culture and education, whose cardinal principle is honesty and truth, long enough to feel it unnecessary at present to say more on the point.

I can quite understand the animus and inspiration, and the purblind spirit which has led this sage of perfunctory "figures and fractions" so far out of the way of good judgment as to submit the acts of a Board of Examiners to a Board of Trustees for their opinion and a silly piece of action. Mr. Knight was defeated—did not have his own way—could not coerce examiners into his own view—and does not take to defeat well; and he cannot be blamed for the step he has taken, he always fights for his own hand—and the proverb says "You can't teach an old dog new tricks." But, sir, I must stop. Concerning Mr. Knight's policy in the matter—the policy of malignity—the policy said to have driven nearly every second-class teacher and many good third-class out of the division and which now seeks to drive out fearless examiners by back-biting and calumniation—the policy which is driving good schools to the wall—charging schools generally—and the Separate School, Lindsay, by name—and teachers with inability to teach arithmetic while the test of their ability is admitted by the same genius himself to be not a fair test—and while the real cause lies where everybody dare not say—the policy which is not adding to the usefulness of our model school or to that of its ex-students—the policy which is said to have been felt in the peace work of schools and sections, and which has resulted in his 71 per cent. of failure in entrance this year already at a heavy outlay. Concerning these I may have a word or two again.

JOHN SHAW.

HAMILTON, Aug. 11, 1879.

A Teacher's View of the "Grouping."

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

SIR, Having observed the remarks made by Mr. J. H. Knight regarding the propriety of the grouping system at the recent examination, I think it a very appropriate time for the teachers of this county to complain of the same, which I contend under the present circumstances they are justified in doing. We, as teachers of this county, know perfectly well, and so did the board of examiners, that we have a sufficient supply of teachers in this county, yet their actions at the late examination were far from coinciding with such, consequently we can see no policy in the matter whatever, except it be to bring down salaries, which is not at all necessary at the present time. I, as a teacher, happen to be personally acquainted with the mathematical abilities of some that have been successful—not justly so—at the two late examinations. Sir, I regret to say, but I know it to be a fact, having been an attendant at school with some of them, that they are not capable of teaching arithmetic to second class pupils. Allowing such a person as this the privilege of teaching is a great imposition on the public. This subject (arithmetic), we all know, or at least should know, is one of the most important, if not the most important, in connection with a common school, and especially in a country school to a great extent composed of farmers' sons, who have but a very short time during the winter season to attend school, and are then particularly desirous of acquiring a knowledge of arithmetic, but in a great many instances, as I to my loss and sorrow have experienced, the teacher's knowledge of the subject is so contracted that they are not capable of imparting it. Is it not the place of the central committee to deprive the board of examiners of such power, if they continue doing such? I think there should be some limit to it. I should like to hear the opinion of some others on this matter.

A TEACHER.

MARIPOSA, August 12th, 1879.

THE MARKET QUESTION.

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

SIR,—When a market is established by by-law it ought to be properly regulated. The market clerk is himself a town constable and an officer of the council. Does this fact relieve the other town constables from the duty of exercising a vigilant supervision over the strict observance of the market by-law and the punishment of persons found violating it? If not, is it a fact that they regard this duty as not incumbent upon them and act accordingly? The market clerk cannot attend the market and at the same time watch that the by-law is not infringed upon throughout the town generally. He must not (according to the by-law) employ a substitute on the market in order that he may discover whether or not the by-law is disregarded in other parts of the town. How then can the market be properly regulated and the provisions of the by-law carried out without the active co-operation of the town constables or allowing the market clerk to employ a substitute? It is submitted that seeing to the proper observance of the market by-law is as much the duty of the other town constables as it is that of the market clerk, and that if they neglect it they are as liable to be proceeded against therefor as they would be for similar neglect in the case of other town by-laws. There appears to be this difference, that the town constables are paid a nominal salary for their services in carrying out the provisions of the various town by-laws and regulations (including the provisions of the market by-law) whereas the market clerk is not, and must suffer in his income from loss of market fees, in proportion to the number of instances in which unprincipled persons dispose of their marketable produce in other parts of the town in direct violation of the by-law, without first calling at the market and paying their fees, and without the least dread of being complained against by the meting town constables. They know that the market clerk's duties oblige him to remain at the market and they safely conclude that "when the cat's away the mice may play." Besides the large amount of fines that would properly be imposed on violaters of the by-law the corporation loses yearly a large amount and it is depreciating from the fact that the purchaser of the market fees is not protected as he ought to be, and that parties are not compelled to call at the market before selling or exposing their goods for sale elsewhere in the town. The income of the town from the sale of the market fees is yearly falling behind owing to this fact, being for this year $75 less than last year, and it appears that officials, instead of enforcing vigorously the provisions of the by-law and making the market what it ought to be, and as it was intended when the imposition of market fees as a nuisance, and in and out of council sympathise with the transgressor.

When persons are caught in the act of infringing the by-law they become exceedingly penitent, profess the utmost ignorance of market regulations, plead piteously to be saved the disgrace of appearing in the police court, and offer to pay whatever the outside penalty might be instead of appearing in court. What reason have such to complain if they do pay for their violation of the law; and what if some of the authorities of the corporation tell the market clerk to accept from such persons such sum as he may think a sufficient penalty, without going to the trouble and annoyance of lodging a complaint in the usual way? It is rumoured that this has been the case not long ago, and it is perhaps owing to this that lately certain means have been adopted to enforce obedience to the market by-law and to punish people for and to deter them from violating it. Perhaps under all the circumstances the irregularities concerning the market, its mismanagement and its inefficiency may be traced to other sources than the market clerk's efforts to compel parties to call at the market and pay the prescribed fees, as he has a legal right to do, and make them feel the consequences if they fail to do so. If the blame rests upon a number by all means let it be divided. What are the facts?

INQUIRER.

Lindsay, Aug. 14, 1879.

[If market fees are to be collected the clerk should be assisted in doing so; and if he is not the value of the fees will certainly depreciate. There is something in the argument that town constables should be on the look out for persons avoiding fees and should arrest them. If this were done the value of the fees would probably increase a good deal. Sources of proper revenue should be carefully guarded, and the council should see that this market fee business is placed on a right basis and all proper means taken in the premises. On the other hand a compromise or settlement with a person arrested, either by the clerk or a constable is wrong, and cannot be allowed to go on. If it were it would open the door to abuses of a serious character. ED. CANADIAN POST.]

THE ZULU WAR.

THE BATTLE OF ULUNDI.

A DOGGED FIGHT—SOME FURTHER DESCRIPTIVE NOTES.

[Special correspondence of the London Daily News.]

The combat of Ulundi was singularly unvaried by striking incident. There was a big hollow square, and men in red-coats on the back, rifles in hand. For half an hour this square stood doggedly pouring the sleet of death from every face. Outside this square, mostly at a respectful distance, surged a furious throng of savages, brandishing shields and assegais, and firing heavily but fitfully from their jagged front. Presently these black men wavered; then bolted, sent in flight by the steady administration of canister. The square, still grimly firm, gave one ringing cheer that was heard in the laager behind; the bayonets wavered in the air for a moment, then the business recommenced. The infantry betook themselves for a few minutes to long shots. A centrifugal whirlwind of horsemen sped from the square as the lightning bursts from the thundercloud, and dashed hot and fierce after the flying foe. Before the cavalry had concluded their innings the infantry were placidly lunching, and the corks were popping off long hoarded champagne bottles. Inside the square a few dead Britons lay, who had spent their lives for their Queen and country. The green sward outside was littered thick with dead Zulus, who, not less than our dead, have fallen for their sovereign. There is nothing more to tell, save of the general fire and smoke that seethed in the bosom of the valley as we marched from it. I have no manœuvring, no elaborate tactics to recount. The affair was simply a struggle, reduced to the first principles of ding-dong fighting, with the natural advantage to the Zulus in numbers: to us in the character of the armament.

Cool Burgess and Pistols for Two.

A serious altercation took place in the Rising Sun Hotel, Toronto, Tuesday week, between Cool Burgess, the celebrated negro minstrel, and William Widgery, a fruiterer. Cool and his wife have not been living together for some time though both reside in New York, and the cause of the separation, it is said, was too great intimacy between her and Widgery. Cool arrived in Toronto on Tuesday to visit his mother who was on her death-bed and whilst in the Rising Sun hotel, kept by his brother, Widgery came in and asked Cool to have a drink to which Cool replied that he would not drink with a man who had broken up his home and ruined his wife. One word led to another and finally Cool drew a revolver and fired two shots at Widgery but neither struck him in a serious place. Widgery having obtained a revolver from a friend retaliated but with no result and Cool made his escape from the building and out of the city without arrest. Cool went down to New York via Port Hope and steamer Norseman to Rochester. He made his appearance at the Tivoli theatre in that city on Tuesday evening, and the joy of the audience but had read the published accounts of his meeting with Widgery. He sang one song and gave a recitation for an encore. A hard time he returned to the stage, but he was evidently much excited by a remark made by some person occupying a front seat in the audience. The remark was only overheard by those in the immediate neighborhood, but it conveyed some insult. "I did not come here to be insulted," Burgess excitedly cried. "I am not a murderer. I am sorry for what I did; only sorry that I had to do it. I never raised my hand in my lifetime to harm any man, woman or child until this time. That it was forced upon me. That man broke up my home, ruined my wife, left my children more than orphans, disgraced two families, and wrecked my hopes. He has followed me everywhere—this time almost to the bedside of a dying mother. If anybody here has anything to say, let him come out like a man, and I will treat him like a man. I am not sorry for what I have done: only sorry that I did not kill that man outright. Excuse me," he continued with more calmness, "I have been riding on the cars four days and nights, and am too tired to sing more to-night." Loud applause followed Burgess as he left the stage. In a few minutes he passed through the audience and out of the building. Mrs. Burgess, who was found in a luxurious brown stone front, in a fashionable part of New York, told a New York reporter who went to "interview" her, that there was nothing between her and Widgery more than a little flirtation and that Cool had been cruel to her and had beaten her frequently. Widgery denies either having intimate or criminal relations with Mrs. Burgess. Burgess was arrested in New York on Saturday but on telegraphing the Chief of Police of Toronto that he was willing to come to Toronto to stand his trial he was released.

OPS.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—The council of Ops met as a court of revision on the drainage by-law, on Monday, August 4th. Present—the Reeve, Deputy-Reeve, and Councillors Walker and Rea. Absent—Coun. Fitzpatrick. The minutes of last meeting having been read and ratified, the members subscribed and took the oath of office. Coun. Fitzpatrick entered and took the oath of office. Moved by Mr. Walker, seconded by Mr. Fitzpatrick, that the assessment of Mr. Thos. Fee's property, part lot 22, 4th con., be confirmed. Moved in amendment by Mr. Bryans, seconded by Mr. Rea, that no action be taken by the court in the absence of Mr. Deane. The amendment was lost and the original motion declared carried. Moved by Mr. Bryans, seconded by Mr. Rea, that the north half of lot No. 23, 4th con., be left out of the drainage by-law No.—Lost. Moved by Mr. Fitzpatrick, seconded by Walker, that an abatement of one-half the amount be made on the assessment of north half lot 23, in the 4th con., and that the by-law be amended accordingly.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Bryans, seconded by Mr. Walker, that the assessment of south half lot 22, in the 4th concession be reduced to $8.41 annually, instead of $8.11, and that the by-law be amended accordingly.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Rea, seconded by Mr. Walker, that the assessment in By-law No. - as now amended be confirmed.—Carried.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—The council then resumed. Moved by Mr. Bryans, seconded by Mr. Rea, that the following sums be paid.—Trell Cann, $60, work on Fenelon road to meet the county and Fenelon grants; P. Tully, $7.65, expenses incurred re Peter Monaghan; Wm. Hepburn, $5.60, work on Fenelon road; Geo. Ainsworth, $9.40, work on the Fenelon boundary; Geo. Robinson, $14, work on 8th con. line; Michael Dunn, $7, surveying between 3rd and 4th cons.; Geo. Robinson, $14.20, work on the 8th con. line, south of 1st quarter line; Jas. Hulbert, $1.00, repairs scraper and pick; Michael Mulcahy, gravelling on east boundary of Lindsay; Owen Traynor, $2, repairing east Cross Creek bridge; John Donovan, $1.50, repairing west Cross Creek bridge; Lewis Wilson, $12, work on 9th con. line north of 5th quarter line; George McHugh abatements on collector's roll, $7.65, salary, $110, postage, 50c.; E. Flood, printing, $85.35, exclusive of drainage account; James Fanning, $1, putting gate on gravel pit near Cosens'; Mary McCabe, $2, charity.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Walker, seconded by Mr. Bryans, that a special grant of $10 be made to improve the north part of St. Peter-st. and that Mr. Walker be commissioner to expend the same.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Rea, seconded by Mr. Bryans, that a special grant of $10 be made to improve the 9th con. line north of Thos. Calvert's, Mr. Rae to be commissioner.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Walker, seconded by Mr. Bryans, that $2 be granted Mary McCabe, charity.—Carried. Council then adjourned.

FALL SHOWS.

NORTH VICTORIA, at Victoria Road on Tuesday, Sept. 30th.

SOUTH VICTORIA, on the new Agricultural Park, Lindsay, 8th and 9th October.

MARIPOSA, at Oakwood on 14th and 15th October.

BROCK TOWNSHIP, at Sunderland, on Monday and Tuesday, the 29th and 30th September.

REACH, SCUGOG AND PORT PERRY, at Port Perry, on Tuesday, September 30th, and Wednesday October 1st.

NORTH BROCK, at Cannington, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2nd October.

NORTH ONTARIO, at Uxbridge, on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 7th and 8th October.

CARTWRIGHT TOWNSHIP, at Williamsburg, on Thursday and Friday, the 9th and 10th October.

EAST AND WEST WHITBY, at Oshawa, on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 29th and 30th.

PICKERING, at Brougham, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 7th and 8th October.

EAST PETERBORO, at Norwood, on Tuesday and Wednesday, 14th and 15th October.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.—This preparation stands pre-eminent as a remedy for all summer complaints. Have you diarrhœa? It will positively cure you. Have you cholera morbus? It will positively cure you. Have you colic or cramps in the stomach? It will positively cure you. Is your stomach sour? It will positively cure you. Are you going on a sea voyage! Be sure and take a bottle of the Strawberry in your haversack, for use in seasickness, vomiting, and other irritations of the stomach and bowels; it will positively cure you. Every one speaks highly of it. "I have no hesitancy in recommending Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry."—G. W. EARL, St. Catharines. "I would advise any one suffering from summer complaints to give Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry a fair trial."—CARMAN M. GOULD, M. D., Castleton." Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry, combining perfect satisfaction."—THOMAS DOUGLAS, Cambray. "Can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry with confidence." Extract from a letter from the celebrated motion declared carried. Moved by Mr. Bryans, seconded by Mr. Rea, that the north half of lot No. 23, 4th con., be left out of the drainage by-law No.—Lost. Moved by Mr. Fitzpatrick, seconded by Walker, that an abatement of one-half the amount be made on the assessment of north half lot 23, in the 4th con., and that the by-law be amended accordingly.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Bryans, seconded by Mr. Walker, that the assessment of south half lot 22, in the 4th concession be reduced to $8.41 annually, instead of $8.11, and that the by-law be amended accordingly.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Rea, seconded by Mr. Walker, that the assessment in By-law No. - as now amended be confirmed.—Carried.

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