

Toronto, Feb. 4.—The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

Numerous petitions were presented (among them one by Mr. Awrey from South West-worth) praying that the sale of intoxicating liquors on Christmas Day, Good Fridays and public holidays be prohibited.

Mr. Crooks introduced a Bill to amend the Public Schools Act. The Bill, he said, included the suggestions made in the Bills of the hon. members for Middlesex and West Huron. It also provided for the collection of school rates in Union townships and in cases yet unprovided for. The Bill was read a first time.

The following Bills were introduced and read a first time:

To amend the law respecting statute labor.—Mr. Sinclair.

To amend the Assessment Act.—Mr. Springer.

To amend the Liquor License Act.—Mr. Gibson (Hamilton).

The following Bills were read a third time and passed:

To legalize by law 310 of the City of Brantford.—Mr. Hardy.

To incorporate the Port Rowan & Lake Shore Railway Company.—Mr. Morgan.

To authorize the Trustees of the Presbyterian congregation of Lobo, known as the Melville Church, to sell certain lands.—Mr. Waters.

To confirm a certain by-law of the Town of Owen Sound.—Mr. Creighton.

To legalize certain by-laws of the Town of Orillia.—Mr. Cook.

To confirm a by-law of the County of Prince Edward, granting aid to the Prince Edward County Railway Company.—Mr. Striker.

Respecting the Prince Edward County Railway Company.—Mr. Striker.

To revise and amend the Act incorporating the Lambton Central Railway.—Mr. DeLoche.

To amend the Act respecting Land Surveyors and the survey of lands.—Mr. Farde.

GAME AND FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

Mr. WIGLE moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the law for the protection of game and fur-bearing animals. The principal clause was as follows:

None of the animals or birds hereinafter mentioned shall be hunted, taken or killed within the periods hereinafter limited: (1) deer, elk, moose, reindeer, caribou, between the 15th day of December and the 1st day of October; (2) grouse, pheasants, prairie fowl or partridge, between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of September; (3) wild turkeys or quail, between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of October; (4) woodcock, between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of August; (5) snipe or plover, between the 1st day of May and the 15th day of August; (6) water fowl, known as mallard, grey duck, black duck, wood or summer duck, between the 1st day of January and the 15th day of August; (7) other ducks, swans or geese, between the 1st day of May and the 15th day of August; (8) hares or rabbits, between the 1st day of March and the 1st day of September; (9) black squirrels, grey squirrels or red squirrels, between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of August.

Mr. FRASER opposed the Bill, which, he said, would not give satisfaction, because it applied to the whole province. The present law had only been two years in operation, and it was too soon to decide as to its effects.

Mr. MEREDITH said these preserves were mainly for ducks, and this measure was not specially in the interests of those having preserves.

Ninety-nine hundredths of the sportsmen throughout the province were in favor of the main changes proposed by this Bill. It was absolutely necessary to prevent the exportation of game from the country within certain seasons, so as to prevent pothunters coming over from the other side and slaughtering the game.

Mr. FARDE agreed that, so far as partridge were concerned, some such provision as that proposed was necessary.

Mr. FRASER said he would consent to the provision in regard to partridges, but he objected to the 13th clause, which prevented foreigners from hunting or exporting game of any kind.

After some discussion, the Bill was read the second time and referred to a special committee.

THE EDUCATIONAL VOTE.

The House went into Committee of Supply.

On the item Public and Separate Schools—\$240,000.—Mr. Crooks, in moving the adoption of this vote, made a lengthy speech, a report of which we hold over, as our columns are very much crowded to day.

Mr. MANROCK said that the grant of last year was exceeded by about seven thousand dollars, and it might be presumed that the expenditure then would be a fair indication of what would take place this year.

Mr. Crooks said that the superannuation difficulty was an extreme one. There was a great objection to the compulsory tax of \$4 on the teachers' salaries. The theory was, of course, that the teachers would provide a fund that would indemnify the province. The Government quota at present was about \$88 out of \$100, after deducting the teachers' contributions. He would be sorry to do anything to put worn out teachers in a worse position. The subject was a difficult one to deal with. The closing of the Depository would, if carried out, give \$10,000 for other educational purposes, which was an important item now that the revenue from woods and forests was less than it used to be.

Mr. MILLER said the Minister of Education proposed to spend on the High Schools attended by 2 1/2 of the entire school population one-third as much as was proposed for the Common Schools, which were attended by 95 per cent. of the school population. He considered the High School proportion too large an expenditure.

Mr. Crooks said he had simply restored the grant to High Schools to the original position before 1879, namely, \$450 instead of \$400. In a sense, secondary education was just as important as elementary education.

Mr. MILLER said it was competent for the House to cut down the expenditure on High Schools without voting a want of confidence. He intended to move that the item of \$83,000 for High Schools and Collegiate Institutes be reduced to \$75,000.

Mr. Boss contended that the High Schools were doing a great work for the benefit of the Common Schools. He was free to admit that the superannuation matter was one which should receive the attention of the Minister, as the grant was constantly increasing.

Mr. DeLoche agreed that the time had come when a change should be made in the superannuation scheme. As to the High Schools, he thought they deserved all the

money they got. In many cases the High Schools were kept up, not for the benefit of the town or village in which they were situated, but for the whole county.

Mr. GIBSON (Huron) said he was glad to hear that the Depository would virtually be closed, as the province would save a great deal of expense. He also favored a change in the superannuation system.

Mr. METCALFE, in referring to the statement of the hon. member for Muskoka, contended that the better the higher education, the more efficient was the Common School work. He suggested that the Minister of Education ought to do something towards providing technical education for mechanics.

Mr. MacMASTER advocated a change in the School Law which would throw open inspectorships to graduates of McGill University as well as to those of the University of Toronto.

Mr. Crooks said there was no restriction upon graduates of any University, which was a step in the direction the hon. gentleman had referred to. The item passed.

On the item, High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, \$83,000 (increase \$7,000), Mr. MILLER moved that it be reduced to \$75,000. Lost.

On the item for the superannuation of teachers, Mr. Crooks said that next session he would introduce some proposition in reference to a change in the system. The remaining items of the education vote were passed without discussion.

Toronto, Feb. 5.—The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

Mr. KERR, the newly elected member for Stormont, was introduced by Messrs. Meredith and Broder, and Mr. Alex. Robertson, the member for West Hastings, by Messrs. Meredith and Boulter.

The following Bills were introduced and read the first time:

To further amend the Jurors Act.—Mr. Hardy.

Respecting the qualification for Municipal Councilors.—Mr. Graham.

To amend the Act respecting ditches and water courses.—Mr. Morgan.

SUPPLY.

The House went into Committee of Supply.

On the item Immigration, \$49,950 (increase \$22,950), Mr. HARDY stated the cause of the increase. A change was to be made in the European agency system. Hitherto, since 1874, this province had not an agency of its own in Europe, though it had one agent in London; but all the agencies were under the control of the Dominion Government and each Provincial Government paid its share of the expense of maintaining them. That arrangement expired last November and had not been renewed by this Government. Instead, it had been decided by the Ontario Government to establish an agency of its own in London, with the present agent, Mr. Byrne, continued at a salary of \$2,000. Under the old system the expense to the province was \$7,800 a year, so that this change would produce a saving of \$3,200. The Government had decided to issue a pamphlet to influence the tenant farmers' movement. One containing a great deal of valuable information gathered through the Immigration Department had been prepared by Mr. A. H. Dymond, whose long journalistic experience rendered him specially fitted for the task, and was now in print and almost ready for distribution. The duties of English agents were to be somewhat extended. He had received instructions to proceed to Scotland, from which country the Dominion Government had withdrawn its agent, and to visit agricultural fairs and markets, not specially to lecture, but to advertise the country and place himself in a position to impart information about it to any who desired it. One prominent cause of increase in the immigration expense was the bringing of immigrants from Quebec to Toronto, and sending them thence to different parts of the province. In addition to assisting in paying their railway fares, the province had to provide them with food on their journey, and for some days at the various immigration sheds until they found employment. Last year for sending immigrants to different parts of Ontario \$4,000 was voted, and \$8,062 actually expended, and this year \$8,000 was asked for the same purpose. This expenditure was largely beyond the control of the Provincial Government, so long as the present policy of the Dominion Government was continued, and so long as the agents of that Government and the steamship agents sent people out here.

Mr. LAUDER—Why is it necessary for Ontario to support a separate immigration agency system?

Mr. HARDY pointed out that one reason was that in the pamphlets, etc., issued by the Dominion Government Ontario was entirely ignored. Immigrants were advised if they desired to settle in the older part of the country to go to the Eastern Townships. Great efforts were made also to put forward the claims of Manitoba, and the hon. gentleman might have noticed when in England that while everybody was speaking of Manitoba, no mention was made of Ontario at all. This was a strange thing, considering that Ontario was the greatest agricultural province, the banner province of the Dominion, and the one which supplied to the Dominion revenues a larger quota than any other. He made no charge against the Dominion Government, for it could readily be understood that if Manitoba was to be settled the people of England must be made aware of the advantages it offered. The head of the Dominion Department of Immigration was also an Eastern Township man, and naturally knew more about that locality, and was more deeply impressed with the advantages to be gained by people settling there. Further, Quebec and other provinces had separate immigration agencies, and if the claims of Ontario were to be fairly represented she must have one too. (Cheers.)

The item passed and the Committee rose.

THE EXEMPTION BILL.

Mr. MEREDITH asked when the Bill on the exemption question would be brought down.

Mr. MOWAT said he could not say, but he would bring it down without unnecessary delay.

The House on motion of Mr. Mowat, adjourned at six o'clock.

Toronto, Feb. 6.—The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

Petitions were presented—From the City Council of St. Catharines, the Town Council of Stratford, the Town Council of Brookville, and the Town Council of Prescott, that the Market Fee Bill may not pass.

From the ministers of Oakville and Owen Sound, that the sale of spirituous liquor may be prohibited on holidays.

The Attorney-General's Bill respecting coroners' inquests was read a third time.

ASSESSMENT ACT.

Mr. CALVIN moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Assessment Act. He desired all of a ratepayer's debts to be deducted from the taxes on his personal property, in stead of merely the debts incurred in respect of that personalty.

Mr. MOWAT said the whole question of taxation of personal property was one of great difficulty. He thought the assessors usually construed the law in the very way his hon. friend desired, although the hon. member had interpreted it properly. He said the Bill might be withdrawn in the meantime, and when the Government brought down the Bill relating to exemptions, they would consider what course they should take. The Bill was allowed to stand.

THE GAME LAW.

A brief discussion took place on Mr. Caldwell's Bill to prevent the killing of deer by means of dogs, some contending that "still-hunting" was the more cowardly and unsportsmanlike of the two methods of killing game. Mr. Peck pointed out that the Municipal Act had been taken advantage of in Haliburton to prevent the running at large of dogs except in company with their owners, and that such a measure as this Bill was needed for the preservation of deer in the country further north, where no municipal organization existed. The Bill was read a second time and referred to the Special Committee already appointed on the game laws.

SUPPLY.

After passing a number of Private Bills through Committee, the House went into Committee of Supply and agreed to the appropriations for hospitals and charities, Crown Lands, and colonization roads. The items of over-expenditure for 1879 were allowed to stand over at the request of the Opposition.

The House adjourned at 8 45 o'clock.

Toronto, Feb. 9.—The SPEAKER took the chair at three o'clock.

Several petitions were presented praying for the prohibition of the sale of liquors on holidays.

TAX EXEMPTIONS.

Mr. MOWAT introduced "An Act Respecting Municipal Taxation and Exemptions," which has been thus summarized: The measure deals with the taxation of the real and personal property of incorporated companies, and the personal property of persons resident outside of the province, both being made subject to assessment. It proposes to do away with the \$400 exemption on incomes when the latter exceed a certain amount, and to abolish altogether the present partial exemption of paddocks and lawns. Several clauses of the Bill are devoted to the solution of the double problem of local improvements and the assessment thereof of Church property at present exempt from all assessment. The Bill provides (1) that real property specially assessed for any work hereafter executed shall be, with certain exceptions, exempt from any general assessment for the same purpose; (2) that the municipal council of a city, town, or village may by by-law, passed with the assent of the electors as ascertained under the existing local improvement sections of the Municipal Act, extend to the whole municipality the local improvement principle of assessment for certain classes of improvements; (3) that when the trustees of Church property join in a petition for a local improvement the property becomes liable to assessment for that improvement like the property of private owners; and (4) that the trustees of Church property shall be liable, whether they petition or not, for such an improvement when it is asked for by two-thirds of the other owners representing at least one-half the value of the remaining property. One of the most important sections of the Bill is a clause rendering a majority of the ratepayers named in the voters' list of a municipality—not a mere majority of those voting—necessary to the adoption of a railway aid by-law.

MUNICIPAL INDEBTEDNESS.

Mr. ROSS moved for an order of the House for a return showing the amount of the debenture indebtedness of each county, city, town, township and village municipality in the province, on 31st December, 1879; the date and amount of the several issues made, and when maturing; the amount paid or redeemed, and the amount of principal still outstanding; the total amount of the sinking fund levied and raised to 31st December, 1878, and the investments thereof made to 31st December, 1879; also the assessed value of each municipality having such indebtedness, and the rate imposed for all purposes. He said his object was not only to see the total amount of municipal indebtedness, but to find out whether the municipalities provided their sinking fund as required by law. He was afraid they did not. He was also afraid that the indebtedness of the country incurred by various parties in a variety of ways was becoming very great indeed. The increase in this indebtedness in his opinion led to some extent to the depression which we suffered. It would be impossible to tell the total amount that the people were in debt; but the indebtedness of the municipalities could easily be ascertained.

Mr. LAUDER said the return would show the municipal indebtedness to be something appalling. In railway aid alone the indebtedness had been increased by seven or eight millions, and so heavy were the taxes in some places that they amounted almost to the rent of a pretty fair farm. But, irrespective of the expenditures and debts of municipalities, there was an indebtedness incurred by the people themselves within the municipalities which, notwithstanding good crops, was constantly increasing. He alluded to the sums borrowed by the yeomanry of the province from loan companies, eighteen of which had fourteen millions of dollars out at interest among the people. The Treasurer recently compared Ontario to Quebec, and pointed out that while Ontario had a surplus Quebec was not so highly favored. Quebec, at all events, had not this great private indebtedness; and that province had not, as Ontario had, encouraged the municipalities to go into debt for the purpose of aiding railways. In Germany, which was the best governed country in the world, the railways were entirely under the control of the Government. He did not know but that it would be well if the Government took a greater control of the railways, with a view to preventing the municipalities going further into debt by aiding such undertakings. The mistake Ontario had evidently made was that the Government had placed it too much in the power of the people and of railway speculators to place debts on the townships, and he believed it might have

been better for the province if the Government had either borrowed the money to aid railways, or have built the roads themselves, instead of enabling the people to mortgage their farms and property to railway promoters and people outside of the country.

Mr. MILLER did not think it would be wise for the Government of the Dominion to purchase the railways. The Grand Trunk cost \$160,000,000, and the Great Western \$50,000,000, and the idea of the Government purchasing these lines was quite out of the question. In his opinion the Government should own no railways and, if possible, those it now owned should be sold. One of the causes for the increase in the taxation of the people was the fact that we had too many Parliaments and too many governing and taxing bodies. There were the Dominion Parliament, the Local Legislature, the County Council, the Township Council, and the School Board—all with power to tax. All taxed as much as they wanted, and all showed that the right of taxation had extended to too many bodies. In his opinion some of these taxing bodies had to be wiped out; and as the County Councils seemed to him to be the least useful, they should be abolished, and their functions assumed partly by the Legislature and partly by the townships.

TILE DRAINAGE.

On motion of Mr. ROSS, the Bill of Mr. Hay respecting tile, stone and timber drainage was referred to the Municipal Committee.

STATUTE LABOR.

Mr. SINCLAIR moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the law respecting Statute Labor. The Bill provided that townships could reduce or abolish statute labor, and that the monies accruing by reason of the commutation of statute labor should go into the revenue of the townships in which the statute labor should have been done. The Bill was read a second time and referred to the Municipal Committee.

THE JURORS' ACT.

Mr. HARDY moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Jurors' Act. The Bill was intended to supply some verbal omissions in the Act passed last year, and to make some corrections in which the principle of the present Jurors' Act was not interfered with. The Bill was read a second time.

The House adjourned at 5 40.

Industrial and Commercial.

A dividend had been declared from the insolvent estate of F. R. & J. H. Smith, manufacturers, of Port Colborne, of four cents on the dollar.

A dividend of thirteen cents on the dollar is declared from the estate of J. M. McLaughlin, of International Bridge, Welland County.

Arthur Harvey, of Toronto, formerly manager of the defunct Provincial Fire Insurance Co., says that the Company may eventually pay ten cents in the dollar to the general outside creditors of the concern.

Among the active retail businesses on Yonge street, Toronto, is that of Wm. McMaster, jun., dry goods retailer. It has not been a remunerative one apparently, for a meeting of his creditors was held yesterday, at which it appeared that his liabilities were some \$25,000, and assets \$20,000. Some Montreal houses are large creditors.

Heavy dividends in cases of insolvency are becoming less and less common. The estate of William A. Hoagg, of Ingersoll, is worthy of notice as a case in point. Mr. Hoagg's liabilities amounted in all to \$2,077.02. On this a first and final dividend of one and two-thirds cents in the dollar is now ready for the creditors, \$34 43. The total realized from the estate was \$240 25, which, with the exception of the dividend, was swallowed by the law.

O'Brien & Co., hardware, Exeter, Ont., insolvent, are reported under liabilities amounting to \$6,000, and having assets in stock amounting to about \$2,800, besides possibly some equity in real estate. Mr. O'Brien was formerly of Strathroy, where he failed about six years ago. Unable to procure a discharge from his creditors, he has since conducted business for his wife, who is actually the insolvent on the present occasion, and who has real estate both in London and Strathroy mortgaged to the principal firm creditor, Cameron & Co., of Hamilton.

A farmer, estimated to be worth some \$25,000, but who had no knowledge of business, began as a furniture dealer, in Ingersoll, Mr. W. T. Crisp by name. As a consequence of lack of system and knowledge, his estate has been attached by the Imperial Bank. Mr. Crisp cannot turn his land all at once into money, and finds that ready cash is a necessity in business if obligations are to be met.

The notion is wide-spread that "anybody can keep store"—at least it was, before these later years of failure. Similarly, it appears to many an easy thing to travel and sell goods. Even some intelligent business men (who have never tried it) think a commercial traveller's life an easy, jolly, simple sort of occupation, which requires no special qualification. Some such notion must have possessed the writer of the following letter to a new wholesale house in Hamilton. In respect to spelling and handwriting, the order book of this man, if he ever should get employment "on the road," would be a sight to see:

Meaford Jan 20th 1880.

Mr C. & Co gentlemen I see in monday globe for a man to traVel for a ready made Clothing business I think I would suit you I am a tailor by trade wich did not agree with my helth I thought I would wright to see if the place is still Vacant please let me no at once strictly temperate Charictor undespitable direct to meaford County of grey ont.

The Petersburgskia Viedomosti insists that the popular estimate of the population of Russia is very far behind the times. The grand total of the population for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1879, it places at 97,000,000, which figures, it predicts, will in two years be increased to 100,000,000. Whether allowance is made in this estimate for losses by the recent war or by pestilence we are not informed.

Houses tumble down here sometimes before they are 1,000 hours old, which is wholly inexcusable, but a house which lately tumbled down at Belper, England, had at least the name of being 1,000 years old. It was occupied up to last month, and 400 years ago was the only inn in Belper. It was one storied, with a thatched roof.

Mr. Harris, formerly of Preston, England, has left that town \$1,250,000 for educational purposes, and \$500,000 to what is known as the Queen Anne's Bounty Fund for aiding poor clergy.

Charity.

In the hour of keenest sorrow,
In the hour of deepest woe,
Wait not for the coming morrow,
To the sad and sor. owing go;
Make it thy sincerest pleasure
To administer relief,
Freely opening thy treasure
To assuage a brother's grief.

Go and seek the orphan sighing
Seek the widow in her tears,
As on mercy's pinions flying
G: dispel the darkest fears;
Seek the stranger, sad and weary,
Pass not on the other side,
Though the task be sad and dreary,
Heeding not the scorn of pride.

Go, with manners unassuming,
In a meek and quiet way,
O'er the fallen man presuming,
Though thy brother sadly stray;
'Tis a saviour's kind compassion,
'Tis righteousness alone,
All unmerited salvation,
That around thy pathway has shone.

When thy heart is warmly glowing
With the sacred love of prayer,
But thy works of kindness flowing,
Not as with a miser's care;
Duty'er shall be the watchword,
Pity drop the balmy tear;
Always toward the fallen cherish
Sympathy and love sincere.

STARVATION IN IRELAND.

Touching Pen Pictures from the Western District.

"During my journey to the West of Ireland," says the special artist of the London Graphic, "I was confronted by signs of great destitution caused by the failure of the crops, a destitution in many cases actual, and in others not remotely prospective. I met everywhere extreme courtesy from all classes, especially from the clergy, and was afforded means of seeing and judging for myself of the real condition of the people. At Lismore, at the head of Killery Bay, in Connemara, and at the neighboring mountain village of Aalegh, there is at all times extreme poverty, but at present it is much aggravated. The men here have in the summer months a means of picking up a little money by acting as boatmen and fishermen to the holiday makers visiting the Western Highlands, but last season 'everything failed on the poor man.' The long continued wet kept the tourists at home. The year's stock of potatoes, including those which were to be reserved for seed, are all eaten. There is no credit to be obtained for meal, so 'stirabout' is not attainable. At Letterfrack and the district surrounding Mr. Mitchell Henry's residence at Kylemore, the state of affairs was somewhat better, owing to the labor afforded by Mr. Henry's building, reclaiming and road-making operations. Great poverty was, however, very evident. At Clifden concern sits on every face. For some miles around the town the peasantry are on the verge of starvation. The pawn offices are filled with every sort of movable that can be pledged. One pawnbroker assured me that he had no less than two hundred beds and blankets in his keeping. Poor women are to be seen at daybreak, sitting outside the pawn office doors, who have walked five or six Irish miles, from the island and wild outlying districts, leaving helpless little children at home, in order to pledge their beds and clothing for food.

The overworked clergy are besieged almost night and day, and their funds are quite exhausted. Visiting one of them the other evening, I found the passage and stairs crowded with women imploring help. I found families living in what appeared to be heaps of rubbish, but which turned out to be mere coverings from the weather, into which the inhabitants had to crawl. The interior height could not be more than two feet six inches, the sea washing up to the small holes which served as an entrance. Another cabin I saw upon a hillside, placed upon swampy ground in which one sunk to the boot tops in water. These poor people had neither food nor money to buy it. Men and children are seen almost naked, and are confined to their cabins on that account. The cry is for employment, but there seems to be a very vague idea as to what form it shall take, and unless some help is rendered soon the scenes of 1846 will be repeated. There is a sort of edible seaweed called 'dilliac' used by the people on the Connemara seacoast. I saw a poor woman picking up a meal of it, on a cold afternoon in December, along the shore of Killery Bay at Leenane. Perhaps there was something in the background of barren mountain, grey sea and stretch of stony beach covered with brown weed that made the scene impressive, but the lonely figure gleaning a scanty supper from the shore looked inexpressibly sad. She told me the old story of 'no work, no money, no provision. It would be a hard winter for the poor, indeed, God help them.' Her husband, after nine weeks' journey in Scotland seeking work had returned poorer than he went. He's up the mountain now for a basket of turf. I've three children, an' it's only three weeks old the youngest is itself. My onld mother lives with us too, and it was only last Sunday I buried my sister." In answer to the cries of a ragged urchin, and having filled her can with weed, she limped off and soon disappeared into a wretched cabin, the door of which served for both chimney and window also. We are all familiar with pictures and stories setting forth the manner in which rollicking Irishmen drive their pigs to market under many difficulties. Paddy now drives his pig to market in the same manner as of yore, but there is a sort of settled melancholy on his face, he looks terribly hungry, and the cruel cold searches him out through the manifold rents in his clothing. In many cases, after standing several hours in the market he drives back the "eratur" unsold. The shopkeeper, "small blame to him," at times pounces upon the pig, and confiscates him for payment of a long standing debt. The price of all sorts of live stock is very small at present. It is ruinous to sell and it is ruinous to keep, for the "bastes are ating their heads off." It is a good feature in the present crisis that, contrary to expectation, and thanks to the spell of fine weather which prevailed during the latter part of the year, the fuel is plentiful. Throughout the whole country the hills and bogs are busy with women and girls carrying loads of turf on their backs. Little girls from twelve to fourteen years of age carry large baskets of fuel weighing about half a hundred weight from the bogs to the adjacent towns and villages four or five Irish miles for a pittance of three half-pence a basket or a pint or two of coarse Indian meal.

Edwin Booth is described as loo king even more melancholy and Dane-lik han usual. He is far from well.