

Grain "Pro Bono Publico."

WOODVILLE, SEPT. 12, 1878.

CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION.

North Victoria—James Maciennan, Reform; Hector Cameron, Conservative.
 South Victoria—John Connolly, Reform; Arthur McQuade, Conservative.
 North Ontario—George Wheler, Reform; W. H. Gibbs, Conservative.
 South Ontario—F. W. Glen, Reform; Hon. T. N. Gibbs, Conservative.

POLITICS.

At the present time there is nothing in which so deep an interest is taken as politics. Standing as we are on the eve of a general election everyone is interested in the issue. The contest, we are forced to say, will be a purely party one and will be fiercely contested. Already the country is filled with speakers, defending the interests of their respective parties, and stoutly denouncing and often slandering those in opposition to them. In the midst of all this the great object of the election is lost sight of, namely to choose the best men. It is wrong to elect a man who is totally unfit for the position merely because he happens to belong to a certain party. A man who has not the interests of the constituency he wishes to represent at heart is no fit person to represent them in the Parliament of the country. At the present state of Dominion politics it becomes the people to give the matter careful thought, and use the sacred rights which are bestowed upon them as British subjects in the franchise, in a careful and conscientious manner. Party should be no object at a time like this, duty to our country should be the first consideration, and in no way can we show it so favorably as by electing a representative above the paltry party feelings of the day, and who would do his utmost to further the prosperity of our Dominion. The immense public works and other responsibilities resting upon the country require men of reason and good common sense to manage and develop them to the best advantage. These are the men that Canada is most in need of to-day. We would ask our readers to carefully study their candidates and their capacities, and give the best man—the one likely to do them the most good—the benefit of their votes.

THE SOUTHERN PLAGUE.

On Friday forenoon last, Major W. H. Rhea and Capt. W. J. McDermott, of Memphis, Tenn., visited Toronto for the purpose of securing the co-operation of that city in raising relief for the sufferers in the plague-stricken city of Memphis. The appeal they bring from the Mayor and citizens of Memphis is very touching, and the picture they give of the state of affairs in that city and its surroundings, as well as a large portion of the Mississippi Valley, is indeed a melancholy one. Thousands are sick, hundreds are dying or have died, and thousands of others require attention, food and shelter. The Mayor of Toronto stated to the deputation that he deeply regretted that Toronto was not in a position to give as he would wish. The pressure of hard times during the past few years had been felt here as elsewhere, and money was scarce. He, however, subscribed \$50 to the relief fund himself, Mr. John Macdonald, M. P., subscribed \$100, and other prominent citizens contributed liberally. We copy from the *Globe* of Saturday the following particulars in relation to the scourge:

On the 13th of August the first case of yellow fever was reported by the Board of Health, and in less than 24 hours upwards of 30 well-defined new cases were added to the list, the first having resulted fatally in the meantime. Since then the plague has been raging without abatement or intermission, and for the present week the mortality has not fallen short of 200 per cent. At the beginning of last month the population of Memphis was between 60,000 and 65,000, but now it does not exceed 3,000 whites and about 12,000 colored people. Very many have left the city to escape the plague, but vast numbers have been stricken down here and could do so, while many more are in destitution that they cannot find their way out of the city. The population has deserted from favour, and the streets are empty. The streets are empty, and the waggons are being hurriedly freighted. It is estimated that some twenty of the waggons in a string, each bearing from eight to fourteen coffin bolts to the cemetery, where they frequently have to lie awaiting their turn for burial till the stench arising from them is appallingly sickening. These are the only vehicles in the street, and they go from door to door like milk waggons, the drivers halting at every house with the horrible cry, "Bring out your dead." If no answer comes the members of the burial corps open the door, when it is not unusual to find a whole family lying dead in the house, with not one left to tell the pitiful story of how unaided they sunk one by one, the dying beside the dead, till only a few brief days had changed a cheerful happy home to a horrid charnel-house, cumbered with corpses decomposed past recognition. Until about two weeks ago the plague was not known to attack the negroes except in very rare instances. The visitations of '67 and '73 scarcely affected this portion of the population, and they made useful nurses, but now the horrible disease rages amongst blacks and whites with equal virulence. Among the more ignorant of the negroes it is almost impossible to induce them to do anything for the suffering of their own race. They will nurse white men through the fever to death or convalescence, but they will shun a plague-smitten negro as they would a poisonous reptile, and it seems to be almost impossible to cure the more ignorant among them (which there constitute by far the greater part of the colored population) of this absurd and unnatural prejudice.

It is doubted by many if the scourge now carrying misery and death up the Valley of the Mississippi can be real yellow fever after all. The best physicians in Memphis, New Orleans, and other cities it has ravaged, say that it is in many respects unlike any type of yellow fever that has ever come under their notice. Fully eighty per cent. of those attacked by it die within a few days, while many do not live more than six hours from the time of the first promontory symptoms. At times it begins with a slight chill, which is generally followed some hours later with fever, and the more violent symptoms; in other cases, however, the patient complains of no chill, but only a slight pain in the back part or side of the head, in half an hour he is delirious, and often in five hours more he is a corpse. The body, instead of turning yellow after death as in ordinary cases, becomes spotted and very dark, as if covered with severe bruises, that portion of the skin not covered with spots being of a very dark yellow. Old and experienced physicians say that this plague has very many of the characteristics of the ordinary yellow fever, the East Indian jungle fever, and that terrible disease known in the swampy and malarious sections of the Lower Mississippi as black jaundice. A telegram was sent from Memphis to Mr. Woodward at Washington asking him to send down a force of scientific men to make investigations and experiments for the purpose of learning, if possible, how to cope with the plague; but at the time Major Rhea and Capt. McDermott left Memphis nothing had resulted from the message. Calomel and quinine used in extraordinary doses appear to be about the best remedies yet discovered, but even where this is used it is only in exceptional cases that the patient recovers. In the meantime the state of affairs in Memphis is most deplorable. Refugees from the city have carried the disease into the suburbs and neighbouring towns, and all these places have to draw their supplies of medicine, food, and other necessities from Memphis. The city papers are all more or less crippled by the ravages of the plague, and one is suspended altogether. The plague has gone out of the city along the railways and turnpikes, as well as by the great valley of the Mississippi. In former years the small towns all escaped a visitation; but now, not only towns and villages, but isolated farm houses are ravished by the plague. About eight miles south of the city a large encampment of 3,000 indigent people was established by the Relief Committee. Since its establishment, however, the fever has broken out in it, and what is to become of the unfortunate huddled together there, sick, dying and lying unburied, no one can tell.

THE MIDLAND RAILWAY.—Mr. A. Hugel, sent in his resignation as president of the Midland Railway, last Friday. A special meeting of the Board was held, when Mr. G. A. Cox, of Peterboro, was elected President, and Mr. Charles Percy, Manager.

EXTENSION OF THE NIPISSING.—At a meeting of the County Council of Haldimilton held on the 23rd ult., a petition requesting the Council to submit a by-law granting aid to the Nipissing Railroad on extension to Minden was laid before it, and the motion carried unanimously. The people favor the project and the by-law will be voted on as soon as legally practicable.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

HOTEL DE L'ATHENEES, Paris, August 23, 1878.

Opinion is here half angry at Austria having bungled the Bosnian occupation. She dilly-dallied after the Congress, with Turkey, instead of displaying a Cyprus alacrity to enter with possession. Austria must do for European, what England has undertaken for Asia-tic Turkey—boldly confront Russia; say plainly, "hitherto shall thou come, but no farther;" she aims at two impossibilities: to suppress the Slave agitation and remain on good terms with Russia. At home politics are as dull as ditch water; the cabinet has fortified itself by some recent judicial changes which will lessen the number of the Republic's enemies, on and about the Bench. The axe, however, must still be laid to the root of the tree. Mm. Thiers is making extensive preparations that the anniversary of her husband's death shall be fitly honored, as an atonement for the miserable conduct of the coalition cabinet last year at his funeral. Notre-Dame will be too small to accommodate his friends on the 3rd of Sept., and the Liberals intend to honour that date, as the Legitimists and Bonapartists do the mortuary anniversaries of Louis XVI. and Napoleon III. But what a difference.

The remark is common, that if you desire to judge Spain, content yourself with a visit to the agricultural shanty, beside the Monaco Kiosque. Spain has nothing to show under the glass roof of the Champ de Mars, in an industrial point of view; her picture section is exceptionally good, but this artistic talent is nowhere to be found in her industry save the beautifully designed and printed cottons of Barcelona, which with the splendid cloths from Verviers, in the Belgian section, are worthy the serious attention of all cotton and woollen lords. Catalonia is the Lancashire of Spain, and were it not for her monopolies or prohibitions, Spain might here compete with any country. Monopolies have been the curse and the ruin of Spain; the mother-country went so far as to prohibit her own colonists from cultivating or manufacturing anything that would damage the home trade. It is thus that at one time Spain forced her Indian subjects to dress in silks, when they preferred matting, and to ornament their cabins with mirrors, to force a consumption of goods; though they used no snuff, she compelled them not the less to buy tobacco-boxes; though they had no beards, the Indians had to purchase razors. Under the influence of want the beards ought to have grown, according to the Darwinian theory.—Spain displays splendid cannons, and other weapons; the manikin models of soldiers' costumes have a ginger-bread air, but oh, the naked beauties of her Havana cigars, as carefully locked up as the Crown diamonds, and that an anti-tobaccoist might be forgiven for tasting. In the annex beside Monaco, Spain has a rich display of minerals, of iron, lead, tin, copper, and also of coals. In this respect she recalls the fat collections of the Australian colonies. The ancients attest Spain was famous for ores, though all they sought was gold and silver. The show of wheat and barley, of beans, peas, &c., of textile, and color plants, is excellent; but what a miserable exhibit of wool; Spain, that supplied France, Saxony, England, the Cape and Australia, with merinos, has only a single case of wool exposed. Spanish sheep thrive everywhere but in Spain.

We have got rid of mad-dog scare, and of the cab strike. Only ten days ago, any dog found unmuzzled would be treated as the Russians and Bulgarian christians do the Turks; now a law menaces with sack and cord any dog found with muzzle. The cab men unable to suggest any practical way of controlling their earnings, other than that in vogue by the companies that employ them, have had to knuckle down; the decision was rendered more prompt as there were supplies of young men from the country rapidly filling up the 4000 vacancies. The horses under the cabs want not so much more food, as more repose. The public was ignored in the dispute—only good for fleecings.

Few collections amongst those who are now arranged on the Champ de Mars are so interesting as the Japanese, and the reason, is, probably, the curious combination of Oriental characteristics and Western enterprise and energy which distinguishes the subjects of the Mikado. During the last few years the advance and progress of no people have been watched with so much attention in Europe, and the indefatigable energy which the Japanese have displayed in their competitions at universal exhibitions has peculiarly made them a centre of interest at such gatherings. Their section in Paris is always a lively spot, and is daily thronged with visitors, who are always delighted, sometimes even amazed. The first *salles* that is reached, upon passing through the portico, contains on the right an exhibition of silks

and cottons. The antiquity of the silk industry in Japan would alone be sufficient to attest its importance were the manifold beauties of its results not so very well known. Its history is traced as far back as the third century, and it has often been made the subject of protective legislation by the advisers of the Mikado. The goods of the old and rich firm of Mitsui, of Tokis, principally attract attention by their beauty and durability. Being little charged with coloring matter, it is claimed for them that they will not grease in use; their patterns and dyes are tasteful, and their prices are low enough to make them powerful competitors with the products of Lyons factories. The dyed stuffs are also very beautiful, the patterns exhibit a rich boldness of execution, and the details are finished with such delicacy that they appear as if painted by hand. The goods to which I am alluding are not made *a la piece*, but in the shape of long shawls for women, or squares to serve as ornamental coverings for presents.

MARIPOSA TOWNSHIP COUNCIL.
 Council met this 31st day of August, A. D., 1878. Members all present.
 Minutes of last meeting read and approved.
 Moved by Mr. Adam, seconded by Mr. Mark, that the tender of Mr. James McGimley for the construction of Goose Lake drain in accordance with the plans and specification, drawn by Mr. M. Deane, P. L. S., be accepted, and that William Jack, Dinas Oloughlin and Alex. Ross be accepted as sureties, and that Messrs. McIntyre & Whiteside be instructed to draw up the agreement for the completion of the work in accordance with the plans. And that the Reeve and Clerk be and are hereby authorized to execute the said agreement on behalf of the Municipality. Carried.
 Moved by Mr. Mark, seconded by Mr. Lowsbrough, that the petition of J. Weldon and eighteen others be received, and that Mr. McIntyre be instructed to defend the action taken to close certain streets in the Village of Oakwood, against the interest of said petitioners and this Municipality. Carried.
 Moved by Mr. Broad, seconded by Mr. Mark, that By-law No. 226, being a By-law for the purpose of raising the sum of \$14,631.50 be now read a first time. Carried.
 By-law No. 226 read a first time.
 Moved by Mr. Broad, seconded by Mr. Mark, that By-law No. 226 be read a second time in committee of the whole. Carried.
 Council went into committee thereon, Mr. Lowsbrough in the chair. Committee rose and reported By-law No. 226 be now read a third time and passed. Carried.
 By-law No. 226 read a third time and passed.
 Moved by Mr. Adam, seconded by Mr. Broad, that By-law No. 227 being a By-law to provide for the closing of a certain part of the side line now travelled, between lots 15 and 16, in the 15th Concession of the Township of Mariposa, and opening the same on the original allowance for road, be now read a first time. Carried.
 By-law No. 227 read a first time.
 Moved by Mr. Mark, seconded by Mr. Adam, that By-law No. 227 be read a second time in committee of the whole. Carried.
 Council went into committee thereon, Mr. Mark in the chair.
 Committee rose and reported By-law No. 227 to pass without amendments.
 Moved by Mr. Lowsbrough, seconded by Mr. Broad, that By-law No. 227 be now read a third time and passed. Carried.
 By-law No. 227 read a third time and passed.
 Moved by Mr. Mark, seconded by Mr. Broad, that By-law No. 223 be now read a first time. Carried.
 Moved by Mr. Broad, seconded by Mr. Lowsbrough, that By-law No. 228 be now read a second time in committee of the whole. Carried.
 Council went into committee thereon, Mr. Broad in the chair.
 Committee rose and reported By-law No. 223 to pass without amendments.
 Moved by Mr. Adam, seconded by Mr. Lowsbrough, that By-law No. 223 be now read a third time and passed. Carried.
 By-law No. 223 read a third time and passed.
 Moved by Mr. Broad, seconded by Mr. Mark, that By-law No. 229 be now read a first time. Carried.
 Moved by Mr. Mark seconded by Mr. Broad that By-law No. 229 be now read a second time in committee of the whole. Carried.
 Council went into committee thereon, Mr. Adam in the chair.
 Committee rose and reported By-law No. 229 to pass without amendments.
 Moved by Mr. Adam, seconded by Mr. Lowsbrough, that By-law No. 229 be now read a third time and passed. Carried.
 By-law No. 229 now read a third time and passed.
 Moved by Mr. Lowsbrough, seconded by Mr. Mark, that the Clerk place on the Collector's Roll the following sums to be collected for school purposes: School Section No. 3, the sum of \$360; School Section No. 18, \$300; School Section No. 5, \$400; Union School Section, No. 1, Eldon and Mariposa, \$273; School Section No. 12, \$630 also on the Municipality of Mariposa for High School purposes, \$339; School Section No. 16, \$280. Carried.
 Moved by Mr. Lowsbrough, seconded by Mr. Mark, that the Reeve give his order on the Treasurer in favor of the following persons:—C. D. Barr, for printing, \$74.75; Mr. John Sailer, for coffin for Mrs. Edwards, \$7; Mr. Pattenden, for services as constable \$3; Mr. Kain, for surveying on 13th line, \$1.50. Carried.
 Moved by Mr. Broad, seconded by Mr. Adam, that the Reeve give his order on the Treasurer in favor of the following indigent persons, John Rodd, \$2; Mrs. Sweetland, \$2; Richard Lowes, in care of R. Irwin, \$4. Carried.
 Moved by Mr. Broad, seconded by Mr. Mark, that this council adjourn to meet on the 30th September. Carried.
 JOHN F. CUNNING, Clerk.

IN CAMP AT LINDSAY.

(Correspondence of The Advocate.)

The annual drill of the 45th Batt. commenced on Wednesday last. Three companies put in an appearance—Cartwright, Omeamee and Lindsay. The ground selected for the camp is situated north of the Town, close to the river, where there is plenty of water, which is one of the principal necessities for camp life. After everything seemed to be in readiness, and the men assembled at the Drill Shed, it was found that no camp equipment had been sent from headquarters, owing to the neglect of Col. Cubitt in not transmitting the required requisition to the proper authorities, as furnished him by Lieut.-Col. Deacon. The consequence was no tents. Nevertheless the officers concluded to go on with the drill, and the first night all the men slept in the Drill Shed, where they were provided with blankets and overcoats, and put in a lively time.

Thursday things were getting more into shape. Lumber was sent to the camp ground and men told out to build shanties. By night everything was in good order.
 Officers in camp:—Lieut.-Col. Deacon, Lindsay; Capt. Cottingham and Lieut. Evans, Omeamee; Capt. Hughes, Cartwright; Capt. Thirkell, Lindsay. Total strength in camp, including band, 130 men and 3 officers.
 The principal drill for the first three days was Company drill, by the respective officers. We have one hour's drill in the morning, commencing at half-past six; then breakfast; parade from 10 to 12 o'clock; then dinner, followed by two hours fun, and drill again from 3 till 5, when the men get their tea, and do as they like afterwards; the time being spent in sports, and the band playing. All seem to enjoy themselves.

Friday, at 10 o'clock, the camp went into Battalion drill under the command of Col. Deacon, who put them through pretty lively for about two hours; and the same in the afternoon. After the afternoon drill was through, the Colonel, in his off-hand way—which is well known by the Battalion—expressed himself highly pleased with the way the men drilled, and told them he had seen Guards drill better, but before he was done with them he would make them fit for any active service. In the evening the Col. treated the whole of the camp, which was well responded to, some of the men drinking the gallant Colonel's health more than once.

Saturday morning the men were at their places sharp on time and put in an hour's Company drill, under their commanding sergeants. At 10 o'clock the bugle sounded for Battalion drill, when they went through forming squares and skirmishing with a vengeance, every man striving to do his best. The ground is very uneven and not fit for drilling on, but the men did remarkably well. In the afternoon the men were furnished with fifteen rounds of blank ammunition, and marched to the town, headed by the Band. The line of March was along William to Cambridge Street thence along Kent Street to the Union School ground, where they went through Battalion drill and a sham fight, before a large crowd of spectators. They were then formed into quarter columns, with the band in front, and a picture taken by Mr. Johnson, photographer. Then back through the Town to camp in time for tea which they had a pretty good relish for.

On Sunday, the Battalion paraded for Church, at 10.20, making a very brilliant appearance. Headed by the Band they proceeded to the English Church, where the Rev. Mr. Smitheth preached an excellent sermon. In the afternoon a large crowd of visitors camp up to the camp ground, where they were entertained by excellent music by the Band.

Monday the Lindsay company marched to the targets for ball practice, as they were the only company served with ammunition. The other companies did Battalion drill at the Camp.

To-day, Tuesday, the Battalion marches to the Union School ground for drill, and at 1 o'clock they have an excursion on board the steamer *Ontario* to Sturgeon Point to see the great oarsman.

I must say here that the bread supplied by Mr. Fee, baker, Lindsay, is everything that could be desired; as also the beef, which is sent up every morning by Mr. Sawey. The rations are the best ever served to this Battalion; and the Quarter-Master, Mr. Hughes of Lindsay, is a general favorite, as he serves all the companies alike, not making "flash of one and fowl of another," as is too often the case.

The weather since we came into camp could not have been more favorable. No rain, but on the contrary very hot with cool evenings. There is no sickness in the camp.

There was a Promenade Concert given in the Drill Shed, Monday evening, for the benefit of the Band, but it was not so well attended as it should have been.
 The general inspection will take place on the camp ground to-morrow, Wednesday, when a large crowd of spectators is expected. The camp will break up on Thursday.

SEROT. JAR. JOHNSON, Lindsay, Sept. 10th, 1878.

GLENARM.

(From our own Correspondent.)
 Business rather dull in this vicinity this season, although farmers are busy harvesting. Grain prospects are not so flattering as they were some weeks ago, but we believe wheat is much better here than in many parts of the country.
 Several farmers have thrashed to make room for the overflowing abundance, and have no reason to complain of the proceeds, but people are not easily satisfied and complaints are general.
 Our village has been, with the exception of slight disturbances, unusually quiet this summer. No doubt this is owing in a great measure to the good order and strict rules of our hotel keepers.
 The coming Fall show is exciting much interest in this neighbourhood.