Clearing Sale.

The undersigned is still selling off his Winter Stock of

BOOTS & SHOES.

As the whole must be sold,

GREAT BARGAINS

Will be given to

Cash Buyers.

HIS STOCK OF

GROCERIES,

Wines and Liquors,

Is unusually complete.

TEAS, SUGARS, TOBACCOS.

A Choice Tea from 60c to $1 per lb.

The subscriber also offers for sale the store he now occupies, and the stock at a valuation.

Any person wishing to go into business will find this an excellent opening. Satisfactory reasons given for selling.

TERMS LIBERAL.

☞ All persons indebted to the subscriber will please settle at once.

GEO. SMITH.

Milton, February 17th, 1869. 36-1y

The Canadian Champion

MILTON, MARCH 11, 1869.

The Whitaker Chaloner Tragedy.

We notice in our summary of news another of those sensational crimes now becoming so frequent. We refer to the Whitaker–Chaloner affair, where a youth fired with resentment on account of injuries done his sister by a *man of the world*, becomes her avenger and takes the life of the offender. In all likelihood it will end as other similar affairs have ended—a sensational trial and an acquittal. There seems to be a general impression in the community that there are no law provisions adequate for such crimes as this officer is accused of, and therefore that the party injured is in some degree justified in taking the law in his own hands, and we fear that this feeling will not only continue, but deepen in society, unless some more stringent laws with severer penalties are made to check it—penalties which will affect not only the pocket of the guilty one, but his personal liberty. We are not of those who defend such persons in their acts of revenge, although the injuries they experience are of the gravest kind, but we would have the law so amended as to take away all excuse from such as suffer from fashionable villains. From latest accounts all hope has been given up as to Whitaker's recovery, as paralysis of the right side has set in, whilst Chaloner, in gaol, awaits the coming investigation.

New Assessment.

The new Assessment Act contains the following clause (35):—

"No person deriving an income exceeding four hundred dollars per annum from any trade, calling, office, profession or other source, whatsoever, not declared exempt by this Act, shall be assessed for a less sum as the amount of his net personal property than the amount of such income during the year then last past, in excess of the said sum of four hundred dollars, but no deduction shall be made from the gross amount of such income, by reason of any indebtedness, save such as shall equal the annual interest thereof, and such last year's income in excess of the said sum of four hundred dollars, shall be held to be his net personal property, unless he has other personal property liable to assessment, in which case such excess and other personal property shall be added together and constitute his personal property liable to assessment."

A difference of opinion appears to exist as to the meaning of the above, owing, possibly, to the language being somewhat involved. Its main purport however, seems to be to exempt from any taxation on incomes not reaching $400 a year; and that all incomes above that sum shall be valued on the excess that they may present over the amount of $400. On any taxable income, therefore, a deduction of $400 is to be made before the basis for taxation is established. In estimating the income no existing indebtedness is to be calculated, but the interest accruing upon money owed seems to be a legitimate subject of deduction under the clause. The provision quoted will be the means of exempting from taxation a large class, whose earnings are not more than sufficient to meet current expenses for absolute necessaries.

India is again threatened with a terrible famine, and it is now spreading through the most populous districts. The Government is doing what it can to relieve the suffering by furnishing food and employment. There are some districts which have a sufficient surplus of food to supply the starving districts, but then the people have not the means to pay for the supplies.

THE AMENDED SCHOOL BILL.

Dr. Ryerson, writing from Whitby, thus sums up the result of the twenty-two School Conventions held west of Toronto:—Fifteen conventions adopted the bill without amendment. In this list he includes Halton, in which he is not strictly correct, as an important amendment was carried, providing that County Superintendents should hold office during 'good behavior," instead of "during the pleasure" of the Government. Of the remaining seven conventions three only desired Township Superintendents, and two desired that the qualifications of superintendents should be prescribed in the Bill, and four voted that the County Council should have sole power over the appointment and removal of the County Superintendent.

The Doctor thus summarizes the changes he has made in the original bill:—

After attending the first Convention, I found that almost the only objections made to the School Bill arose from apprehensions which could be removed by the omission of half a clause (the latter part of the 10th Clause,) and, adding a proviso to each of two clauses and inserting an explanatory phrase in one of them, and leaving Boards of School Trustees in Towns as well as Cities to nominate their own Local Superintendents, but with the same qualifications and tenure of office as those of County Superintendents. The fifth clause of the Bill provides that each County Council and each Board of Public School Trustees in each city or town shall nominate a School Superintendent, and the Governor in Council shall confirm the nomination, or appoint him and that he shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Governor. It was objected very generally that however a County, City or Town Superintendent might conduct himself, and however inefficient he might become, there would scarcely be a possibility of getting him removed. I stated that the Government could have no wish to keep an inefficient or ill-conducted Superintendent in office; and to give more satisfactory security on this point I stated that I would propose, and if generally approved, I would recommend to the Government the addition of the following proviso to the fifth clause:—"Provided nevertheless that any County, City or Town Superintendent of Schools shall be subject to dismissal for misconduct or inefficiency on the complaint of the Council or Board nominating him." This proposed proviso has given almost universal satisfaction to all parties.

In regard to the seventh clause, providing for the salaries of County Superintendents the universal feeling is in favor of the clause as recommended by the Committee of the Legislative Assembly, namely, that the salaries should be equally paid out of the Public Revenue and by the County Councils.

In the eighth clause relative to the power of the County Superintendent to decide on the adequacy of School Accommodations the phrase is added that he shall decide in conformity with regulations which shall be provided according to law; and the following proviso is proposed to be added to the clause:—"Provided always that there shall be a right of appeal from every such decision to the Minister of Public Instruction."

It will thus be seen that no change whatever (except in reference to Towns) has been proposed in the Common School Bill, and the addition of the above two precautionary provisos, and one explanatory phrase, with the omission of the latter part of the 10th clause, the proposed Common School amendment appears the most acceptable of any School Bill which I have submitted to popular consideration since 1850.

The proposed Grammar School Amendment, or High School Bill, is universally acceptable, except that it is generally desired that a certain number of the members of the Boards of Public School Trustees shall be nominated by the municipal Councils aiding the High Schools—a provision which I have promised to recommend to the favorable consideration of the Government and of the Legislature.

Tragic Event at Quebec.

QUEBEC, March 3rd, 1869.

A terrible affair, causing considerable excitement occurred here this evening. A variety of conflicting and painful rumors are afloat in regard to it. The facts are that about six this evening, Mr. Whittaker, an officer of the 53rd Regiment whose name has already been implicated in connection with a young lady who ran away from her home in London, Ontario, to Quebec some time since, was shot down by a young lad named Chaloner, the son of a very respectable citizen here, while engaged in skating at the Quebec skating rink. Two shots were fired, one taking effect in the unfortunate man's head. The lad was arrested, and Whittaker at last accounts would not survive the night. He has made his dying declaration. The cause of the shooting is rumored to be improper familiarities with the name of the lad's sister.

The New York correspondent of the Providence *Press*, describing a modern Peter the Great, says "in the great ship yard or Webb, there works a steady young man whose father, one of these days in the course of nature, will leave a fortune so large that it would quite turn the brain of an ordinary young man to think of. This young apprentice to the ship building trade is the only heir. Every morning he leaves his father's splendid mansion on Twentieth street bright and early, and joins the throng of hurrying mechanics bound to their work. He is in the shipyard busy all day, and eating his dinner from one of those little tin pails,' which Brick Pomeroy writes so affectingly about. When night comes he washes off the trace of work, and he takes his position in society.'

The Irish Church Bill.

We append the preliminary speech of Mr Gladstone on this important measure, which he seems determined to make a thorough affair. He very justly goes for abolishing the "Maynooth Grant," that bone of contention. He should go further still and do away with the *Regium Donum*, or state aid to the Presbyterian Colleges. The reform should be sweeping, if entered into at all, as it would be very unfair to continue grants to Papal or Presbyterian Institutions while withdrawing it from Episcopalians. A fair field and no state favors to any creed is the policy for Ireland, and we have no doubt Gladstone will ultimately adopt a consistent policy on this question. Truth in its great contest with error needs no stilted support, no invidious preferences. It has been well said, that it is mighty and will prevail. The following is the debate on the introduction of the Irish Church Bill:

The Premier, Mr Gladstone, moved for leave to introduce a Bill to disestablish the Irish Church, to make provision for its temporalities, and to disendow the Royal College of St. Patrick at Maynooth.

Mr. Gladstone followed up his motion with a speech in defence and explanation of the provisions of the Bill. After commenting on the gravity and importance of the task, he said he was aware of the necessity of giving historical and political reasons for proposing such a constitutional change; reasons which should show the anomaly of the present position and the consciousness in Parliament of the difficulties of such a position. The House at times had been induced to waste the property of the Irish Church, so that its magnitude might not shock the public mind. It had been necessary at times to support the ascendancy of this Church by the enactment of penal laws. If this ascendancy was maintained bitter feelings on the part of the Irish people would never cease. Adverting to the previous action on the measure, Mr Gladstone declared that it had resulted in making the House and the country unanimous for disestablishment. He would not dwell upon the arguments which had been put forward against it, but he denied that his course was adverse to the welfare of religion and the interests of Protestantism. He denied that it contemplated an invasion of the rights of property arguing that Parliament, which had the right to create corporations had an equal right to extinguish them. He referred to the objections to disestablishment, which were based upon the Act of Union, and answered them by maintaining that the Irish Church as at present constituted defeated the intent of that Act, and prevented any real union between the people of England and Ireland. The only means of establishing that union were religious liberty and civil equality. The Bill would be a conclusive shutting out of all controversy, but carrying with it no penalty or pain. He proceeded to explain that the Bill is intended to go into effect on and after the 1st day of January, A.D., 1871. As soon as it has received the Royal assent, a commission will be appointed for a period of ten years to guard the property of the Church, and to prevent the creation of any new interests. All ecclesiastical appointments for Ireland hereafter are to be made without freehold. No money is to be employed for permanent purposes. These provisions are to take the place of the suspensory measures passed last year. It is assumed that the clergy and people may desire to have other religious organizations for those which they were about to give up. In such case the Queen in Council would recognise newly constituted religious bodies, but would not create them. The result would be the abolition of ecclesiastical courts and jurisdiction, and of the rights of Bishops to the Peerage. All ecclesiastical corporations would be dissolved, and then the disestablishment of the Irish Church would be complete. Provision is made for the clergy, who are to receive life annuities. All private endowments are to remain intact. The Church is to be handed over to a Council for religious purposes. Grants are proposed for the support of St Patrick's and eleven other Cathedrals, these structures being regarded as national property. Church buildings no longer required are to be handed over to the Board of Public Works for the benefit of a fund. Burial grounds are to be placed under the charge of the guardians of the poor. The Presbyterian clergy are to receive annuities in lieu of the *Regium Donum*; and the Roman Catholic College at Maynooth and the Presbyterian Colleges are to be granted capitalized sums of money. Further legislation is to be had in regard to Trinity College. A tithe rent charge will be offered to land owners, at twenty-two and a half years purchase. Church leases are to be sold, tenants having the first option. The capitalized value of the Church property is estimated at £16,500,000, of which £8,000,000 is to be appropriated to compensation, and the remainder in the words of the preamble to the Bill, "is to be employed for the advantage of the Irish people; not for the purpose of any Church or class, or for the teaching of religion; but for relief in cases of unavoidable calamity or suffering—while at the same time it is not to cancel the obligations laid upon property for the relief of the poor." Grants are also to be made to provide for the care of lunatics for the training of nurses and for the support of County infirmaries.

Mr Gladstone proceeded at considerable length to urge upon the House the great results which were to be expected from the passage of this measure on the tranquility of Ireland and the greater union, security and power of the empire.

Mr Disraeli followed Mr Gladstone. He said he regarded the policy of the administration, in regard to the Irish Church, as politically wrong and their Bill as an act of confiscation; but the Government had a right to bring the matter before the House for full and thorough discussion, and he would not oppose the introduction of the Bill.

The motion made by Mr. Gladstone was then agreed to. The Bill was introduced and read for the first time. The 18th of March was appointed for the second reading.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S CABINET.

The disclosure of the names of those gentlemen whom General Grant had selected as members of his Cabinet was met with unfeigned surprise throughout the Union. Every leading journal had published a list of the "most probable" members of the new Cabinet, and each felt that if they were not quite right, they had at least named the principal men. The result proved that all were wrong. Mr. Elihu Washburne, the Secretary of State, was the only man that had been selected by the Republican party as a probable Minister, and many of those who are called to occupy prominent positions for the next four years, were hardly before known outside their own States. Our journal says that a very complete history of the Republican party throughout the United States could be written, without mention being made of any now in the Cabinet. No one, however, appears to dispute the wisdom of Grant's choice, and the names when submitted to the Senate were approved within a few minutes of their being announced. The duty of delivering the list of names to the Senate devolved on General Rawlins, who arrived at the Capitol nearly an hour before the Senate was ready to receive him. When he delivered his package to the Vice-President, there was a rush to the desk to learn the names of the lucky few, while the lobbies outside were filled with an impatient crowd, anxiously awaiting the great issue of the day. The small crowd of reporters had gathered in a knot by the principal entrance, to pounce on the first Senator who should venture out of the chamber. This happened to be ex-Senator Conners, who was immediately surrounded, seized and compelled to divulge the great secret. No sooner had he done so, than a general rush was made to the telegraph, which was about 200 yards distant. All the reporters made for this point as hard as they could run, tearing along regardless of themselves and of any one else. As each committed his knowledge to the care of the telegraph clerk, he forthwith commenced to enlighten the still ignorant crowd, and each gentleman became the centre of a wondering circle.

Amongst those who are nominated by Grant as members of his Cabinet, the most prominent man is undoubtedly

ELIHU B WASHBURNE.

(Secretary of State.)

Mr Washburne is a native of Livermore, in Androscoggin County, Maine. He was born on Sept. 23, 1816, and served his apprenticeship as a printer in the office of the *Kennebec Journal*, after which he became a lawyer. He was sent to the 33d Congress by the 1st District of Illinois, and joined the Republican party, which he has ever since faithfully supported. He was one of the leading men in his own district, when Grant was a mere nobody, and at the breaking out of the war recommended Grant for a command in the Volunteers. From this time forward he remained a steady friend and firm supporter of Grant's until the latter's own exploits freed him from the necessity of friendly influence. Mr. Washburne is a great public economist, and has persistently opposed every unnecessary expenditure during the past four years. He is at present suffering from ill-health, and it is doubtful whether he will long retain the position to which he has been called.

A name that all will recognize, though few imagined it was likely to be in the number of Grant's appointments is that of

ALEXANDER T. STEWART.

(Secretary of the Treasury.)

Mr Stewart is that well-known dry-goods merchant of New York, who landed in New York from Ireland in 1823, and commenced life there by teaching. He soon relinquished this mode of life, and commenced business with a partner in the lower part of the town. He is now proprietor of the largest dry goods business and the largest store in the world, and brings to the management of the treasury a thorough knowledge of finance. He was one of the early nominators of Grant, but was always considered a Democrat, though of a very moderate stripe.

MAJOR GEN JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, U.S.A.

(Secretary of War.)

was born in 1831, in Chatauguay County, New York State, and having graduated at West point, entered the Artillery in 1853. He served in various corps throughout the war in the South, and rose, to his present rank through his own merits. When the disturbance arose between President Johnson and Mr. Stanton, and after Gen. Grant had resigned the post of Secretary of War, Gen Schofield was appointed to the office by President Johnson, and has held it ever since.

ADOLPH E. BORIE,

(Secretary of the Navy.)

is a leading citizen of Philadelphia. He was born in Philadelphia in 1809, of French parentage, graduated at Pennsylvania University, and completed his education in Paris. Returning thence he entered business in Philadelphia, and amassed a large fortune. He was one of the founders of the great Union League of Philadelphia, and gave largely to the enlistment of soldiers for the defense of the Union. He was a Whig in former days, and is considered a reliable Republican.

JACOB D. COX,

(Secretary of the Interior,)

was born at Montreal. His father, who was a master builder, had the contracts for the roofing of Notre Dame Cathedral, and was residing in Montreal when his son was born. Jacob D. Cox graduated at Oberlin College, Ohio, the headquarters of the Ohio Abolitionists. At the outbreak of the war he was appointed Brigadier-General of Ohio volunteers, and through the four years that it continued he served and acquired great credit for his bravery and ability. He was afterwards Governor of Ohio, but lost a little of his popularity on account of a letter he wrote against negro suffrage, and his efforts to heal up the difference with President Johnson. He is believed to be an honest man, which, in fact, is said to be the character of the whole Cabinet.

J. A. J. CRESWELL,

(Postmaster-General,)

is a Marylander. He was born in 1828, graduated in 1848, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He was sent to Congress in 1862, and first made himself known there by his speech on the Proclamation of Emancipation. He was elected a Senator from Maryland after a severe contest, and was one of the delegates that renominated Mr. Lincoln. He is one of the greatest advocates for impartial suffrage, and is a Republican of rather an advanced order. He was recommended to Grant by Wade, who declared him to be the only Southerner who could be trusted in the Cabinet.

E. R. HOAR,

(Attorney-General,)

is the son of the Hon. Samuel Hoar, of Massachusetts, who was expelled from Charleston in 1844. Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar the present Attorney General was born at Concord, Mass., in 1816. He graduated at Havard College and commenced his life by teaching. He was then admitted to the bar and was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in 1859, which office he has since held. He was always a strong anti-slavery man, and is considered to be one of the ablest lawyers in the States. It was of him that old "Hosea" says in the Bigelowe papers.

"And I've been sence a visitin' the Jedge,
Whose gardin whispers with the river's edge,
Where I've sot mornin's lazy as the beam,
Whose only business is to head up stream,
(We call 'em punkin' seed,) or else in chat,
Along 'th the Jedge, who covers with his hat
More wit, an' gumption, an' shrewd Yankee sense,
Then there is mosses on an ole stone fence."

These are the men Grant has chosen to assist him in carrying out the affairs of the nation, and he appears to have selected only men whose previous history has been such as to warrant the belief that the business of each department will be conducted with honesty and ability.

ELOPEMENT.

The *Globe* of Tuesday says society in Guelph was stunned on Saturday last by the reported elopement of a young lady, daughter of a newspaper proprietor in that town, with an employee in the office. Yesterday the truth of the rumor was verified by the actual appearance of both parties in one of the principal hotels of the city, where they registered themselves as man and wife. No secresy or concern was observable in their conduct. The man has seen the last sunshine of 28 summers but the bride is a blushing girl of 15. Until the father of the young truant girl arrived at the hotel, no one was aware of the peculiar circumstances of the case. It appears that the girl became acquainted with the man, a printer named Johnston, while paying visits to her father in the office, and although he was not more than three months in the office, he so completely wooed and won her that she consented to marry him. This they accomplished in the town, about ten days before the elopement, he professing himself as coming from Hamilton, and she stating that she was over age. On Saturday last they left home in company, came to this city and remained for some time, when they went away to return again to day. Meanwhile the girl's father, distracted at the occurrence, followed the pair to the city, missed them here and went east, but returned again yesterday, and was about starting for home without his child, when he met them both on the street. The explanations were not satisfactory; but the condition of the bridegroom at the time, was, perhaps, the most distressing circumstance of all, and showed him, unfortunately too late, to be devoid of principle and self respect. The two parties return to Guelph to day.

MALICIOUS LIBEL.—Patrick Boyle, proprietor of the *Irish Canadian* newspaper, was arrested the other day, on a warrant issued by the police magistrate at Ottawa, Mr. O'Gara, countersigned by Ald. Baxter in this city, on a charge of malicious libel. The information in the case is laid by Alexander William Powell, keeper of the Carleton gaol, who alleges that a certain article headed "Patrick Doody," published in the *Irish Canadian* about six weeks ago, contained statements that were maliciously false. Doody, arrested for Fenianism at the time of D Arcy McGee's murder, subsequently died in gaol; and the *Irish Canadian*, in referring to the fact charges the gaoler with his death, owing to having incarcerated him in a cold cell, and fed him on bread and water for stating to the grand jury at the fall assizes that the meat supplied to the prisoners was tainted. Boyle was taken to Ottawa in charge of Sergeant Davis the officer who arrested him.

WOOLY HORSES.

Wooly horses are not so rare as many suppose, not such great curiosities either, there are many to be found in various parts of the country; but we doubt if they will ever prove as valuable to their owners as the one exhibited by Barnum; we imagine their owners would consider them more valuable without the wool, for this rough and wooly state of the hair indicates that the horse is not in a healthy condition—probably hide bound, or suffering from some disease which occasions this unnatural appearance; in such cases use "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy," it will purify the blood, correct the appetite, remove all obstructions from the lungs and liver, and give to the coat a sleek and shining appearance.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.*, is on each package.

Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., Proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers.

A contempory says: "A Chicago paper concludes an account of a marriage in that city with the declaration that 'the parties were then united for life.' If they were, it was certainly the first thing of the kind that ever occurred there.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

The council met pursuant to adjournment.

The Warden in the chair—members all present.

Minutes of last meeting were read and amended.

The Warden addressed the council with reference to the business which would be brought before them.

The clerk read a communication from the Jail Inspector with regard to the want of accommodation in the County Jail, also a letter from Mr. Hennessy, of Hamilton, respecting the proposed addition to the Registry Office and the petition of George Thompson and others, praying for a reduction of taxes.

Mr. Thompson, by permission of the council, addressed them in behalf of this petition.

Mr. Barber moved, seconded by Mr. McDougald, that the petition of George Thompson and others, be laid over until the next meeting of this council.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Buck, for leave to introduce a By-law for the appointment of an Inspector of weights and measures of this county, and that the same be read a first time.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Elliott, that the By-law first be referred to a committee of the whole forthwith.—Carried

Council went into committee of the whole—Mr. Beaty in the chair.

Council resumed—the Warden in the chair.

Mr. McDougald, chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance, brought up their report.

On motion, the report was adopted

Mr McDougald, chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance brought up their second report.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. Beaty, that the By-law for the appointment of Inspector of weights and measures be withdrawn.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. McDougald that the report of the Finance Committee be adopted.—Carried.

Moved by Mr McGuffin, seconded by Mr Foster, that the sum of $200.00 be granted to each duly established Grammar School in the County.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. McGuffin, seconded by Mr. Elliott that the clerk of this council notify the Inspector of weights and measures, that he will be required to visit each shop or place in this county where weights and measures are used at least once in each year, with the stamps and set of standard weights and measures in his custody, to examine and compare, and if found correct to stamp the same and the said tour of inspection shall be made within the 1st of June and the 1st of September.—Carried

Moved by Mr. Lindsay, seconded by Mr. Barber that a meeting of the Finance Committee take place on as early a day as they may agree on, for the purpose of examining the accounts of this municipality.—Carried.

On motion the council adjourned till the first Tuesday in May next.

WM. PANTON,
County Clerk.

Milton, March 2nd, 1869.

CORRESPONDENCE

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

To the Editor of the Champion.

SIR:—Our town has lately been thrown into considerable turmoil by a report that a case of small pox had occurred.

Of course this is not so much a matter of surprise, but a point I wish to notice in connection with it is that the chief agent in rendering such report current has been a gentleman very anxious to account to the public for his whereabouts during two or three weeks of February. He wishes it to be understood that in consequence of being brought into occasional contact with the unfortunate victim of the loathsome disease, he secreted himself from public gaze and public duties.

Another point is that no such a case has occurred in town or vicinity, so far as I know or can discover, and I have taken some pains to inform myself.

The most amusing point is that the whereabouts of this martyr to public interests can be accounted for on another score. If he explain himself the matter may rest here; yet, if necessary, revelations can be made that will satisfy both himself and the friends whom he is trying to mislead as to where he spent at least a good part of the three weeks.

Finally, an impression going abroad that small-pox is in a town, is calculated to injure business matters; hence parties are inexcusable who rumor aught of the kind, based on the least appearance of a falschood.

By inserting the above in the *Champion* you will oblige,

Yours, &c.,
DUNCAN McEWAN.

Oakville, March 8th, 1869.

A newsboy just arrived in Omaha, is quite a curiosity as a specimen of Young America. He is but ten years old and has made his way through 11 States already. He travels, according to his own words, on his cheek. He rides on railroads for nothing, and eats at restaurants, ordering his meals first and looking for his money afterwards. He is now anxious for the Pacific Railroad to be opened through, and proposes to strike for the Pacific.

Frank Krank Lucubrates to Lubricate his friend Rusty-Cuss who "Don't Take the Papers."

DEAR RUSTY CUSS—"Rusticuss, if you please, Krankey." What, dear Rusty do you take exceptions to my orthography? my spelling is a part of my philosophy; a word is like marble to the statuary out of which to cut anything or nothing, according to its dimensions, and the sweep of the vein. Moreover, the Rusty-cuss family do not all live in the country. There are numerous Rusty cusses in the village, and they swarm in the city, and many a city Rusty-cuss has fallen in love with Rusty-Kate. But, notwithstanding, I rejoice to puncture you into punctillio. It is a sign of vision somewhere, yet not enough to make me recall my orthography. It was not rashly but rationally chosen. Passim, I have a certain respect for your stolid ass-pirations to be somebody in a quiet to be and not to be sort of way. You are, so to speak, phlegmatic, as much so as a Dutch Degium Doctor—materially solid, but immaterially stolid. Mauger all that. You *can* be excited. I have twice seen you mobilized to wit on a time when leaning against your pig-sty to show me your best "abomination of desolation," you experienced a sudden flea-bottomy, rearward as it were, guessing by the paddle-wheel motion of your hands. There was an objurgation, which I shall not repeat, bad manners are contagious. The *coupe de main* redressed the grievance by habeas corpus—"measure for measure," as Shakespear hath it. The flea playing habacs corpus firstly, posterially, and you a posterion; and finally, this being my first report of Law proceedings, I am not quite sure of the purity of my Law Latin, but I am sure that the Act, as a whole, was some merry-proceedure to look upon. The annual visit of the collector excites you because you "don't take the papers," and are consequently ignorant of "the way the money goes" out. But poetically speaking, as I expected and hereby expectorate. Your excitement is merely a reaction *pro tem*, and then subsides again into phlegm.

This couplet like the author, contains more truth than poetry. I am a matter of fact individual, Rusty, you know that and practickle, *i e.* not easily tickled with new fancies, but not dogmatical, my intimacy with the mewses forbids it. There are nine of these mewses it is said, which fact may throw some light on the thesis, that a cat has nine lives. Thus poets are very feeling, too feline to be dogmatical; cats and dogs being mutually disagreeable to a proverb; besides I can not afford to be dogmatical if I would. The usages of society and the dog tax, (but here Rusty, you don't know anything about that, for you don't take the papers, it was in the *Champion* not long since) prohibits pretty nearly this luxury to the poor. The poor and friendless must plead, argue and expostulate, the rich and powerful may postulate, dogmatize and command. True, there was once a cynical Diogenes, but the Diogenes of our times will find it more necessary than convenient to supply the reassuring "bow" of good nature, as much as to say, my cynic or sin-ical tendencies are not mordant, or in the language of the immortal Tustian, "the barking dog never injures the cortiele."

"Hear! hear! go on! go on!" I will dear Cuss as soon as I can recover my breath. I am a practical man, I repeat, *ultra utititarian*, if you choose to think it possible for a man to be too useful, but not at all sympathized with by the Rusty cuss-Totem. My motto is *multum in parvo*, or *maximum in minimo* most in fewest words what means but this, and who besides myself could so electrify a Rusty-cuss as to make him cry hear, hear? I expect to do much more than that. I jaitate a ponderous polynyme into the stagnant pool of your existance, and lo! a wavelet annularly rolls out, *ad litoribus*, and then are signs of advancing life. I shall continue the discharge from the same catapult.

Persistent efforts are being made to show that President Grant will adopt very high handed measures towards England in reference to the *Alabama* claims. Those statements are entirely gratuitous and unauthorized. Grant's motto, "Let us have peace," applies to all the relations of the Government, and he is the last man to plunge the country into difficulties that may easily be avoided by negotiation. He may not be satisfied with the Johnston-Clarendon Convention in all particulars; but it is not therefore to be supposed that two Liberal Administrations, such as now hold power in England and America, are incapable of arriving at terms of settlement. Nor is it true that the people of this country are furious for war with England on account of the *Alabama* claims. We do not desire to be compelled again to raise the army which has now been disbanded. We do not desire to resume the slaughter and horrors of the past as a means of settling a question that is of comparatively little account to us. We do not desire to double our present terific debt, or to bankrupt the country, or to tax the life out of the people, as a means of enforcing the payment of a few millions of dollars. We expect to see negotiations resumed by the next administration, and we expect to see them terminated without the shedding of a drop of human blood.

☞ Is health worth having? If it is protect—it is a jewel as easily lost as virtue, and in many cases as difficult to recover. In this climate, and more particularly at this season of the year, people are very apt to take cold and suffer from sore throat, coughs, spitting of blood and pulmonary complaints generally, which if not checked immediately lead to serious consequences. The question arises—which is the quickest and most effectual remedy? Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have been before the public for twenty years, and have always given perfect satisfaction, and invariably effect permanent cures when taken in season. Sold by all medicine dealers and country stores generally throughout the province, at 25cts per box.

News Items.

A highway robbery was committed at St. Catharines on Saturday night, on Mr. Fred. Vine, butcher, by four men, who knocked him down and rifled his pockets of $25.

The Irishmen of Guelph and vicinity are making preparations to celebrate the "Seventeenth of Ireland" in good style, the proceedings to close with a dinner in the evening.

A new swing bridge will be soon erected over the Scugog, south of Lindsay. The total length will be 82 feet, with a span of 44 feet. The superstructure will run on a centre pivot and five friction rollers; and the cost will be about $2,500.

The Bowmanville council passed a by-law requiring tavern buildings to be good and substantial. The Inspector could report no more than three coming under that specification, so the council altered the by-law by substituting the word suitable, in place of good and substantial; and the licenses required issued accordingly.

The following paragraph has been going the round of the American papers:—"An English nobleman, Lord George Gordon, has been fined for drunkenness by a local magistrate in India." The person in question is not an English nobleman, but a native Hindoo whose Christian names are Edward Lord George. Funny people in India have cut out the "Edward," and call him by the remainder of his name.

The country residence of the Hon. George Brown, at Bow Park, near Brantford, took fire on Sunday morning at 2 a. m., and was burned to the ground. The fire is supposed to have been communicated from the chimney of a basement fire-place to the room above, from which it spread rapidly over the house. Some of the farm servants were occupying the house at the time and escaped with difficulty. The house was a handsome building, and was erected by R. R. Bown, Esq., who was at that time proprietor of the northern portion of the estate. The house was insured in the Hartford and Etna Companies, but there was no insurance on the contents.

The *Globe*, in every respect, is far ahead, says the Lindsay *Post*, of any other journal published in British America, and is an institution of which Canadians may justly feel proud.—Since the change in the style of setting up advertisements was adopted, a much larger quantity of reading matter is given, and consequently the circulation has gone up to nearly 50,000 copies—an unprecedented number of subscribers, considering the limited population of the Province. In the county of Victoria a large number of Conservatives take the *Globe*, not because they can endorse its political teachings, but because of its value as a newspaper.

The American farmers have been suddenly smitten with a love of coarse-woolled sheep. The St. Catharines *Journal* says that quite a brisk demand has sprung up for this class of sheep, and many farmers along the frontier have got rid of their surplus animals at good figures. Good Leicesters and South Downs, as well as Grades, now command a good price, we fear almost too good a price, as the farmers may be induced by the Yankee agents now in the country to dispose of even their best stock animals. A few days since one farmer offered to sell his whole flock, 22 in all, at $10 a head, and came very near being 'taken up.'

The Owen Sound *Comet* says of the Brooklyn meeting: The Hon. J. S. Macdonald and Hon. S. Richards having come down to be present at the meeting, a desire was expressed to hear the Attorney-General, whereupon Mr. Macdonald ascended the platform and treated them to a speech in a style the like of which we have never before heard coming from a Minister of the Crown. We have no objection to this free and easy style of oratory, for often an audience can be attracted by it when they would not listen to a dry political speech; but we *do* object to this mixing up the name of our Maker almost in the same breath with joking and banter, and we think the sooner our politicians are taught that such a style does not raise them in the estimation of the community the better.

Some fellows in Kentucky seized a young Irish girl, whose character was none of the best, and carried her off into the woods. Here two or three indignant ladies put in appearance. In the shortest possible order they disrobed the girl from the zone down to her toes, and in this Black Crook state received a bounteous application of tar, well laid on, with paddles "gotten up expressly for the occasion," in the hands of the aforementioned indignant women. Her golden wealth of hair was then clipped off as near the roots as possible. The bold riders and avengers then remounted their steeds and stole quietly away, leaving the girl a hideous caricature of her former self. She finally brought the case to trial in Louisville, and two of her persecutors were found guilty, and the penalty of $500 fine and three months' imprisonment in the County Jail was declared against each of them.

The editor of the Erie *Gazette*, no doubt tired of the old system of apprenticeship, thus advertises for a boy: "Wanted at this office, a boy to take sheets from the press every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon. No limit as to salary, and the said boy is to consider that the one office exists for his special convenience. If he don't feel well, or wants to go fishing, or play marbles, or see match games of base ball, or go shopping with his girl, or visit his cousin, the paper will wait his sovereign pleasure. Anybody who presumes to criticise his efforts is to be immediately arrested for contempt. All the boys he knows are to have the free run of the office. The editor's time to be exclusively at the said boy's disposal. Salary to be drawn several years before. A boy possessing these qualifications, please report where he can be found, and at what time a deputation of printers may call upon him, and respectfully present references of good character on the part of the office and its employees. Please write for postage stamps and monogram gilt edged paper."