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At CAMPBELL & ALMAS,
88 Sparks-St.

Ottawa, July 28th, 1874

New Advertisements.

Social—Y M A.
Good Board—M Forgie.
Ale—Batty & Aviss.
Rink Mare Hall—H Lindsay.

The Ottawa Times

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12 1874

Arrangements have been made with the several Railway Companies for the conveyance to Ottawa of intending competitors at the Dominion Rifle Association Match, which takes place next week, at one fare and a third for the double journey. Passage at this rate can be secured upon production of member's ticket and commanding officer's certificate at any station.

Late exchanges from Manitoba report that the Hon. Mr. Laird, previous to starting on his treaty mission to the Plain and Wood Cree Indians, had, with studious impartiality, given audiences to all sorts and conditions of men. He has had to listen to grievances of every imaginable sort and kind from red-skins, half-breeds, and whites, and his patience is described by journals of both parties as of the most extraordinary length. Of course everybody was not satisfied. That would be impossible where legislation regarding rights of property has hitherto been so loose and so contradictory in character. It seems, however, that even in Winnipeg there is no lack of unscrupulousness among the writers for the Opposition press, and some of the utterances of the Minister of the Interior have been viciously perverted. A Winnipeg contemporary, however, is careful to give the lie direct to some of these false assertions, and the journal at fault, with a spirit of fairness which might be copied to some advantage by the Opposition press in this Province, has been careful to put the matter right before the public through its own columns.

Under the head of "Corruption in the Public Works Department," the Prescott *Telegraph* undertakes to confirm the charges made in the Ottawa correspondence of the Hamilton *Times* against Mr Arnoldi, Mechanical Engineer in the Public Works Department. Our Prescott contemporary says, "the proofs of Mr Arnoldi's guilt are clear and explicit, and admit of no denial whatever," and then proceeds to particularise the charges, which are unquestionably of a very grave character. We are not surprised that the statements in the correspondence of the Hamilton *Times*, coming as they do from a prejudiced, if not an unscrupulous quarter are much stronger than the facts will justify. But that the Prescott *Telegraph* should editorially substantiate them in a way that implies accurate personal knowledge of the facts, and employ towards Mr. Arnoldi allusions that are grossly offensive in a personal sense, surprises us very much. The person so grossly assailed is one of the most efficient men in his department; and since an enquiry has been instituted and is actually going on, he is surely entitled to a cessation of charges until a decision either for or against him shall have been given. We do not believe, from such information as we can command, that the charges can be sustained in any particular. It may turn out that journals so superzealous in the public interest, or so carelessly accessible to persons who have axes to grind or spleen to gratify, as to allow charges of felony and lesser crimes to be wantonly made against individuals, will have yet to answer for their conduct.

THE MAIL CONTRACT AGAIN.

We deny every statement made by the *Citizen* that is in conflict with our own explanation of the Renfrew Mail contract matter as given in our issue of yesterday. The only one of our contemporary's "facts" which perhaps should be dealt with otherwise than by the above general denial, is stated in the following terms:—

"Mr. MacDougall wrote to the Postmaster General *after the election*, when Hervey's vote and influence were beyond peradventure, and the contract, without tender, was given to him."

This is one of those "facts" which the proverb tells us, requires another to back it. The renewed contract was formally executed one clear month before the election, and took effect from the first day of January. We have no thought of "convicting Mr. MacDougall of falsehood;" there are people nearer home upon whom we can carry out that design every twenty-four hours. But the papers in the Post Office Department will convict, we need not say whom, of deliberate falsehood with regard to this matter, unless it be made clearer than it is how Mr Macdougall's letter written after the election could have secured a contract that was signed, sealed, and delivered a month before that event. Much stress is put upon the circumstance that this contract was renewed "without tender." When a mail contract is satisfactory in respect of the contractor and his price, and we showed yesterday that this one was so, it is the practice of the Department of long standing, to renew for a second term. Let us have a few more such facts as our contemporary can stand the consequences, as well as the Postmaster General there will not be much harm done.

THE QUEBEC GOVERNMENT.

We gave in these columns yesterday a list which has the appearance of being pretty nearly correct, showing the composition of the new Quebec Government. As to the particular persons who may be called on to become members of the Government, we are not in the meantime particularly concerned, for in the very fact of the Lieutenant Governor becoming the tool of designing politicians, throwing constitutional practice and constitutional precedent to the four winds of heaven and calling upon other than the Leader of Her Majesty's Opposition to form an Administration, we see the elements of early failure, and a final breaking up of the Conservative party of the Province of Quebec. It has been said that by resigning before meeting Parliament, and thus avoiding the disaster of an adverse vote, the Conservatives have shown that they have profited by the experience of their friends of the late Federal Government. If they had resigned, as they have done, but a little earlier, and the Governor had pursued a constitutional course and called upon Mr. Joly in the first instance, then we should say they had indeed profited by the experience quoted, but as matters stand it is far from difficult to see that instead of having done that which is wise, they have most effectually destroyed their own credit before the country. It is probably unfair to use the term "they," for we have the authority of the Quebec *Chronicle* for saying that Mr. Ouimet offered no advice to His Honour regarding the choice of a successor. The *Chronicle* further confesses that the endeavour to patch up an Administration out of the Conservative party is suicidal policy. It admits that they are divided amongst themselves, while the Opposition are united to a man, and asserts that no course was constitutionally open to the Governor, but to send for the leader of the united party. True, it suggests a coalition in that event, which is quite natural to a Tory organ, but we have less to do with the suggestion than with the admissions. Except for the dishonour and disgrace which the representative of the Crown in Quebec has cast upon his high office, we can scarcely say that from a party point of view we regret the new turn which has been given to affairs. While we sincerely regret that the executive head of a government, acting under the British constitution, has degraded himself by playing into the hands of political conspirators, and acted in a manner for which the history of Great Britain affords no precedent, we must admit that he has also played into the hands of their opponents and our friends, innocently enough on his own part, but apparently to good purpose. To endeavour at this late day is merely to insure its complete annihilation, when at no distant hour it falls to the ground with a crash. Is the new government friendly to Mr. Ouimet and his corrupt followers? Then, indeed, have the people of the Province of Quebec need to fear their rulers. Shall we find our friend Mr. Ouimet and the heroes of the Land Swap supporting the De Boucherville Administration? If we do, we are bound to wish them joy of their company. But, on the other hand, if they refuse to support this hybrid government—made up as it is of traitors to their colleagues and greedy office-seekers—what can the result be? Why, defeat of course. Truly Quebec politics are in a deplorable muddle, but the meeting of Parliament and a new election may perhaps do something towards putting things right.

THE COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

When it was proposed to make the Council of Public Instruction a partially representative body—when the new blood which was considered so necessary to its vitality had been infused into it, people somehow had possessed themselves of the idea that an era of reform and improvement was about to be inaugurated. That there was only too much need seems to have been admitted on all hands. The Council was a body composed of men standing high in their respective positions before the country, to whom probably no personal exception could be taken; but they were, nevertheless, men perfectly irresponsible to any authority in the land and they performed their work at the Council just as if they were not only aware of the fact, but were bound to work it out to its most absurd conclusions. They sat there not only oblivious to public opinion but in open defiance of it, and their duties were performed in that perfunctory manner, when performed at all, which made the management of the education of the Province a positive matter of one-man rule. That one man was the Chief Superintendent of Education, who, whatever he may have been in his earlier days as an educationist, is now fully a generation behind his time, and but for his venerable head and long services to the country, would inevitably have been sent to roost long ago. It is even surprising, considering the utter incompetence with which his administration has recently been marked, the inefficiency of the men with whom he has surrounded himself at the Education Office, and the scurrilous and abusive way in which he has treated some of the most prominent men in the Government of the day, that he has not himself been the means of compelling those in whose power it lay to do so to supplant him with one more fitted to perform his duties, and possessed of a little more discretion and better command of temper. However, our public men are blessed with a large measure of long suffering sometimes, and unfortunately the best interests of the Province have in this case had to suffer therefore.

We repeat that when new blood was proposed to be infused into the Council of Public Instruction, people hailed the proposition with considerable approval, hoping that it was a prelude to the inauguration of a new system and order of things, that the wings of the autocratic Chief Superintendent would be somewhat clipped, and that the education of a great Province like Ontario would be placed upon a footing consonant with its importance and somewhat consistent with the advancement and requirements of the age. The character of the men who have been elected by the respective bodies entitled by the new Act to representation in the Council gave hope that, so far as they were concerned, reform and improvement would not lack for advocates, and we have no doubt, were the means of verification placed within reach of their constituents, their every expectation would prove to have been fulfilled. The proceedings of the Council have hitherto been conducted on a principle not only incompatent with the spirit of responsible government, but after a fashion which bears incompetency, jobbery, favouritism, and every species of irregular and corrupt management upon the very face of it. The Star Chamber system of legislation is naturally repugnant to the British mind, for it savours of a period in the history of British constitutional freedom and governmental responsibility which as a nation we are not accustomed to dwell upon with delight; and is but too characteristic of that evil-doing which shuns the day-light and courts the cover which is lent by the blackness of night. Responsible to neither Parliament nor people, conducting their business with a secrecy characteristic of a Ku Klux, pawning upon the public as proper manuals for the instruction of the young the maudlin productions of the Chief superintendent and his puppets, perpetuating the abuses of the past generation, and stedfastly refusing to adopt the improvements of the present, it is not surprising that the people of Ontario have cried out, although as yet in vain, against the existing state of things. In view of all these matters we are bound to confess that the very first resolution of the regenerated Council has been to us a most painful surprise. One of the first acts we expected to hear of them performing was to have opened their meetings to the representatives of the press—to have let in upon the darkness of their deliberations the light of publicity—to have given the public an opportunity of learning how they did—their business and what business they did—to have afforded the press and public a chance of discussing those things which so largely affect the future of the Province, and to have converted the Council, if not into a body responsible directly to the people, at least morally subject to the force of public sentiment. But instead of that, we are told that the Chief Superintendent asked whether reporters would be admitted, and the Council resolved that it is not expedient to give to the proceedings a larger measure of publicity than is required by law. Whether this was agreed to unanimously or not, and whether, if there was a division, who voted yea and who nay, we are not informed. In fact, it seems enough for the vulgar public to be allowed to know just what this high and exalted Council thinks fit to let it know. This first resolution dashes all our hopes of improvement to the ground at one fell blow. The new blood in the Council may throb as fiercely and feverishly as it pleases, its pulses will beat without any one being near to feel, and can therefore cause none to beat in sympathy with it outside of the walls of the Education Office. How long are the people of Ontario going to suffer themselves to be trampled upon in this manner? How long are the best interests of this great Province to be sacrificed and made subservient to the selfish purposes of a doited autocrat who, having been hoisted into a position of trust and responsibility, defies public sentiment openly and avowedly, and will continue to defy it to the end? Apparently so long as they are willing to suffer, the infliction will be continued without abatement. In a renewed Council, where hopes of improvement were centred, there is evidently no virtue. It then behoves us to cast about for something which has.

The Council in its condescension has resolved to give us just that publication of their proceedings which the law forces them to. How good of them—how kind of them! But if they lay so much store on the law, and if only the law will compel them to give the people their rights, let us see whether or not we cannot have that law altered to suit the circumstances. Happily for us, the law makers are have at present, and the people for whom they legislate are highly in sympathy. They have already done a good deal in the right direction, but now that the measure which they hoped would have the desired effect has so clearly fallen short of the mark, it becomes their duty to clean out the old house, and, rising above those personal and in some respects merciful considerations which have hitherto made them loth to initiate a measure of radical reform, proceed to re-furnish it from the smallest article to the greatest. As if Toronto were the whole Province, and as if there were not a newspaper outside of its boundaries, the Council have resolved, and put their resolution upon record, that the *Globe*, *Mail* and *Leader* shall be furnished with a copy of the minutes, in the form prepared for publication in the *Journal of Education*. What of Hamilton, St. Catherines, Brantford, Guelph, London, Brockville and Ottawa, each with its one, two and three daily papers, and each just as well entitled to be furnished with a report as the Toronto journals? Verily things have come to a pretty pass. Not content with continuing the star chamber system of conducting business, not content with shutting out the people and the press from witnessing their deliberations, they now go farther, and convert the Council into an institution for furnishing special news—of a questionable kind we must admit—to the Toronto newspapers—news from the possession of which on equal terms the press of the rest of the Dominion and even other papers in Toronto than those named, are thus openly and avowedly excluded. How long, our masters, how long?

Owners of Horses Exercise.—And why not? and who knows but that their heirs are rejoicing as well; who can prove the contrary? But their owners are rejoicing because of the astonishing and almost miraculous effects on their horses of "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy." Some were lean and poor having no appetite, others would devour their food ravenously, yet derive no benefit from it; some were hide-bound, with rough and shaggy hair; others had severe colds and coughs; many had the heaves and other complaints peculiar to horses; on all it operated as a charm, the disease or complaint was speedily removed, the appetite and digestive organs corrected, skin softened, and a sleek and shining appearance given to the coat all without any danger to, or preventing the horse being used.—Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co. is on the package.—Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers. 1m

Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.—Its effects are almost instantaneous, affording relief from the most intense pain. It soothes the irritated or inflamed part, and gives rest and quiet to the sufferer. It is decidedly the people's friend, and every one should have it with them, or where they can put their hands on it in the dark, if need be.

To Single Men Only.—Just drop into Radford & Geyer's sale to-night and buy a suitable present for your girl. 3667im3

Radford & Geyer's sale. This is continued every evening until the whole of Young's stock is cleared. Only genuine bargains offered.

CITY AND VICINITY

Personal.—The Rev. Robert Hare, B. A., of Coburg, will preach in the Ottawa West Wesleyan Church, Sept. 13th and Sept. 20th.

Social.—The Young Men's Christian Association will hold a social in the Metcalfe Street Church on Monday evening, the 14th inst. Tea served at 7:30. Delegates to Port Hope Convention, and others, will give short addresses, interspersed with music. Tickets, 25 cents. 3670-2

Personal.—The Rev. Mr. Hall and family have returned from their trip to Europe. The rev gentleman looks well after his extensive tour, and will doubtless receive a cordial greeting, as pastor of the King Street Wesleyan Methodist Church, to-morrow.

Reformed Church Services.—Bishop Cummins, of New York, and the Rev. Mr. Reid, of Brooklyn, both connected with the Reformed Episcopal Church, remain in the city over Sunday. They will, therefore take part in the services in connection with that Church in the Court House to-morrow.

Auction Sale.—Attention is directed to the Auction Sale by Mr. Rowe of the household effects of the Rev. E. J. W. Roberts, at the west end of Albert street, adjoining the residence of Mr. Hunton, to-day at one o'clock p.m. There is a fine variety of furniture and other effects well adapted for those desirous of furnishing a house.

Reconstruction.—The work of demolition on the defective wall in the wholesale establishment of Messrs. Garland, Mutchmor & Co., has ceased. To-day the workmen begun rebuilding the East wall, when it is to be hoped they will be more fortunate than in the previous endeavor. Had this misfortune not befallen the work, the building would have ere now been well nigh completed.

City Hall Contract.—The contract for the building of the new City Hall will be signed to-day. The different contractors, with their sureties, are ready to execute the necessary documents. This is at least promising, and ground for the work will doubtless be broken early next week. The old hall, which it is intended to still use, will be removed to another corner of the square until the completion of the new structure.

Police Court. There was only one case before the bench yesterday, that of a man named John Jackson, who undertook to undermine the engineer on one of the locomotives of the Canada Central, while the same was in motion. It would seem that by the use of a stick of cordwood he succeeded in his object. P. C. Graves, who is in charge at the station, immediately arrested Jackson, who is pronounced to be hopelessly insane. The case was adjourned for a week.

Water Works.—The hydrants are being located in the lower part of the city very fast. In Dalhousie street and other back streets, the work progresses rapidly. The Mains are being put down on Sandy Hill, and the service pipes are being put in all along Sussex street. Every exertion is being put forth to be ready for letting on the water next month. Further protection than seems to exist will have to be provided for many of the house services are the frost lets in. If these be not attended to there will be inevitably a bursting of pipes in all directions.

Odd Fellows' Celebration.—At a meeting of the Metropolitan Lodge of Odd Fellows, last night, steps were taken towards getting up a grand pic-nic. In connection therewith it is proposed to have a quoiting tournament. The arrangements are, however, not entered upon yet, but are many days further details will be had. Any entertainment got up under the auspices of the Odd Fellows will doubtless meet with the liberal patronage of the public, and consequently prove a success. Though the last it will not be the least important celebration of the season.

Cricket Match.—A scratch match between the Civil Service and Ottawa city clubs, will be played this afternoon on the Rideau Hall grounds. The band of the Governor General's Foot Guards will be in attendance from three o'clock and play the following programme:—

1. Quick March.....“Victory”.....Hamm.
2. Overture.....“Nabuco”.....Verdi.
3. Quadrille.....“Oil gne”.....Coote.
4. Selection.....“Grande Fantasia”.....Bosquet.
5. Waltz.....“Pendla”.....G. Coote.
6. Selection.....“Les Huguenots”.....Donizetti.
7. Lancers.....“Somebody's Luggage”.....Tinney.
8. Galop.....“Wings of Love”.....Germain.

The Regimental Quick Step and National Anthem.

Public Schools' Pic-Nic.—Yesterday the children of the Public Schools enjoyed a pleasant time, it being the occasion of their annual pic nic. The Inspector, teachers and many adults accompanied the scholars on their trip down the river. The "Queen Victoria" left the wharf about 9 o'clock a.m., and in less than an hour reached Gill's Whaf, the place of destination. Disembarking there, a pleasant day was spent by the pic-nic party until the arrival of the "Pactolus" in the evening, when all got aboard and reached the city safely about 7 o'clock p.m., well pleased with the holiday and the day's recreation.

Raising of an Iron Girder.—Yesterday no little excitement was occasioned in the vicinity of the Sappers' Bridge, at the hoisting of the first iron girder, that is to span the Canal, in connection with the improvements of that structure. The girder was a very massive one; and speculation was rife as to the capacity of the gearing employed in raising it to its place. The ropes were seriously strained but withstood the tension well. It took nearly half a day to accomplish the work the contractor no doubt acting on the wise maxim of "slow but sure." There is another similar girder to raise, after which the work on the bridge will soon be a *fait accompli*.

Arnprior Agricultural Fair Games.—At the recent Agricultural Exhibition, held in Arnprior, the monotony of the show was somewhat dispelled by a number of games, foot races, &c., got up for the amusement of those present. Several young men from Ottawa participated in the sports most successfully. In the 150 yards dash, in heats, best two in three, P. M. Duffy took first prize; William Fraser, of Arnprior, second. In the hurdle race, quarter mile, the first prize was likewise awarded to Mr. Duffy; William Fraser second. In the hop, step and leap, Mr Duffy again took first place; A. McDougall second. The half mile race fell to Edward O'Brien, alias "Boston"; William Fraser second. Mr J. Hinds was pronounced the best dancer of an Irish jig and Mr. R. McDonald a Scotch reel. All the above gentlemen, with the exception of Mr. Fraser, are residents of Ottawa.

Sabbath School Convention.—A very successful meeting of the Sabbath School Association of Teachers, in the Ottawa Valley, was concluded at Arnprior on Thursday night after sitting three days. At the welcome meeting of Tuesday evening, there was a densely crowded audience. The proceedings were interesting and lively. The main feature of the meeting was an admirable address by the Rev. D. McVicar, of Montreal, on "The Teachers in his Study and Class." On Wednesday, the mass meeting of children in the Drill Shed, was the chief point of interest. There were nearly one thousand present. On Thursday, the closing meeting was made notable by an entertainment given to the children specially by Mr. Topley, of Ottawa, of illustrations of our Saviour's life, which, with appropriate music and reading of scripture, was felt to be a most impressive manner of preaching the gospel. The audience was immense; nothing approaching it having ever been seen here before. All the meetings were largely attended, and the proceedings were of the most interesting character.

Knox's Church.—A picnic under the auspices of the congregation of Knox's Church is to be held to-day.

Prominent Visitor.—Mr. J. D. Aristarch, Turkish Ambassador to Washington, has arrived in Ottawa and is staying at the Russell House. He was a guest at Rideau Hall on Thursday night.

Boswell's Ale is getting ahead. Messrs. Battey & Aviss, Agents for the above celebrated Quebec Ale, have succeeded in getting 1,700 orders. It shows that the Ottawa people can appreciate a good article. The Agents Office is Victoria Chambers, 600 Wellington, near O'Connor street.

Died from his injuries.—The young lad Frederick, who fell out of a window in Sussex street the other day, a distance of about twenty feet, has died from the effects of injuries received. Hopes were entertained yesterday and the day before of his recovery, but death last night put an end to his intense sufferings. The parents have the heartfelt sympathy of the community in their very sad bereavement.

Arrivals at the Russell House.—C R Adams, Wm C Holt, Montreal; John Stewart, Hamilton; A B Galt, Toronto; F R Despards, Hamilton; R Gwynn, Merrickville; W Horty, Francis Jones, Kemptville; Wm Scott, Prescott; Charles Mohr, Mohrsville; V Nordheimer, Toronto, Dr Sutherland, Nebraska; H D Ellswood and wife, Canton, N.Y.; J H Collins, U S; C A Smith, Winnipeg; George S Crawford, A B Sherwood, Toronto; John Haggart, D Kippen, John A McLaren, Perth.

The Hose Tower.—The patchwork being indulged in at the George Street fire station, is likely to prove abortive, as the many breaches being made in the walls of the old building threaten its entire demolition. The hose tower will altogether likely share a similar fate. Well enough should have been left alone, as it would have served the temporary purpose, which at best it can only afford. A permanent site for an engine house and tower should at once engage the attention of the Fire and Light Committee.

No Relish for Brickbats.—Two gentlemen, one an American, and the other the Chief of the Fire Brigade in passing the new Russell House Block, became targets for a brickbat yesterday. The former narrowly escaped receiving it upon the head, but fortunately it grazed neatly down his back, striking the platform heavily behind him. This occurs frequently in front of buildings being constructed on the principal streets, and proves the necessity that exists for some protection to citizens. In most cities a portion of the platform is given the contractor, who is compelled to erect a high fence to protect passers-by from danger.

Shocking Accident in Dalhousie.—On Saturday last, says the Perth *Courier*, a man named John Lake, living in Dalhousie, was found dead and shockingly mangled on the road leading between his place on the boundary-line betwixt Bathurst and Dalhousie, and the village of Maberly. Dr Howden, of Perth, coroner, was summoned to the place, and from evidence educed at the inquest, there is no question but that deceased came to his death by being thrown from his horse on his way home, and then dragging on the ground by the stirrups—therefore the jury returned a verdict of "death from accidental causes."

Rink Music Hall.—Last evening saw the first production of "Jartine the Pride of the 14th." The piece is a vehicle for introducing the varied specialities of Mdlle. Ravel, but is remarkably full of melodramatic effects and situations; in fact, incident succeeded incident with such rapidity that the mind of the spectator gets somewhat confused as to the plot of the drama. This accounts in fact, for the piece somewhat hanging fire towards the close, but every excuse must be made for the first night of a most intricate drama, and we doubt not that on its second representation everything will run smoother. These remarks do not, however, apply to the Star, who, of course, was to the fore always. Her Lightning Drill seemed to arouse the military ardour of the audience, for perfect storms of applause greeted her efforts. Probably her best effect last evening was her Pas d'Espagnol which is decidedly the most graceful realisation of the "poetry of motion" yet seen in Ottawa. It is a perfect marvel of terpsichorean art, and we are surprised our citizens did not give it better appreciation. The tight rope effect was also well received. The piece is repeated this evening, and being the last appearance of Mdlle. Ravel, who is undoubtedly the best pantomimic star on the stage, we hope to see a crowded house.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS,

A Pupil Grossly Maltreated By An Official.

The public schools of Ottawa have since their foundation, justly elicited the envy and admiration of similar educational establishments in other parts of the Dominion, owing to the admirable system of instruction carried on within their walls, and the able and painstaking staff of teachers and officials connected with these establishments for the education and training of young people of both sexes. Up to the present time, complaints from either pupil or teacher, were few and far between, and were in almost every case of very trifling account, so as not to call for any special notice. It is, therefore, with much regret that our reporter is called upon to chronicle a case of gross and unjustifiable cruelty towards a pupil of the City Schools, in which one of the officials is the only participant. Yesterday our reporter having been made acquainted with some facts relating to the case, visited the parents of the boy, alleged to have been maltreated and from them obtained the following particulars:—

Mr and Mrs. Collins the father and mother of the boy reside on Sussex street, where they carry on business in the grocery line. Mr. Collins is an invalid, having been partially paralyzed for some time past, and consequently unable to take any very active part in business or attend to the bringing up and training of his family. The whole *onus* therefore is thrown upon Mrs. Collins, who has her hands pretty full in attending to the store, and looking after her children. On Monday last it would appear, her little son Samuel, aged 10 years, who had been for some time past attending the Branch of the Central School East, on Bolton street, during afternoon recess, determined with several companions to play "hookey." For that purpose, and to avoid coming in contact with the master, they hid themselves in the second storey of a kind of a shed in rear of the school. Unfortunately for their designs, the Superintendent, Mr. Tubman, heard the truants conversing along and went to bring the boys down. The latter, however, were not to be foiled in their intentions. They made for an open window, leaped out a considerable height from the ground, and scampered off as fast as their legs would carry them. Mr. Tubman thereupon gave information to the Truant Officer, Mr. Frederick Davis, who went in pursuit of the boys. It would now seem that all except the little fellow Collins made good their escape for the time being. The latter, however, was not so fortunate. He was hotly pursued by Mr. Davis, and after a very hard run, was captured by the officer. All would have now been well, but for the circumstances which followed. Mr. Davis, doubtless greatly exasperated at the dance which the terrified boy had led him, commenced to vent his wrath upon him, in a most unjustifiable and cowardly manner. According to Mrs. Collins, the officer beat the poor little fellow on the head with his flat or open hands—she could not say positively which—until he became stupified. The child in his terror and despair, clutched a fence on the side of the street, actually bearing it down in his struggles to free himself from the clutches of his captor. Mr. Davis also repeatedly jarked the lad violently, and several times threw him to the ground on his face. The screams of the boy now attracted a large crowd of persons, chiefly females, and among them the mother of young Collins, who entreated Davis to hand over the child to her care, promising at the same time, that she would answer for his return to school. The lady, however, was answered with abuse, and told by this over-efficient officer that "she encouraged that kind of work." The child, now exhausted, was at length taken to the school, where he had once more to undergo a whipping at the hands of the master, and be otherwise degraded before his companions in the school. No blame can be attached to Mr. Tubman who only punished his pupil in the ordinary way, for playing truant. Doubtless had he been aware of the treatment which he had received at the hands of Mr. Davis, he would have been satisfied, that the boy had been more than sufficiently punished, for an offence which after all was of a very trifling and pardonable nature. Young Collins it must be stated is somewhat incorrigible, which his parents frankly admit, at the same they have strong objections to any outside their own family circle, taking upon themselves to castigate their children, especially in such a brutal manner.

It is to be hoped that in the interest of the parties concerned in this unfortunate affair, that a searching enquiry will be made by the proper authorities, so that in future the public may know whether officials connected with the public schools of the city have authority to maltreat the pupils placed in their charge, on the public streets.

BEECHER SCANDAL

MOULTON'S STATEMENT.

Another Charge Against Beecher.

New York, Sept. 11.—The *Herald* gives the following as the main points of Moulton's statement to be published this afternoon:—

First—He proves absolutely that he did render efficient counsel and aid to Beecher after the publication of Bacon's letter, and avoiding in this respect a wilful falsehood.

Second—He shows also that he was not a blackmailer, and that Beecher was blackmailed in that he availed himself of his power which Tilton had over Bowen to extort through Claflin from Bowen, a certificate of character.

Third—He shows that the devices to which he resorted were Beecher's own suggestions and made in the effort to help and save Beecher.

Fourth—He gives specifically in words the justification which Beecher gave to him for his adultery with Mrs. Tilton, namely this, that "this physical expression of love was as natural as the words of endearment he used toward her."

This Mr. Moulton says was—

First: Enunciation of the doctrine of free love that he had ever heard, and it therefore became deeply impressed upon his memory.

Fifth—Moulton says that when he read to Beecher from the letters of Tilton to Bowen, the charge of rape made by Bowen that Beecher deemed it necessary to tell the truth with reference to the woman who was mentioned by Bowen. Beecher says "I didn't commit a rape; it is true I had intercourse with the woman."

Moulton said, "If you are on friendly terms you had better have a retraction, else you may be at Bowen's mercy." Beecher did go and obtain the best retraction he could, which appears in the statement.

It appears also from Moulton's statement that the efforts of Gen. Butler have been towards the safety of Beecher, in order to save him and the Courts from the shame that would ensue from the publication of the whole truth. Gen. Butler from the beginning seemed to regard the downfall of Beecher as a national calamity.

Moulton's statement is just issued. It is mainly a defence of himself against insinuations in Beecher's statement and an attempt to prove by documents, dates, &c., the falsity of some of Beecher's statements. No outside parties are brought in by name, but Beecher is charged with adultery with another woman unnamed substantially, as stated in the *Herald's* synopsis of this morning.

This with some letters from Mrs Morse the mother of Mrs Tilton, in which she calls Beecher her son, and asks him for money for Mrs. Tilton's support, is about all there is new in the statement. Its tenor is that of a personal defence of himself as a man who has tried to act honorably through the whole affair, rather than an additional attack on Beecher.

Additional Particulars—Mrs. Morse's Letter.

New York, Sept. 11.—Moulton begins his statement by apology for its production in which he says he had hoped Mr. Beecher himself would make a denial of any intimation, insinuation in this averred statement that he (Moulton) had acted in any way dishonorably toward him. Failing in this hope it seems to Mr. Moulton and his friends that the question of veracity made by Beecher ought to be settled. The statement, for as it relates to the Beecher Tilton matter, is an argument by Moulton based upon alleged facts which have already been published, and a comparison of his (Moulton's) previous statement with that made by Beecher. The only new documentary evidence is a letter from Mrs. Morse to Mr. Beecher, and a paragraph in a letter from Beecher to Moulton, saying, "I enclose a cheque subject to your discretion."

The following is Mrs. Morse's letter:

October 21st.

My Dear Son,—You must pardon me for the request I now make. Can you help me in any way by the first of November. I am sadly alone with no prospect of any one with a rent of $1,500, and an income of $1,000. The consequence is with other expenses I shall be by the first of the month terribly behind hand, as I agreed to pay it in monthly instalments. I know full well I have no claim upon you in any way, excepting your sympathy for my lonely and isolated condition. If I could be released from the house I should gladly do so, for I am convinced it is too far out; all who have been to see my rooms say so. My darling spent most of yesterday with me. She said all she had in the way of money was $40 per week, which was for food and all other household expenses aside from rent, and this was given her by the hand of Annie Tilton every Saturday. If you know anything of the amount it takes to find food for eight people, you must know there is little left for clothing. She told me he (Tilton) did not take any meals at home, from the fact that she could not get such food as he liked to nourish his brain, and so he took his meals at Moulton's. Just think of that—I am almost crazy with the thought. Do come and see me. I will promise that the secret of her life, as she calls it, shall not be mentioned. Do you pray for me?—If not pray do. I never felt more rebellious than now, more need of God's and human help. Do you know I think it strange you should ask me to call you 'son' when I have told my darling I felt if you could in safety to yourself and all concerned, you would be to me all this endearing name.

(Signed,)

Mother.

The concluding portions of the statement relate to accusations against Beecher, said to have been put forth by Bowen, and are of a grossly indecent character.

Superior Ayrshire Cattle will be sold at the Exhibition in this city by Mr. Wm. Rodden, as he intends reducing the number of his herd because of the loss by fire of two barns with their contents of farm produce. This will afford purchasers an opportunity of securing some really fine young stock from one of the best herds in this country. The number of prizes taken here and at other exhibitions by animals from Mr. Rodden's herd have fully established the character of the stock. A few superior Suffolk pigs and Leicester sheep will also be sold. 3669-4

Precept and Practice.

(From the Halifax Chronicle.)

The ways of Conservatives are past finding out; they are mysterious to a degree; they be the most patient inquiry, the deepest researches. A thorough-paced Conservative paper will earnestly advise its party to do the one thing, but mean while will itself do the other; the course it recommends to its disciples is not the course it follows. It will preach with frothy eloquence on a text of retrogression, but it will practice a different theory altogether. It will abuse Free trade—for, look you, 'tis the Reformed Cabinet that supports free trade,—and extol Protection; but none the less, in its own commercial dealings, it will carefully eschew protection and cleave unto free trade. It will wildly clamour for the encouragement of home industry, but let it want a commodity manufactured abroad and sold cheaper, and your worthy Conservative paper will not be deluded into encouragement of home industry. That may be good enough as a precept—it is very bad as practice.

We confess to having in our mind one particular Canadian journal to which these remarks apply. It is a journal which prides itself on attacking vigorously what it calls the "fallacies of free trade," and on steadfastly and consistently encouraging "home industries." It is a paper which fondly believes it wields immense influence and rivals, nay, surpasses the *Globe*—in a word it is the Toronto *Mail* the darling organ of the Conservatives, the paid flatterer of Sir John A. and Dr. Tupper, the sworn enemy of every measure introduced by the Reform Government. What has not the *Mail* said about protection; what has it not written about free trade? When facts failed it—and they soon did—it invented arguments and buried them at the advocates of the Reciprocity Treaty. It grew wildly indignant with those who dared suggest that certain articles might be obtained cheaper and better out of Canada; it stormed at the assertion that the interests of the consumer were not so precisely identified with those of the manufacturers as was maintained by the Treaty's opponents. Did it not proclaim that the manufacturers of Canada would be ruined by the sliding scale, by the American competition, by George Brown and Alexander Mackenzie? It revelled in denunciations of the unpatriotic, of the criminal conduct of the men who would allow any stranger to enter a market which ought to be exclusively reserved for the Canadian manufacturers, the *Mail's* pre-emption *prelege*. And the manufacturers approved of the *Mail's* article, and the *Mail* patted the manufacturers on the back, and drew its sword and vowed it would champion them to the end, fighting through the holy war of Protection versus Free Trade.

Yes, the *Mail* certainly took this high ground this dignified stand. It abused unmercifully the Free Trade organs and devoted its columns and the brains of its editors to proving that the only patriotic, Canadian, national policy was that which fostered and protected home industries, and that was the policy and the practice of the *Mail*. And there were—there are still—men simple enough to believe all this, to believe what a Conservative paper said, and who were grateful to the *Mail* for its encouragement of Canadian manufacturers.

But what the *Mail* preaches it does not practice. It talks one way and acts another. It champions protection but practices free trade. This is no libel, but a true bill, whereof here is the proof:—

"TO PUBLISHERS.

The type from which the *Mail* is now printed having been found insufficient in quantity for the purpose of the Daily and Weekly editions of the paper, is offered for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, either in or out of case. Delivery made on arrival of new fonts now on their way from Scotland.

Thos. C. Patterson,
Manager."

That last sentence ought to gladden the hearts of the Canadian manufacturers, who thought the *Mail* meant what it said in the way of "encouragement," &c. When a genuine Conservative paper wants a type, you see, it buys it abroad, but encourages home industry by selling off its played out fonts to other Conservative organs—Clever and characteristic.

A German Joke at American Progressiveness.

The Germans are not considered a humorous people; but a Berlin paper has the following very good burlesque on the American tendency to vast enterprises: The latest American progress in building will be the "Mammoth Hotel," soon to be erected in Chicago. The enormous hotel is to have a frontage of three English miles long, and a depth of six miles; the height of seventy-seven storey's will be 3,480 feet from the ground floor to the roof. The hotel will have no stairs, but five hundred balloons will always be ready to take visitors up to their room. No room waiters are to be employed, but visitors will be served by a newly patented automatic, put up in every bed room, who will do all shaving, shampooing, etc., to the guests by a very simple and ingenious mechanicism. Supposing the guests require hot water, the automatic will call down stairs, "A bucket of water to room No. 1,002,107," and the water will be up in seven seconds by a patent elevator. Half an hour before table d'hote, instead of the ringing of bells, a gun (twenty-four pounder) will be fired on each floor to call the guests to get ready for meals. The tables in the dining rooms will measure four miles each, attendance to be performed by twelve waiters on horseback on either side of the table. Music during *table d'hote* will be played—gratis—by eight bands of seventy-seven men each, for the convenience of visitors a railway will be built on each floor, as well as telegraph offices. The price of one bedroom will be from one to ten dollars. The cost of this building is estimated at about $80,000,000. The billiard room will contain nine hundred American, ninety-nine French and one English tables and as most of the visitors are expected to be Americans, the billiard room will be fitted out with a spittoon of one hundred feet in circumference.

Consumption, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, Feeble, Irregular Action of the Heart, and a long list of kindred diseases, are attributed so a low state of the nervous system. Owing to its bracing effects on those centers we may ascribe to Fellows' Compound Hypophosphites, the prompt and decided benefit received by patients laboring under these diseases. 2642

Heart Disease.—Halifax, Feb. 10, 1873. Mr. James I. Fellows—Dear Sir: In order that some other sufferer may be benefited, you are at liberty to give the letter publicity. In the winter of 1869 I was taken ill with Disease of the Heart, accompanied by violent palpitation, and from that time gradually became weaker, notwithstanding continued professional attendance, up to a few weeks ago, when your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites was recommended to me. The use of it during a very short time enabled me to resume my usual work, and now I am as well, fat and hearty as I could wish to be. Yours, very truly, W. Frank Cochran. The heart being a great muscular organ, requires vigorous nervous force to sustain it. As Fellow