

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Summary of the Proceedings.

OTTAWA, March 15.

After the routine business, Sir Francis Hincks moved the House again into Committee on the Banking resolutions.

A long debate ensued on the capital that Banks should start with Government putting \$200,000 as the minimum of paid up capital, as a general measure, leaving to Parliament the discretion to give what smaller charters it chose.

This was warmly opposed by the small Bank charter men, and the same line of argument was adopted as before reported.

A desultory debate on the Banking resolutions continued till the House adjourned at 11 o'clock p. m.

Sir Francis Hincks' amendments in the notices of motion for yesterday, were all carried.

OTTAWA, March 17.

The entire sitting to-day was taken up with a discussion on the concurrence of Banking resolutions.

The House voted down the amendments in favor of the Banks of two hundred thousand dollars.

An exceedingly long and intricate discussion took place as to the meaning of resolutions, stating the amount of reserve the Government should hold against Dominion notes, the Ministry contending that their measure provided for a larger reserve than the present Provincial Note Act.

OTTAWA, March 18.

Sir John A. Macdonald introduced the Supreme Court Bill. He did not intend to do away with appeal to England. The constitutionality of the Acts of the Local Governments might be tried before it.

The rest of the evening was taken up with the Electoral Representation Bill. On motion to go into Committee, Mr. Mills spoke two or three hours, criticizing the Bill.

Colonel Grey and other New Brunswick members advocated the vote by ballot.

Hon. Mr. Howe contended that all the Provinces should make compromises and adapt themselves to a general measure.

OTTAWA, March 21.

Sir A. T. Galt moved an amendment to ask the power of negotiating treaties directly with foreign powers. He sustained his position by asserting the necessity for seeking more extended markets.

Sir John A. Macdonald replied in a speech of great energy, contending that the amendment struck at the British connection, and did not indicate the best way of obtaining reciprocity. He stated that Britain has given us power to negotiate direct through the British Minister, at Washington. He moved an amendment in this sense, and was very loudly cheered.

Mr. Smith of New Brunswick said his loyalty had never been questioned, but he did not agree with Sir John A. Macdonald in his interpretation of Sir A. T. Galt's amendment. He did not believe that the United States would give us reciprocity, but contended we should seek the power to extend our trade with the West Indies and Brazil.

Hon. Mr. Howe supported the Government amendment.

Mr. Mackenzie opposed it as a party dodge and contended that increased exertions should be made to obtain reciprocity.

Hon. Dr. Tupper denounced the resolutions of Sir A. T. and Hon. Mr. Huntington as disloyal, in a speech of great vigor and sarcasm.

Sir A. T. Galt replied.

Mr. Chauveau made a strong speech in French, supporting the Government amendment.

The debate continued till half past one, when the Government amendment was carried by a crushing majority of 100 to 58.

A Token of Affection.

One day last week a widow interred her husband in the cemetery at Blackburn. During the ceremony she wept bitterly, at the same time holding her right hand under the left breast, as if for the purpose of suppressing those emotions that are sometimes evidenced in proxemics of uncontrolable grief.

She flung by her husband's grave-side until the officiating minister and most of the mourners had retired from the spot. Suddenly she drew something from underneath her left breast, which proved to be her late husband's clogs, ironed at the sides. These she threw into the open grave, exclaiming, "Hear, ye thine own thorn, for this is the clog which will injure thee. After leaving this token in the grave of her husband, the bereaved widow momentarily dried her tears and soon after rejoined the mourners.—Preston Herald.

We endorse the following from the New York Observer: "Once for all we say to our friends, that when a retired clergyman, or a relieved widow, or physician whose hands are nearly run, or any body else, advertising to send a receipt free gratis for medicine, to cure any complaint, it is a humbug, quackery, and an imposition. The money has to be got after you have been duped into sending for the receipt."

An Iowa paper advertises for an apprentice—'girl or boy, we don't care which, only so the office be kept clean and the brood saved."

Affairs in the North-West.

The recent movement of the loyalists in Red River was not such a complete failure as we were at first led to believe. The object of the rising was to accomplish the release of the Canadian prisoners who have been held in custody by Riel since the beginning of the troubles. When the call was made the people promptly answered it, and at one time there were over six hundred in the field under command of Boulton and Schultz. This force would have been a match for any that Riel could have brought against it; but the leaders very properly decided on peaceful negotiations before proceeding to extremes.

Accordingly a deputation was sent to Riel, with a demand for the immediate release of the prisoners. At first the demand was refused, but on the following day, by which time the loyal force had increased, Riel liberated all but 24, who refused to swear to keep the peace. These he said he would not liberate under any circumstances. By another day, however, the loyalists had increased to 700 men, and were preparing to march on Fort Garry. This was more than Riel had expected. He became alarmed, suddenly changed his mind, and that evening liberated all the prisoners, even including four who had been sentenced to banishment. The loyalists having accomplished their purpose, separated, and it was while a small party of them were returning to their homes, accompanied by Boulton, that that officer was arrested. The result of this movement shows that there is a strong party in the country which Riel cannot control.

A short resume of the facts which we have presented for the consideration of our readers, from time to time, and which probably will meet the eye of our readers as useful for future reference, but as a resume of the reasons, which, in the due course of natural logic, decided against the foregoing Canadian policy at the polls on Friday last.

The first fact in the series is that the Provisional Directors of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company offered to build and equip a 3 feet 6 inch gauge, commencing at Toronto and extending to the Georgian Bay, at Owen Sound, and also to Lake Huron, in the County of Bruce, for a bonus of \$5,000 per mile. This offer was followed by a demand upon Municipalities in the County of Grey for an aggregate sum of \$400,000, being equivalent to about \$9,000 a mile, on the whole length intervening between the Southern and the Northern limits of the County. By the way, the manner in which this demand was made, was in no doubt shoddy, maginate style. Owen Sound, Sydenham and Holland, accepted the service terms, but DeWinton, Glenora, and others would not submit to release Toronto from a fair share of the responsibility. The force of the argument was conceded.—Toronto contributed 254,000 in aid of the general scheme. By this act of liberality or of justice, the Directors were placed in a position to give liberal effect to their original proposition of \$5,000 a mile bonus. The next incident in this chronological series of facts deserves to be distinguished as A CHAPTER ON THIMBLINGING.

In the Session of the Legislature of Ontario, immediately succeeding the ratification of the Toronto City By-law to which allusion was previously made, a Bill was introduced, which was entitled "An Act for an amendment of the charter of the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company." Among other things it was enacted that the Company might, in aid of other business that might be applied by intervening Municipalities. It was also enacted that the Municipalities lying beyond the bounds of the first section should be permitted to apply bonuses in aid of any other section than the one which it formed a part. At the last Session of the Legislature of Ontario, an Act further to amend the original Act was passed, in which the Toronto bonus is to be applied between the limits of Weston, on the Grand Trunk, and Arthur, and authority is given to apply the bonuses voted by a Municipality to any section on the mere resolution of the Township Council.

We invite a careful perusal of these facts, alone they furnish *prima facie* evidence of the existence of trickery, but taken in connection with all the known circumstances, which are set forth in the preceding pages, being December last a disposition was manifested of willingness on the part of the western townships in Grey to forget their former animosity, and that as a change of position of adding the Toronto Company in giving practical effect to their original design. The Warden took upon himself the responsibility of inviting Mr. Gordon, the President, to meet the Councilors at Durham. The Warden and Mr. Jackson were delegated to confer with Mr. Gordon. They offered, on condition of the Board being brought to Mount Forest, and on the practical evidence of the suitability of the Narrow Gauge, to guarantee a bonus of \$5,000 a mile from one end to the other of the County. Mr. Gordon replied that he was authorized by the Board of Directors to say that it would not be in the interests of the stockholders to take a less sum than \$400,000 as a bonus, and that as a change might take place in the person of the Board in June or July next, it was open to doubt whether terms so favorable would be offered, and that as the Company had got a good thing they intended to keep it. We apprehend the "good thing" is possession of the bonuses from Toronto Arthur, amounting to about \$300,000, and all converted into cash, with the obligation of building a tramway from Weston to Arthur, and when built the property of the Company.

The justification of Egremont is complete; but before we close we may be permitted a word of commendation with our neighbor, Mount Forest. It is gratifying to find that the rates of the extra-territorial stipules, proceeding from Toronto, sanctioned a By-law for \$20,000, which was never ratified, and which, we suppose, never was intended to be ratified. It is gratifying to find that the rates of the extra-territorial stipules, proceeding from Toronto, sanctioned a By-law for \$20,000, which was never ratified, and which, we suppose, never was intended to be ratified.

We have nothing in predicting that the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Company will be permitted to handle any bonuses west of the intervening Municipalities, by obtaining money under the pretence of making the route the highway of traffic from the West and North, and to the County of Grey for having placed impediments in the way of increased commercial intercourse between it and the City of Toronto.

Don't forget the land sale on Saturday next, at the Argyle Hotel; and also the one on Tuesday, at the British Hotel.

All hope for the safety of the "City of Boston" has vanished.

The *Fergus News-Record*, although totally consumed by fire about two weeks ago, made its appearance last week Phoenix-like, in a decidedly improved form. The Messrs. Craig are energetic business men, and deserve to succeed.

The prisoner Caldwell has been committed for extradition to the U. S. authorities.

There was a result from the recent very well conducted Woman Suffrage Convention held in Vermont. A small boy was found in tears and trouble in Main street of the city where the convention was assembled. "What's the matter?" asked a sympathizing and curious passer-by. Rubbing his eyes vigorously with both fists, after the manner of small boys, he blubbered out—"My mother is gone to the woman's town meeting, and didn't leave me nothing to eat."

DURHAM CHRONICLE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 24, 1870.

The Verdict of Egremont.

The refusal of the ratepayers of the township of Egremont to vote aid by way of bonus to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company demands notice. Egremont has not said that it can afford to despise Railway service, or that it is unwilling to assume obligations in order that they may be secured; it has merely said that the Company which has shown so much anxious solicitude to possess its debtors does not deserve its confidence. They have judged correctly, and whatever may be said to the contrary by the press of Toronto—the subsequent agent of the hucksters' conspiracy—the wisdom of the decision will be amply justified by the event.

A short resume of the facts which we have presented for the consideration of our readers, from time to time, and which probably will meet the eye of our readers as useful for future reference, but as a resume of the reasons, which, in the due course of natural logic, decided against the foregoing Canadian policy at the polls on Friday last.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents, and only give them publicity for the information they contain.

EGREMONT, 18th March, 1870.

To the Editor of the Chronicle.

Sir,—A paper purporting to be a telegram from Mr. Gordon, which, if true, renders that gentleman to rather narrow dimensions—quite in keeping, I admit, for a broad man could not be President of a narrow-gauge. The telegram was to the effect that if Egremont would be charged extra freight, if the telegram was a forgery—a Mount Forest argument—Mr. Gordon should repudiate the claim. I have rather a high opinion of Mr. Gordon, so much so indeed that I cannot for one moment believe that he would put a prohibitive duty upon grists that were intended to patronize his own mill; however, success in bonuses, taking Toronto for an example, is not dependent upon the possession of intelligence. Besides the differential tariff argument which was used for the purpose of enlightening our understandings by interesting our selfishness, there was a copious supply of whiskey. It is said that the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company detailed \$600 to run the machine in Egremont, an apparently liberal allowance, but not overmuch so in view of the estimate which the respectable loafers in villages and towns have formed of the capacities of men, who, like myself, have to work for a living.

I want a Railway, but I don't want to be degraded, and am determined not to put up with an insult.

Yours truly,  
A FARMER.

To the Editor of the Chronicle.

Sir,—In my previous letters I described as minutely as possible the three diseases most incidental to children in this climate, so that all might form a pretty correct opinion as to the ailment of their child, provided it should be attacked with either of the complaints mentioned.

The question is, "what shall I do with my child, now it is sick." Some will say, oh, I will wait till to-morrow before sending for a Doctor, and then, perchance, it will be better; and to-morrow comes, and then they will wait till the next day, and so on, and when they do go for the Doctor at last, it is at night, when both they and the Doctor should be asleep.

In the first place, if you intend to send for a Doctor at all, the sooner you do so the better, for it gives all parties a better chance, and saves you expense, for in that case a Doctor can accomplish in one visit, what, under other circumstances, may require several, and a Physician would much prefer not being sent for at all than being called in when it should be the undertaking for your science does not as yet instruct us in the means of restoring life, and as a general rule, our faith is not strong enough to accomplish it. But if you have made up your mind to get along without medical advice, and do your own prescribing, then I tell you the less you give your child in the way of variety, the better.

For me to write out a number of recipes in detail, and to say choose one, would be like handing a quiver full of sharp-pointed arrows to a blind man to shoot at a target.

The first principle, however, is to take care that the child does not take any more cold, and in all cases you cannot go wrong by giving a little mild opening medicine, for this purpose a little castor oil is generally the most convenient, but if there is much irritability of the stomach, so that the oil is rejected, rhubarb and magnesia will answer the purpose better. If the child can be sheltered from draughts of cold air, afterwards use a warm bath before putting it to bed; let the bath be composed of warm water, a tablespoonful or so of mustard, and if possible, a little spirit of some kind; but the child must be well protected afterwards. You will generally do well by keeping the lead cool if there is much fever. If the Croupy symptoms show themselves, give something to create vomiting, even before the Doctor comes; if you have nothing else in the house to do it with, you can generally produce it by the use of salt and water, but it would be well if all having children would, when in the village, go to the drug store and ask for the following: Antimonial Wine, Syrup of Squills, in equal parts; keep in the house in case of an emergency, and graduate the doses from the infant up, as it would or would not create sickness at the stomach, they would then be in possession of a simple, reliable remedy, that would not interfere with anything that the Physician would give afterwards. If there is much difficulty in the breathing, apply some mustard plasters to the chest; keep the child in bed and try and promote perspiration if possible; give pleasant cooling drinks, such as toast-water, barley-water, the whey of milk after removing the curds, the juice of berries, or apples, &c., keeping the bowels regular, and not strive to force the appetite. But let me reiterate the fact, that each case may require different treatment, and of this difference, none is able to judge but the Physician.

F. W. PITCHARD, A. M., M.D.

SEAS.—Messrs. Findlay & Shaw have already received their stock of Field and Garden Seeds, for the current season. The greatest care has been exercised in their selection, and none but prime samples purchased. An inspection is respectfully invited.

Attention is directed to the card of Mr. Thomas Dixon, Barrister, &c., in another column.

Normanby Council.

NORMANBY, March 17, 1870.

Council met for adjournment of last meeting at Wilmers' Hotel, Ayrton village. Present: McLaughlin, Beave; Winkler, Deputy-Reeve; McCallum, Morris, and Butchart, Councilors. Minutes of last meeting read and passed.

The clerk presented a letter from Mr. Robertson, of Dundas, relative to bridge at Ayrton village, and also one relative to ground for market place at Ayrton village. Philip Weaver applied for and was ordered a certificate of ex parte of taxes on lot 28, 13th con., on payment of \$23.

A resolution was passed to pay John Cooper \$10 for work done in 1869.

Mr. Stewart applied for leave to work near his place to amount for arrears of taxes on his land, which was granted.

Mr. McCallum and Mr. Winkler resigned their offices as members of the council for 1870, which were accepted.

Mr. McPhillips applied for and had his taxes reduced \$1.40 in consequence of overcharge.

The Reeve and Mr. McCallum were ordered \$3.00 each for attendance at audit on the 2nd of March last.

Certificates of ex parte were ordered for the following lots: East 1/2 of lot 39, 2d con., lot 18, 8th con., east 1/2 of lot 19, 13d con., lot 25, 13th con., east 1/2 of lot 15, 14th con., west 1/2 of lot 16, 14th con., east 1/2 of lot 17, 16th con., lot 35, 3rd con., lot 39, 8th con.

The Reeve rendered an account and was paid \$5.00 for expense on Township business at Owen Sound.

The Treasurer was ordered to give each collector his bond when his roll was settled.

A resolution was passed granting Harry Fitzgerald \$7.00 as charity.

By-law No. 3 was passed, relative to Tavern License certificates.

Council adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Council met from adjournment of yesterday. Members all present, except McCallum and Winkler.

The issues of Tavern license certificates were ordered paid to amount of \$9.00.

Resolved, That the clerk send for the requisite stationery.

A grant of \$125.00 was given for the erection of a bridge across the Saugen at Reid's mill, the former structure being carried away by last spring freshet.

Resolved, that the auditors in addition to audit of accounts of 1869, examine and report on accounts of 1868. The Reeve was authorized to get legal advice on issuing warrant for election to fill vacant offices of Deputy Reeve and councillor.

A number of petitions were presented against, and a number for a change in School sections, involving disunion of union schools.

A large majority of petitioners were for the change.

The clerk was ordered to give the necessary notices to parties interested in accordance with Section 4.

By-law No. 4, appointing assessors for 1870, was passed.

Matthew O'Farrell is assessor for north division, George A. Privat, for south division, George Hoff, for west division, Alexander Calder, for south part, centre and east divisions, Peter Daquid, for north part centre and east divisions.

W. H. RYAN, T. P. Clerk.

SCHOOL EQUIVALENT.

Appointments of County-equivalent to Schools in Second School District, for half year ending 31st December, 1869.

TOWNSHIP OF BENTINCK.—No. 1 Union (Male) 431.71; No. 1 do. (Female) 826.88; No. 1 do. Glenora and Bentinck 441.54; No. 1 do. Union (Male) Bentinck and Bentinck 873.43; No. 1 do. (Female) 873.43; No. 2 2,432.77; No. 3 5,525.54; No. 2 Bentinck and Bentinck 446.43; No. 5 5,239.32; No. 6 5,574.43; No. 7 8,244.41; No. 9 9,885.32; No. 10 9,448.98; No. 12 8,117.10; No. 13 8,292.32; No. 2 Union Glenora and Bentinck 6,611.12; No. 3 do. 9.77. Total—630.00.

TOWNSHIP OF GLENORA.—No. 1 Union 31.63; No. 2 do. 11.39; No. 3 do. 15.19; No. 1 51.87; No. 2 21.51; No. 3 35.20; No. 4 17.72; No. 5 5,291.10; No. 6 13.96; No. 7 17.72; No. 8 8,461.81; No. 9 9,432.02; No. 10 16.45; No. 1 Union Bentinck and Glenora 21.51; No. 1 Union (Female) do. 13.92. Total—410.00.

TOWNSHIP OF NORMANBY.—No. 1 Union 3.03; No. 2 do. 29.82; No. 1 24.26; No. 2 16.51; No. 3 26.45; No. 4 140.43; No. 5 65.16; No. 6 71.79; No. 7 34.24; No. 8 35.34; No. 9 85.64; No. 11 21.98; No. 12 29.82; No. 13 32.03; No. 3 Union Egremont and Normanby 15.53. Total—634.00, including 124.00 deficit in Equivalent of 1868.

TOWNSHIP OF EGREMONT.—No. 3 Union 16.36; No. 4 28.64; No. 5 54.22; No. 6 39.69; No. 7 42.96; No. 8 26.60; No. 9 26.69; No. 10 29.66; No. 11 26.60; No. 12 23.76; No. 13 26.60; No. 14 22.51; No. 1 Union Normanby and Egremont 16.36; No. 2 do. 18.41. Total—400.00.

THOS. RYAN, Loc. Supt., 2nd Dist., Co. of Grey, March 15th, 1870.

The New York Farmers wanted thousands of dollars on a book of tactics, which was so excellent that no one could understand it when it was done.

A St. Louis husband had his suspicions aroused by catching his wife holding chloroform to his nose when he pretended to be asleep. She has gone to visit her mother.

Members of a family named Wood, filled the office of Parish Clerk in Didsbury parish, England, for 250 years successively. They began in 1591, and ended in 1839.

The Ellsworth (Maine) American has had a visit from a woman in that vicinity who served in the army two years, dressed in male attire. She has resumed female habiliments, though she uses tobacco.

Raw beef is asserted, proves of the greatest benefit as a diet for persons of frail constitutions. It is reported that physicians are now administering to consumptives a diet of finely-chopped raw beef properly seasoned with salt, and heated by placing the dish containing it in boiling water. The food is given also in cases where the stomach rejects almost every other kind of food. It assimilates rapidly, and affords the best nourishment, while patients learn to long for it and to like it as much as Dr. Kane did his Arctic dinners of raw seal and walrus.

A fold of cotton wadding laid across the shoulder blades within the vest or dress, is a protection to the lungs, in a long, cold ride. A newspaper is also good to keep out the wind.

Allowances to Great Personages.

"Harper's Bazar" says—but on what authority we do not know—that Alexander II. of Russia, receives \$8,250,000 per annum, or \$25,000 per day; Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, \$6,000,000, or \$18,000 per day; Napoleon III., Emperor of France, \$5,000,000, or \$14,600 per day; Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, \$4,000,000, or \$10,050 a day; Frederick William, King of Prussia, \$3,000,000, or \$8,210 a day; Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy, \$2,400,000, or \$6,840 a day; Victoria, Queen of England, \$2,000,000, or \$5,270 a day; Leopold King of Belgium, \$600,000, or \$1,653 a day. In addition to this salary, each Sovereign has half-a-dozen places to live in without payment of rent. The President of the United States receives \$25,000 a year, the same as Alexander II. gets per day, and has but one residence rent free, and must take his salary in depreciated greenbacks. Who wouldn't be a King, if he could?

Prince Arthur as a Linguist.

Prince Arthur, whose demeanor and bearing while in Ottawa was much exceedingly popular, has shown a new claim to the attachment of the Highland Scotchmen of the Dominion. Previous to leaving Ottawa a number of the leading members of the House were invited to meet his Royal Highness at the Governor General's. Among these were Mr. Sandfield McDonald and Mr. McKenzie. In the course of the evening Mr. McDonald addressed a remark to Mr. McKenzie in Gaelic, which the latter answered, and the Prince joining in an animated conversation was kept up for some time, the Prince showing a thorough acquaintance with the language, and giving evidence of being possessed of more than a mere superficial knowledge of it. This is another proof of the careful manner in which the royal family have been educated, and leads one to think with sorrow of the untimely death of Albert the Good, who in all the relations of life showed such noble qualities. It would not be surprising that the frequent visits of the Queen and her household to Balmoral should have enabled the younger branches to pick up a smattering of Gaelic. The wonder would have been if they had not. But, in the case of Prince Arthur at least, and I have no doubt the others had the same advantages, his knowledge is more than colloquial; and with the thoroughness which we now characterized Prince Albert's character, it is not difficult to believe that it was part of his system to have all the royal children trained thoroughly in every branch of education. With such a population as is subject to our Queen, it is of no small importance that the royal family should be able to speak in various tongues, and Gaelic in some quarters of Canada is as much needed as any.—Montreal Witness.

DESTRUCTION OF THE TORONTO DRILL SHED.—A frightful catastrophe occurred last night, resulting in the almost total destruction of the large drill shed. A few minutes past 12 o'clock the roof fell in with a tremendous crash, which was heard for a circle of over a mile and a half. Those residing in the immediate neighborhood were startled from their sleep and sprang from their beds in the wildest state of excitement, believing that an earthquake had certainly occurred. A feeling of uneasiness had prevailed for a length of time regarding the insecure character of this immense structure, and frequent reports were made to the military authorities respecting it, but still it was occupied as usual. Notwithstanding the large quantity of snow which had accumulated on the roof during the past two or three days, and the uneasiness manifested by a few more apprehensive persons, the Queen's Own Rifles paraded there last evening till after ten o'clock. The loss is over ten thousand dollars.—Leader, 5th inst.

We regret that it becomes our unpleasant duty this morning to record the particulars of an accident—if it can be called such—by which the well known Meaford hotel, owned and kept by Mr. John Paul, has been reduced to a heap of ashes.

Between one and two o'clock on Tuesday morning, 15th inst.; the alarm of fire was raised; and it so happening that the stages were late that evening a crowd rapidly gathered at the spot and worked with a will either to stay the spread of the flames or save the furniture in the burning buildings. On its first discovery the fire was just breaking out in the loft at the back part of the stables, but so rapid was its progress that before anything could be done to save what was in the building the whole was a mass of surging flame. In the stable one horse, a cow, calf and two pigs were burned to death; and another valuable lot of sheep so badly scorched that it was thought necessary to shoot him. The only thing in fact that escaped was a cow and it was a good deal singed. There were also lost here 2 sleighs