To Our Readers.

We have given several notices recently requesting those in arrears to settle up, but so far these requests have met with but poor response. We would again impress upon such that we are very much in need of money at the present time, and urge upon them to settle as soon as possible, and thereby relieve us of considerable anxiety, and enable us to meet our obligations. We would also request our friends to use their influence in extending the circulation of the REVIEW by getting their neighbors to subscribe for a really live local paper.

Agents for the Grey Review.

G. H. Middleton,	Dundalk.
Alexander Webster,	Priceville.
M. E. Morison,	Flesherton.
Colin C. McFayden,	Glenelg.
Daniel Keith,	Holstein.
Alexander Taylor,	Dromore.

THE REVIEW.

Durham, May 6th, 1880.

—We regret to report that the Hon. George Brown's illness has assumed a very alarming character. Gangrene had set in, in the wound, and the state of prostration was such that he was unable to take any food. On Tuesday his medical attendants found him still weaker than before, but in the afternoon of that day he was able to recognize the members of his family. Great fear is entertained as to his recovery.

—As was anticipated, Mr. Blake has been chosen leader of the Opposition. Mr. McKenzie became leader of the Liberal party in 1867 and both before that time, as a private member of the House, as well as since, by his honesty of purpose, his ability, zeal and disinterested personal sacrifices for the public good, he has won the admiration and enjoyed the confidence of his political friends, and of many who differed with him on questions of public policy. He now retires again into the ranks—"not lost" as the *Globe* says "to the country or the party, but ready still to devote himself to the interests of the people while strength lasts and there is yet light for work."

—We learn from the London *Free Press* that a short time since the Legislation of Kentuckypassed a sweeping measure in reference to Sabbath observance, enacting that no manner of occupation shall be allowed to be performed on the Sabbath day. On Sunday last the police visited suspected places of business and took down the names of all engaged in any sort of labor for profit, with a view to indictment. The result was that the restaurants were closed; cabs were driven home; Vanilla ice-cream vanished; and the apple woman was reminded by the officers of the law that vending fruit had become legislative crime. But the police did not stop there. They went to the churches and obtained the names of the organists and sextons, intending to bring them also within the category of those who, receiving pay for labor performed on Sunday, are within the intention of the Act.

—The Protestant world in Toronto has been thrown into a state of great excitement by the refusal of Bishop Sweatman to attend a meeting of the U. C. Bible Society which was appointed to be held in a Presbyterian "meeting-house." It must be said that, the Bishop, who, by the way, has hitherto been known as being of pronounced Evangelical views, distinctly states that he had no personal objections to attend the said meeting, and that his refusal to attend it was dictated solely by a regard to the feelings and opinions of a portion of his Clergy. The presence of the Bishop was secured however by changing the place of meeting to Shaftesbury Hall, but this step only made things worse, for in changing the place of meeting, the officers of the Society were charged with pandering to the absurd assumptions of certain of the Clergy. Let us be thankful that such mediæval clerical pretensions are unin the County of Grey.

—The London *Free Press*, a well-informed journal says that the English meat trade with Australia has within a short period undergone an extraordinarily rapid growth. Owing to the use of refrigerators and the quick passages now made from Australia to England, fresh beef and mutton can be delivered in Liverpool from Australia with dispatch and in the most perfect state of preservation. Australia will thus ere long become a formidable competitor with American stock raisers in the British markets. What with the mild climate, and fertile plains of almost unlimited extent, stock raising and wool growing would seem to be her most natural industries; and as Australian beef can be laid down at eight cents per pound it will at once be seen what a formidable competitor she is likely to become in the meat trade. However, there is one important element in favor of the American produce. Australian beef is altogether grass fed and therefore inferior, being on a par with beef from South America, so that the keen competition can only take place with the inferior grades of American beef. No Australian breeder can compete, at all events as things are at present, with the stall fed beeves from Canada and the United States. But these facts show that if our farmers and stock raisers are to occupy a first place in the English market and compete successfully with our antipodes, great attention must be given to raising first class stock, not alone because of the superior quality of the meat, but that thoroughbred animals are fattened and fitted for market at a much less cost than common grades.

NATIONAL CURRENCY.

There is no likelihood of their being any end to the vagaries in reference to trade and currency which will be forced through the Dominion Parliament so long as the present Government continues in power. The N. P. received such warm support from the electors, that Sir John A. McDonald is emboldened to make another attempt in the same direction. It may be said that the resolutions introduced by Mr. Tilley only provide for a Government issue of $20,000,000 of Dominion notes instead of $12,000,000. True, but this is a long step in the direction of the Government taking control of the currency and adopting the inconvertible paper currency which has worked so disastrously in every country in which it has been tried. The Banks are still to be allowed to issue notes over the denomination of $5, the Government taking the power of issuing all $1 and $2 bills. But the necessity which compels the Government to make this issue of an increase of $8,000,000 of Dominion notes will continue, and not only so, but increase, until the right of issue will be taken from the banks altogether and the currency debased into an inconvertible paper currency. Simple-minded Canadian people suppose that a dollar bill will pay its way anywhere, and command at any time an equivalent in gold or silver. And so it has been. But if our National Policy Government is allowed to pursue the course upon which it has now entered, we will soon find ourselves in the position of the Confederate States, at the end of the Civil War, when a silver twenty-five cent piece was more valuable than a hundred dollar bill of Confederate money. In almost every age of the world there have been Governments and crowned heads in such desperate straits that a forced loan from the people, such as is at present attempted by Mr. Tilley, has been tried in order to relieve their necessities. Such has been the case in several European countries and notably in the United States during the American War and the late Civil War with the Southern States. Of its effects in the beginning of the present century Webster says "that the country suffered more from this cause than from every other cause or calamity. It has killed more men, pervaded and corrupted the choicest interests of the country more, and done more injustice than the arms and artifices of the enemy. All classes of the people were contaminated and the morals of the people were corrupted beyond anything that could have been believed. Old debts were paid when 70 dollars in some States and 300 in others were worth only one dollar in gold. Thus brothers defrauded brothers, children parents and parents children." And as to the result of the Greenback system enforced during the late Civil War it is well known that similar effects followed, depreciation, confusion of trade, fraud and the success of a few speculators, but that so soon as the United States Government returned to a hard money basis, trade revived and the tide of prosperity again made itself felt. It is now generally admitted, and the principle is enforced by reason as well as the experience of all civilized countries, that the true function of a Government is to preserve law and order, and that whenever it steps outside of its sphere, and tampers with matters of trade and currency, disaster results sooner or later.

Mr. Bradlaugh and the Imperial Parliament.

The first sensational scene in the new Parliament occurred on Thursday, when Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, member for Northampton, was called upon to take the oath required from all members. The fact that Mr Bradlaugh has long been an open and pronounced Atheist is well known. That he was also an equally pronounced Republican, and had pledged himself repeatedly to work to overthow the monarchy and establish a republic, were equally notorious facts. It was known that Mr. Bradlaugh in various suits in which he has appeared before the Courts always refused to take an oath, alleging as his reason that he did not believe in God. On some occasions this objection was waved, and he was allowed to affirm; in others, he was held to be disqualified as a witness since he declared he had no religious belief whatever. But the oath required by members of Parliament is a peculiar one. By the repeal of the Test Act in 1828, and by the Catholic Emancipation Act of 1829, Catholic members were not required to swear to support the Protestant religion further than suport the settlement of 1680, but the oath still contains a clause "On the true faith of a Christian." In the case of Jewish members the House is asked to dispense with this clause, and since 1858, when an Act was passed, authorizing this dispensation, the House always granted it. In the case of a Jew, so in the case of Quakers, they are permitted to affirm, but they must say they do this on the ground that they believe God has forbidden them to take an oath in his name. In every case the binding force of some religion is supposed to act, but Mr. Bradlaugh disclaims all religion, denies God, and will neither swear nor affirm. Another difficulty is that the oath or affirmation requires members to promise to uphold the monarchy, and this Mr. Bradlaugh will not promise, as he is pledged to work for its overthrow. The scene in the House on Thursday was accordingly very interesting Mr. Bradlaugh, on being conducted to the clerk's table, to take the oath, refused to take it, and stated his reasons for so doing in very clear but moderate language. His words and manner impressed the House, and a motion was made that he should retire while the House took into consideration the new and perplexing problem. The opinion prevails that Mr. Bradlaugh's seat will be declared vacant and a new election will be ordered. In this case Mr. Bradlaugh will again stand for the borough and he will probably be re-elected.—*Mail.*

By agreement, the promoters of the Waterloo, Wellington and Georgian Bay and the Arthur Junction Railways have apportioned sections of Peel township in which to submit by-laws in favor of bonuses to the two projects.

Local and other Items.

MAY weather—sometimes.

FOR artistic work in Cabinet and Card Pictures call at Art Gallery, Upper Town, Durham.

A LARGE stock of Wall paper of beautiful designs, and Window Blinds, at John Cameron's.

THE grass if looking quite green, and the trees will soon be in leaf, as the buds are opening out.

MELANCTHON COUNCIL has declined to submit the By-law for $20,000 to widen the gauge of the T. G. & B. R.

LOOK out for H. W. Mockler,s New Advertisement next week. A splendid assortment of New Goods just being opened out.

GEO. JACKSON, Esq., M. P., has arrived in Durham, from the performance of his arduous labors in connection with his duties at Ottawa.

CRICKET.—A meeting of those interested in the formation of a Cricket Club will be held at W. McAlister's Hotel on Friday (to-morrow) evening at 8 o'clock.

IN consequence of the concert by Hamilton Corbett this evening, the Mechanics' Institute Entertainment is postponed until Friday, the 14th inst.

TROUT FISHING is now in season. Baskets may be obtained at H. Parker's Drug Store, and Rods and Lines, etc., at J. H. Hunter's Store and G. McFarlane's Lower Town Drug Store. Call and see.

A DEPUTATION, composed of Messrr. Beatty and Dickey, in the interests of the T. G. & B. R., was in Durham today (Thursday), on a visit to F. MacRae, Esq., Warden, to confer in reference to submitting a bylaw for $10,000 from the township of Glenelg, to aid in widening the gauge of the road.

PRINTER'S DELIGHT.—The latest amusement is termed the "Printer's Delight," and is performed in the following manner:—Take a sheet of note paper, fold it up carefully, and enclose a bank note sufficiently large to pay up all arrears and a year's subscription to the (REVIEW) paper in advance.

QUEEN'S BIRTH DAY.—It is about time efforts were being made to get up a celebration for the Queen's Birth Day, if one is to be held in Durham. The proper way would be to call a public meeting, and for the meeting to appoint an efficient Committee and one that is prepared to do justice in the matter to every one.

METHODIST CHURCH.—The usual business quarterly meeting was held on Saturday last in the Methodist Church, Durham. The state of the finances of the mission are much better than they were last year. The business meeting was adjourned until Saturday week. The usual sacramental services were held on Sabbath last.

ORDINATION SERVICES.—Mr. Dunlop, who is just through with his studies at College, will be ordained as Pastor of the Baptist Church, in this town, on Wednesday next, May 12th. Service will be held in the Baptist Church in the afternoon and evening. Professor Torrance, Dr. Crawford and a number of other ministers are expected to be present and take part in the services.

FIRE AT AYTON.—About 5 o'clock this (Thursday) morning, the Ayton Hotel, owned by John Booth, and occupied by Thomas Madden was burnt to the ground. Most of the furniture was saved by the efforts of the villagers, who repaired to the scene of the conflagration as soon as the alarm was given, and worked hard to save what property they could. The fire started in the roof from one of the chimneys. Loss and insurance not yet known.

HOLSTEIN.—The third entertainment for the sidewalk fund was held in Holstein on Wednesday evening last week. Mr. W. T. Petrie occupied the chair. Songs were given by Mr. & Miss Kieth, of Holstein, and Mr. Donald Martin, of Mount Forest. A reading was given by Mr. D. Allen, of Holstein, and instrumental music by the Holstein string band. Dr. Jones, of Mount Forest, gave a short address. A couple of amusing Farces were given by "The Moss Back Dramatic Company." Proceeds $17. The entertainment was quite a success.

FIRE.—On Saturday evening last about six o'clock the barn and stables on lot No. 12, 3rd range east of Toronto and Sydenham Road, Holland, were discovered to be on fire and before assistance could be rendered were totally consumed, together with a quantity of hay, oats, fanning-mill, and some harness. The fire is supposed to have started from a spark from the stovepipe, as the house was only forty feet from the barn. There was no insurance. The property was owned by Mr. Hall of Derby, and occupied by Mr. Wice.—*O. S. Times.*

THE Mount Forest High School Drill Company has been gazetted, the following being the officers:—Captain, J. J. Craig; 1st Lieutenant, A. M. Shields; 2nd Lieutenant, George Allen. The Chairman of the Board of School Trustees, Dr. Jones, has received word that 40 Peabody rifles, with bayonet and scabbard for each, have been forwarded from the militia store at Montreal. They are expected to arrive every day. The tunics and caps have been received by the company. They are of blue cloth, with scarlet facing, and were supplied by Messrs. J. Watt & Co., the tailor being Mr. F. W. Porter.

FROM MANITOULIN.—From the *Expositor* of the 17th we learn that it has got into a bran new office, of which it is very proud. The *Expositor* wants to get a branch of some bank started in the Island, and says a good business could be done. It states that quite a number of strangers have already engaged rooms there for the summer. Manitowaning is rapidly becoming a favorite summer resort and it well deserves to be, as the hotel accomodation is good, there is abundance of beautiful scenery and to people in search of health the village affords inducements unsurpassed by any other place in Ontario. It records the death of George M. Robinson, late of Durham, who died at the age of 24. Deceased had no relatives on the Island and had only resided there a comparatively short time.

Town Council.

Council met in the town hall, on Tuesday evening. Members all present, except Mr. Story. The Mayor in the chair. The minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Moved by J. W. Boulden, seconded by W. Tucker, That the Assessment Roll be received, and that J. H. Brown, A. C. McKenzie, W. A. Anderson and Gilbert McKechnie be appointed a Committee to examine the same.—Carried.

Moved by G. McKechnie, seconded by W. A. Anderson, That the Clerk be requested to furnish a statement at next meeting of Council of statute labor funds at the credit of each Ward separately.—Carried.

Moved by G. McKechnie, seconded by A. C. McKenzie, That the time of returning Collector's Roll be extended until the next meeting of Council.—Carried.

Moved by J. A. Johnston, seconded by John Robertson, That a Committee of this Council be appointed to confer with members of the Mechanics' Institute Board in reference to the Piano and Town Hall, and report at next meeting of Council. Committee: the Reeve, A. C. McKenzie, J. H. Brown, J. A. Johnston and W. A. Anderson.—Carried.

Moved by G. McKechnie, seconded by J. W. Boulden, That the following members of Council be appointed members of Court of Revision:—W. A. Anderson, A. C. McKenzie, J. H. Brown, the Mayor and the mover, and that the first meeting of the Court of Revision be held on May 28th, at 7.30 p. m.—Carried.

Moved by R. Bull, seconded by J. H. Brown, That no money belonging to the West Ward be expended in the East Ward.—Carried.

Moved by G. McKechnie, That the Road and Bridge Committee be instructed to expend the $30 already appropriated to the improving of Lambton street in East Ward and that a further appropriation of $25 be made—the latter sum to be charged to the statute labor account of East Ward.—Carried.

The following accounts were ordered to be paid:—Matthew Scott, graveling, $1.25; Henry Cole, repairing bridge, 75c; George Russell, Assessing town, $30.

On motion Council adjourned.

JOHN MOODIE, Clerk.

Bible Society Meeting.

A meeting of the Durham Branch of the Upper Canada Bible Society, was held in Trinity Church, Durham, on Thursday evening last. The attendance was not so large as it should be from the importance of the work of the society. The Rev. Mr. Wray occupied the chair, and short addresses were delivered by Revs. Messrs. Wray, Park, Godfrey and Dunlop of, Durham. After which the Agent of the Society, gave a very interesting address on the work of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and the spread of the Bible in foreign lands, in different languages. The following officers were elected:—President, A. Robertson; Neil McKechnie, Sec.; John Cameron, Treasurer and Depositor.

Committee—Arch. Davidson, Dr. Gun, A. C. Mackenzie, Geo. Whitmore, Thos. Jones, Dr. Kiernan, and Mr. Bingham.

After which the Treas. Mr. John Cameron, submitted the financial statement as follows:—

RECEIPTS.

To balance on hand, April 5th 1879, $14.80. Collection at Annual meeting $2.68. Amount of Bibles and Testaments sold during the year, $41.48.—Total $58.48.

EXPENDITRE.

Incidental expenses, $1.58. To Mr. John Young, Toronto, for Bibles, $42.48, leaving a balance of $14.42.

South License Commission.

At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners for South Grey, held on the 3rd inst., the following applications for licenses were granted:—

NORMANBY.—Tavern—Thomas Madden, Henry Ringle and George Vogt.

GLENELG.—Tavern—George Ryan, and Joseph McCutcheon. Shop—Wilson Benson and Angus McIntyre.

DURHAM.—Tavern—Thomas Carson.

BENTINCK.—Tavern—Allan Nelson.

The Board adjourned to meet at the call of the chairman.

Numerous complaints are made by farmers in consequence of the Guelph by-law preventing buyers from purchasing potatoes, apples, butter, eggs, &c., before a late hour in the forenoon.

The Lieutenant Governor of Ontario has been requested to remain in his office till the first of July, and though all his arrangements had been made for removal to Montreal on the 18th of May he has consented to remain. His family will, however, leave Toronto on the day previously fixed. No one knows who will succeed him. Evidently the place is not yet filled.

BARN BURNED.—On the night of the 20th inst., about 2 o'clock, the barn of Mr. Andrew Crawford, 2nd con., East Luther, 2 miles from Little Toronto, was burned to the ground. It was a large frame barn. Insured for $300 on building and $500 on contents. The cause of fire is unknown, but was attributed to tramps, who are supposed to have gone into the barn to pass the night.—*Fergus News-Record.*

The effect of the N. P. on the workingmen employed in the cotton trade in Cornwall is graphically described by the *Freeholder*, in referring to application of the Cotton Company for a new bonus. The paper says:—"Here is an institution making enormous profits, wealthy in every sense, protected by the Government to the extent of forty per cent., grinding down the wages to a starvation point, and free from all taxation, whilst the poor man is loaded down with taxes, rapping at the door for $8,000 more and cash down at that."

The railroads are running extra and Sunday trains to carry Western immigrants who have overcrowded the landing capacities of Castle Garden. The arrivals at New York in April reached the unprecedented number of 45,200.

Latona.

The farmers of this vicinity are busy ploughing and sowing. Some of them are about half through, but the greater number have only well begun. Mr. J. C. Riddell, of this place, sold a yoke of oxen last week for $178. Mr. J. Dunn, of Toronto, was the purchaser, and intends to send them direct to the British Markets.

John Duggan has his new waggon shop finished and has engaged a waggon maker and an extra blacksmith. This looks like business. A Base Ball Club has been organized and the boys have commenced to practice.

Harbaugh, the peerless ventriloquist, humorist and mimic, gave an exhibition of his skill in the school house last Saturday evening. It was well appreciated, and he was greeted with hearty applause.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Corlett, who it has pleased the Great Master of the universe, in the ordering of his Providence, to remove from this earthly scene, took place on Wednesday, the 28th ult., and was well attended. Deceased was a native of Scotland, and settled in Bentinck along with her husband, the late Thomas Corlett, about 24 years since. At the time of her death she was about 84 years of age. She was a strict Presbyterian—a worthy member and a regular attendant of the Presbyterian church of this place, one whose presence and kindly manner was at all times received with pleasure. Also on the same day one of the younger members of Mr. Donald Campbell's family was consigned to the lonesome tomb. A great contrast between the two—one had passed through the trials of this world and lived to a ripe old age—the other a pure unspotted lily just budding into life cut down so soon. Feelings of sincere sympathy and kindly affections of the neighbors are tenderly presented to the friends of the deceased, and may the Most High God and Father of all be with them to comfort them in their sorrow, and that the dark cloud now overwhelming them may soon give place to calm and peaceful resignation and to trust in Him who can soothe and soften sorrow, and fill all vacant places with his wonderful presence and mighty love. Truly "in the midst of life we are in death," but we confidently hope for a happy reunion in the world to come.—COM.

Honor Rolls.

SCHOOL SECTION NO. 11, BENTINCK.

The following is a report of the standing of pupils in S. S. No. 11, Bentinck, for the month of April, the three highest in each class being reported: FOURTH CLASS. 1 Albert Mountain, 202; 2 Wm. J. W. Watson, 182; Whole number of marks attainable 312. THIRD CLASS.—whole number attainable 262—1 Mary J. Hughes 172; 2 C. Maggie Daley 166; 3 Alex. Buckingham 152. SECOND CLASS.—Whole number attainable 122—1 Lizzie Hughes 79; 2 Annie McKenzie 70; 3 Mary Rumley 67. PART 2ND CLASS.—1 Mary A. Webber 75; 2 Flora McKenzie 63; 3 Thomas J. Hutton.—J. H. CARSON, Teacher.

S. S. NO. 9, GLENELG.

The following is the Honor Roll of S. S. No. 9, Glenelg, for the month of April, the three highest in each class being given:—FOURTH CLASS—Bella Ector, Maggie Weir, Susan Nichol. THIRD CLASS—Victoria Aljoe, And. Lindsay, James Smith. SECOND CLASS—Christina Scott, Thomas Matthews, Maggie Scott. FIRST CLASS (Part II.)—Maggie Swinburne, Charlotte Dean, Christina Sharp. FIRST CLASS (Part I.)—Wm. C. Lindsay, Althea Staples, Kate Staples. GOOD CONDUCT—Bella Ector, and Martha Matthews.—JOHN MCLEAN, Teacher.

PRICEVILLE P. SCHOOL, SEN. DEPARTMENT.

FIFTH CLASS—Albert Ferguson and Lachlan McLean. FOURTH CLASS—Geo. McLean, Jeanie Nichol, Minnie Moorehead, Angus Webster, Bertie Ghent and Sarah E. Ferguson. THIRD CLASS, SEN. DIV.—Bella Nichol, Walter Turner, Allan McDonald and James Scott. THIRD CLASS, JUN. DIV.—Rebecca Nichol, David Webster, Robert Reilly, Robert Moorehead and Alex. Jamieson.—N. B. GRIER, Teacher.

South Grey Teachers' Association.

Semi-Annual Meeting in the FLESHERTON PUBLIC SCHOOL, on

Friday and Saturday, May 21st & 22nd, '80

PROGRAMME.

1. The President's Address.
2. Mr. ARMSTRONG,—"Success in Teaching."
3. Mr. RICHARDSON,—"School Hygiene."
4. Mr. MORTIMER,—"Chemistry with Experiments."
5. Mr. GRIER,—"Township Boards."
6. Miss GIBSON,—"School and Class Drill."
7. Miss WRIGHT,—"Object Lesson."
8. Mr. MCMASTER,—"Geography."
9. Mr. ALLAN,—"Monthly Reports."
10. Mr. IRVINE,—"Methods of Teaching Arithmetic."
11. Mr. ORTON,—"Arithmetic to an advanced Class."
12. Mr. WALKER,—"Some Methods of Reward in Schools."
13. Mr. JONES,—"Lesson in Parsing Gray's Elegy."
14. Mr. RAMAGE,—"Reading."
15. Mr. DIXON,—"Writing."
16. Question Drawer Opened.
17. Election of Officers

A Musical and Literary Entertainment Will be given in the Evening. WM WILLIAMS, Esq., B. A., Collingwood Collegiate Institute, has consented to be present and deliver an address.

Questions for Drawer are to be sent to W. A. Jones, Yeovil, P. O.

All the Teachers in the district are expected to be present.

W. FERGUSON, I. P. S., President. JOHN C. BAIN, Sec-Treas.

LONDON *Advertiser*:—Some member of the House of Commons might secure some interesting information by moving for a return showing the amount of money spent by each Department in advertising. It would be interesting to know just how much was spent in inviting the aborigines of Manitaulin Island to tender for locomotives to be used on the Canada Pacific Railway. Little sheets possessing about the same degree of literary ability as a hand bill, and scarcely as much circulation or influence, appear dotted with advertisements in connection with the Public Works of the Dominion.

The children of a farmer near Uxbridge were the other morning left alone in the house by their parents, and in playing with a lighted piece of birch bark the house caught fire and was burnt down. Two of children perished in it.

Sad and Fatal Shooting Accident.

From the Meaford Monitor.

Happily it is but seldom that we are called upon to record accidents of such a peculiarly distressing character as the one which occurred on the farm of Mr. G. S. Brown on Tuesday last, whereby a young man named McCartney was suddenly deprived of his life by being accidentally shot in the head by George Brown.

From the evidence adduced at the inquest which was held on Wednesday by Coroner Albery, it would appear that George Brown and two other young men named McIntosh and McEachren were at the stable looking at the horses, and while there McIntosh produced an old revolver which he had in his pocket, and which was loaded in one chamber. George Brown fired the shot off at the fence and handed the revolver back to McIntosh when the three started towards the house near which young McCartney was at work. On the way thither McIntosh, who was in the rear of the other two loaded the revolver again unknown to Brown or McEachren. As they got near McCartney Brown asked McIntosh for the revolver again and with a jocular remark to McCartney, raised his arm and fired at him; the ball striking him in the temple he fell and never spoke afterwards. Brown on discovering what had happened was, of course, horror-struck and after assisting to carry McCartney into the house and perceiving that life was not yet extinct, mounted a horse and came to town with all possible haste for a doctor. Drs. Hutchinson and Maclean at once started out, but before they arrived McCartney had breathed his last. Following is the verdict of the Jury in full:—"That the deceased, Michael John McCartney, came to his death on lot No. 30 in the 7th Con. of the Township of St. Vincent, in the County of Grey, on the 27th day of April, 1880, by being accidentally shot by a pistol, brought there by one William McIntosh, charged with gunpowder and leaden bullet in the hands of George Stanley Brown and that such pistol was discharged casually, by misfortune and against the will of him, the said George Stanley Brown and the Jury aforesaid wish strongly to censure William McIntosh for carrying, without occasion for doing so, and not informing Brown that he had loaded the deadly weapon which he had on his person, and wish also to caution George Stanley Brown against the danger of handling firearms in a careless and joking way.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

The Quebec Police force is on strike for higher wages.

The total population of Hamilton is given at 35,029 against 34,268 in 1879, an increase of 741.

Search is being made to recover the bodies of those who were drowned in the steamer "Wanbuno."

The present Queen's College building at Kingston, has been leased to the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons.

The "City of Winnipeg," of the Collingwood and Lake Superior Line, reached Thunder Bay on Friday, being the first arrival of the season.

The population of Listowel is 2,695 and the value of real and personal property and taxable income $763,450. The population has increased 39 within a year.

An insane man confined in Woodstock gaol committed suicide on Saturday morning by cutting his throat with a knife. He had been sent to gaol a few days ago for attempting to murder his family.

A young man named Robert Easton entered the house of Henry Post, of Trafalgar, while the family was absent at a funeral, and stole $13 in money, a suit of broadcloth, and several other articles.

Black wild ducks have been so numerous for some time back in the neighborhood of the Lachine Rapids and down as far as the Victoria Bridge, Montreal, that they have been killed and carried away by farmers in bags and carts.

The Shelburne Village Council have passed a by-law through its first and second readings, granting aid to the extent of $6,000 to the Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, towards the change of its guage. The voting takes place on the 31st of May next.

Mr. B. Hoolaghan, lot 18, 7th con., Marmora, has made a rich discovery of gold on his farm. The ore has a similar appearance to that found in the Gatling and Dean and Williams mines. A portion of this lot has been leased by Mr. Emmonds, of Belleville for mining purposes.

During the absence from home of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Reilly, of Wakefield, Que., a little son of theirs set fire to a cat, and the animal at once made for the stables, which took fire immediately and were burned. The loss will be serious, as all Mr. Reilly's seed, grain, etc., were in the barns.

The Mount Forest *Confederate* says Mr. W. J. Funston, of Egremont, while in town last week became intoxicated. His nephew took $95 in bills and a note of hand for $57 out of his pocket for safe keeping. He returned in the evening and said he had lost the money which has not yet been recovered.

Two young men named Murdoch McPherson and James Matheson, of Bridgeport, Cape Breton, were recently in the woods shooting. While walking through the forest, the trigger of McPherson's gun caught in the limb of a tree, which caused it to discharge, the contents entering Mr. Matheson's side. He only lived three hours.

The settlement between Chesley and the township of Elderslie took place on Tuesday, 20th ult. It was decided that the village should take one-tenth of the assets and pay the whole of the sectional railway bonus and one-tenth of the township bonus and other liabilities of the township. The assessment of the village was placed by the county valuators at $160,000. Chesley starts in business with a debt of about $14,000.

The Great Feature of the Century.

(*New York Sun.*)

The engineering achievements of this century, beyond a question, are those for which it will be most famous and longest remembered. Theologians and philosophers may split hairs about metaphysical science, but they will all join in the celebration of what the engineers have done for modern progress.

The past fifty years have been the most fruitful in the whole history of engineering, and therefore the review of its accomplishments in that time, given in a recent address by William Henry Barlow, the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers of England, has a general interest. When that Institution was chartered in 1828, the question of transportation was one of great urgency. The canals, which dated in England from about the year 1758, had increased to a length exceeding 3,000 miles, but they were inadequate to the commercial needs of the country. In the United States the Erie Canal had been opened in 1825, and had been hailed as an engineering feat of astonishing magnitude; and at about the same time lesser canals had been constructed in other States. Both here and in England much attention was bestowed on turnpike roads during the first quarter of the century.

The steam locomotive was then only in its early experimental stages. In 1830, however, the Liverpool and Manchester Railway was opened, and George Stevenson's predictions regarding the value of locomotives for tractive power began to be realized. So great was the want of improved methods of transportation, that the spread of the railway system was rapid, far beyond even Stevenson's expectation. In his address to the British Association in 1875, forty-five years after, Sir John Hawkshaw estimated the total length of railroads then existing at 16,000 miles, and the total capital invested in them at $16,000,000,000.

Since that time railroad extension has gone on throughout the world, though during business depression, the progress has not been so rapid as it was just previously. Yet even in England, which already seemed well supplied with railways, the increase in miles was more than two thousand between 1870 and 1880; and the railway traffic has nearly quadrupled in twenty-five years. With us, from 1872, the year when railways were built with such astonishing rapidity, reaching 7,340 miles of new constructions, up to last year, there was a decline in the progress; but 1879 witnessed the addition of 4,430 miles of rail, and 1880 promises to be one of the most active years we have ever known in the business. The total mileage of railways in the United States was, at the beginning of 1880, 86,253 miles, or one mile of railroad for every 574 inhabitants, a ratio greatly in excess of that of Europe, which has one mile of railroad to every 3,330 persons.

Outside the new railroads to be built in the United States, there is field enough for railroad extension in Asia and Africa. China has yet no railways. Japan has only begun to lay them and Africa is almost without railways for the 350,000,000 inhabitants Mr. Brassey gives that continent. South America, also, is still only supplied to a very limited extent, and in Central Asia they must be vastly extended.

Steam navigation has had nearly its whole growth within the past fifty years. It is true there were 344 steam vessels in existence in 1828, but they were of an average of only about ninety tons each, and were chiefly employed in river and coasting traffic. Ocean steam navigation had not yet been attempted, and not until 1838 did the successful voyages of the "Sirius" and "Great Western" make it an accomplished fact. Before 1836 the largest ships afloat were between 800 and 900 tons burden and about 220 horse power. Now the Cunard steamship "Servia" is of 7,500 tons and 10,000 horse power, while the Inflexible" of the British navy has a tonnage of 11,600 tons, and its engines a power of 8,000 horses, and the "Italia" of the Italian navy will be of 13,530 tons burden and 18,000 horse power.

The telegraph, which was first brought into practical use in this country in 1844, between Washington and Baltimore, employed 40,000 miles of wire as long ago as 1875. Since that time its extension under the sea and on land has been enormous.

The employment of gas as a means of illumination was only begun fifty years ago, but now the capital invested in the London Gas Works alone amounts to $60,000,000, and in the whole United Kingdom it amounts to $200,000,000.

And these are only a few of the engineering achievements of the half century. Mr. Barlow estimates the total capital invested in engineering works during that time at $17,500,000,000, or about $350,000,000 annually. Of this vast sum nineteen-twentieths belong to railways, steamships, docks, harbors, and telegraphs, all of which are directed to improving and extending the means of transport for passengers and merchandise, and the communication of intelligence.

The great feature of the last half century, therefore, has been the improvement of the methods of transportation, in obedience to the urgent demand made by commerce for new and swifter means of intercourse.

BURGLARIES AT SALEM.—On Monday night of last week, some thief did a stroke of business at Salem. Fladd, hotelkeeper, went to bed, after hanging his nether garment over a chair. In the morning the garment was on the floor, and $25 he had left in the pocket wasn't there. The same night and place, Stribe, hotelkeeper, retired, leaving $25 in his pocket. The $25 is missing too. The thief also took a bunch of keys, went to the bar-room, took a drink and the change out of the till—just as natural as a bartender could do it. He then went through the house and ransacked drawers and things, passing through the room where two men and two dogs slumbered so heavily that he was not heard. Nobody knows who it was.—*Fergus News-Record.*

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

OTTAWA, April 28.

In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Rufus Stephenson moved the adoption of the *Hansard* Committee's report, recommending the appointment of a permanent official reporting staff, and the publication of an official report daily, in newspaper form. A debate participated in by Messrs. Jones (Leeds), Vallee, Blake, Casey, White, (Cardwell), Plumb, and Ross (Middlesex,) ensued. Each of these members appeared to be willing to try the new proposal as an experiment, the existing arrangement was admitted on all sides to be unsatisfactory. Mr. Blake added that if the scheme did not give better satisfaction than the present did he could promise the House that he would support any further votes on this account after next session. The report was adopted.

Three questions of local interest were answered by the Government, after which Mr. Tilley moved the House into Committee of Supply.

Mr. Brecken, of Prince Edward Island directed attention to an alleged comparative inadequate remuneration of the Island judiciary. This incited a discussion, during which Mr. Blake contended that the salaries paid to the Island judiciary were proportionately fair as those paid to the judiciary elsewhere. He sarcastically added that probably, however, the salaries ought to be raised in consequence of the increase in the cost of living induced by that very fiscal policy which Mr. Brecken had himself assisted in imposing on the Island. The latter in replying admitted the fit of the cap by stating that the Island was undoubtedly not benefitted by the National Policy it should receive benefits from Confederation in other matters. The discussion then dropped.

Sir Richard Cartwright adverted to the Conservative party's pledges of economy when in Opposition, and their sweeping denunciations of increasing estimates. He contrasted the past and present estimates under several heads, and concluded by moving an amendment to the effect that the item of Civil Government be reduced by $90,000.

During the ensuing debate, which was protracted, several of the Ministerialists manifested considerable uneasiness, and two or three of the number undertook to explain their voting against retrenchment. Among the minor Ministerialists who took this stand were Messrs. Boultbee, Sproule and Finn. Mr. John White held similar ground, and in reply to a statement by Sir Leonard Tilley that probably the cost of living had been increased by the high prices given for farmers produce he denied that either the farmer, mechanic, or miner was better off now than he was a year ago.

After a few remarks from Mr. Anglin in support of the amendment, Sir John announced that the Government had been forced to withhold the Civil Service Bill this session and give other measures the preference, though it had actually been put into type.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Mills and Huntington in behalf of the amendment and Sir Charles Tupper against. At nine o'clock the vote was taken, and the amendment was negatived on the following division: Yeas, 50; nays 127; majority against, 77.

The House went into Committee of Supply and continued until the whole of the estimates proper had been passed. The discussion was purely of a desultory character.

OTTAWA, April 29.

When the House met the members were summoned to attend in the Senate, where His Excellency assented to certain bills.

On the Commons returning to their chamber the Minister of Justice introduced Bills relating to the North Shore Railway; also a Bill to amend the law of evidence in certain cases; also a Bill providing for the administration of justice in the disputed territory of Keewatin and North West Ontario. The amended Customs' Act was advanced a stage, after which the following Government measures were passed:

An Act for the relief of Permanent Building Societies and Loan Companies, and to extend their modes of lending.

An Act to amend the law respecting the removal of obstructions in navigable waters by wrecks.

An Act for extending the consolidated Act of 1870 respecting duties imposed on promissory notes and bills of exchange to the whole Dominion.

On the second reading of the Bill appointing a High Commissioner of Canada to Great Britain, Sir John Macdonald explained the provisions, already well known, and alluded to the High Commissioner's salary, said he would be placed on the same status as a Lieutenant Governor of the first class.

Mr. Mackenzie entered the Chamber during Mr. Anglin's address, and at its conclusion delivered a twenty minutes' speech, which somewhat surprised the House. It was concise, severe, and vigorous. The points against the Government were made with telling force, and certainly the effort was his best this session. He condemned the Administration for their violation of the principles of constitutional Government in making the appointment first and asking Parliament to ratify it afterwards. Having humorously alluded to the Government's anxiety as to the precedence the High Commissioner should enjoy at entertainments, as manifested in official correspondence, he advised the Government to caution their High Commissioner as to the kind of language he should use on public occasions. He condemned and ridiculed Sir Alex. Galt's Jingo speech at Montreal and his laudation of the Beaconsfield Government, which Government, on arriving in London he found in a minority of one hundred and fifty. Other passages in the correspondence intimated that there was a scheme under consideration for the establishment of a standing army in Canada for Imperial and Colonial purposes. This proposal he denounced in unmeasured terms. Sir Alexander's Montreal attack on the people of the United States, whom he described as being hostile, or at least unfriendly, was exhibited as a specimen of an indiscreet and untruthful utterance. In conclusion he sarcastically asserted that while Sir Alexander Galt would probably condole with Lord Beaconsfield on his defeat he trusted his assault on the Free Trade policy of England would not detriment or affect his relations to that greater, nobler and truer statesman, Mr. Gladstone. On concluding his speech, Mr. Mackenzie resumed his seat amidst prolonged cheers.

After recess,

Mr. Blake made his first speech as leader of the Opposition. It was a creditable effort and is interesting as defining somewhat the Opposition's policy on Imperial questions.

OTTAWA, April 30.

Mr