

Agents for the Grey Review.

G. H. Middleton, Alexander Wilson, Colin C. McVayden, Daniel North, Alexander Taylor.

THE REVIEW.

Durham, October 21, 1880.

It is currently rumored that Sir Charles Tupper is about to resign and to become a member of the C. P. R. Synchate. It is also stated that the Hon. Mr. Chaplin, Premier of Quebec, is about to take Mr. Mason's portfolio in the Dominion Government, and that the Hon. Mr. Ross will take the Premiership in Lower Canada.

The snow storm which visited this Province on Sunday and Monday last has been of rare severity for the season in Manitoba and the neighboring States. Horses, cattle and sheep have been destroyed in great numbers, trains have been blocked in snow drifts of eight to ten feet in depth, and the lakins the shipping has suffered considerably. As yet no loss of human life has been recorded.

The state of matters in Ireland is unchanged. The Archbishop of Dublin has denounced the attempts of the Land Leaguers to stir up the people against the landlords, and as Farrell has, during the last week, been more quiet, it is supposed that the authority of the church may be productive of some good. Additional bodies of police have been sent to Kerry and Galway, where rioting seems to be imminent.

At a meeting in the East seem to be in a somewhat precarious condition. The Albanians have manifested a disposition to hold Dulegna, and Greece has notified the European Powers that with or without aid she will proceed to occupy Thessaly. At the same time the Sultan, urged on the one side by Great Britain and her allies, and on the other by the financial subjects for allowing the glory of Islam to be trodden under foot by the Christians, is driven to the verge of madness, denounces England and her policy, and forbids her name to be mentioned in his presence. This untoward state of affairs may lead to a rupture of negotiations and declaration of war.

The great cathedral of Cologne, on the Rhine, has been lately completed, and last week was formally opened by a series of decorative services at which the Emperor of Germany, Count von Moltke and many other notable persons were present. The cathedral is regarded as the finest work in ancient Gothic style in Europe. It is 511 feet long and 231 wide, and the towers ascend to the height of 500 feet. It was begun in 1248, but the work for many years proceeded very slowly, and at the time of the Reformation it stopped altogether. However, in the beginning of the present century the unique character of its architecture attracted the attention of many persons, and associations were formed far and near in Germany for the purpose of collecting funds to complete the work. There have been successful and the result is the completion of the most magnificent cathedral in the world.

The formation of the Syndicate for the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway does not seem to be making any progress. Of British and American capitalists there are none as yet, and it is quite probable that the whole matter may resolve itself in to Sir Hugh Allan & Co. One thing is certain, that Mr. Abbott, Sir Hugh's agent of the C. R. Scandal notoriety, is at Ottawa, and is in daily communication with the Premier. The Montreal Standard, however, states that this week the Syndicate will meet at Ottawa, and will be in the "full tide" of negotiation with the Government. At the same time, the organ seems to wish to prepare its readers for a sudden collapse of the whole matter, and depreciates any severe criticisms directed from the Globe on the nature of the arrangements or the character of the principals in the negotiations, least the powerful attacks of the Canadian Standard might prove disastrous to the machinations of Sir John and his friend Dr. Tupper. If the scheme turns out to be in the interests of the country, the Globe and every other member of the Reform Press will be glad to give it their hearty support.

THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

We have received the August number of the above periodical. The advertisement is given in another column. It is a monthly journal devoted to the settlement and development of Manitoba and the North-West, and among its contributors we find the names of such well-known gentlemen as Chief Justice Wood, Rev. Professor Bryce, and Archbishop Tache. There are few things so remarkable in the development of the North-West as the extraordinary enterprise shown by the gentlemen of the Press, so much so, that as the Globe has recently pointed out, newspapers of good standing are to be found in hamlets of only a few months' existence, and surrounded by districts which have been only quite recently reclaimed from the buffalo and the bison. The current number of the "Canadian North-West" contains a large variety of original articles bearing on the resources and development of the country, and which are entirely free from everything of the character of political partisanship. Of these we may particularly cite by Professor Bryce on Higher Education; Public School Teachers in Manitoba; by the Rev. Dr. Pinkham and an article by the editor on the Hudson Bay and Nelson Valley Railway. A step in the right direction has been taken in the matter of higher education.

Differences of creed have been placed in abeyance, and the Roman Catholics, the Episcopalians and the Presbyterians, who have had for some years colleges established and equipped for giving a full collegiate course, have united together and formed the University of Manitoba, which alone will have the power of conferring degrees, and before which all students in Law and Medicine must appear for examination. "An achievement of this kind," said Lord Dufferin, at Winnipeg, "speaks volumes in favor of the wisdom, liberality and Christian charity of those devoted men." Public School Teachers require to pass examinations which are equal to the standard laid down in Ontario, at least in the essentials. As the country becomes opened up, there will no doubt be a great demand for Teachers, but at present the supply is equal to the demand.

The people of Manitoba are fully alive to the importance of the Hudson Bay route to Great Britain, and steps have already been taken for making a thorough survey of the country between Lake Winnipeg and Hudson's Bay. Nelson River, which carries the waters of Lake Winnipeg to Hudson's Bay, is broken in the upper part of its course by rapids and waterfalls which render navigation, of course, impossible. This difficulty is to be remedied by the construction of a railroad from Lake Winnipeg to a point on Nelson River, below which it will be navigable for sea-going vessels. When this railway is completed and a line of steamships placed in connection with it, the passage to Liverpool will be made in a shorter time from Winnipeg than from Toronto. There is no question but that when this arrangement is carried out, the Canadian Pacific Railway will be shown of a greater part of its usefulness, as a through line to the sea-board. The success of the Hudson's Bay route will largely depend on the length of time during which it may be free from ice, but even if there is open water only for three months in the year, the lowness of freights will seriously interfere with the success of the Pacific Railway when fully completed, if ever that will be.

PAY UP.—Notwithstanding the fact that we have frequently asked our tardy subscribers to pay up, comparatively few have yet done so. This is unjust to us. We cannot afford to furnish paper, ink and labor for years for nothing. Come gentlemen, let the better dictates of your conscience prevail and remit by the next mail. Do not put it off until you forget again, or you are reminded of your duty by the bailiff.

Local and other Items.

LABRADOR herrings for sale at John Cameron's, Durham.

For agricultural implements, stoves, etc. try the Durham Foundry. See adv.

READ Jopp's new advertisement in another column, as it shows where prize books can be obtained.

FARMS for sale by auction, at the office of P. MacRae, Durham, on Saturday, Nov. 13th. Hugh MacKay, Auctioneer. See posters.

NOBILITY always ahead in Photographs. Dundas and Treble Ferrotypes only 25 cts. All styles and sizes of frames at lowest prices. Kelsey's Old Stand, Durham.

AUCTION Sale of farm stock implements, etc., on lot 53, (Spence Brook's farm) con. 3, S. D. R., on Thursday, Oct. 28th. Twelve months' credit given. B. McCormick, Auctioneer.

On Tuesday and Wednesday last week the horse-slow and races, under the auspices of the Mount Forest Riding and Driving Park Association, took place in the park at the north end of the town.

CREDIT IMPROVEMENT SALE of Farm Stock, Implements, &c., on lot 24, 2nd con., W. G. R., Bentinck, on Thursday, Nov. 4th. Fifteen months' credit.—Lucian McDougal, proprietor, Alex. Brown, Auctioneer.

On Tuesday evening last while Mr. Samuel Edge of Glenelg was driving near the Presbyterian Church in this town, one of his horses suddenly fell down and died in a short time. The cause of the horse's death as believed to be inflammation.

HEAVY FELL OF SNOW.—On Sunday afternoon last this section was visited with a heavy snow storm, but it melted on the ground as it fell. On Monday it snowed all day and the ground was covered to a depth of six or seven inches, and last evening the fields were still white. Out in Glenelg the snow was deeper than in Durham. From reports from other places the storm seems to have extended over a large area of the western peninsula of Ontario, but in the northern light as compared with the other portion.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN GLENELG.—On Saturday last, while John Lamb, son of Mr. George Lamb, of Glenelg, was taking a load of manure through a piece of bush, between the farm they live on and another lot they own, a high stump of a tree was suddenly blown down by the strong wind blowing at the time, and the young man struck on the head and fell to the ground while the stump fell across the manure. About fifteen minutes after he was found by his brother lying on his face dead, and the team held fast at the side of him. The funeral took place on Monday and was largely attended. Much sympathy is felt in the neighborhood for the family in their sudden bereavement. The deceased was 25 years of age and unmarried.

THRASHING MACHINE ACCIDENT.—An accident of a very painful nature happened to a son of Mr. Michael O'Brien, of Arthur township, on Wednesday last. Whilst feeding the machine his hand got caught in the cylinder, and lacerated it in a very severe manner, tearing off a large piece of flesh and injuring another so badly that Dr. Allan, who was in attendance, found it necessary to amputate both. He is now progressing as favorably as possible under the circumstances.—Enterprise.

The Fair.

The usual monthly fair was held here on Tuesday last and was well attended by both buyer and seller. The roads were not in a very good state for travelling, being covered with about six inches of snow and slush, so that it did not begin to arrive until about half-past seven o'clock, a. m., but by half-past eight a large number were on the fair ground and hundreds on the streets and roads leading into Durham, many of them being led on the road condition for the butcher was quickly purchased by some of the buyers, and a number of steers and heifers were also brought to be taken into the county of Wellington to be fed. Good three-year-old steers sold at from \$28 to \$35; two-year-old steers and heifers from \$17 to \$22; cows from \$20 to \$36 according to size and condition. Oxen from \$85 to \$100. Several large droves of cattle were driven into town on Monday evening, and stayed here overnight. Many large droves left town on Tuesday, and the street became very sloppy. A large number of people were in town and considerable business was done.

Fire in Durham.

Just after six o'clock on Tuesday evening last the rear part of the furniture store of Mr. Geo. Mathews, of this town, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was at once given, and a large number of residents were soon on hand, and went to work with a will. The furniture was quickly taken out of both the store and dwelling of Mr. Mathews, and water fetched from the neighboring pumps in pails and potted on the building. For some time it appeared as if the devouring element was going to gain the mastery, as large volumes of smoke poured from the side of the building, which is of wood, and the flames burst out, but there at work went at it with renewed energy, and by tearing of the inner sheeting of the wall, and breaking up the flooring, the fire was put out in an hour's time. It appears the fire started under the floor, and spreading to both sides was burning up the wall between the outer and inner covering. It was a narrow escape for the building. The loss will probably not exceed \$100. There was no insurance, we believe, on the building.

Durham Road, Glenelg.

Snow fell on Friday, 15th Oct., to the depth of eighteen inches on the level. Slides are seen going at full speed. As far as memory traces us back we have not observed snow so early a date as the present. There is not much fall yet, but it is getting to be a little more frequent. The snow is not much over half a crop. Fall wheat is generally turned out well. Lots of it sprung this fall. Mr. John Hall, Jr., sister of Mrs. Allan Moffat for the last three months has been suffering from cancer.

The fair to-day at Pricewille was not very largely attended. Prices paid were very good. A small drove passed by this road to Durham. The church at Bunnison is fixed up in first-class order. The young men who constitute the concert team are deserving of praise for the manner in which they discharge the duties devolved upon them.

Dundas Items.

Considerable building is now going on in Dundas. Mr. A. Noble has had a cottage erected at a cost of about \$200. Mr. Taylor, wagon-maker, is erecting a neat cottage on the east lot of A. Noble's which will cost about \$200. Mr. Peter McGregor is erecting a fine large house, the frame of which is now up, but it will be built over a winter; when finished it will probably cost \$300. Mr. E. Humphries has erected a double store, near the P. at Glenelg, cost about \$1,200. Mr. Wm. Hill is finishing two stores, and the Presbyterian Church has been plastered on the outside, which gives it quite an appearance; and the new English Church is plastered inside, and will soon be finished. Mr. John Hartley is erecting a brick, 132 feet long, by 50 feet wide, near to "John North's of the Gore." The annual Bible Society meeting will be held in the Methodist Church, Dundas, on Tuesday evening, the 26th inst. Several ministers are expected to be present.

It is estimated that the receipts of the Northern Exhibition were \$1,200.

Levi Dingman, the cattle thief was sentenced at Guelph by Judge Chadwick to three years in the Penitentiary.

The township councils of Proton and Melancthon met Friday last and submitted by-laws in aid of the change of gage of Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway, the former for \$8,000 and the latter \$10,000. Both by-laws will be voted on November 30th.

A MEETING of the business men of Durham will be held to-morrow (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock p. m. at McAllisters Hotel, for the purpose of forming a Board of Trade, and considering the advisability of shortening credits. A full attendance of all the business men is particularly requested.

SUPPOSED TO BE STOLEN.—Saturday last a man came into town and in course of trade offered a fine looking mare for sale. Mr. John O'Brien. He held it at a very fair price at first, but came down from one man to another until he expressed his willingness to accept \$29 for the animal. Thinking from the manner in which the man acted that things were not altogether square, Mr. O'Brien asked inquiry to be made of Mayor Swan as to what he thought was best to do in the matter. Further conversation was had with the man regarding the horse. A second visit was made to the Mayor, when the stranger, becoming with some means aware that he was about to be nabbed, jumped on the horse's back and made off along the towline east. Constables McGuire and Gofrey, with Mr. O'Brien, gave chase. They followed the chap for about two miles, and were just about up to him when he disappeared, jumped the fence and made across a field to the bush. Here search was made for him without avail. The search came home without their man. They however secured the horse and brought it to town. It is being cared for by the authorities. The beast is a dark bay, fifteen and a half hands high and about five years old. No trace has as yet been obtained of the owner who can have the animal upon paying property and paying expenses.—Mount Forest Contributor.

Church Music.

To the Editor of the Grey Review.  
Sirs,—You will observe that my aim in my communications on "Church Music" has been, not to induce the pro-organist to become anti-organists, but to defend the anti-organists from the attacks made upon their opinions by "Presbyterian" and "Verity" respectively. "Presbyterian" having aired his opinions gracefully withdrew, leaving "Verity" nominally in the field. Now I claim that "Verity" has not proved that the anti-organists are wrong, hence he should admit them, in fair reasoning, to be right. If "Verity" has no other reasons to give he is a poor apologist for instrumental music; and if he has other reasons, but which he will not air, he is an innovator in controversy as well as in church matters. He is the assailant, and he asks me to prove that anti-organists are right. If our courts of law were conducted in accordance with "Verity's" reasoning there would be very little protection in them.

In "Verity's" last letter he says: "Nemo sentio to think that because I do not take notice of everything he says, I give my assent to these things, when in reality I do not think them worth answering." Now "Verity" has replied to all my proofs, except the first three, namely: Christ and his apostles and the Christian fathers. These are the proofs that "Verity" says are not worth answering. I claim that the proofs from the acts and sayings of Christ and his apostles are the primary ones, and that acts and sayings of good men are merely secondary. But "Verity" sweeps my primary proofs away by saying that they are not worth answering.

"Verity" then says, "If ever he dances, it will be in a profane way." Very complimentary, indeed. Surely "Verity" has been badly hurt by my letters when he has to resort to personal abuse. Possibly the wish is father to the thought. At any rate the expression is not scriptural, as we are told to "Judge not that ye be not judged." "Verity" says, "(until lately) there was no organ question. But when the question arose, the intelligence of the Presbyterian Church discussed the matter thoroughly, and came to the conclusion that it was right." This is a very erroneous way of putting the matter. The question of instrumental music in the service of praise has been discussed time and again from apostolic times until the present, as I shall show; and as to the Presbyterian Church coming to the conclusion that instrumental music was right, "Verity" is wrong again. The question of instrumental music was discussed in different General Assemblies, each assembly directing how it should be in the country over which it had jurisdiction. In Canada it is left to the different congregations to decide, but in Ireland instrumental music is not allowed.

I now give my reasons, with references, for opposing instrumental music.

1st. That Christ and his apostles exhorted to sing praise. In Matthew 26th and 80, it reads, "and when they had sung a hymn they went out into the Mount of Olives." In Col. 3rd and 16 it reads, "Let the word of Christ dwell in you richly in all wisdom; teaching and admonishing one another in psalms and hymns and spiritual songs, singing and making melody as your hearts to the Lord." 2nd. The exhortations of the Christian fathers. In the catechism published by Justin Martyr in the second century it reads, "The use of such instruments and other things fit for children (referring to organs and other things), is laid aside and plain singing only retained."

3rd. Luther, an anti-organist, from the confusion of Eckard. Luther reformed organs in the public worship of God as one of the ensigns of Basil. They are laid aside in most of the Reformed Churches, nor would they be retained among the Lutherans unless they had forsaken their own Luther."

4th. Calvin.—The quotations in this case are to long for insertion here at present, but I refer "Verity" to Stripes Grindal, book 1, chap. 13.

Calvin said that "Instrumental music is only tolerated on account of the times and the people. But in the Gospel times one must have recourse to these, &c."

5th. Knox.—In Knox's Refutation of the Mass he says, "This principle not only purified the church of human inventions and popish corruptions, but restored plain singing of psalms unaccompanied by instrumental music."

6th. Zwingli.—The Church of Zurich, of which Zwingli was pastor, was the first in the age of the Reformation to introduce the Presbyterian system, and it is of interest to Presbyterians of to-day to see his opinion on church music. In D'Anubian's History of the Reformation, chap. 4, book 1, it reads, "E long the organs were taken down on account of their connection with many superstitious practices." In the first ecclesiastical constitution produced by the Reformation they would not continue the organs in the churches, because, said they (see D'Anubian's Hist. Ref. chap. 3, book 1), "Men should understand what they hear."

7th. The divines coming after Knox.—In the act of the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland, Feb. 28, 1615, Session 10, we are told that the Assembly agreed with a contrary vote to the directory "For the public worship of God," which directory tells us that we are to "praise God publicly by singing of psalms together, in his congregation." Mr. Barney, in his "History of Music" says "When the liturgy had been declared, by an ordinance in the House of Lords, Jan. 4th, 1644, a new form of divine worship was established in which no music was allowed but plain music."

Numerous other cases might be given, but space will not permit at present. It is not a singular thing that a protestant supporter of Presbyterianism, in the nineteenth century, should use similar rude epithets to parties who are averse to innovations to what the Roman Catholic Church used against the early Reformers when they were expunging these same abuses? Possibly "Verity" might get one hundred intelligent men like himself to state that they were not aware that instrumental music in churches was discussed by prominent churchmen in the past. Yet facts are stubborn things, and the statements of these men will not remove them.

"Verity's" proof reminds me very much of the case of an Irishman, who on being asked by the court if he had any statement to make previous to the sentence of the court being passed, replied, "If the court will allow me, I will produce a number of witnesses to prove that they did not see me do the act for which I am about to be convicted."

I now again ask "Verity" to withdraw his statement about the anti-organists being ignorant.

Yours, &c.,  
Durham, Oct. 18, 1880. Nemo.

Proton Council.

A special meeting of Council was, at the call of the Reeve, held at Dundas, at the hotel kept by Mr. R. Gordon, on Friday evening at five o'clock, the 15th of Oct., 1880. The Council were all present. The Reeve presiding. The result of the meeting was that the By-Law to aid the T. G. & B. Railway introduced in pursuance of the petition of the ratepayers, signed by fifty persons, do filled up for a bonus of eight thousand dollars—said By-Law read a first and second time. Also that the By-Law published in the Grey Review, as often as the law requires, and that the votes of the electors of said municipalities shall be taken on said By-Law at the places and by the Deputy-Returning Officers on Tuesday, the 20th November, 1880, commencing at 9 o'clock, a. m. and closing at 5 p. m.

Rolling Sub-Division No. 1, at the house of Jas. McKenzie, Oct. 14, con. 3—Jas. McKenzie, Dep. Ret. Officer.

Sub-Div. No. 2, at Scarlett's Hall, Hopeville, Oct. 12, con. 18—Jas. Cavanaugh, Ret. Officer.

Sub-Division No. 3, at the house of D. McMillan, Oct. 13, con. 16—Peter Dow, Dep. Ret. Officer.

Sub-Div. 4, at the house of Robert Fraser, Oct. 22, con. 11—James Fraser, Dep. Ret. Officer.

Sub-Div. No. 5, at the Orange Hall, Dundas—George R. Middleton, Dep. Ret. Officer.

That on Thursday, the 2nd day of Dec., 1880, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at the Clerk's office, at 19, in the 9th con., the Clerk shall proceed to sum up the number of votes given for and against congregations to decide, but in Ireland instrumental music is not allowed.

JOHN VEAT, Tp. Clerk.

Town Council.

October 8th, 1880.  
Council met pursuant to adjournment. Members all present.

By-laws were duly passed striking rates, as follows:—County rate and general purposes, 3 mills; railway By-Law No. 67, 7½ mills; school rate, 8½ mills—total 19 mills.

The finance committee reported the following accounts and recommended payment:—

G. McFarlane, coal oil, &c.	\$2.45
H. H. Hunter, spikes for sidewalk	1.00
N. Ward, .. .. .. .	3.10
J. Moodie, quarter salary, Clerk	10.00
..... " .. .. .. .	1.41
Allan McFarlane, work on sidewalk	1.50
H. Young, quarter salary, caretaker hall	11.25
	\$29.11

Cheques issued. Moved by Mr. McKeehie, seconded by Mr. Storey, that the communications of G. Jackson, H. Parker and Wm. Anderson referring to alleged arrears of taxes be referred to a special committee, composed of R. Bell, John Brown and Wm. B. Holden and to report at this meeting of Council. Carried.

A communication from Mr. J. S. Edge, making an offer of land on the Edge property for a market square was laid before the Council.

Moved by Mr. McKeehie, seconded by Mr. Bull, that the offer of J. S. Edge of land for a market square be deferred for further consideration.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. McKeehie, seconded by Mr. Bull, that the report of the special committee appointed to examine Lambton street be accepted and that the said committee be requested to gravel, grade and ditch Lambton street from Garafraza street to the railway station grounds, and that a sidewalk be constructed from the post office to the railway station, the entire cost of all not to exceed two hundred dollars.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. McKeehie, seconded by Mr. Bull, that the town Treasurer be requested to purchase a railway debenture as soon as funds will admit of doing so.—Carried.

South Grey Teacher's Association.

The following excellent address was delivered at the opening of the first day's proceedings by Wm. Ferguson, P. S. I., President of the Association.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.—Allow me to congratulate you on the occasion of another meeting of our Association in the town of Durham, and in particular, that we have cause for gratitude to Divine Providence, that our ranks have not been invaded by any fatal, though many houses in the district have been affected by the unwelcome and relentless visitor.

Allow me also to congratulate you on the very sumptuous "bill-of-fare" provided for our enjoyment by the arduous labors of the committee and secretary, and to invite and urge you to partake freely of the anticipated "feast of reason and the flow of soul," by throwing off all reserve and giving, each us, heart and soul into the work of the association.

Here I would remind you as well as myself of Nelson's famous water-loom—"England expects every man to do his duty"—and to assure you that the surest road to genuine success is for each—ladies as well as gentlemen—to enter freely and heartily on the business before us as ours individually and by common right, and by pointed, pertinent questions and spirited, yet courteous and impersonal discussion on each subject, secure such an exchange of ideas as will enable us to carry home with us enlightened views, intelligent opinions, logical, as well as practical conclusions and improved and successful methods of performing our labors.

To aid and direct you in obtaining this desirable costume, I heartily wish that one more fitted than myself occupied this position; but having been placed here by your authority, I presume I may the rather claim your indulgence and forbearance for my mistakes and defects, as well as solicit your united co-operation in promoting the cause of education and as an important factor—the success of this association.

The Hon. the Minister of Education has been pleased to order the payment of \$25. Legislative grant to our association, a cheque for which is now in the hands of your treasurer.

This sum, if augmented by the usual fees from the entire membership and supplemented by an equal amount from the County Council would probably relieve the treasurer from embarrassment, if any such exists, and might enable you either to increase your library to upwards of 300 volumes as in the County of Wellington, or perhaps employ distinguished but distant talent for the association; or, were the funds still more largely augmented from the national or other sources to organize a well arranged excursion of the whole association at reduced rates to some National Object Lesson or Exhibition, perhaps including the Toronto or Ottawa Model Schools, or both when in session.

In conclusion, I am happy to assure you that through your united exertions the cause of education is advanced in this district. I know from personal observation and my contacts with our schools that though there is still much to be accomplished and plenty of room for improvement, yet that in no previous period was there so much work done or that work so intelligently, methodically and successfully performed as at the history of the district a time when these either in or entering on the profession, required so much tact, study, training, experience, so much energy to conduct, enthusiasm to impress and determination to succeed and to pass as at the present time; but the motto is—"Excelior."

W. FERGUSON.

Queen's Counsel.

For several months past—in fact since the Supreme Court of Canada decided that in the Dominion Courts the counsels appointed as Queen's Counsels by the Provincial Governments could not take precedence, but ranked as ordinary barristers, it has been constantly rumoured that the Dominion Government contemplated making a new batch of Queen's Counsels, and that they would re-instate several of the gentlemen whose rank at the Bar had been reduced by the Judgement of the Supreme Court of Canada. The appointments are now made, and as might have been expected are principally Conservative, but there are a few distinguished exceptions, notably those of Hon. Wilfred Laurier, of Quebec, ex-Minister of Inland Revenue, and Mr. James Bethune, of Toronto. Mr. Meredith, the leader of the opposition in the Ontario Legislature, who was created a Queen's Counsel by the Ontario Government, and suffered among others by the Supreme Court's decision, is now restored to his former status. The following is a list of the gentlemen appointed belonging to Ontario:—Thomas M. Benson, Port Hope; Francis McKeenan, Hamilton; William B. Meredith, M. P. P., London; James Bethune, Toronto; W. H. Scott, M. P. P., Peterboro'; Marian O'Garra, Ottawa; Thomas Ferguson, Toronto; B. B. Osler, Hamilton; James A. Miller, St. Catharines; John A. Boyd, Toronto; James F. Dennistoun, Peterboro'; George A. Kirkpatrick, M. P., Kingston; Alford Hoskin, Toronto; Richard T. Walkem, Kingston; John O'Donohue, Toronto.

The Arthur Junctionists evidently have a hard row to hoe. Recently a by-law granting \$5,000 to the scheme was voted on in Guelph. At first it was announced that the by-law was defeated; then it was made public that a miscount occurred and that it was carried. Dissatisfaction prevailed; finally a recount was ordered. It took place Saturday last before Judge Chadwick, when it was found that the vote cast was 215 for the by-law and 237 against, the by-law being defeated by 22. The Herald says that a new by-law will be submitted without delay.—Confederate.

Mr. R. Crawford has received the appointment of postmaster at Owen Sound, and it is likely the location of the office will be changed before long.

The Petroleum Scandal.

From the Globe.  
The chief organ, which also defends Tupper, stands by the coal oil ring, and justifies its position. It also says: "The measure of the last session was introduced by a private member, Mr. Colby, and its object was to improve the quality of Canadian oil placed on the market, so that explosive and accidents should be prevented. The first test on American oil, which was more explosive than the Dominion article, was also increased with the same object. The legislation of last session was, therefore, not passed at the instance of the Government, and it was not antagonistic to the public interests, but the reverse."

The test on American oil was not increased last session. American oil had, in the previous session, been subjected to a fire test of 130 degrees, while the test on Canadian oil was put as low as 105 degrees. Last session the test for American oil was lowered to 120 degrees in deference to an irretrievable demand from the maritime Provinces.

As for the legislation of last session not having been carried at the instance of the Government, so much the worse for the Government. The Act of last session decreased considerably the power conferred upon the coal oil ring by the measure of the session before. In the last session the Government, in its anxiety to serve the coal oil ring, had not only given the refiners a complete monopoly of our market, but had conferred on them the liberty of selling an extremely explosive and treacherous fluid. That some of the refiners did actually avail themselves of their Government privilege to destroy homes and main persons, is clearly proved by the numerous "accidents" which occurred shortly after the monopoly was created. It would have been something to the credit of the Government if it had taken the initiative in revoking its first measure, but as the chief organ points out, it did not do so, but pre-arranged would have left all our homes subject to the danger of destruction rather than interfere with the coal oil ring's profits as it now stands the law is not much better than it was before. It grants a complete monopoly to the refiners, except to expensive oils which are very little used in this country. The coal oil men are abusing their powers to their heart's content; so much so as to call forth from several strongly protectionist and Conservative journals a demand that the Government interpose. The chief organ is the only journal which, in ignorance of the public feeling as well as of the extent of the Government's responsibility, defends the monstrous wrong.

Here is a sample of protectionist opinion on the subject. It comes from the Montreal Star, a defender of the N. P. and the monopolies created under it:—"The recent law providing for a higher test for Canadian oil, enforced at a time when dangerous oils were on the market, naturally caused a greater consumption of the crude article, which increased the price of the refined oil to a certain extent. In bringing about this result the crude interest is said to have worked long and vigorously, and they have now united with the refiners in their grand combination, which threatens to control the oil trade of Canada as effectively as the Standard Oil Company does that of the United States. On the one side the refiners have joined the 'ring,' and there is an opposition worthy the name. The difference made between American and Canadian oils serves no other purpose than to protect a gigantic monopoly of the worst kind, for whatever the properties of the two oils in a crude state, they are of course equally safe after the test has been applied. Since the beginning of August refined oil has been advanced ten cents per gallon by the Imperial Company of London, and the cost of these extra-centes is not yet. In an article of such general use as petroleum the Government would consult the best interests of the people by allowing competition to work its legitimate end, and thus bring to naught this evident determination to make light dear that a low monopoly may become rich."

In condemning this monopoly and allowing Redpath and other monopolists to go unscathed, the Star is simply stating its own case. We should like to know what now becomes of the grand protectionist doctrine that in protecting our countries internal competition always brings down prices to the outside level.

THE COAL OIL FRAUD.—The price of coal oil is a matter of general complaint among a large class of the people. It has gone up from 28 to 40 cents per gallon. Everybody cannot afford to use gas, although if coal oil keeps at the price at which it is now selling, it will be cheaper for the people to use gas. The reason that coal is so high is that the Government issued regulations for the trade, raising the test for American oil to 120 degrees. The object was to ensure that the oil burned would be perfectly safe, but the effect has been to create a Canadian monopoly, which controls all the crude oil in the oil regions. It is desirable that the quality of the coal oil used should be good—some of that sold in Toronto is exorbitant; but a combination of monopolists should not be permitted to put up the price. What with the increase in the price of sugar, coal and oil, the "National Policy" is rapidly getting into disfavor with the housekeepers and laboring men, to whom every dollar means a hundred cents.—Toronto Telegram.

An illustration of the working of the N. P. is given in the fact that coal oil is selling wholesale by the barrel at Ogdenburg for 12c. a gallon and retailed for 20c. In Prescott, right across the river, coal oil is 45 cents a gallon. The monopolists of Canada, created by the Government, are evidently reaping a rich harvest at the expense of the people, who should protest against the imposition now being practised.—Guelph Mercury.

The Bradford Expatriator says:—"Notwithstanding the N. P. large quantities of American coal oil are being imported, and being sold cheaper than the Canadian article, besides being of a better quality."

A pretty solid bond having been prepared for the Ross Manufacturing Company, who were asking a bonus of \$5,000 from the town of Walkerton, the company declined to sign it, and the by-law has been withdrawn.

The Presbyterian Church in Canada has now nearly fifty missionaries in the North-West.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Orangeville had presented their last week with a handsome baton valued at \$30.

A Richelieu village boy set fire to a grocery and was himself burned to death by the flames.

Ten freight cars