



DIRTY RAILWAY WORK.

A new class of railway ghouls is at work along the lines of railway down the St. Lawrence. Upon both sides of the river have been posted large placards in black and yellow, notifying passengers to "avoid Montreal, turn off at Prescott, and go by Ogdensburg to the east." The Ogdensburgh railway men, guilty of this disreputable resort to catch business, ought to be widely known, and we trust that those knowing their names will supply them that they may be conspicuously displayed on more decent looking paper than they employ in their pestilential work.

LAGER BEER LEADS.

The sale of "privileges" for the New York State Fair disclosed interesting facts as to the relative pressure of wants on the human family. The privilege of running the first dining hall sold for \$110; but for the privilege of selling fruits \$125 was paid; the confectionery and cream stand brought \$130, and the soda and lemonade privilege the same price; the nut stand \$135, and the stand for oysters \$175. But the grand prize of the oysters was the lager beer privilege, which sold for \$1,475. This reminds us of the fishing party which started out with five jugs of whisky and three loaves of bread, whereas great complaint was made of an overplus of the latter commodity. It is evident that when a man is off on pleasure he first consults his taste; his real appetite is set aside.

BLOWING HOT AND COLD.

Lord Randolph Churchill, who, a month or two ago, was raging most terribly at the government for being dough-faced with Russia, now charges that the Afghan question was not settled before the Liberals lost power because they were too stern and uncompromising. What a strange hot bed of inconsistencies are even the most elevated of politics—and those of the British parliament are probably the most dignified. The Tories when in opposition denounced not only the Afghan but the Egyptian policy of Mr. Gladstone as all that was weak and humiliating. Yet when they assumed power they carried out that policy in the main, and put words in the Queen's speech at the closing of parliament, congratulating the country upon the wisdom of the policy pursued in each case. Consistency is a jewel that grows in value with the age.

BRITISH JUSTICE.

A parliamentary return was issued yesterday in London of prisoners undergoing penal servitude in the United Kingdom for treason-felony, murder or whiteboy offences in Ireland since January, 1880. Those confined in English prisons are 13 convicted of treason-felony and sentenced to penal servitude for life; one for 20 years; and seven for seven years. In Irish prisons are 35 who were sentenced to death for murder but whose sentences were commuted to penal servitude for life; 37 are undergoing from 5 to 10 years of penal servitude for conspiracy to murder and 26 are undergoing from 5 to 15 years penal servitude for whiteboy offences. This is a sad record, and it is sadder still to think that the end of such an unhappy state of affairs, which lately seemed to dawn on British politics, has been postponed for apparently so long a time by fresh outrages and Mr. Parnell's demand for separation.

DISMISSED MAGISTRATES.

An hotel-keeper of Waterloo County was fined \$2 and costs, under the Crooks Act, a few days ago, for selling liquor after hours, and the parties who bought were fined each \$20 and costs. The Crooks Act works both ways, and a most excellent thing it will be to let drinkers far and wide know that the temper is equally guilty with the tempted. In fact he is more so, morally, as he has but a mere appetite to respond to, while the liquor dealer has a stronger temptation to resist in the money gain—often his very living. The public should applaud the Waterloo magistrate, and then wonder why innocents under the social evil, punishment by law and society are more heavily visited on women than on men. A well-balanced and thoughly qualified magistrate all over the country would be a great boon, and it is a pleasure to learn that the Ontario government is, in this connection, now more than ever doing its duty. Under its recommendation Lieut.-Governor Robinson has removed from office Police Magistrate Cairns, of Smith's Falls, for refusing to convict a tavern-keeper charged with selling liquor under a Dominion license. Peter Bolton, of Russell, and Oliver Quinville, of Cambridge, county magistrates, have also been dismissed for discharging a hotel-keeper who sold liquor under a certificate granted by a Dominion license inspector, not even having a license.

SANITARY LAWS.

Nothing has distinguished the administration of the Hon. Oliver Mowat more than the attention shown to the care of the unfortunate and the health of the people. The asylums for the afflicted have been nurtured and improved until they are now among the very best in the world, both as to equipment and intelligent management. The Provincial Board is also a tribute to earnest and capable efforts. In too many cases—and among Canadian official circles, more—the asylums are a mere paper department whose activity is never witnessed, especially where there is a real necessity for it. But the Ontario Board is both active and provident. This was demonstrated last year, when a sudden and virulent attack of small-pox occurred in North Hastings. The deaths were almost without precedent as to proportion of cases, and the disease had every element to favor a fearful and dangerous spread. In spite of a great lack of helpers, the provincial medical officers fought the disease out in a few weeks by judicious isolation and treatment.

Ontario, as a province, saved in a business sense many times the amount of the yearly cost of the Board by the stoppage of the plague, while the saving of life and extension of comfort to the living were incalculable blessings. But, how different the result of sanitary administration at Montreal must have been. Small-pox was allowed to creep on because it might injure trade to have its existence made public generally, until at length it has become an epidemic, too

great to be fought down by isolation, extending its loathsome by emigration, until a dozen cities or towns east and west are harboring victims of its criminal carelessness. The city is being terribly scourged, and may be ruined on for proper sanitary activity in future. The lesson of the two systems is too obvious to be disregarded anywhere.

ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

The New Traction Engine mentioned in a late issue, arrived in town early Monday morning in a drenching rain which continued until three p.m. The roads were very muddy and many thought the New Traction could not come up town through the mud; but about half past three steam was let on and the little iron horse started for the town. Some loads of coal had been brought from the lake and met the engine on Simcoe Street. The horses were taken from the wagons and connection made to the engine by chains, until a load of eleven tons was made up of coal, wagons, boys and men, and yet with only 40 lbs. of steam pressure, the load was taken to the gate of the Jos. Hall Machine Works. No difficulty was experienced in turning the corner at the Town Hall. The following day four holes were dug in the foundry yard 11 feet deep, and the engine steamed into them and stopped, when steam was let on again, it passed out both forward and backward without any difficulty. This was a very severe test, but Mr. Galloway then directed that a hard wood scatting eight inches square be laid in front of the holes, and the engine again steamed into them and stopped, started again and passed over the scatting. Still not satisfied, Mr. Galloway directed that the engine be backed over the scatting into and out of the holes. These very severe tests were gone through with twenty times or more, and were easily effected. The Governor Belz was then taken off and the engine driven at the rate of seven miles per hour. Two New Model Threshers and a Dingle Horse Power were then chained together and hitched behind the engine and tender, and started for the G. T. R. Station. On its way it turned three right angles and steamed its load up under the crane at the station, uncoupled, turned around and returned to the Hall Works as readily as team of horses. Yesterday loads of coal, pig iron, a thresher, and an ordinary portable engine were coupled together, making 21 tons 700 lbs. Thirty boys climbed into the wagons, making a load of 23 tons, not counting the engine. Steam was let on and in a moment the train was in motion. Mr. Galloway assures us that he could readily have drawn 30 tons to the station had the coal and water tender been strong enough to have chained the load to, so that a constant supply of water could have been pumped into the boiler, and that with less than one fourth of a ton of coal he could have hauled it to the lake, with only a ten horse power engine. Mr. Galloway, the mechanical superintendent of the Hall Works, deserves great credit for the manner in which he conducted all the various experiments. Although he had not started a Traction Engine for nearly fifteen years, he brought it up from the station, through the mud, drawing eleven tons, without an accident of any kind. He showed perfect control of the engine and good judgment in testing its capacity. While familiar with the developments in Traction Engines in Great Britain and the United States, he assures us that this engine is infinitely in advance of any he has ever seen or heard of. From our standpoint this engine marks an important era in the use of steam power, hardly second to the Railway Engine. It has more than fulfilled the claims we set forth in a late issue. The proprietors of the Jos. Hall Machine Works have the exclusive control of the patent for Canada for fifteen years.

The first sale of barley for the season took place at Napanee yesterday. The price secured was 50c. per bushel. Mr. R. H. Stewert, of this city, working at the Model School, Kingston, has passed a law examination at Toronto for solicitor of Customs at Quebec. Mr. Palmer Burgess, in the K. & P. RR. Company's employ at Calabogie, has returned to that place from Nova Scotia, where he has been spending his holidays. Mrs. Coverdale and family left this morning for Mansfield, Ohio, where they will reside in future. Major Kelly, of Portsmith, has been authorized to raise a volunteer company for the coming camp. Mr. McMahon, the active traveller for Messrs. Richmond & Co., of Kingston, was summoned before the mayor of Napanee for violating the transient traders by law. There were three offences alleged. The first was dismissed, for the second the defendant was fined \$50, and for the third \$25.

H. S. Barbour, of Watertown, has 25 men employed in the construction of the Hayes cottage on Round Island, the site costing \$2,000. The cottage will cost \$10,000. The interior is to be furnished in five or six kinds of wood, grown in Jefferson county.

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Barnum's circus, while at Quebec, realized \$35,000 for two days' sale of tickets.

Cholera has appeared at Algiers.

At Stonham the buckwheat crop is reported to be totally destroyed.

For nearly a week past frosts have occurred nightly north of Quebec.

Friday, Sept. 4th.

Hon. C. F. Fraser, commissioner of public works, is very ill at his residence in Brockville.

Z. Wilson, Collector of Customs at Ottawa, will shortly be supernumerary to make room for M. K. Dickinson, M. P. for Russell.

Dr. Allison, the defeated candidate in Cardwell, having failed to poll half as many votes as the successful candidate, forfeits his deposit of \$200.

Capt. Eccles has sold Horse Shoe Island to Daniel Dee of Wolfe Island, for \$2,100. He will make a pasture of this picturesqueland.

At 2:30 this afternoon Margaret Bryson, late assistant cook in Rockwood Asylum, appeared before His Honor Col. Duff. She was charged with infanticide. After the evidence of Drs. Clark and Oliver, the magistrate remanded the prisoner for trial at the Assize Court.

The small-pox has reached Carleton Place; one case.

There are 95 in attendance at the High School, Picton.

Joseph Baden has sold his residence on West street to W. R. McRae for \$1,500.

The 40th Battalion will be stationed at Fort Henry during the volunteer assembly.

Capt. Clime, 40th Batt.—Camp Quartermaster.

Capt. Drennan, K.F.B.—Orderly Officer.

The corps will be:

3rd Regt. of Cavalry—Col. Boulton, Commandant.

Capt. Ponton, 4th Batt.—Brigade Major.

Major King—Supply Officer.

Capt. Byrne, 47th Batt.—Musketry Instructor.

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