

HALF-MINUTE ADVERTISEMENTS

SALESMAN, fresh daily at Stroud's, Brook Street. J. E. OLIPHANT, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, Bakersfield Street. ROBERT GAGE, Architect, 200, Gage Row. CARD—MRS. CHAFFET, Teacher of the Piano, Music, &c. Wellington Street. YOU WILL GET SHEETS, COLLARS and Cuffs at Factory prices at Ashley's Shirt Factory, Jersey Street. G. J. JEFFREY, INSURANCE AGENT, Accountant and Commission Merchant, Chancery Street, between Wellington and King Streets. All business entrusted to him will meet with prompt and careful attention.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER'S MUSIC STORE

WE BEG TO INFORM THE PUBLIC OF Kingston and the surrounding country that we have opened

A Branch of our Toronto Establishment ON WELLINGTON STREET.

In the Golden Lion Block.

Where we will keep an assortment of MUSIC BOOKS, &c. and GENERAL MUSICAL MERCHANDISE also

PIANO-FORTES,

especially those of the famous manufacturers.

Stelwyn, Chickering, Dunham and Haines, or which we are the only authorized Agents for the Dominion of Canada.

ORGANS

of different makers, but especially those of GREGG & PRINCE & CO., which are acknowledged first among the better makes. SECOND HAND PIANOS and ORGANS for sale on hire.

TUNING and REPAIRING carefully attended to. Our prices being reasonable and terms easy we invite all intending purchasers to give us a call, assuring fair and honest treatment and thorough satisfaction to all customers.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER OF TORONTO.

Branches at Ottawa, Hamilton, St. Catharines and London. A. S. N. 1878.

More Cheap Reading

Henderson's Bookstore.

The Love that Lived, by Mrs. Eliot. 20 cents.

Mrs. Jack, by Frances Trollope. 10c.

Sam Slick the Clockmaker. 10c.

Eugenia Grandet, by Honoré de Balzac. 10c.

For Lack of Gold, by C. Gibbon. 15c.

The Hair of Charlton, by May Agnes Fleming. 20c.

The Haunted Hotel, by Collins. 50c.

&c., &c., &c.

TOY BOOKS!

A SPLENDID LOT OF Coloured Picture Books, TO ARRIVE ON MONDAY NEXT.

Henderson's Bookstore.

BIBLES!

Teacher's Pocket Bibles in all Styles of Binding and all prices.

AT HENDERSON'S

FANCY STORE. Nov. 2nd.

Nervous and Mental Depression

The indefinable mental distress and alarm which so often affect the patient in Hypochondria, Hysteria, Dyspepsia, and other diseases depending on nervous exhaustion, yield more surely and rapidly to

PHOSFOZONE!

Than to any other medicine, and exercising, as it does, so potent and so permanent an influence on the organic, muscular, balance activity and force of the brain and great nervous system, is sufficient to entitle PHOSFOZONE a foremost place in therapeutics, being extensively used and prescribed by physicians, and recommended by all medical journals.

"PHOSFOZONE" can be had from every Chemist and Druggist throughout the Dominion. Price 1/6 per Bottle or six for 8/6.

A CARD!

We Received More Prizes at the Central Fair

On our own Make of Carriages THAN ANY OTHER EXHIBITOR.

All work made on the premises. We have made great reductions in prices to make room for winter stock.

J. W. BROWN & CO.

H. J. SAUNDERS, M.D., MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS—Wellington Street, half way between Wellington and King Streets.

The Daily British Whig.

MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 4, 1878.

CITY AND VICINITY.

Gold New York at 3 o'clock 100/1

PROBABILITIES.—Moderate to fresh winds and clear to partly cloudy weather.

POSTOFFICE.—The sale of thoroughbred stock, &c., at Col. Strathmore's farm has been postponed until Nov. 15th.

LECTURE.—On the 20th the Rev. Father Stafford will lecture in the City Hall in aid of St. Vincent de Paul Society. We hope the attendance will be good as the lecture.

INJURED.—On coming up the river on Saturday the steamer "Pictou" ran foul of an island and injured her keel and stem. She is now receiving repairs at the Marine Railway.

HELD OVER.—Last evening Rev. Mr. Galbraith preached another special sermon, which was so good that we hold a report of it here, but had to hold it over until to-morrow.

PLENTY OF WORK.—The Canadian Engine and Machinery Works are now busily employed, and the outlook is most encouraging. And the National Policy cannot be credited with the improvement of the times.

THE PHOENIX CASE.—On the first page of this issue we give an account of the conclusion of the Phoenix counterfeiting case. The whole thing seems to have been a vile conspiracy, and Phoenix is said by the London Advertiser to have been made a scape goat by a disaffected and guilty gang.

POLICE.—George and Mary Harrison, drunk, were dismissed. Josiah and Derby Kerrigan, do. do. Three cabmen were charged with leaving their cabs in the solicitation of fares. They were reprimanded and dismissed. Five men were summoned for assaulting one Alex. Spencer, but the complainant not appearing the case was dismissed.

DRIFTED ASHORE.—Some time since we noted that the schooner "Julia" had been driven ashore at Soda, or some point near there. To-day we learn that a yawl was found on Stony Point. On its stern was painted "Julia," and it contained the corpse of an unknown man. These circumstances we give as we receive them, and leave it to our readers to draw their own inferences.

A DANGER.—For some time a stack of straw, in the vicinity of the Perth Road, has been used by a number of boys for tumbling and other circus movements. At the same time they smoke and thus run the danger of a fire, and such a thing in the neighborhood of a powder magazine is not desirable, unless we want to experience a shock similar to a small earthquake some of these days.

DISGUSTED.—The manner in which the telegraph offices were crowded on Saturday evening was convincing evidence of the interest taken in the Centre Huron election, about which many anxious inquiries were made. A Tory, on being informed of the verdict, said, "Oh the blackguard; what a shame!" The remark is expressive, though more vulgar than polite.

CENTREVILLE ACCIDENT.—A sad accident happened near Centreville last week. A number of men were raising a barn on the premises of Mr. Jacob Rombough. When near completion the scaffolding gave way, precipitating Milton and John Rombough to the ground, a distance of seven feet. The former got his foot badly smashed and his spine seriously injured. The latter had his arm broken, with other slight injuries.

THE PRIZES.—The following are among the latest intimations of prizes awarded at the Paris show: "Bronze medals—O. V. Goulette, Gananque, wooden ware; Gunn & Co., Kingston, leather; Kingston Vinegar Works. Honorable mention—Chown & Cunningham, stores; D. F. Jones & Co., Gananque, shovels; Gananque Spring Works, springs; G. W. Robinson, Kingston, sulky; William Power & Co., ship models.

ESCAPE.—A mysterious escape of prisoners from the St. Mary's jail happened on Tuesday afternoon last. It is supposed that they were in the yard and contrived to scale the walls. The turkey was absent at the time. The two who succeeded in escaping were Franklin Carns (who was tried at the present Assizes for burglary at Bayham, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Kingston Penitentiary), and Wm. McCarthy, the man under remand for the burglary of Mr. E. Moore's house.

WATERBURY BOARD OF TRADES.—The Dispatch says business was not over and above lively on Saturday at the Board of Trade Rooms. The meeting was largely attended and Messrs. Bell & Son secured 1,025 cheese, paying for it 8 and 21-100 cents per pound. This was the only transaction on Saturday. There seemed to be a disposition on the part of the salesman to make concessions on cheese. They are willing to close out the September and October make and hold the August if necessary, or retail it for home consumption.

CANADIAN CHEESE TRADE.—The Times, in noticing the great butter and cheese fair in London, says: "One of the striking facts revealed by the show is the success of the factory system of cheese-making. American and Canadian cheese made in factories are driving English cheddars out of the market. The 15 cent Canadian cheese, made this July and shown in the centre of the hall, were the product of this system. They were joined on Saturday by some excellent little cheeses of 5 lbs. each, made by Mr. Morton at the same Kingston depot, and exhibited, like the larger cheeses, by Mr. J. Webb. There are also some excellent cheeses in the show from the Derbyshire factories. The Cheddar mode of cheese making has spread from a little district in Somersetshire all over the world."

THE MATERIALISTIC THEORY.

ITS CONSIDERATION BY REV. W. JACKSON.

Last evening in Sydenham Street Church, Rev. Mr. Jackson discussed the parable of the Rich man and Lazarus in the light of the materialistic philosophy.

In commencing he said he had found that there was in circulation in this city small books or tracts, which he could scarcely call infidel, but which so closely resemble it, and are so nearly identical, he thought it he did not so designate them he would be utterly at a loss for a word to make them known.

Some of these were strangely materialistic in their tendencies, and he was afraid they had done so little amount of harm among the young men, especially among the young men of thinking habits. As an antidote to this kind of literature he was then about to call attention to the subject which had been previously announced. He remarked that the whole of creation was composed of two substances, namely, matter and mind. These were entirely different from each other, and they possessed properties which served to distinguish them. These properties were never found to co-mingle, in other words one of these substances never manifested the properties of the other. The respective elements were so strongly marked that they cannot be made to coalesce. Of which of these elements was man composed? Was he a spiritual being or was he a material being? Answers to these enquiries have been numerous and diverse. He referred to the theory of Baron Swedenborg, who taught that man was a pure spirit, that the body was not an essential part of the man at all, and that the death was to be laid aside forever. This theory he (the preacher) regarded as contrary to the evidence of the senses as well as to the teaching of the word of God. The theory of Dr. Edward Beecher, while related to that of Swedenborg, differed from it. He considered man to have been created a pure spirit, but after the fall a material body was prepared for him, and he was sent into the world again on trial. This idea in one form or another existed from the earliest ages. The germ out of which the theory had grown was to be found without much search—in the Grecian philosophy. The Gnostics at one time seemed to lean to that opinion, but now had well nigh abandoned it. He quoted at length from a number of scientists, and then to test the force of their reasoning. The materialistic theory was based on the false assumption that a man's power of thought and will was the result of organization, just as the power of the steam engine was the result of well adapted machinery, though experience had proven that mental power controlled the physical organization. If the will was the result of organization how was physical power controlled by intellect? The materialistic argument was assuredly contrary to fact. So strongly did he

WISDOM EXERCISE AN INFLUENCE over the body that even the animal appetite was at its dictation. Reid had spoken of the relation which existed between certain impressions made on the senses and perceptions of the objects on which impressions were made, but Reid could not see the force of that argument, that because things were joined together therefore one was the cause of the other. Day and night were joined together from the creation, but no one was so foolish as to conclude that day was the cause of night or that night was the cause of the following day. The legitimate conclusion arrived at then was that man had a nature other than material, and that though united to the body and dwelling in it, it was yet distinct and totally different. He then reviewed another line of argument. If the mind was dependent upon the physical organization for power one might naturally infer that when the body becomes diseased by age and disease the mind must be similarly affected. Did the mind generally sink with the body? Did the material organization always take the intellect down with it? Nay, when on the eve of dissolution the intellect had exercised its supremacy and independence over the material organization. If the intellect was the mere result of organization how did this occur? When machinery wore out its power and force were of necessity diminished. This was not the case with man and his mental power, and hence he concluded that he was not dependent upon organization for mental and moral phenomena. The body was the house in which the spirit dwelt, it was the medium through which it communicated with outward things. This channel of communication may be destroyed. Every avenue of the soul may be closed, but the power of perception is not destroyed—the instrument by which the soul observes cannot be destroyed. He held that the

SOUL WAS AN INDEPENDENT OF THE BODY as the agent was of an instrument which he employed. The Materialist claimed that it was the brains which originated thought. What were the brains but matter? They possessed no new properties, as shown by an analysis, and if the substances composing the brain do not give the power to think the combination does not give it to them. He dwelt upon the materialistic contention that the brain was not organized matter, while he showed that it was an instrument destined for a certain purpose, and that its power to think could not be destroyed even while affected to a certain extent by physical ailments and diseases. The brains were the organs through which the soul acted, though the soul possessed a distinct and independent power of its own. As to the question of identity he remarked that the human body is only composed of parts, but parts which were in a constant state of change. The entire body changed every seven years. Every hour the physical man throws away some of his substance, and something new takes its place. But notwithstanding all this, man was conscious of a personal identity—he is conscious he is the same person he was in childhood.

PERSONAL IDENTITY did not consist of the body, for one is not the same in body that he was yesterday. Hence it was that a man may be punished for an offence committed ten or twenty years before. Physically he is not the same, but yet he is the one for whose crime the law lays hold of him and brings him to account. He alluded to "Bishop Butler's analogy," from which

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

FRIDAY'S SESSION—IMPORTANT PAPERS—INTERESTING DEBATES.

The Association met at 11 a.m., Dr. Agnew, Vice President, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed, and some other formal business transacted.

THE UNITARY METHOD. The first address in the afternoon was given by Mr. Sumnerby. He took for his subject Arithmetic and the Unitary Method. He said that, though several persons claimed to be the authors of the much talked of system, yet he had been in the habit of using it before he had heard the name, and he had no doubt most of them present had done the same. He confined his remarks to the teaching of those rules depending on percentage, illustrating his remarks by solving a number of problems given at the different examinations. He rightly designated the unitary method as algebra in disguise.

QUESTION DRAWER. The Question Drawer was then opened. The questions were all on grammar, and were answered by Mr. Woods. This was probably the most interesting part of the afternoon's work. Mr. Woods answered the questions generally to the satisfaction of those present; but few objections were raised.

MISS WOOLLARD'S PAPER. Miss Charlotte Woollard then read a paper on Geography to beginners, showing her method of teaching this important branch of education. The paper was well written and well read, and Miss Woollard's method of teaching evidently secured for her high reputation as a teacher. At the close Prof. Dupuis, President of the Association, congratulated her on being the first lady who had addressed the Association, hoping that other ladies would do the same.

A GOOD SUBJECT. Mr. Henridge then read a paper on Irregular Attendance. He stated that, taking the report of the Minister of Education for 1876 as his authority, there was a loss in this county of over 60 per cent. of the money paid for public school purposes through irregular attendances. He then enquired into the cause, giving it as his opinion that parents were not to blame for the evil, but that a great share of it must attach to the teachers, who, too often, failed to make the school interesting. He urged on teachers the necessity of doing so, and advocated the enforcement of the compulsory clauses, monthly reports to parents, and the establishment of township boards of trustees. He concluded by showing from the Minister's report that this county was, educationally, below the average of the Province. After the reading of the paper Messrs. Sumnerby, Mr. D. Robb, Dr. Agnew and Prof. Dupuis made remarks criticizing the statements by the assessor.

ALLEN'S LECTURE. In the evening, at 7.30, the Association met to hear a lecture from Mr. J. A. Allen. Mr. Allen's subject was History and its teaching.

SATURDAY—PROF. DUPUIS' ADDRESS. The first paper was read by the President, Prof. Dupuis. He congratulated them upon the success which attended one year of private endeavours, private because such a thing as a Teachers' Association for the mutual exchange of thought upon various questions was unknown until the inception of the present one. He spoke of their first year as a primitive endeavor because a single year was scarcely sufficient time for the development of that spirit which is necessary to the vigorous sustaining of an Association like the present one. That which is expended in this Association cannot expect to be found until after many days. Some might consequently look upon contributions to this Association as a much time and money wasted. But they are not wasted upon the general community more than are the means which are expended in keeping up our public moral and religious institutions. Even if the returns are meted out they are not in money or time, but in the higher and more lasting form of intellectual and moral improvement. He hoped, however, all would find it good to be there. Social gatherings of any kind may be profitable if properly directed. They had the mind out of its accustomed groove, and give one an insight into the lines of thought pursued by others. If, as it was said, it was more blessed to give than to receive, what must be said of some of them who seemed to be disinclined to give, not pecuniarily, but intellectually for the entertainment of friends. Perhaps like the majority of the world they would be inclined to look upon the old saying as being sentimental rather than practical. He could assure them, however, that in this particular case nothing added more to their own intellectual advancement than dividing their intellectual stores with others. Said he: "It is said that

WRITING MAKES AN EXACT MAN. The full meaning of this expression will burst upon you with a new light, after having thought out a subject to your full satisfaction you endeavor in written language to convey the exact course of your thoughts to another. You will then realize, probably for your own discomfort at first, how crude and disconnected was that line of thought which you find to be so complete, and you will thus learn that exact expression requires exact thought. He urged the forthcoming of articles spontaneously, and every teacher should be prepared to give his best aid to advancing the interests of the Association. He continued that it was now a little more than a year ago since he reviewed some proposed changes in school matters, and ventured to give his opinions on them. The address was printed and pretty widely distributed, and as he expected it was subjected to an adverse criticism in the Toronto Globe. The critic, he observed, after a great deal of trumpeting and skirmishing, carefully avoided an attack upon the main points. After all the unpractical blustering it was satisfactory to know that at a meeting of Inspectors and others, comprising the Eastern Educational Association, nearly all present endorsed in the main the views which he had put forth. And one inspector had told him that in his inspectorate he had found it absolutely necessary, time and again, to overstep the vigorous limits of the law and to grant permission to teach where legally it would have been withheld. But it does not answer to be afraid of criticism. The man who feels that he has worthy independent ideas, and who,

FACTS THAT WE KNOW.

If you are suffering with a severe cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the throat or lungs, we know that Dr. KID'S NEW Discovery will give you immediate relief. We know of hundreds of cases in which it has completely cured, and that when all other medicines had failed. No other remedy can show one half as many permanent cures. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Dr. KID'S NEW Discovery will cure you of Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Consumption, severe Coughs and colds, Hoarseness, or any Throat or Lung Disease if you will call at J. G. King, Successor to E. H. Parker, Market Square, Kingston, Drug Store, Mark all give you a trial bottle free of cost, or a regular size bottle for \$1.00.

Next Meeting. At 1.30 the Association re-assembled. Prof. Dupuis addressed them on Free Hand Drawing, illustrated by examples, after which it was decided to hold the next meeting on the first Thursday and Friday in May next.

Is your life worth 10 Cents? Sickness prevails everywhere, and everybody complains of some disease during their life. When sick, the object is to get well; now to say plainly that no person in the world is suffering with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and its effects, such as Indigestion, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, palpitation of the Heart, Depressed Spirits, Biliousness, etc., can take GAGG'S ATOMIC FLOWERS without getting relief and cure. If you doubt this, go to Heath & Gunn, or H. Wade, and try it. Regular size 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

Trowbridge, March 2nd, 1878. Messrs. Milburn, Bentley & Pearson.—Gentlemen.—About the first of November last I contracted a very heavy cold, which settled on my lungs, and through it I was so hoarse for about two months that I could hardly speak. I used a number of different dollar bottles without any good effect. The day reading your prospectus, I noticed that Haggard's Pectoral Balsam was recommended. I resolved to try it, and after using three 25 cent bottles was entirely well.

Troutville, N. B. I was unable, in the summer, to walk any distance without much fatigue, and now take my gun and travel all day, and first rate of night, and out as much as any hunter. How and what since I took your preparation, and can now inflate my lungs without feeling any soreness, and I can inflate them up to full measurement same as before. I was sick for a long time, and now I weigh 175 pounds, and now I weigh nearly 190 pounds, which is pretty well up to my former weight.

The foregoing is a correct statement which an approved physician read and I hereby authorize you to give it publicity in my name. I am, dear sir, yours truly, (Signed) W. H. CROSBY.

We, the undersigned, hereby consent to have our names published as witnesses of the effects of Haggard's Pectoral Balsam on the person of Mr. Crosby, and do assert that the foregoing statement is correct in every particular. ALEXANDER BENNETT, J.P. (Signed) WILLIAM MATH. REV. THOMAS HARTIG. Prepared solely by J. H. ROBINSON, Pharmacia Central Chemist, St. John, N.B. Price \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00.

Wanted, BY LAW FIRM IN THE CITY—A LAW STUDENT. Apply at this office. Oct. 24th.

1878. CHEAP WINTER CLOTHING

AT THE "PEOPLE'S CLOTHING HOUSE,"

C. Livingston, 21 Brock Street,

PREPARED TO SELL READY-MADE CLOTHING AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY, as he manufactures all his goods, and you have the advantage of EXAMINING the MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

You Can Save 25 per Cent. by Calling at Livingston's.

Compare his Stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING is new, Fashionably Cut, and of the best quality in every respect to any CUSTOM WORK made in the city.

THE GREAT COMPETITION IN PRICES AND WORKMANSHIP. OBSERVE THE LOW PRICES:—

Woolen Suits from \$5.00 upwards.

Men's Good Working Pants 2.00

Men's Good Tweed Suits, all Wool 10.00

Fine Pants 2.75

Woolen Vests 1.00

White Shirts 0.90

Shirts and Drawers 0.45

Woolen Suits, all Wool, constantly on hand, and EXCELLENCE CLOTHING FOR THE PEOPLE. Remember the place to secure Bargains.

THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

21 Brock Street, (next to McKelvey & Birch's), CHARLES LIVINGSTON.

MILLINERY

Mantles! Mantles!

DO NOT FORGET TO VISIT

P. HARTY'S SHOW ROOMS

WE SELL THE BEST WINTER HAT OR MANTLE, as the whole Stock is to be sold at once, and at a very low price. Buyers in making their selections are sure to secure both choice and bargain.

Ferguson's Block, Princess Street, 82-84.

New and Handsome Dress and Mantle Trimmings—Cheap, AT WALDRON'S.

Black Silk Velvets at \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and 2.00.

Black Silk Mantle Velvets at \$2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00 and 6.00.

Black Silk Trimmings at 75c, 90c, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

Black Velvet Trimmings at 90c, \$1.00 and \$1.25.

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CONGRATULATIONS.

When it was known on Saturday evening that Hon. Mr. Cartwright was elected for Centre Huron a number of congratulatory despatches were sent to him. The following explains itself.

The Liberator of Kingston heartily congratulates you upon your glorious victory. We are proud that you will once more be upon the floor of the House to fight our battles and defend the Policy so ably advocated by yourself and your colleagues. We tender our warmest wishes to the electors of Centre Huron for having stood by you so nobly.

President Reform Association. Mr. A. Gunn also forwarded his personal congratulations.

Mr. Robb then read a paper on Elementary Composition and Letter-writing for Primary Classes. He objected to the teaching of grammar from the text books, and to the system of teaching this important subject. A discussion followed, in which Messrs. Sumnerby, Wood, Henridge and the President joined.

SCHOOL MANAGEMENT. Mr. Metcalfe read a paper on School Management. He urged the advisability of disposing of such a subject with a separate course, and that the less of it used the better. He said that other points in school management, a

discussion followed, taken part in by Messrs. Sumnerby, Robb and the President.

A READING. Mr. Robb then read a piece, entitled, "The Mission of the Teacher." He afterwards invited criticism, but his reading was so good that comment was out of the question.

At 1.30 the Association re-assembled. Prof. Dupuis addressed them on Free Hand Drawing, illustrated by examples, after which it was decided to hold the next meeting on the first Thursday and Friday in May next.

Is your life worth 10