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Our subscribers throughout the United States who cannot procure the International Post Office orders at their Post Office, can get instead a Post Office order, payable at Boston's Point, N.Y., which will prevent much inconvenience both to ourselves and subscribers.

ISSUED LAST WEEK.

Number copies of WEEKLY WITNESS	28,700
" " " DAILY WITNESS	75,300
" " " MESSENGER	52,000
" " " AUREOLE	1,100
Total	157,100

—We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class, also enquiries which, if we cannot answer ourselves, some of our readers may.

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1881.

OUR PREMIUM PICTURE.

We have still some seven hundred copies of our premium picture, CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM, to deliver to subscribers. The delay was first caused by the flooding of the paper mill, which put the work so far behind that we have found it impossible to obtain the pictures quickly enough to meet the demand for them. If they were common pictures, printed on any kind of paper or by ordinary processes, there would have been no delay; but they are printed on the very finest plate paper, and by a very slow and careful process, so that each copy is a work of art. We hope that those who have not received their pictures will wait with patience for a few days more, when we hope that every one will have received his copy.

THE REVISED TRANSLATION.

The issue of the revised translation of the New Testament is announced for the fifteenth of May. By that time we hope to have on our list the names of a number of prize winners who have earned a copy each. It is thought that there will be a great demand for this translation, and that the printing presses hardly will be able to supply the demand.

THE CANAL TOLLS.

The Government have taken action with regard to the reduction of the tolls on our canals, and not a moment too soon. For the past month it has been known all over Europe that the Canal authorities of New York had abolished the tolls on all western bound freight, and of course European shippers and merchants expect reduced rates of freight, and their attention has been drawn to the American canals. As navigation will be open within the next two weeks, hardly time enough has been allowed to acquaint trans-Atlantic shippers with the fact that by the reduction the Canadian canals have been placed in a perhaps better relative position with regard to rates than during the past season. The Government have not found it practicable to grant all that the delegation of the Harbor Commission and the Board of Trade petitioned for, but it has granted about all that it could do wisely. As the New York authorities had abolished all tolls on western bound freight, the very natural opinion of those interested in our canal trade was that all tolls on western bound freight through the Canadian canals should also be abolished. This was found impracticable inasmuch as a great proportion of the western bound traffic through the Welland Canal was from one American port to another in American vessels. As we are bound by treaty to grant the American vessels the same privileges as Canadian ones, the effect would, therefore, be that by abolishing the toll we would sacrifice the revenue at present derived from American goods in transit, and which goes to pay for the cost of repair, etc., of the canal, which would thus become a burden on the people of

Canada. The Government, therefore, have in order to avoid this yet grant as much relief as possible, made the tariff on westward bound freight uniform with that on eastward bound freight. They have abolished the Welland Canal tolls on westward bound freight which has already paid the St. Lawrence Canal tolls, whether it has been through or reshipped freight. The tolls on a large class of articles, such as cotton, hemp, seeds, bar and pig leads, domestic woolsens and cottons, oil cake, coffee, etc., are reduced from forty percent to twenty percent. These reductions will not do much to enable the St. Lawrence route to compete with the American one. What we have to do is to turn our attention to the pilotage, towage and tonnage charges on the St. Lawrence River. There alone can substantial reductions on through freights, which is the important matter if we elect. It is to be hoped that next session the Government will embody its comprehensive scheme in a bill, which it will submit to the House, and that our trade authorities will in the meantime do what they can toward strengthening the hands of the Government in the matter.

LORD BEACONSFIELD.

Benjamin Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield, died this morning at daybreak, having almost completed the fourth month of the seventy-sixth year of his life. His death does not leave England without a great orator and a statesman, but it does create a great blank nevertheless. England, says some one, is unlike other nations, inasmuch as it gives a birth to more than one great statesman at a time; every age gives a double blossom and a double fruit. Her system of government demands so much. It would be impossible without it. It may be debated whether her system has grown out of her prolific production of statesmen, or whether it has been the source of that production, but a Strafford has been posed by a Pym, a Pitt by a Fox, a Peel by a Russell, and a Disraeli by a Gladstone. Beaconsfield has fought through a long day, and vigorously and cheerfully even to the last, when death has called upon him to disarm, for the task is done. He leaves his great opponent, Mr. Gladstone, active and triumphant on the field, but getting ready also for the call to disarm, which having come to one who was scarcely older than he, cannot now be long deferred. How a young man, a Hebrew, bearing strongly some of the most marked characteristics of his race, starting out in life with no family reputation, with no sounder education than is got at a town boarding school, bettered somewhat by a tutelage under a village minister of a small sect, with an inclination to foppishness in dress and vulgarity in manner, and the inbred extravagance of the daring adventurer, became a leader, more honored, more beloved, more trusted, more implicitly followed and obeyed by a party composed principally of the most powerful, the most cultured, the wealthiest, and, with reason, the most exclusive aristocracy in the world, than any leader chosen from only his own ranks, is a question to which only a close knowledge and consideration of the life of Earl Beaconsfield can give a satisfactory reply. More will have to be known of his life than is yet known, though he delighted in living in the full glare of publicity of this century. He only can reveal himself and then only in part. It is said that his memoir, which he has himself prepared, will do this. Whether it does or not, nothing else will do so. In 1829 a novel named "Vivian Grey" appeared, which created a great sensation in England, and especially in London and among the highest classes. Benjamin Disraeli, the author, a young man of twenty-one, followed his book to London from the Continent, and by his audacity and eccentricity added even to the reputation which his book had created for him. Count D'Orsay, a fashionable figure of the time, has drawn a picture of "Disraeli the younger," as he delighted to call himself, as he appeared at this time when he took the London of fashion by storm. Some idea of the appearance of the man can be gained from a pen picture written by Mr. Jeffrey: "His ringlets of silken black hair, his flashing eyes, his effeminate and his piping voice, his dress coat of black velvet lined with white satin, his white kid gloves, with his wrist surrounded by a long hanging fringe of black silk, and his ivory cane, of which the handle, inlaid with gold, was relieved by more black silk in the shape of a tassel. Everyone laughed at him for being affected, but the women declared that his was an affectation of the best style, and they felt his personal vanity was a flattering homage to their weakness. Such was the perfume by exquisite who forced his way into the salons of peeresses. Men held him in light esteem, but observant women, who as a rule are more discerning judges of 'young men, prophesied that he would live to be a great man.' Disraeli was determined that he would not sink into a sort of curiosity as the pet lions of an hour so often do, and, in accordance with his theory of how a man should rise to political eminence, thought he would make use of the position he had gained for this purpose. He had found it easy as a lion to amuse the ladies, by a 'wild Radical talk,' which young men who had made a long residence on the Continent at that time, few in number then as compared with those of the present time, affected. A parliamentary reform struggle was going on, and Disraeli offered himself as the people's candidate for the borough of Wycombe, in opposition to Colonel Grey, a son of the Premier. He declared himself to be a Radical, and to be independent of both of the aristocratic parties, for it appears that in his youthful wisdom he had a contempt for the Tories and a hatred of the Whigs. He was defeated, of course, yet, undaunted, again tried for the same constituency a few months later, after the fall of the Melbourne Administration, and was again defeated. In 1833, he contested Marylebone, as an Independent, upon declaring which he was asked 'upon what he stood,' whereon he replied, 'upon my head.' His wit did not save him from defeat. Two years after, when Mr. Labouchere was created an under Minister and appealed for re-election to Taunton, Disraeli opposed him. It was in this struggle

that he called the great O'Connell, who had recommended him to Wycombe as a Radical and afterward withdrawn his recommendation, a traitor and a Radical, to the great O'Connell, who had called him 'the heir-at-law' of the blasphemous thief who died upon the cross. Disraeli, who had in his early youth been baptized, his father having been a nominal Christian, affected if he did not feel the keenest indignation and answered O'Connell through the *Times*, calling the latter 'Yahoo.' He was again defeated, and it was not until 1837, at the election following the death of King William, that he was successful, when, being wiser, he sought the support of one of the 'parties' and was elected for Maidenstone. He now published novels which he had written during the years he had to wait for his seat, and 'Henrietta Temple' and 'Venetia,' assisted by the letters to the *Times*, signed 'Runnymede,' drew the attention of the public in some measure to the successful young member, and set him off as he desired on his Parliamentary career with some éclat. This was broken, however, by the bad effect which the failure of his maiden speech had, but he showed the possession of the determination by which he overcame all obstacles by his famous declaration, 'I have begun several things many times and I have often succeeded at last; I will sit down now, but the time will come when you will hear me.' The speech is said to have been a good one, but the House likes modesty, and of this Disraeli had none. He had, however, caught the public attention by his letters, and in 1839, when he made some thoroughly radical speeches in favor of Chartism, which he not only justified because of its demands being based upon social wrongs, but also upon its aims, which he then declared to be on the whole reasonable. Time has largely justified this position, for, as has been remarked by our English correspondent, the passage of the Irish Land Bill will leave only two of the proposed Chartist demands ungranted. Justin McCarthy has said that Disraeli had at this time no opinions. He had at least insight. During the next few years he had got on so far as to justify his expectation of a position as under Minister on the fall of the Melbourne administration. Sir Robert Peel left him out, however, and the consequence was that Mr. Disraeli assailed Sir Robert with great vehemence, declaring that he was 'a trader on other people's ideas,' 'a burglar of other men's intellects,' which was not altogether untrue. Owing to the weakness of the Whigs, Sir Robert Peel made up his mind to do what his opponents wished, but was unable to do, bring a free trade tariff. Then came the abolition of the corn laws. It was during the debate on this subject that Disraeli took 'a flood which led to fortune.' Sir Robert Peel had sacrificed the sympathy of the 'long rows of penderous fox-hunting squire,' as Macaulay calls them, who thought that their welfare depended upon the existence of the corn taxes, and that England's welfare depended upon theirs. Justin McCarthy says that hitherto Disraeli 'had addressed an audience who had no sympathy with him. Now he was about to become the spokesman of a large body of men who, chafing and almost choking with wrath, were not capable of speaking effectively for themselves.' He then delivered one of the most telling speeches which has ever been made. He made a bitter personal attack upon Sir Robert Peel, calling him a traitor to his party and to the royal sacred cause of protection. Mr. Disraeli himself has said of this speech, 'that it was the long constrained passion of the House that now found a vent, far more than the sallies of the speaker, that changed the frigid silence of this senate into excitement and tumult.' Justin McCarthy says, 'That moment when Disraeli rose was the very turning point of the fortunes of his party. There was genius, there was positive statesmanship in seizing so boldly and so adroitly on the moment. . . . He showed the genius of the born leader by stepping forth at the critical moment and giving the word of command. From that hour Disraeli was the real leader of the Tory squire; from that moment his voice gave the word of command to the Tory party.' Having now adopted some settled opinions upon political subjects, he felt able to give a picture of the political time, and this he did in three novels at about this period of his life, in 'Coningsby,' 'Sybil,' and 'Tancred.' From this time forward the history of his sayings and doings would be the history of England for the past thirty years. In 1852 he became Chancellor of the Exchequer in Lord Derby's Government, and surprised his friends and enemies by showing a readiness and lucidity of explanation in dealing with figures that only Mr. Gladstone could surpass. He was not a good financier, however, only a picturesque financial statesman. He followed the fortunes of Lord Derby till the latter resigned in 1858, when Disraeli became Prime Minister, a position which he did not hold very long, as his party was soon defeated in the House. Mr. Gladstone came into power and effected great reforms and many of them, until the people were out of breath and wanted rest. Lord Beaconsfield grasped the situation, went to the country in 1874 with the cry that Mr. Gladstone's meddling policy 'of harassing interests' was bringing destruction upon the country, and that an active foreign policy, which could only be had under a Tory Government, was necessary to restore the waning prestige of the empire. His party was returned by an enormous majority. Then began a wild adventurous radical-Tory policy such as no one could have dreamed of England pursuing under any one, not to speak of one who was at the head of the Conservative party. The international understanding of centuries was first broken rudely when Disraeli, in order to give England weight in the councils of the nations, commenced to bring an army of East Indians to Europe. This was a hint of the resources England had at hand if her moral weight was not recognized. The 'Treaty of Berlin' brought to England, according to Lord Beaconsfield, peace with honor, and the triumph appeared so real that it is not too much to say that the people of London were drunk with exultation. They even

cheered more lustily still when it became known that, by an underhand secret treaty with Turkey, England had acquired Cyprus. The purchase of the Suez Canal shares had before this somewhat surprised the nations, especially France, the justification for this step being that the Suez Canal was the key of India. This un-English policy had the effect of creating an extremely un-English feeling of jealous fear of Russia. Lord Beaconsfield had won the first great English diplomatic victory, and now he wished to make as great a warlike stroke against Russia in the East. Thus ensued the Afghan war, with the pensible object of the acquisition of a scientific frontier for India. The war was fruitless in itself, but the spirit which had brought it about had permeated all branches of the service, and the Zulu war was the result. The disaster attending these two campaigns brought the English people to their senses, and in the election which followed in 1880 Mr. Gladstone and the Liberals were returned by an immense majority, even more sweeping than that which had brought Mr. Disraeli into power in 1874. Since this he had taken the attitude of the true Tory leader, of opposing all social and land reforms brought forward by Mr. Gladstone.

A VERY SMALL CONCESSION.

Immediately after the confirmation by Parliament of the Syndicate bargain, it was stated, on what appeared to be good authority, that the Syndicate lands were to be sold to actual settlers at exceedingly favorable terms. It was then generally conceded that such a course was the wisest and best, both for their own interest and for the interests of the country. The following extract from a circular just issued in Britain dispels in a large measure the anticipations of liberal treatment to be received by settlers on Syndicate lands:—'To encourage the rapid settlement of the country, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will be prepared, until further notice, to sell its lands at the low price of \$2.50, or ten shillings sterling, an acre, payable in instalments, and will further make an allowance by way of rebate from this price, of \$1.25, or five shillings sterling, for every acre of said lands brought under cultivation within three to five years, following the date of purchase, according to the nature and extent of the other improvements made thereon.' By this it will appear that the rebate is the original price of the land sold is allowed only on the land actually brought under cultivation. Since the number of acres brought under cultivation in the time specified does not average forty acres to each settler, the proposed concession only amounts to about fifty dollars on a quarter section containing one hundred and sixty acres. This is not nearly so liberal as the concessions made by American railway companies. The prices fixed by the Syndicate for their lands are only to continue in force 'until further notice,' which may be given and the price of the land increased before many settlers will care to accept the terms offered. While there is Government land convenient for homesteading, very few actual settlers will care to pay two dollars and a half an acre for Syndicate lands, so that there will some time elapse before these latter will be in demand for settlement. When the labors of the settlers on the alternate Government sections have given the Syndicate lands a merchantable value, it is possible that the 'further notice' may for all that be here promised be given and the price advanced sufficiently to prevent much of it being taken until its value has been doubled or trebled. We do not assume this, however, for we are still of the opinion that the proprietors of the Canada Pacific Railway would ultimately be large pecuniary gainers were they, for several years at least, to sell their lands at one dollar per acre to actual settlers.

EFFECTS OF THE POOLING SCHEME.

The owners of the 'pooling' railways in New York State are discovering that 'they are likely to have more partners than they bargained for at the time the scheme was first concocted.' During the eighteen months in which this system has been in operation, the rates on through traffic have been almost doubled as compared with the average rates when there was active competition. The results have been largely increased dividends, which in some companies have become so large that it is considered necessary to water their stock, the better to conceal their true magnitude from the public who have to foot the bills. A trade which enables the New York Central to pay eight percent on two hundred million dollars of stock is a very tempting bait to capitalists, when it is known that a line between the same termini can now be built for less than thirty millions. The temptation to construct competing lines is increased by the fact that the 'pool' stands committed to the necessity of admitting the new roads into the pool co-partnership in order to prevent competition; and being thus assured of a portion of the through traffic at good rates, their success is guaranteed for so long as the pool exists. During the eighteen months since the pool was established, arrangements have been made for increasing the lines connecting New York with the West from three to seven. With each successive addition to the number of competing lines, the advance of rates will become a necessity, if the objects of the pool are to be realized and the high dividends maintained on the well watered stock of the older roads. The managers of the 'pool' are beginning to discover that the inevitable consequences of many more lines than can find profitable employment, and if the large dividends are to be continued, the rates must be further increased until the greater portion of the trade is driven to seek an outlet by the navigation on the Erie and St. Lawrence canals.

'JACK ON HIS LOUSE-BENCH' has as many 'lies as a cat,' is the bitter exclamation which Mr. Tennyson puts into the mouth of the hero of one of his poems, written about the time of the Crimean War. Alexander II. has done a great deal to confirm the truth of the proverb, which we see was current at the close of the reign of Nicholas I. The English papers are excited over the revela-

tions of duplicity which have been made through the publication of some of the recent correspondence of Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg. Lord Dufferin has been watching closely the course of the trans-Caspian campaign, and had elicited at different times assurances from the Czar and his advisers that Russia would not occupy Merv. About the beginning of February last, however, a change came over the opinions of the Czar and his counsellors, and M. De Giers informed Lord Dufferin 'that it was becoming uncertain what would be done with respect to Merv.' Lord Dufferin was, of course, indignant, and at such a time did not hesitate to show it, so he said bluntly enough, 'that he hoped Russia was not going to falsify all the assurances which, during the last two years, not only M. De Giers himself but the Emperor had authorized me to transmit to the British Government.' M. De Giers replied that the assurances merely consisted in the statement that the Russian Government, at the time they were given, had no intention of going to Merv.' To this Lord Dufferin replied that, 'if the many assurances were to be annulled he should expect the facts to be communicated to him, not by hints and doubtful innuendoes, but in terms absolutely clear and explicit.' The conversation was reported to the Emperor (Alexander II.) and he authorized M. De Giers to assure Lord Dufferin that 'there was no question of an advance on Merv.' This affair, which threatened to result seriously, was thus peacefully settled through Lord Dufferin's firmness at a critical moment, but coming so soon after the disclosure of the correspondence found at Kabul, it has created a feeling of distrust of Russia. Will the accession of Alexander III. produce a change in this respect?

MR. LABOUCHERE is possessed of varied and, as a general rule, exact and accurate knowledge, and he has, moreover, freed himself from many very prevalent fallacies, and he is, therefore, often found advocating and sustaining the true and the right, when many better men of smaller knowledge and less flexible minds are found opposed to it. It shows how little exact knowledge of Canada is extant in England (we mean the minds of men in England) when such a man as Mr. Labouchere is found asserting in his paper *Truth*, that 'the attempts to induce the Western States of America to send their produce over them (the Canadian railways) will always fail, because every sane person sends produce to market by the most direct route.' Now, the ground upon which Mr. Labouchere bases his argument for the failure of Canadian railways, is the very one on which we ground our arguments for their certain ultimate success. The most direct route from the grain fields of the Western States to the European markets is by the Canadian railways, it being hundreds of miles shorter than that by American railways. Mr. Labouchere seems to look upon the world as a cylinder rather than as a sphere. It would probably greatly surprise him to be told what we have been, by means of maps and explanations, trying to impress upon our readers, namely, the fact that the most direct route from not only the North-Western States, but the Western and South-Western States, is through Canada. There are those in Canada who do not believe in the ultimate success of direct routes, but those who are undoubted authorities on grain transportation base their arguments on the failure in the past of the Canadian railways. Mr. Labouchere has yet to rid his mind of one fallacy, and that is, that a ruler laid upon an ordinary map will give the most direct route between any two points. Mercator has misled him as well as the great multi-plier of others upon the subject. All school geographies as well as others should contain maps (which should be carefully studied) showing as nearly as may be on a flat surface the true relative positions and distances of countries.

THE HON. MR. CHAPLEAU'S GOVERNMENT is, so to speak, between the devil and the deep sea. The finances of the province, it is supposed, are in such a state that he will either have to dispose of the Occidental Railway or resort to direct taxation, and the acceptance of either alternative will imperil the stability of his administration. The levying of direct taxation would, without doubt, rout the Government horse, foot and artillery, and Mr. Chapleau turns his attention to the transfer of the road to other hands. Preparations for this have apparently been going on for some time past, and although Mr. Senecal, the Superintendent of the road, will lose his position by its being transferred, like a patriot he sacrifices all to bring about the desired consummation. None is more active, in fact, as is shown by his recent numerous visits to New York, Boston and elsewhere. Only last night, we learn, Messrs. Church, Senecal and Chaffee went to Toronto to attend a meeting of the directors of the Ontario & Quebec Railway Company, of which Mr. Chapleau is also a member. It is to be hoped that in the multiplicity of outside schemes and plans in which he is engaged—and we find Mr. Chapleau's name also figures pretty often—Mr. Senecal will properly preserve his identity, so that the interests of the companies which will bargain with the Province for the Occidental Railway, and with some of which he is connected, may not be sacrificed by Mr. Senecal the director to Mr. Senecal the self-forgetful patriot. It would be distressing if so good a man should be found to have damaged his own interests for his country's good.

AN EFFORT is being made in the United States to induce physicians to write their prescriptions in English instead of Latin, and thus, to some extent, avoid the possibility of errors occurring through ignorance at any rate. At the same time Germany has been discussing the matter as to the advisability of putting the new pharmacopoeia into German. A commission of experts, to whom the latter question was submitted, gave an opinion in favor of discarding Latin, but the Federal Council has decided to retain the Latin for the present mainly on the ground that the language is understood in all civilized countries, their decision being also largely influenced by the fact that France, England and the United

States are all revising their pharmacopoeias at the same time, and that it will thus be easier to bring about harmony and agreement between the different works upon important points. It will, of course, not look so learned, and the Esclapian hieroglyphics will be shorn of much of their mystic character when simply given in the vernacular, but the doctors must remember that the world advances and that they can hardly hope much longer to enforce the mysterious reverence paid to the ancient Egyptian priesthood, to whom all medical and other knowledge was confined. People are daily becoming more curious as to what they take in the way of medicine, even though given by those eminent in their profession. Unless we are mistaken, the demand that physicians write their prescriptions in English will grow so very loud before many years that respect will have to be paid to it.

THE ARGUMENT of MR. T. S. BROWN in his letter in this paper is, if we understand it right, as follows: The temperance reform is not to be condemned on account of the extraordinary growth in the consumption of strong drink to which statistics bear witness, and which is constantly put in evidence against it by those who are merely lookers-on. He claims that the fact is that, though alcoholic poisoning has always and all everywhere been known, the potent liquors of the present day are a product of science, and only in modern times have been known as beverages, and that every year brings them more within the reach of the people. The temperance reform does not then wage war against an evil which has reached its worst stage, but against one which has all along been a rapidly growing one, and the question is not whether this movement has made the evil absolutely less, but whether it is gaining on it in the race. Viewed in this light there is no cause for discouragement. Drunkenness is not now fashionable, moderation is, and in view of the evils wrought by drink, total abstinence is fast becoming so. Drinking even moderately is discountenanced by most Christian churches and treated as an unwarrantable encouragement to a vice-breeding usage. In many parts of Christendom the majority of the people are opposed to the common sale of intoxicating drink. If under such circumstances the traffic is on the increase, it only becomes evident that a portion of the community consumes more than the whole one did, and that the repugnance of the community can only be more and more excited until it has forced the whole practice to hide its head.

THE FORKS has found it necessary to put down the Albanian aspirations for liberty by force, and a battle has taken place between the Turkish troops under Dervish Pasha, and the forces of the Albanian League. It resulted in favor of the Turks, but the end has not yet been reached. Uskub, where the battle is said to have been fought, is in Roumelia, just on the edge of Albania, so that the Albanian League appears to have regarded Dervish Pasha as an invader. It will be well for Turkey, if this battle is not the beginning of a fresh conflict between her and the provinces to whom semi autonomy has been granted. Should the conflict become serious, it would be impossible, in the present temper of the people, to keep Greece out of the struggle. The Albanians of the Epirus would join the Greeks against the Turks, though they would as stoutly resist Greek rule as Turkish. The dream of the whole Christian population of the Balkan peninsula is a united Slav nation, and they will be restless and unsatisfied until this end is reached, or at any rate as long as the transition at present going on, by which the Turks are gradually retiring or being forced out of Europe, continues, and this will continue till the Turk has crossed the Bosphorus 'bag and baggage,' whatever follows.

LORD BEACONSFIELD was, it is said, much gratified by the consideration shown him during his illness by his political opponents. There has been ample opportunity for the display of such amenities on both sides during the past few years, and Lord Beaconsfield was not slow to seize them. His solicitude during Mr. Gladstone's last illness and at the time of his accident was much remarked at the time. Lord Beaconsfield was not an ungenerous man. After the death of one whose great and beneficent schemes he had violently and fruitlessly opposed, and one with whom he had been in sympathy on no point, their characters being as much opposed as the poles, he paid this tribute: 'There is this consolation that these great men are not altogether lost to us; that their opinions will be often quoted in this House, their authority appealed to, their judgments attested, even their very words will form part of our discussions and debates. There are some men who, though not present in the body, are still members of the House independent of dissolutions, of the caprice of constituencies, even of the course of time, and Richard Cobden is one of them.' What was true of Cobden will be true of Disraeli, though, notwithstanding the fact of his more prominent position, in a lesser degree.

FOUR MORE CHILDREN have in the past few days been burned to death during the temporary absence of their parents from home. Three of the little ones were left in bed in Ottawa while the father and mother were paying a neighborly call, a coal oil lamp being left burning on the stair case. This by some means exploded, the result being the death of the children. In New Brunswick a little child playing with matches while the parents were away set fire to her dress and died after two hours of intense suffering. Calamities of this description are almost daily chronicled by the press, a circumstance which reflects little credit upon a large number of persons who undertake parental obligations without due sense of their responsibilities. As suggested before the *crèche* system of France, at least in cities, would be a boon to those parents compelled to leave their children alone while earning a living, but to meet the class who leave their babies alone while they go out visiting, the attention of societies for the prevention of cruelty to children would be more in order, or else legislation making it criminal to

leave children under a certain age locked up in a house alone.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE opened Tuesday in Paris, and all nations of Europe, including both Germany and England, were represented. If the Conference is regarded as a meeting for the purpose of procuring the agreement of all nations to adopt a bi-metallic currency, then there is no doubt that it will be a failure. German and English representatives were sent for the purpose of encouraging other nations to adopt the double standard, but they were not sent until it was understood that by sending representatives they did not pledge or commit themselves in any way. The United States and France have declared that no nation should sign an agreement pledging itself to the double standard unless all did. It was, therefore, with little hope of the success of the Conference that M. Barthélemy St. Hilaire, Minister of Finance, welcomed the representatives to Paris, by stating that if the purpose of the Conference was not immediately accomplished, yet 'it would at least have raised controversies indispensable to the discovery of the truth of established principles, which will bear fruit in the future.'

WE HAVE A FILE of letters from different places in the Western States exalting those regions as a field for settlement. The writers seem to have unbounded confidence in the breadth of our views in expecting us to give interminable space to selections from the advertising pamphlets of American railway land companies. The most of what has been sent us has been gathered not from experience but apparently from the sources indicated. We cannot understand Canadians leaving their own country and swearing allegiance to another flag without the strongest possible reason. The best light in which to look on these eloquent descriptions is to regard them as letters of apology for a step that needs explanation. Soon we shall have the luxuries and freedom of life in the Canadian West depicted in equally glowing colors by the agents of our famous Syndicate, and settlers in Manitoba and on the Saskatchewan will have the material with which to rival the builders up of American villages in their communications to eastern papers. Meantime it is hardly fair to give space to the American trumpeters so long as our own are handicapped.

AN ABBE WRITER in the *Toronto Mail* opposes temperance legislation on broad general grounds of jurisprudence. Law, he says, is no longer to be regarded as a means of making people moral by force, but simply as a means of preserving all men's liberty. Morality is now left by general consent to moral suasion. It is a grand thing to be able to mount on the back of a theory and fly over the heads of ordinary men's convictions. This same law of liberty would defend from legal suppression the gambling houses of Monaco and Baden Baden, which are in common parlance spoken of as hell, and bid moralists go to work against them with moral suasion. Moralists may in their day have erected a good many theories into laws, from which the community has only saved itself by its 'saving common sense.' The tables are now turned, and philosophical theorists who oppose laws which are palpably required for the common good are answered by two counties adopting the Scott Act in one day.

ONE MOVE at least in the right direction toward settling the Indian troubles in the United States is about to be carried out by the Acting Indian Commissioner, Mr. Price, who proposes to put thoroughly temperate men in charge of the agencies, who will neither drink grog nor sell it to the Indians. Dishonest and intemperate agents have caused the loss of more blood and treasure to the United States, and have done more to bring into contempt the cause of Christianity among the red men than all the other demoralizing combined tendencies of 'civilization,' as some are pleased to call the progress of the whites through countries inhabited by 'inferior' races. But now must here as in almost all racism and crime stand indicted as the chief cause of the shame which has attached to the American name in connection with the treatment of the aboriginal inhabitants of the country, whom having first dispossessed of his birthright the white has ever since been slaying.

WE DO NOT SEE that Lord Beaconsfield's death will make any difference in the reception of the Irish Land Bill by the House of Lords. He would not have counselled its acceptance by the Tory peers any more than Lord Salisbury or Lord Cairns, whether he was really better disposed toward it or not. He recognized long ago that a principle was at stake, which the great aristocracy of England were vitally concerned in maintaining, and that the utmost resistance should therefore be made. When the members of his party rose in arms against Sir William Harcourt's game law, he warned them of the greater conflict which he foresaw was at hand, and advised them not to waste powder and shot on the slight skirmish, but to husband all their resources for the hour of their extremity. He, therefore, had not thought of educating his party up to the point of accepting a large measure of land reform, but on the contrary called upon his followers to resist with all their might. The party cannot do more than this, under the leadership of Lord Salisbury or Lord Cairns.

AS THE VERDICT in the case of McKay against Clark, in which the plaintiff was awarded six dollars against a hotel-keeper for furnishing her husband with liquor after having been warned not to do so, has been upheld by Judge Mackenzie, of Toronto, with the remark that he had the jury given three times the amount he could not have found fault with them, it is to be supposed that the rumblers of that region will in future, though no doubt much against the grain, heed the appeal of a heart-broken widow pleading in behalf of her worse than widowed self and more than fatherless children. The rumster can be reached only in one way, through his pocket, and any piteous appeals on his behalf it is certain will find scant sympathy from Judge Mackenzie, who, in his

judicial capacity, has too much reason to know of the sad work of the "licensed victualler."

WHETHER LORD BEACONSFIELD'S speculation in sugar land shares was a political success or not, it seems to have been a financial one. It is six years since this stroke was effected by Lord Beaconsfield, the British Government having bought all the shares in the possession of the late Khedive amounting to one hundred and seventy-five thousand, six hundred and two at about twenty. Now they are worth seventy-eight, showing a profit of £10,232,916, not an insignificant sum for even the wealthy British Empire. If it became necessary to sell out, however, or if the Government tried to realize, the stock would go down with a rush and the profit would probably disappear.

Bad news comes from the lumbering districts of this Province, it being stated that want of water in the small streams will prevent the "driving" of several hundred thousand logs. This simply means deterioration of the lumber remaining in the woods for a while, and incalculable loss to our lumber merchants, who will thus be unable either to fulfil their contracts or profit by the improved market, while thousands, dependent upon them for work, will be unemployed during the summer months. It is to be hoped that copious rains will occur shortly, and avert what promises to be a disaster.

THERE IS MORE for the old land yet, when even civic festivities can be carried out on total abstinence principles. The Mayor of Leeds recently entertained nine teetotal mayors at a banquet, among them being the Lord Mayor of York, and the Mayors of Winchester and Worcester. This evidence of the progress of temperance principles in England is very encouraging, especially as the example of them in authority counts for much there, and demonstrates that the class most difficult to turn from old habits and customs is beginning to perceive the evils of drinking.

Mr. Fitzgerald holds that the Princess bore very patiently with the treatment she received, and says "her whole course in this trying situation was at first marked by a certain amiability and prudence, and her best claim to indulgence is that she was driven into the opposite defects by a long series of outrages." After the birth of the Princess Charlotte in 1795, the Prince refused to see his wife, except as they met on public occasions, and from that time until her death in 1821, she was the victim of constant persecution and insult. One of the first uses which George IV. made of his accession to power being renewed efforts to obtain a legal divorce. The Princess had been brought up in a singular disregard of the conventionalities of society, and when in England did many things which scandalized her friends and neighbors. Her lawless and undignified behavior on the Continent, however, when at last she was driven to leave England, was such that now-a-days it would probably receive the epithet of crazy. Her wrongs, however, were so glaring that the sympathy of the British people continued with her to the last. Of the amiable and much-loved Princess Charlotte, whose untimely death filled the nation with the deepest mourning, many interesting glances are afforded in these volumes, and the curious episode of her short engagement to the Prince of Orange, and her hasty flight to her mother, are related in full. Little that is good is to be read in history concerning George IV., but during life he seems always to have had those around him who admired and loved him. This was owing to his gracious manners and his impulsive sympathy with misfortune, and his extraordinary tenderness of heart when his feelings were really excited. To his mania for architecture, which cost the nation untold sums, London owes the "magnificent" wholesale projects which laid out the long line of handsome streets that stretch from Carlton House Terrace up Waterloo Place, Regent street to Langham Park, terminated by the handsome Regent's Park. His unpopularity while Regent was extreme and a flood of lampoons and libels attacks appeared in the journals of the day. The following lines, by Charles Lamb, appeared at this period in *The Examiner*, but escaped prosecution:

THE DEATH OF ONE of the two Emperors who have been ruling China during the minority of the boy King, is not without some significance. It was she and her councilors who formed the anti-foreign party who favored war with Russia and Japan. Her influence is said to have always been exerted against the adoption of foreign ways and ideas. Her death, if this be true, will remove some of the greatest obstacles in the way of the opening up of the country to foreign commerce and also to missionary influences.

CAN ANY STRONGER ARGUMENT be given against the use of intoxicating liquors than that furnished by the experience of Suffolk County, Massachusetts, where, according to the report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor, eighty-four percent of all the crimes is directly or indirectly due to their use? And yet we hear some people talking of this "good creature of God" and the inefficiency of the Maine liquor law!

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE FIRST GENTLEMAN IN EUROPE. Recent English history has been brought pretty fully before the public during the past year. Mr. Justin McCarthy has treated in a very complete and interesting manner the reign of Queen Victoria in the two volumes entitled "A History of Our Own Times." Mr. Trevelyan has pictured the times when Charles James Fox began his career, and now comes a work by Percy Fitzgerald, M.A., F.R.S., entitled *The Life of George the Fourth, including his Letters and Opinions, with a View of the Men, Manners and Politics of his Reign.* (Harper Bros.) Mr. Fitzgerald makes the natural division of his history into three books, the first of which, treating of the "Prince of Wales," covers the period from 1762-1811—nearly fifty years; the second is entitled "The Regent," and extends from 1812 to 1820, and the third, "The King," extends from 1820 to 1830. His style is slovenly, and not remarkably clear, but he has used his abundant materials well, and has made a remarkably interesting work, which the reader is unwilling to lay down unfinished. He has done this, too, without delving deeply into the scandals which distinguished the reign which are indeed, though essential to the history, passed over as lightly as possible. Mr. Fitzgerald thus contrasts the feelings which greeted the birth of the future king and those which greeted his death. He says:

Twenty-four minutes past seven o'clock was the exact moment that uttered the first Prince, Prince Regent, and King into this world. At thirteen minutes past three o'clock, on a Saturday morning in June, sixty-seven years later, this new born babe was to depart from it. The contrast between the joy and the gloom which attended his birth, and the desolation and indifference which attended his death, was significant and worthy of the study of poets. One companion of his pleasures, and a few doctors and servants, were all who witnessed that scene; while outside the feeling was about that of relief and satisfaction.

The royal couple seem to have made every effort from the first to train their children in good habits, good principles, and religious observances, and it is difficult to account for the grievous failure which resulted in the case of the six royal brethren. The severity of the discipline may have been somewhat to blame, but much more of the evil result is evidently due to the immorality of society at the time, which made it extremely difficult for the king to find men of thoroughly good principles to place around his children, and which exposed the princes even before they were emancipated from tutors, to the contamination of companionship with fashionable men who gloried in transgressing every rule of morality. Mr. Fox, into whose arms the Prince of Wales, even before his majority, traced the French Canadian family

himself in a fever of affection and admiration, was at the time "about thirty-three years old—a brilliant, debauched creature, the idol of his friends, already too ruined gambler, and his health impaired by excess." A much younger friend and adviser, however, was the king's brother, the Duke of Cumberland, a man of depraved character, who with his wife fostered and encouraged the Prince's excesses and instigated his rebellious spirit in every way. Indeed the leaning toward evil in the whole family connection seems to have been so great that one is tempted to consider it an inherited mania, and when the already married Prince was provided with a bride in his cousin, the high-spirited, reckless, badly brought up Caroline of Brunswick, of whose coarse, crazy pranks in youth as astonishing stories were told, no one had reason to prophesy happiness for the young couple. How unlikely the bride, long past her first youth, was to get on with her fastidious husband may be judged from the fact that Lord Malmesbury on the journey from Germany to Britain found it necessary to give her repeated and vigorous advice with regard to the niceties of the toilette, and was even obliged to inculcate the necessity of washing which she "neglected sadly." From the beginning the Princess met with little but insult from her husband and his friends, and unwisely concealed her hurt pride by assumed indifference and lightness of behavior.

Mr. Fitzgerald holds that the Princess bore very patiently with the treatment she received, and says "her whole course in this trying situation was at first marked by a certain amiability and prudence, and her best claim to indulgence is that she was driven into the opposite defects by a long series of outrages." After the birth of the Princess Charlotte in 1795, the Prince refused to see his wife, except as they met on public occasions, and from that time until her death in 1821, she was the victim of constant persecution and insult. One of the first uses which George IV. made of his accession to power being renewed efforts to obtain a legal divorce. The Princess had been brought up in a singular disregard of the conventionalities of society, and when in England did many things which scandalized her friends and neighbors. Her lawless and undignified behavior on the Continent, however, when at last she was driven to leave England, was such that now-a-days it would probably receive the epithet of crazy. Her wrongs, however, were so glaring that the sympathy of the British people continued with her to the last. Of the amiable and much-loved Princess Charlotte, whose untimely death filled the nation with the deepest mourning, many interesting glances are afforded in these volumes, and the curious episode of her short engagement to the Prince of Orange, and her hasty flight to her mother, are related in full. Little that is good is to be read in history concerning George IV., but during life he seems always to have had those around him who admired and loved him. This was owing to his gracious manners and his impulsive sympathy with misfortune, and his extraordinary tenderness of heart when his feelings were really excited. To his mania for architecture, which cost the nation untold sums, London owes the "magnificent" wholesale projects which laid out the long line of handsome streets that stretch from Carlton House Terrace up Waterloo Place, Regent street to Langham Park, terminated by the handsome Regent's Park. His unpopularity while Regent was extreme and a flood of lampoons and libels attacks appeared in the journals of the day. The following lines, by Charles Lamb, appeared at this period in *The Examiner*, but escaped prosecution:

THE THUMB OF THE WHALE. To the lady poet's king, Not a mightier whale than this, In the vast Atlantic; Not a fatter fish than he, Flounders round the Polar sea; See his blubber at his gills, What a world of drink he swills! Such a person next declare, Muse, who has composed thee: Every fish of generous kind Stands aside or slinks behind. Name or title what he is! Take regard of the sea! By his bulk and by his size, By his oily qualities, This should be the Thumb of Wales. The two parts of this work are published bound in one volume with portraits of George IV. and his queen, Queen Charlotte and the Princess Charlotte. It also appears in two numbers of the "Franklin Square Library." (Dawson Bros.)

THE SCOT IN NEW FRANCE. Following M. Francisque Michel who wrote two bulky volumes on the Scotch in France, Mr. Lemoine chose for the subject of his inaugural address as president for this year of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society the part played by Scotchmen in the building up of this country. Among the eighty-one persons connected with Jacques Cartier's voyage of discovery he finds three Englishmen or Scotchmen—Pierre Emery dit Talbot, Michel Heru (Michel Hervey) and Heru Henry (Henry Hervey). That Scotch names abounded in France long before that date is easily shown, and for centuries it was as usual for Frenchmen in search of a lineage to trace their origin to some medieval Scottish adventurer as it is for English people to pride themselves as being not English but Norman. The transposition in the last of the above names is illustrated by Mr. Lemoine by referring to a certain Greenock pilot named Tom Everell, who lived at Cap Rouge under the nickname of Everell Tom, and whose numerous progeny bear the surname of Tom. Those who have seen anything of mixed communities in this country will recall similar instances. Mr. O'Farrell, of Quebec, is referred to as having in a speech at Montreal traced the French Canadian family

to the time of the early tractation days when the King was made to say, "Pray for my soul; more things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of" and when the promise is vivid of a new order which will replace the old and regenerate the world, to the days of the later pessimism, when the great final battle of Arthur's reign is made to figure forth the ultimate battle in the world at large between the principles of Christianity and of resurgent Paganism; "Protestant Christianity" that once had fought "with Rome," as Arthur had thrown off the yoke of the Roman empire, "dying by those of its own household." The expressions of hopelessness which enter into these later writings are only clumsily reconciled with the hopefulness of the earlier ones, with which they are intertwined. The poet whose written thoughts are but the woven mirrorings of his thoughts of his time, who once knew the face and laid the spectres of doubt and thus made a stronger faith his own, and power was with him in the night, is thus shown in his later years stretching lame hands of faith, more weakly than ever, as one who looks upon the field of life where all the flower of men lie dying and

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After the Christ of those who fall down, Looked up for Heaven and saw the mist. These expressions are not held to depict Tennyson's own mind further than as the mirror of the age he lived in, but our writer evidently thinks this condition of hopelessness, lapsing into loose morality and expectation of evil a true picture of the times in which we live. When was the time that England, along with the world at large, was not in the minds of the poets in a condition of hopeless decay? Stenser had such notions in the prime of the Elizabethan era. Cowper wrote in the same strain at the very moment when the nation, having yielded independence to the American Republic, was herself springing into a period of unexampled activity in industry, commerce, literature, education and religion, and now we find Tennyson, if our critic is correct in interpreting his words in this poem, as meant to describe the day in which they were written, and

As rolling far along the gloomy shores, The voice of days of old and days to be, Mourning in the very midst of the Victorian era. Tennyson himself, in the very last lines added to the epic, the epilogue to the Queen, repudiates any participation in this pessimism, and says the bodings of those who are looking for the coming storm are like the shadows of morning, much larger than the things which produce them.

"The Canadian Accountant," by Messrs. S. G. Beatty and J. W. Johnson, the former founder and the latter one of the principals of Ontario Business College, Belleville, Ont., is, as its title indicates, a practical system of book-keeping, containing a complete elucidation of the science of accounts by the latest and most approved methods, business correspondence, mercantile forms, and other information designed for the use of counting houses, business colleges, academies and high schools. The fourth edition of this valuable work is now ready, and contains, in addition to the matter in previous editions, a set of farm accounts, originally prepared by Mr. Johnson at the suggestion of the Provincial Treasurer of Ontario, for the Royal Commission appointed to take evidence in agricultural matters in 1880, and which is recommended by the Commissioners, and printed by them, along with the author's evidence, in their report. This work seems to contain in an available shape everything that a practical book-keeper can learn from a text book, and also is invaluable to farmers and others who wish to know exactly what they make or lose, and how to conduct their business properly. Price, \$2. Robertson & Johnson, Ontario Business College, Belleville.

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John Dryden—One of the English Men of Letters Series—a biographical sketch and criticisms of his works by G. Saintsbury. Harper Bros. (Dawson Bros.) *John Little's Works*. A volume of tales and sketches by Mr. D. Mulen, Calk, author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," which have previously been published in English periodicals. Among them are "Poor Peter," a true story; "Two Little Tinkers," a sketch from life; "The Pastoral's Daughter," "Sinner's Sabbath Breaking," and "The Mortar." Harper Bros. (Dawson Bros.) *A sketch by James Anthony Froude, M.A.* An octavo cloth-bound volume, with the bust of Caesar as frontispiece. Published by Harper Bros. (Dawson Bros.) *The Organization of the Early Christian Church*, by Edwin Hatch, M.A., Vice-President of St. Mary Hall and Girton College in the University of Cambridge. A volume of essays published before the University of Oxford in the year 1880. Bound in cloth. Published by Rivington, Waterloo Place, London. (Dawson Bros.) *Christian Institutions*, a volume of essays on ecclesiastical subjects, by Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D.D., Dean of Westminster. Some of the subjects discussed are Paganism, the Eucharist, Ecclesiastical Vestments, the Pope, the Litany, the Roman Catechism, the Creed of the Early Christians, and the Ten Commandments. Bound in cloth. Published by Harper Bros. (Dawson Bros.)

A Treasury of English Sonnets. A large octavo volume containing a selection of the best sonnets in the English language, written by native English poets now living. The latter half of the book is devoted to notes, including especially a valuable study of the history of the sonnet, and the names of the same writers, and other writers by poets now living. The volume is edited by David M. Main, and published by R. Worthington, New York. (Dawson Bros.)

ENGLISH NEWS. A YOUNG EGG THREW'S SENTENCE.—The Duke of Buckingham, presiding at the Petty Sessions of the county from which he takes his title, sentenced a boy, ten years of age, to receive ten strokes with a birch-rod and to pay a fine of 10s for stealing two eggs. The sentence is much commented upon.

THREE CHILDREN OF MR. BROWN, M.P. For the Borough of Epsom, Surrey, were found in a field near Colchester. They were thrown into a ditch, and the eldest, Sybil Mary, aged nine, sustained a fracture of the skull. She has now

regained consciousness, and is believed to be making fair progress. The other two escaped with a shock.

AN ALARMING OUTBREAK of hydrophobia in a flock of sheep, belonging to Mr. Walker, of Kildare, Co. Dublin, has been discovered. On the 24th inst. a fatal case has occurred, and a number of other sheep are affected. The owners communicated the outbreak to the police authorities, and efforts to prevent its spreading are being taken.

A PARISH IN PRISON.—A curious case was recently investigated by the magistrates at Bingham, near Nottingham. There is a parish called Lodge-on-the-Weald, consisting of one house only and one family, the latter named Fletcher. They make their own rate, and are appointed parish constable, another overseer, and so on. They are continually quarrelling, and were now charged with having savagely assaulted one of their own parishioners, and with other offenses. They used agricultural implements in the affray. The four brothers were sent to gaol for two months for assaulting one another, so that the whole parish is in gaol.

AN ANCIENT BIBLE.—A remarkable old Bible is said to have arrived in this country from Germany. It was printed in the year 1533 under the direction of Daniel Bomberg. It then passed into the possession of Andreas Wesslog, who obtained from his collector, a certain Melancthon, a number of certain theological subjects, and these are found bound in the volume, the binding being of wood. Melancthon wrote three pages and a half. This Bible was once in the collection of the celebrated Count Zinzendorf, the founder of the sect of Moravian Brethren, who received considerable attention from John Wesley when he visited England.—*Academy.*

THE RESIDENCE and estates of the late Lord Mountmorris at Clonbury, which have been in the possession of the Mountmorris family for many generations, are to be let for twelve months, and the farm-house sold.

AN EXCITING RECENT occurred during Mass in the Roman Catholic Church on the 3rd inst. One of the priests, who was celebrating Mass, and other topicals, the officer commanding the troops from Birm ordered the men to leave the Church. They did so, followed by groans.

MR. THOMAS TWISS, state porter to the Lord Mountmorris, died suddenly at his quarters in Clonbury, on the 2nd inst. He was 78 years of age. Mr. Twiss filled the post of state porter during the viceregal tour of many Lord-Lieutenants, and was by them universally respected.

A MURDER has been committed in County Tipperary. A woman named a woman named Gleeson, a widow, was planting potatoes in a field when she was attacked by the brother, it is said, of her late husband, and killed with a spade. His name is Wm. Gleeson, and he has been arrested.

COSTLY WATERING.—At the Dublin Police Court Mr. O'Brien, purveyor to the 1st hussars, was fined £34 for allowing water to be used for watering the horses of the 1st hussars, in one case, 21 percent of water, in another 63 percent, and in another 69 percent.

STORAGE CHARGE.—At the Dublin Police Court, on the 6th inst. Sir Walter Nugent, Bart., was fined £34 for allowing water to be used for watering the horses of the 1st hussars, in one case, 21 percent of water, in another 63 percent, and in another 69 percent.

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regained consciousness, and is believed to be making fair progress. The other two escaped with a shock.

been steady by if anything a firmer aspect, though the demand has been light. Coffee dull. Tea quiet and without change. Fruit is quiet, raisins being rather easier, Sultan, 10s to 11s; Green Bakers' Hides are quoted at No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s; No. 3, 9s; No. 4, 8s; No. 5, 7s; No. 6, 6s; No. 7, 5s; No. 8, 4s; No. 9, 3s; No. 10, 2s; No. 11, 1s; No. 12, 1s; No. 13, 1s; No. 14, 1s; No. 15, 1s; No. 16, 1s; No. 17, 1s; No. 18, 1s; No. 19, 1s; No. 20, 1s; No. 21, 1s; No. 22, 1s; No. 23, 1s; No. 24, 1s; No. 25, 1s; No. 26, 1s; No. 27, 1s; No. 28, 1s; No. 29, 1s; No. 30, 1s; No. 31, 1s; No. 32, 1s; No. 33, 1s; No. 34, 1s; No. 35, 1s; No. 36, 1s; No. 37, 1s; No. 38, 1s; No. 39, 1s; No. 40, 1s; No. 41, 1s; No. 42, 1s; No. 43, 1s; No. 44, 1s; No. 45, 1s; No. 46, 1s; No. 47, 1s; No. 48, 1s; No. 49, 1s; No. 50, 1s; No. 51, 1s; No. 52, 1s; No. 53, 1s; No. 54, 1s; No. 55, 1s; No. 56, 1s; No. 57, 1s; No. 58, 1s; No. 59, 1s; No. 60, 1s; No. 61, 1s; No. 62, 1s; No. 63, 1s; No. 64, 1s; No. 65, 1s; No. 66, 1s; No. 67, 1s; No. 68, 1s; No. 69, 1s; No. 70, 1s; No. 71, 1s; No. 72, 1s; No. 73, 1s; No. 74, 1s; No. 75, 1s; No. 76, 1s; 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