

THOS. W. SMITH,
Merchant Tailor,
has imported his usual large stock of Goods for the

SPRING & SUMMER TRADE,
CONSISTING OF
English, Scotch, Irish,
French, German, Canadian and
Domestic
CLOTHS.

Ready Made Clothing,
Hats, Caps, Portmanteaux, &c
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Latest Fashion Plates just received.
In our Custom Tailoring Department,
as usual, a First-Class Fitting Suit every
time or no trade.
Inspection Respectfully Solicited.

THOS. W. SMITH
MERCHANT TAILOR.
April 28

NEW GOODS.
Silver Necklets and Locketts,
Jet Necklets and Colarettes,
Jet Bracelets,
Good Necklets and Locketts,
Gold Suits, Broaches and Ear
Rings,
Ladies and Gents' Rings.
New Styles Plated Ware.

BABBITT'S.

MARCH 31, 1881
GRAND
CONVERSAZIONE
—AND—
PROMENADE
—AT THE—
ALBION HOUSE
EVERYBODY INVITED
to inspect the Beautiful Display of
Foreign Dry Goods,
imported for the Season's Trade.

Further arrivals by follow-
ing English Steamers.
Popular Prices will
prevail.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
COME.
F. B. EDGECOMBE,
Agent for Demorest Patterns,
Queen Street, Fredericton,
March 31

Maritime Farmer.

FREDERICTON, N. B., April 28, 1881.
The Blake Toronto Banquet.
The Toronto Globe has got over its sulks,
and has unreservedly accepted Mr. Blake
as leader of the opposition. It is unstinted
in its admiration of his abilities and merits as
a leader. It has been accused of slighting Mr.
Blake on public occasions, and neglecting to
report his speeches, but it has now digested
its spleen, and when last Thursday the
Globe was banqueted in Toronto, and roared
for the detection of the party, the Editor
and reporters of the great sheet, did their
best to belaud him and report him at length.
The banquet was as splendid affair as the
host of a hotel aided by a Liberal committee
of management who did not show the best
of taste in the decorations, could spread out,
and the bill of fare included everything that
the heartiest appetite and the most fastidious
taste could crave. It is affecting to read
that the guest after the feast, to which the
staff of life was the most considerable of
adjuncts, complained to the reporter that
"our bread is taxed," and referred in
commitment to the Maritime Provinces,
and to the tax of 40 cents "on corn flour that
inferior article which is so largely used in
some parts."

How Coleman Escaped.
For ways that are dark and bountiful is
vain, there is none like the Fenian conspirator.
Considerable excitement was caused
some weeks ago, by the discovery of a plot,
in which a man calling himself Patrick Cole-
man, figured as the Guy Fawkes, to blow up
the "Mansion House, London, with com-
pressed" gunpowder. Coleman, (whose real
name is Patrick Moore) after the plot was
detected, managed to make his escape, and
crossed over to New York, where he was
discovered and interviewed by the inevitable
Herald reporter. Coleman's story as told
in the Herald, may be taken, "for what it is
worth. He expressed himself as fully con-
fident that the powder discovered under the
Mansion House, which had been collected
with great difficulty, and in small quantities,
would have been sufficient to have blown
that stately building into the air, and as
much disgusted that the powder had been
discovered before he or his confederates,
Mooney and O'Donnell, were able to fire the
train. He comforted himself however, with
the idea that this plot taken with the burn-
ing of the Liverpool Docks, proved to the
government that the secret friends of Ireland
were determined on a retaliatory policy, and
the conviction had had a most salutary
effect upon their temper and policy. "Passive
resistance" said the bold Coleman to the
reporter, "is a sham and delusion. You
must fight the devil with fire. While England
continues her brutal policy, we will continue
our policy. It is war to the knife with us
etc."

After the discovery of the plot, Mooney
and O'Donnell, fled to France. Coleman,
who was better known to the police, skulked
in disguise in different sections of the city,
now in the east end, then in the west end.
One day raining night, he and some friends
who were with him, were alarmed by a com-
motion in the lodging house. Hearing that
the detectives had spotted him at last, he got
out upon the roof and sat there through the
storm, until the morning, without being dis-
turbed. The commotion had been made by
the orderly of an infirmary who came to
acquaint the inmates of the lodging house
that the landlord had in a drunken fit fallen
and broken his head. We leave the Herald
to tell how Coleman escaped to America.

"The following day Coleman and his
friends took up their quarters in another
section of the city. A few doors away there
dwelt a man and his family who were old
friends of Coleman's, and on visiting terms.
To the latter place the detectives came
in large numbers and ransacked the
house from cellar to attic, where they were
the object of their search was growing hot
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he was kept in hiding over night, twenty
determined men posted themselves around
forming his body guard. The following
evening he was arrayed in the garments of a
Catholic priest, while simple goggles served
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From the movements of the detectives it be-
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net pretty closely about Coleman. If they
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ed by a body of men that would dare the
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When the time came to take Coleman away,
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"Coleman was, according to his own
statement, then put on board a vessel, where
he was stowed away by one of the officers.
For thirty-six hours he remained hidden in a
cramped apartment, and did not see his
appearance until the vessel had put to sea.
He was protected on the passage by the
officer in question, and, as has been stated,
his landing in this city was quietly effected
last Wednesday, 13th."

Canning Factories.
We hope that the Corn Canning Factory,
of which we spoke last week, will net turn
out one of these enterprises whose promise
is never fulfilled. The destruction of the
Shading Bank, where the Company proposed
to establish it, was an untoward accident, but
we think they could find some other place to
suit them.

If the company start the factory they will
require 25 cents of corn—the average yield
per acre is 2000 cans, or 3000 lbs., or in all,
50,000 cans, or 75,000 lbs. They propose to
pay 3 cents per can or 2 cents per lb., which
would be 80¢ per acre, or \$1,500 for the
25 acres. The corn would have to be cut
when full and in the milk, and delivered in
the husk at the factory the same morning it
was gathered. Those who supplied the corn
would have the privilege of hauling away
the husks and the cob. Corn husks make
excellent feed for cattle, and go half as far
as corn hay, and cattle have been kept in
good condition through the winter on husks
alone.

Canning corn is carried on to a great ex-
tent in Maine, and it must be profitable to
both the producers and preservers. There
are 25 factories in that State, which pack
over 7,000,000 cans annually. The price
per can was 21 cents per can in the interior,
and 3 cents in the vicinity of Portland.

What is to hinder more than one can-
ning factory to be established here? In
Fredericton and its vicinity, on both sides of
the river, any quantity of corn and tomatoes
could be raised. Every one with a
patch of ground could do something to raise
corn and tomatoes for canning factories. It
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son under the sun why it should not do so
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The Dowling Wharf.
We do not pretend to express our opinion
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of the repairs to the Dowling Wharf, it may
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tate to say that the manner in which the
City Council is acting towards the public in
regard to this property, is an outrage and
cannot be defended. The Council shirked
their duty for years under the excuse that
the wharf was under lease. When spoken
to on the subject they would say wait until
the lease expires, and then we will take it
into our own hands and make all right. The
lease expired last September, and nothing
has been done yet. The City has not so
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wharf or the building and never will while
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with promises which are only made to be
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months after the lease expired, the City is
still denied possession, and will lose a year's
rent. If the conditions of the lease had been
fulfilled, the City would have entered into
possession in September last, of a wharf and
office, which would bring into the City Treas-
ury yearly enough money to keep the whole
grove in order, and give the citizens a beau-
tiful park. We cannot help thinking that
there has been an object in allowing this
property to fall into its present wretched
state, so that it would be considered valueless
and the present occupiers would then be al-
lowed to continue in possession without pay-
ing a rent. They have formed their own
opinion as to managing some of the Alder-
men, and we are curious to know how long
they think it will be before they will carry
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Enterprises.
There are no signs yet of any of the promised
enterprises being started in our midst. There
is an enterprise stirring in other communities,
and, even in St. Stephen there is enterprising
talk. The editor of the St. Croix Courier is
still sanguine regarding the "cotton mill," of
which he has been speaking for a twelve
months past; but, here, there is not even
talk. What about the cotton mill, or the
paper mill at Maryville, and the shoe factory
at Gibson? The capitalist makes no sign—
no movement. The energetic citizen, who
was going to convert the stone barracks into
a shoe factory, reports, is about to take a
voyage to the Antipodes—to circumnavigate
the globe—to visit the lands of the gorgeous
East, and leave his card at the Quirinal.
Has he absolutely abandoned the project of
the shoe factory?

It is annoying to take up Nova Scotia
papers and see how alive the people in parts
of that peninsula are at present. Take the
county of Pictou for instance. The inhabi-
tants in and about Hopedale (a name of hope-
ful augury) had a meeting just the other day,
to give vent to some of the energy with
which they are swelling, and to insist that
advantage must be taken of the facilities
which the position of their district offers for
the opening up of mines and the establish-
ment of manufactures. In New Glasgow, a
company for the manufacture of glassware has
also been started, capital \$100,000, which
is going to put up a building on the line of
the I. C. R., with front east River. Here
glass enterprise is confined to importing
expensive plate glass fronts, and trying to
prevent people putting "glass" to their lips.
The town of Pictou, again, is active
over a project to build a twenty mile line
of railway through a rich and well settled
country, which will give direct communi-
cation with the I. C. R., and with the railway
system of the Continent, instead of the
saw circuitous route, and which will lift it
out of its present most inconvenient position,
which, as far as railway communication is
concerned, finds it on the wrong side of
the harbor, and makes necessary the maintenance
of an expensive ferry. Here, the question
is not of making direct railway connections
anywhere, but the possibility there is of
Fredericton being disconnected from the
New Brunswick Railway, by the building of
the Woodstock and Harvey Branch, and left
without any railway communication with
the upper St. John, and people appear
perfectly resigned to their threatened fate.
There is surely something amiss in this com-
munity. What is it that paralyzes enter-
prise? In the beginning of winter a num-
ber of our business men had a meeting at
which they talked of starting factories, and
seeing about the building of a bridge across
the river near Fredericton, and the deepening
of the river at the Ormocote shoals, and they
separated with a resolution to meet again,
when the President, Mr. F. Thompson,
should choose to convene another meeting.
But Mr. Thompson, and Mr. Blair, who
for some unaccountable reason moved that
resolution, went off to Texas or some distant
part of this illimitable continent. There is
no doubt, that we have men of energetic
energetic minds among us, but, the trouble
is, that, "Utica" cannot confine their
powers; they are content with nothing less
than "the boundless continent," or some spot
on the vast Pacific Ocean.

The New Revision.
The appearance of the new revision of the
New Testament is looked forward to with
great interest, if the numerous paragraphs in
the papers mean anything. The work of re-
vision was begun in May, 1870, and was
completed at the close of last year, just five
hundred years after Wycliffe's Bible, and will
be published in the coming month of May, sim-
ultaneously in England, Scotland, America
and Australia. In England it will be pub-
lished in various sizes and at various prices,
by the University Press of Oxford and
Cambridge, which have always had the
monopoly of Bible printing. In America,
the publication is left free like that of the
authorized revision, but of course, with all
the risk of variations and mutilations to
which irresponsible printers are subject. The
Old Testament will be finished in two years.
The committees in England and America,
who were charged with the duty of revision,
were guided by two leading rules, viz., to in-
troduce as few alterations as possible into
the text of the authorized revision, consistent
with faithfulness, and to limit, as far as pos-
sible, the expression of such alterations to
the language of the authorized or earlier re-
visions. The New revision will be left to
find its way into general use, like the pre-
sent revision, which was suggested by King
James, and never properly authorized either
by king or parliament, or convocation, but
simply by usage. It is predicted that the
issue of the revised new testament, to be fol-
lowed in no long time by that of the old
testament, will be the commencement of a
new era of the Bible reading such as Tor-
onto has not been for generations. The Toronto
Globe says:—

"Those who have been regular or occa-
sional readers of the Bible in its old form,
will turn to the new with special interest,
some with friendly feeling and desire for
help, others in search of fresh fuel to feed
the fires of their indignation at what they
regard as a sacrilegious and unchristian
thing. But there are other and undoubt-
edly large classes, especially amongst the
men of the younger generation, to whom the
Bible has hitherto been practically an un-
known book. Multitudes of such, it is
thought, will turn to the new volume from
motives of curiosity to find what all the talk
is about, and to see for themselves what
manners of Book it is."

The New York Sun in an article on the
subject, concludes that:—
"When the revised New Testament is ex-
posed for sale, therefore, we shall see a dif-
ferent sort of Bible reading from any to
which we have been accustomed. It will
come as an entirely fresh Book to a large
share of those who buy it, and very many of
them will read it for information and in-
struction, without any prejudices of educa-
tion either in its favor or against it. Hence
we say that the Bible is now about to re-
ceive a new kind of attention, and to be
brought before an entirely new audience."

A Feminine Fray in Gumberland.
The *Chiqueto Post* 21st inst., describes
the hostilities which broke out lately, on the
classic shores of Shulee, Westmorland Co.,
between Mrs. Colony and Mrs. Priest, in
which their respective friends participated,
and the results:—
"The first onset resulted in one black eye
for Mrs. Colony, while her valiant opponent
remained unscathed with the exception of
wearing the belt. This little episode was
merely preliminary to a grander enterprise.
On the Tuesday following, the daughter of
Mrs. Colony (herself *fray de couleur*) came
to the front as the champion of her name,
and she and Mrs. Priest met in the deadly
clash of war. The air for a time was full of
expletives and cries, petticoats and denuded
hair, arms wildly swinging and forms rancid,
when a drawn battle was declared and the
forces on both sides withdrew from the
fray. These two battles having proved emi-
nently unsatisfactory, as a test of the value
and honor of the respective parties, a general
engagement took place on the following
Saturday, when there was a general 'shash-
ing' around amongst these estimable females
the honor of the *Chiqueto*. Mrs. Colony
fiercely and for the first time resorted ad-
versely to the fortunes of Mrs. Priest who was
carried off the field in a demoralized condi-
tion, suffering from the first process of
scolding. Mr. Hewson was hurriedly called
on Saturday night and with his stitching
needle and thread restored the scalp to its ac-
customed place. The banners of the House
of Priest having gone down in the field, the
course was laid to the Courts of Justice.
Mr. Priest laid a complaint before Squire
Wood against Miss Colony, who was fined
\$10, for assault and battery. Mrs. Colony
nothing daunted appealed to Justice Copp,
and complained that Robert Patterson, Wil-
liam Coleman, Edward Patterson and Joseph
Priest had against the peace of our Lady the
Queen, her crown and dignity broken into
the honor of the *Chiqueto*. Mr. Colony,
Mr. Robert Patterson was acquitted. The other
three were fined \$15 each and costs or in all \$50.
Mr. Coleman paid his fine. Mr. E. Patter-
son has made himself invisible, and Mr.
Priest is luxuriating in the princely fare of
Amherst goal for two months."

The Census.
The taking of the census must be nearly,
if not quite, completed in this Province. No
charges of remissness have been made against
the Commissioner and Enumerators of York
County. Their work, we presume, has been
performed in a satisfactory manner, and is
an approximation to absolute correctness. It
is not so in some parts of the Dominion.
The Montreal *Witness* of the 20th inst., says
that complaints are made of the extreme
delays on the part of the Enumerators, and
it questions if it is now possible to have,
along with the expense of a complicated sys-
tem of Census taking, the chief desideratum
of all, accuracy. It says:—
"At most of the houses of which we have
any knowledge, no census man has yet turned
up, although the day for which the census
was appointed is rapidly receding into the
remote past. The canvassers are not asking
who is in a house on any particular night
but simply who lives there. This may be in
accordance with instructions, as the plan of
the census professionally is to take down each
person at his own domicile, a system which,
whatever its design, has the appearance of
being conceived for the dishonest purpose of
getting a large proportion of the people
counted twice over, a result which cannot be
avoided, as any one will be convinced who
considers what a large number out of every
population of the city are absent, and are
therefore, liable to be counted at two places.
Indeed, in cases which seem quite simple the
census takers have taken down names which
were almost certain to be counted elsewhere.
A gentleman whose sister-in-law was with
him as a visitor called the official's attention
to the fact that according to the system
adopted she would certainly be enumerated at
her father's house, but was nevertheless
required to give her name here also. As we
pointed out ten years ago with many illus-
trations, this system is a disingenuous one
and unworthy of an honest nation."

The Montreal volunteers are in another de-
moralized condition compared with the
esprit de corps they exhibited some years ago.
How far no steps have been taken concern-
ing the 24th of May, and there is now a
dissatisfaction at the idea of being compelled
to attend a camp for sixteen days' drill. It
is said that should the order be enforced
compelling the city corps to go into camp,
the resignations of officers and men will
reach wholesale figures.

A Lady's Wish.
"Oh, how I wish my skin was as clean
and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend.
"You can easily make it so," answered the
friend. "How?" inquired the lady. "By
using Hop Bitters, that makes pure
rich blood and blooming health. It did it
for me, as you observe."

The Late Earl Beaconsfield.
The remains of Earl Beaconsfield are now
reposing in the vaults of Hughenden Manor,
(to which they were quietly conveyed last
Sunday) beside those of his wife. The
imposing funeral ceremonies took place on
Tuesday. It was in deference to his written
wishes and directions that he was buried
privately, and that the expense of the State,
but though his tomb is not in West-
minster Abbey, his statue will be placed
among the effigies of departed statesmen,
warriors, and poets in that sanctuary of the
illustrious departed dead, and will preserve
his features and his name, and the memory
of his career as long as the Abbey stands,
and England endures.

Beaconsfield left property to an inconsid-
erable amount, it is said, and it will be divided
between his brother Ralph Disraeli, and
Lord Rowton his friend and late Secretary,
to whom has been committed the charge
of the dead statesman's private papers, which
when published, will give a great amount
of new light on many of the great events
affairs with which he had been intimately
connected and concerned. They will not be
published however, until ten years have ex-
pired, and by that time the name and career
of Benjamin Disraeli, will be much faded out
of active public memory. The due need of
sorrow and honor paid to the departed con-
servative chief, the question, who will be his
successor, now troubles the party. Four
names are mentioned, Earl Salisbury, Lord
Cairns, Sir Stafford Northcote, and the
Duke of Richmond, Earl of Salisbury, by
right of his rank and wealth, his great abil-
ities, and his services has great claims to the
position, but his temper is against him, and
he does not appear to possess the complete
confidence of the party. It seems to be feared
that he would be a dangerous leader.
Lord Cairns is a law peer, a man of great
talent and speaking power, and as such not
very acceptable to the landed aristocracy,
though since they accepted Disraeli for
leader, that should be no bar to his advancement,
if he possesses the qualities to make a successful
leader. It is said he does not. "Sir Stafford
Northcote is a man of fine temper, but not of
commanding abilities, or capable of inspiring
enthusiasm in his followers. The Duke of
Richmond is a magnate, and a man of the
most respectable mediocrity, and is consid-
ered quite safe. Meetings of the conservative
party have been held, and latest accounts
state, that the choice lay between Richmond
and Northcote."

The New Revision.
The appearance of the new revision of the
New Testament is looked forward to with
great interest, if the numerous paragraphs in
the papers mean anything. The work of re-
vision was begun in May, 1870, and was
completed at the close of last year, just five
hundred years after Wycliffe's Bible, and will
be published in the coming month of May, sim-
ultaneously in England, Scotland, America
and Australia. In England it will be pub-
lished in various sizes and at various prices,
by the University Press of Oxford and
Cambridge, which have always had the
monopoly of Bible printing. In America,
the publication is left free like that of the
authorized revision, but of course, with all
the risk of variations and mutilations to
which irresponsible printers are subject. The
Old Testament will be finished in two years.
The committees in England and America,
who were charged with the duty of revision,
were guided by two leading rules, viz., to in-
troduce as few alterations as possible into
the text of the authorized revision, consistent
with faithfulness, and to limit, as far as pos-
sible, the expression of such alterations to
the language of the authorized or earlier re-
visions. The New revision will be left to
find its way into general use, like the pre-
sent revision, which was suggested by King
James, and never properly authorized either
by king or parliament, or convocation, but
simply by usage. It is predicted that the
issue of the revised new testament, to be fol-
lowed in no long time by that of the old
testament, will be the commencement of a
new era of the Bible reading such as Tor-
onto has not been for generations. The Toronto
Globe says:—

"Those who have been regular or occa-
sional readers of the Bible in its old form,
will turn to the new with special interest,
some with friendly feeling and desire for
help, others in search of fresh fuel to feed
the fires of their indignation at what they
regard as a sacrilegious and unchristian
thing. But there are other and undoubt-
edly large classes, especially amongst the
men of the younger generation, to whom the
Bible has hitherto been practically an un-
known book. Multitudes of such, it is
thought, will turn to the new volume from
motives of curiosity to find what all the talk
is about, and to see for themselves what
manners of Book it is."

The New York Sun in an article on the
subject, concludes that:—
"When the revised New Testament is ex-
posed for sale, therefore, we shall see a dif-
ferent sort of Bible reading from any to
which we have been accustomed. It will
come as an entirely fresh Book to a large
share of those who buy it, and very many of
them will read it for information and in-
struction, without any prejudices of educa-
tion either in its favor or against it. Hence
we say that the Bible is now about to re-
ceive a new kind of attention, and to be
brought before an entirely new audience."

A Feminine Fray in Gumberland.
The *Chiqueto Post* 21st inst., describes
the hostilities which broke out lately, on the
classic shores of Shulee, Westmorland Co.,
between Mrs. Colony and Mrs. Priest, in
which their respective friends participated,
and the results:—
"The first onset resulted in one black eye
for Mrs. Colony, while her valiant opponent
remained unscathed with the exception of
wearing the belt. This little episode was
merely preliminary to a grander enterprise.
On the Tuesday following, the daughter of
Mrs. Colony (herself *fray de couleur*) came
to the front as the champion of her name,
and she and Mrs. Priest met in the deadly
clash of war. The air for a time was full of
expletives and cries, petticoats and denuded
hair, arms wildly swinging and forms rancid,
when a drawn battle was declared and the
forces on both sides withdrew from the
fray. These two battles having proved emi-
nently unsatisfactory, as a test of the value
and honor of the respective parties, a general
engagement took place on the following
Saturday, when there was a general 'shash-
ing' around amongst these estimable females
the honor of the *Chiqueto*. Mrs. Colony
fiercely and for the first time resorted ad-
versely to the fortunes of Mrs. Priest who was
carried off the field in a demoralized condi-
tion, suffering from the first process of
scolding. Mr. Hewson was hurriedly called
on Saturday night and with his stitching
needle and thread restored the scalp to its ac-
customed place. The banners of the House
of Priest having gone down in the field, the
course was laid to the Courts of Justice.
Mr. Priest laid a complaint before Squire
Wood against Miss Colony, who was fined
\$10, for assault and battery. Mrs. Colony
nothing daunted appealed to Justice Copp,
and complained that Robert Patterson, Wil-
liam Coleman, Edward Patterson and Joseph
Priest had against the peace of our Lady the
Queen, her crown and dignity broken into
the honor of the *Chiqueto*. Mr. Colony,
Mr. Robert Patterson was acquitted. The other
three were fined \$15 each and costs or in all \$50.
Mr. Coleman paid his fine. Mr. E. Patter-
son has made himself invisible, and Mr.
Priest is luxuriating in the princely fare of
Amherst goal for two months."

The Census.
The taking of the census must be nearly,
if not quite, completed in this Province. No
charges of remissness have been made against
the Commissioner and Enumerators of York
County. Their work, we presume, has been
performed in a satisfactory manner, and is
an approximation to absolute correctness. It
is not so in some parts of the Dominion.
The Montreal *Witness* of the 20th inst., says
that complaints are made of the extreme
delays on the part of the Enumerators, and
it questions if it is now possible to have,
along with the expense of a complicated sys-
tem of Census taking, the chief desideratum
of all, accuracy. It says:—
"At most of the houses of which we have
any knowledge, no census man has yet turned
up, although the day for which the census
was appointed is rapidly receding into the
remote past. The canvassers are not asking
who is in a house on any particular night
but simply who lives there. This may be in
accordance with instructions, as the plan of
the census professionally is to take down each
person at his own domicile, a system which,
whatever its design, has the appearance of
being conceived for the dishonest purpose of
getting a large proportion of the people
counted twice over, a result which cannot be
avoided, as any one will be convinced who
considers what a large number out of every
population of the city are absent, and are
therefore, liable to be counted at two places.
Indeed, in cases which seem quite simple the
census takers have taken down names which
were almost certain to be counted elsewhere.
A gentleman whose sister-in-law was with
him as a visitor called the official's attention
to the fact that according to the system
adopted she would certainly be enumerated at
her father's house, but was nevertheless
required to give her name here also. As we
pointed out ten years ago with many illus-
trations, this system is a disingenuous one
and unworthy of an honest nation."

The Montreal volunteers are in another de-
moralized condition compared with the
esprit de corps they exhibited some years ago.
How far no steps have been taken concern-
ing the 24th of May, and there is now a
dissatisfaction at the idea of being compelled
to attend a camp for sixteen days' drill. It
is said that should the order be enforced
compelling the city corps to go into camp,
the resignations of officers and men will
reach wholesale figures.