THE CAMPAIGN.

(Continued from Third Page.)

and Mr. Workman, of Montreal." Who are Messrs. Darling and Workman, of Montreal? They are men engaged in the iron trade; they could not give proper advice, because they were both trying to get the tenders for the rails when they were put up for competition. But what do Mr. Darling and Mr. Workman say? Mark, Mr. Mackenzie did not bring forward the Chief Engineer to defend him; all the Chief Engineer said was that they would be useful for the purpose of construction, and thus facilitate it. But both Mr. Darling and Mr. Workman have given their testimony, and they declare that, so far from having given that advice, they say they never heard that such a proposition was before the country until they saw the notice in the paper. So away goes the commercial authority upon which he made the purchase. And so far as Mr. Fleming's authority is concerned, he cannot produce a line from Mr. Fleming to say that he should buy the rails—except a letter written more than two years after the purchase, in which, as a subordinate officer, he says all he can say in justification of the purchase; but what does it amount to? He says:—"He advised that steps should be taken to secure such a quantity as might be deemed advisable." He does not say whether it was 500 or 5,000 tons, and there is not a line which goes to show that he ever intimated to Mr. Mackenzie or anyone else that it would be wise to purchase 50,000 tons of rails. What does Mr. Mackenzie further say? "The late Government." But before I come to that I had better read another extract. He says:—

"In fact there never was a direct charge made, except in one case, and that was that I had given information in advance to a relation of my own regarding tubing. I prosecuted on the instant the publisher of the newspaper who made that charge, and the result was the granting of a rule for the issue of a criminal information for libel. If the good and generous Dr. Tupper is anxious to make a direct and specific charge against me on that matter, or on others of the kind, let him just imitate the conduct of that publisher, and he shall promptly be afforded the very same opportunity of proving them."

What does that mean? It means this:—That Mr. Mackenzie is driven into a corner, and in order to protect himself from the fair, open, free discussion of this question before the people he is going to bring the power of the Government to bear in getting criminal informations sworn against public men. What must be his position when he is driven to attempt to stifle criticism by a course so contemptible. But I say, I intend, regardless of his threats, let the consequences be what they may, to arraign him at the great tribunal of public sentiment, and to bring such evidence of mal-administration and misconduct on his part as can be fairly maintained, and as I think the course he has pursued entitles him to receive at my hands. (Loud cheers.) He proceeded against this publisher for something he said about tubing. And I say to this hour I cannot understand why he levied a tax upon tubing. Of all things that would be the last upon which to put a duty, unless some person had quietly whispered in his ear that it would be a good thing to put it on. I do not say anything more upon that than that he was misled, and that a more improper article on which to put an additional tax he could hardly have selected than tubing. But what about malt? He put a heavy additional duty on malt, and everybody said that it would render the growth of barley less profitable. But it leaked out that a friend of Mr. Mackenzie, however he got the information, did know that the duty was to be put on it, and the result is that the treasury of Canada is $20,000 or $30,000 poorer to-day in consequence of certain brewers having obtained a timely intimation of the change in the tariff. If he wants to go to law he had better take hold of Mr. Thomas White, jr., of Montreal. That gentleman has put the steel rails transaction before the people of this country. He has charged that the firm of Cooper, Fairman, & Co., of which Mr. Mackenzie's brother was a partner, were persons employed in the purchase of a large portion of these rails. Mr. Mackenzie says that I approved of the purchase. I have shown that I did not approve of it, and that I gave every reason for not approving of it. But suppose I had approved of it; I spoke in ignorance of a great many of the facts which were then concealed. I knew, of course, that Mr. Mackenzie, the moment he became Prime Minister, adopted the unexampled course of seizing the office of Minister of Public Works to be controlled and managed by himself, swept away the Commissioners under which public railways were built up to that time, and said that the whole of the management of such works should be under him. I knew that in violation of his principles and pledges, he had decided to build the Canadian Pacific railway as a public work, to be constructed under the immediate direction of himself. I knew that, but I did not then know that an attempt had been made to close the contract for 50,000 tons of steel rails, with only one week's advertisement in two or three papers in this country. I believe that advertisement did not even appear in the Toronto *Globe*. The Montreal *Herald* had an advertisement dated 29th September, and the tenders were to be closed on 8th October, and from the date of the publication (October 2nd) to the time the tenders were to be closed one week was to be given to the capitalists of the world to come in and compete and give Canada fifty thousand tons of steel rails at the lowest rate. I think that that transaction alone should lead the intelligent Reformers of the country to the conclusion that something was wrong, for no man with the astuteness of Mr. Mackenzie would have thought that he was doing justice to the Treasury of Canada by making a purchase involving three millions of public money and advertising as he did.

A VOICE—He advertised in weekly papers.

Dr. TUPPER—And the best of the joke is that some of the papers in which that advertisement was to be published were weekly papers—(laughter)—and I suppose they received the advertisement after the time for closing the tenders. (Renewed laughter.) It is true that there was an extension of a little over a month. How was it brought about? Why, Mr. Workman and Mr. Darling, whom he said had advised him to buy the rails, but who had never heard of the matter until they saw the advertisement, wrote to Ottawa that they could not communicate with the manufacturers of rails within the time mentioned, and so he was prevented from carrying out the design that was almost transparent on the face of the transaction, and of closing a contract for fifty thousand tons of steel rails with a week's notice. I did not know that his brother, Charles Mackenzie, at the time of the transaction was a partner of Cooper, Fairman, & Co., through whom 20,000 tons were obtained, or my comments on the matter would have been much more severe. Mr. Mackenzie said, "I stated as a matter of fact that it was a deliberate falsehood to assert that any brother, relation, or connection of mine had any interest or share in a contract, or an agency for a contract, or anything else of the kind." He says that Charles Mackenzie had left the firm. What did he leave the firm for? Why, the howl of indignation that was aroused when it was found out that 20,000 tons of these rails had passed through their hands, and that they had made some $30,000 in the transaction was enough to have driven him a good deal further than out of Cooper, Fairman, & Co. (Hear, hear.) But he denied that his brother was a partner. Well, I will give him, as I did Mr. Cartwright, evidence for which he has some respect—as it is his own. I hold in my hand a copy of the *Globe* newspaper, in which is a reported speech he delivered at Whitby last summer. He said "The Mersey Steel Company, which is represented by Fairman & Company, in which Company's affairs my brother had an interest up to that time, tendered at $54.26, and the West-Cumberland Company tendered for 10,000 tons at $53.53, the same price as the Ebbw Vale Company." What does that mean? It means that while other companies got $53 53 per ton, supplying 20,000 tons, this firm in which his brother had an interest up to that time, and was a legal partner for some time afterwards, received seventy-three cents more per ton for their twenty thousand tons than the Ebbw Vale and West Cumberland Companies, a difference in their favour of $14,600. Mr. Thos. White, jr., has published over his signature "at the moment that you were stating that no brother or relative of yours had any interest, direct or indirect, near or remote, in any of these contracts, your brother was the holder, to the extent of fifteen thousand dollars, of the promissory notes of the firm upon whom you had been bestowing the most remarkable favouritism, the chances of those notes being met at maturity being increased by every additional commission earned by the firm as the result of Government favour." Mr. Mackenzie said the late Government bought rails at $85 a ton and now they denounce him for buying them at $54.60. Is there a commercial man who does not feel insulted when the Prime Minister of Canada, ventures to use such an argument to him as that? Suppose it is true—which it is not—would it justify his purchase of fifty thousand tons of rails in a falling market at $18.60 more a ton than they can be bought for now, and at a time when they were not wanted for years? (Applause.) I was talking to a shipbuilder the other day and I asked him how it was that he could build a ship that he had on the stocks at so much cheaper than he had built another one which I named. "Why," he said, "there are a good many reasons; the iron we paid $3 for, for the other ship, we are only paying a dollar and a half or this." Would you withdraw your confidence from this firm, because when they required it they paid $3 for iron and afterwards the market fell and they could get it for a dollar and a half? I say it is an insult to the intelligence of Canadians to say that there is any justification in that. But, he says that ours was a purchase made through the brother-in-law of one of the members of the late Government. I will name him: He refers to the Hon. Peter Mitchell. It so happens that one of the sisters of the manager of the Intercolonial railway was married to Mr. Mitchell and the other sister was married to Mr. Haws of Haws & Co., Liverpool. Mr. Mackenzie had Mr. Carvell, the manager of the Intercolonial before a committee of the House of Commons; and he testified that he had authority to purchase whatever he required for the building of the road. As he wanted rails he used his brother-in-law who was doing business in Liverpool, as an agent, and he further testified that no member of the Government, Mr. Mitchell or any other member, knew anything of the transaction. I may assume that Mr. Haws charged more than he paid for the rails as he allowed the action in chancery to go by default, but Mr. Mackenzie lowers himself in the estimation of all Canadians when he stands on a public platform and undertakes to tell them that the late Government did that which he knows, and which he by his own witness, proved, no member of the late Government knew anything about. I will tell you more than that. What will you think when I tell you that I have in my hand proof that of that 6,000 tons of rails that the late Government are charged with having purchased, 3,750 tons were purchased, not by the late Government, but by the present. (Applause.) And if Mr. Mackenzie's statement is true that the late Government made the purchase because their officer made the purchase, then it must be true that the present Government are responsible for the purchase, for the larger amount was purchased since they were in power. (Hear, hear.) And, I have Mr. Mackenzie's own evidence in a letter by his own secretary, declaring that 3,750 tons were purchased by Mr. Carvell after we had gone out of office, and while Mr. Mackenzie was Minister of Public Works. (Hear, hear.) Such are the disingenuous means by which he attempts to justify himself for a transaction that will never be forgotten by the people of Canada, because the million and a half sunk in that unfortunate transaction will, at five per cent., cause the people of Canada to be taxed, to the end of time, no less than $75,000 per annum. I think that that will prevent you and your children from ever forgetting that there was ever such a Prime Minister as Alexander Mackenzie. (Applause.) But, gentlemen, that is not all the loss. If you look at the debates in Parliament in 1875, you will find that down to the time that the purchase of these steel rails was made, Mr. Mackenzie maintained that the mode of reaching Red River from Lake Superior was to build forty-five miles of railway up to the Shebandowan, and then to take the portages and water stretches. Why did he abandon that policy? He abandoned it, and he is now building 114 miles west from Fort William to English River, from Selkirk to Keewatin, 114 miles, and another of 22 miles from Winnipeg to Selkirk. What does this change of policy mean? For two years he had maintained that the road was to go 45 miles to Lake Shebandowan, and then use the water stretches; he changed that policy to the still more insane policy of going 114 miles to English River, and from Red River to Keewatin, because he has no other means of hiding the steel rails out of sight. (Applause.) He could not use them; he had a white elephant on his hands—(laughter)—and your money is being spent to-day in building 200 miles—because I take off the 45 miles to Shebandowan—of road, not a blow on which would have been struck for years had it not been for his desire to get the rails out of sight. (Applause.) He may say that I was in favour of a through line to Red River. So I was; but he has not got the through line! And in order to use the rails your money is thrown away on the road. I say thrown away, because no one will go on a line 114 miles to English River, and then over the eight portages, when he can go to Duluth, and thence by rail direct to Red River by a through line of railway. (Hear, hear.) So in addition to the $75,000 per annum in interest that will have to be paid for this transaction of Mr. Mackenzie, you will have to bear the cost of constructing 200 miles of line that will be useless when it is constructed. I have done but scant justice to these important questions. I have only touched upon these matters instead of dealing with them in the manner that I should desire to do; but I feel that I should be doing an injustice to you and the other gentlemen who are to follow me if I occupied your time at any greater length at present; but this I will say, in response to the invitations elsewhere, I will meet the people face to face and discuss these public questions; I will follow these gentlemen step by step in every statement they make before the people of Canada, and will subject to fair criticism all they say that is calculated to mislead. (Applause.) I regret deeply that the condition of my voice, worn out as it has been by such efforts on other equally great and important occasions, has prevented me from doing the justice I would have liked to have done to the questions I have touched. I will conclude by saying that your presence here to-day—even if I had not the strength—would inspire me to deal with these questions, because in the great sea of upturned faces before me I perceive an evidence that the thoughtful, intelligent mind of the people of Canada is being directed to the consideration of matters of vital importance to our progress and advancement. (Applause.) These questions should have justice at the hands of the public men of Canada, and if in the interest of themselves the Government forget their duty to the people, I mistake the signs of the times if the great mass of the intelligent electors of Canada do not, here as elsewhere, take the earliest opportunity that is afforded them of showing that they are ready to support honest, true men, who, fighting the battles of the people, will endeavour to bring back to Canada that great prosperity which, under the leadership of my right hon. friend, crowned their efforts, when they were entrusted with power before. (Loud cheers.)

The Result of the Harvest in Canada.

(From the Montreal Gazette.)

We published yesterday morning the very full reports of the harvest of 1877, collected by the Grand Trunk railway station masters at all points along the line. These reports come from nearly every section of the country, and enable a correct estimate to be formed of the extent of the yield and quality of the grain harvested. An analysis of the returns for the past three years gives the following result:—

CHARACTER OF THE CROP REPORTS OF 1877.

	Below Average.	Average.	Above Average.	T'l.
Fall wheat	26	0	49	75
Spring wheat	69	8	90	167
Oats	58	9	82	149
Peas	46	14	45	105
Barley	63	4	56	123
Corn	25	5	17	47

CHARACTER OF THE CROP REPORTS OF 1876.

	Below Average.	Average.	Above Average.	T'l.
Fall wheat	9	62	0	71
Spring wheat	48	51	6	165
Oats	74	21	29	124
Peas	47	19	12	78
Barley	53	38	12	103

CHARACTER OF THE CROP REPORTS OF 1875.

	Below Average.	Average.	Above Average.	T'l.
Fall wheat	32	16	21	69
Spring wheat	55	10	42	107
Oats	54	1	57	112
Peas	38	8	36	80
Barley	54	1	42	97

An examination of the above tables illustrates more forcibly than words could do, the bounteousness of the harvest just reaped. As compared with 1876, the yield of all kinds of grain has been wonderfully large, and coarse grains have yielded quite as well as in 1875 and better than in 1874. The yield of wheat is probably greater than in any previous year of which we have a record. The estimate made by the Commissioner of Agriculture of the yield of wheat in Ontario in 1873, 1874, and 1875, shows the average of fall wheat to have been twenty bushels per acre, and of spring wheat seventeen bushels per acre; the returns of the Grand Trunk railway for the present year place the yield of fall wheat at fully twenty-five bushels per acre, and of spring wheat of twenty bushels. So that not only has the yield of wheat in 1877 been far in excess of 1876, but it exceeds the yield in the three previous years, in which what was considered a satisfactory harvest was reaped. The fall wheat crop is this year fully twice as large as in 1876, when sixty-two out of seventy-five returns estimated it as below an average, while this year forty-nine out of seventy-five returns state it to be over an average, and not one reports the yield under an average. The spring wheat crop may be estimated, from the returns, as 50 per cent. larger than in 1876. It is also to be noted that the quality of the grain is good, fall wheat having been reaped in excellent condition, while spring wheat escaped the ravages of midge and was little injured by rust, although rain in August deteriorated the quality in some parts of Western Ontario.

PETTITS' EYE-SALVE.

An Infallible Remedy for all Diseases of the Eye (acute or chronic), Granulation of the Lids, Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands, Film, and Weakness of Vision from Any Cause.

THE AMERICAN EYE-SALVE is presented to the public with the assurance of its efficiency as a curative of most diseases of the eye, acute or chronic inflammation, whether induced by scrofulous origin or otherwise, weakness or defect of vision, diminished tone of the optic nerve, or a diseased state of the tissues constituting that delicate organ. Also, for all persons whose vocation requires an incessant action of the eyes, the Salve will act as a charm in restoring a uniform healthy action, where weakness, pain, and misery may have long threatened a fatal termination. It is the most simple, safe, and effectual remedy ever discovered. The materials of which it is made are pure, perfect, and costly, compounded with elaborate care and exactness, safe in its application, being used externally, and, of course, avoiding the pain and danger which necessarily attends the introduction of caustic minerals and eye-washes. RINGWORM and OLD CHRONIC SORES, of scrofulous origin, or resulting from whatever cause, yield to the cleansing and healing powers of PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE-SALVE. IT IS USED SUCCESSFULLY FOR PILES. Its soothing effect is immediate, and a permanent cure requires but a few applications. The proprietors of "DR. J. PETTIT'S AMERICAN EYE-SALVE," while making a new and improved machinery for making a more perfect box for the Eye-Salve, have changed the Trade Mark on the cover, so as to correspond with the Cut on the Wrapper, Circulars, Advertisements, &c. We call attention to this, as it might otherwise be regarded as counterfeiting.

PETTIT & BARKER, Proprietors, Fredonia, N.Y.
NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Agents for Canada.

One of the bouquets presented to the Prince Imperial at the recent celebration of the fete Napoleon at Chiselhurst contained a card inscribed, "The people cling hopefully to their Emperor's son."

The Paris Prefecture of Police has fitted up a laboratory for the analysis of wine which the public wine tasters suspect to be adulterated, and has appointed an analytical chemist, with a salary of $1,600 a year.

A story is going the round of the London clubs about the Dean of Windsor. He is probably the best known man about Windsor Castle, and one of the most welcome guests at the royal table. It seems that he suffers from sleeplessness, and very frequently he walks for hours through the night in the castle grounds. A few weeks ago one of the sentries challenged the old gentleman, and as he could not give the password the soldier ran him into the guardroom. Explanations followed, and the Dean went home to bed.

FARM AND OTHER NOTES.

Although there are numerous deodorizers and purifiers nowadays, none have ever been discovered that are so cheap and so thorough as sunshine and dry earth.

Paint which is put on in the fall will last nearly or quite as long again as the same grade which is applied in the spring or summer. The extreme hot weather of the summer months is not favourable either for the preservation or the fine appearance of paint.—*New England Homestead.*

After experimenting with all varieties of corn, sowing broadcast, in drills, and cultivating by hoeing it, I have come to the conclusion that the best and most profitable way to raise corn fodder is to plant sweet corn, put your rows three feet apart, put in six to eight stalks in a hill, manure heavily, keep it clear of weeds, hoe two or three times, and you will not fail to have an abundant crop of the best kind of fodder for milch cows.—*New England Homestead.*

When one failure occurs in plant cultivation from unsuitable soil, there are ten which arise from incorrect watering, and nearly as many from insect ravages and general uncleanliness. The soil may be of the best, and the plants may be potted in the best manner, and all the good that has been done in soil selection, preparation, and application is undone in watering, if a competent and careful man is not in charge.—*London Journal of Horticulture.*

Who can compute the advantages to agriculture that the autumnal fairs have brought about? And who that looks at the subject from other than a cynical and selfish standpoint would dispense with them? If they have sometimes not met the reasonable expectations of the people it has been either from lack of interest in them or from mismanagement. But this is no argument against them. The corrective, if any is anywhere needed, is in the hands of farmers themselves.—*Western Rural.*

In the neighbourhood of most of our towns there are large quantities of land of which no use whatever is being made, that might be bought or leased for cultivation by mechanics and others anxious to test what can be done with a small piece of land thoroughly cared for. It is a great want of municipal economy to allow such lands to go to waste in the way they are doing, and some provision ought to be made for transforming these unproductive and unsightly wastes into cultivated gardens that shall bring pleasure and profit to their proprietors, and be a source of gain to the public resources.—*Western Advertiser.*

To insects we owe wax and honey, silks, and precious dyes, valuable medicines, food for birds and many other animals, the fertilization and increase of plants necessary for the subsistence of many creatures, and thus, indirectly, for the preservation of man. In short, the human species, wholly deprived of the services of insects, would fade from the face of our planet. So the husbandman has only to make the best of it, by learning to distinguish between his friends and his foes, and how to assist the beneficent operations of nature in encouraging the former and checking the latter.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

I want every mother in the land to know what is a certain cure for cut or bruise, or any kind of hurt. Soft hot water is. Immerse the injured part into as hot water as can be borne, until the pain and inflammation is relieved. I knew a little two-year-old upon whose tender, soft little hand a heavy window came crushing. In its frantic efforts to get the hand out, the poor little fingers were so terribly lacerated and torn that amputation was deemed inevitable. The mother would not listen to it, but kept the hand for hours in a basin of as hot water as the child could bear. In a few days the fingers healed beautifully, without scar or fester.—*Chicago Tribune.*

A wind-mill on the back end of the house of T. Benton, jr., pumps the water into a tank in the kitchen, from which it flows to a large tank in the barn, thence to a large trough in the basement. The flow into the trough is regulated by a self-regulating faucet. A pan, acting as a float, is attached to the long end of a lever, and a stopper to the short end. When the trough is full of water, so that no more is required, the pan, floating on the surface, presses the stopper on the other end into the faucet, which enters the bottom of the trough, stopping the flow of water. When stock are drinking, lowering the water and the float also, the faucet is opened, and the water flows again.—*Rural Home.*

My attention was called to the effects of placing a few leaves of the castor oil plant under some trees that were being destroyed by the grasshoppers. So remarkable was the result, that an actual count of the number killed under one tree showed 498 dead ones, and about twenty more in a dying condition. Only a very small portion of the leaves were eaten; and judging from the effects of the small portion consumed, I believe there was sufficient material left to have killed ten times as many. The poison works very rapidly. As soon as the grasshopper eats the leaf he becomes stupefied, and when he attempts to fly, falls on his head or back, and remains prostrate until he dies.—*Los Angeles Herald.*

It has gradually dawned upon me, through the slow teachings of experience, that it is much more important to have heifers on good succulent grass for a month or longer while making the first bag, that the milk secretion may be stimulated to the utmost, and the udder developed as much as possible; and now I time the service so as to have them come in June or in July; or, skipping the heat and drought of August, to calve in September, the age being, if unavoidable, as young as nineteen months, or as old as thirty months. If we want fall or winter cows, let us take older ones whose qualities have been already established. If I am right in this it deserves the attention of beginners.—*Cattle Club Register.*

Sometimes in dragging drilled wheat lengthwise a single tooth will get into a row and drag up all the plants in it, while when the harrow is dragged across the rows the wheat is not dragged out, as the teeth are all evenly supported, and do not touch at a time more than a single plant. Harrowing wheat in the spring is only a light hoeing that breaks the crust of the ground and exposes the soil to the air, and hence promotes the growth of the young plant by encouraging it to push out its roots. The wheat hoe following as a second operation, ought to have a very salutary effect on the growth of the wheat plant at that season, aiding to make more roots and to stool out for a longer season. At the same time the very stirring of the soil makes it more able to sustain a greater growth, and to retain the rains and dews while resisting with iron power the heat of the sun. On clay soils that are apt to crust over and become baked in the spring it is a most effective operation, leaving the soil in a good condition for the whole season of the growth of the wheat plant and up to its ripening. The advantage of hoeing wheat ought to be more thoroughly tested in this State than it has yet been.—*Michigan Farmer.*

We have tilled our farm garden thus far without once using a spade, and feel increasingly satisfied that if once the agricultural community could be induced to try this plan, gardens in the country would soon become as common as now they are scarce. It is a good time now to plan and lay out a vegetable garden. Choose a piece of land entirely free from trees, and plan for its cultivation mainly by horsepower. Begin at once a process of thorough summer fallowing. Plough, harrow, and manure thoroughly. If the land be stony, clear off the stones. Get the manure well intermixed by repeated ploughings and harrowings. Among other important benefits, this will rid the soil of weeds, and render *clean culture*, a matter of the greatest importance, comparatively easy. Leave the land well ridged up by a final ploughing before winter, and spring will find it beautifully mellow. Then with once working with a gang plough and harrow, or even a harrow alone, short work may be made of putting in the seed with a drill. The after culture will be pastime, and as the successive crops of vegetables come off to load and grace the family table, the wonder will be that since a good garden can be had so readily, such numbers of farmers have none.—*Western Advertiser.*

A horse at Bourn, in Lincolnshire, is aged twenty-two, of the old short-legged coaching stamp, and has been in the possession of the present owner upwards of sixteen years, during which period he has only had three days' rest, not excluding even Sundays. His work has been to run a heavy mail-cart from Bourn to Swayfield, a distance of fourteen miles, including the return journey, every day, and one day a week two miles extra. The horse leaves Bourn between six and seven in the morning, and reaches Bourn about seven in the evening. During ecuriotion at Swayfield, the horse is kept in further exercise by working at plough and other work upon a farm. He is without blemish and in capital condition. His work for the last sixteen years has been so uniform that the horse knows the particular places he is to stop at on given days of the week; for instance, he persistently stops at the barber's shop on Tuesdays and Fridays, and six days a week he stops at a draper's shop for parcels, and on Sunday he won't stop at either place. His owner is so fond of him that with a sort of feeling of Tom Moody he hopes that he and his horse may be buried together. The horse was bought at a fair from a gipsy when six years old, in very poor condition, for $20, and his owner has since several times refused $250 for him. The horse is a dark brown, and now as full of fun as a four-year-old.—*London Land and Water.*

Tonic.

Every one, at times, feels the necessity of some restorative of the vital powers, depressed by mental or bodily exhaustion. In such conditions, let every one, instead of flying to the alcoholic or medicinal stimulants, which must be followed by depression equal to their excitement, reinvigorate his deranged system by the natural tonic elements of the PERUVIAN SYRUP.

Sold by all druggists.

The London *World* tells us that the irrepressible Boyton—Mike of that ilk, not Paul—is organizing no less tremendous a simulacrum of warfare than the "attack, defence, and distruction of an iron clad fleet" by electric torpedoes, newly invented and intended solely for service in connection with the swimming costume. The torpedoes may be used either from the end of a sectional spar carried by the swimmer—whose equipment includes means of propulsion, electric battery and firing attachments—or fixed to any surface and drifted to the object of attack. The experiments will be made off Ramsgate on the 20th inst., and ought to be useful as well as interesting, if only a few of the tweed-clads that affect the Strand can be blown up along with the inoffensive iron-clads.

FALL SHOWS.

HAMILTON CENTRAL FAIR.

From Our Own Reporters.

HAMILTON, Oct. 2.—The large number of entries for the Central Fair insures a good show, but not for Tuesday. Exhibitors have been slow of coming in, and the impression appears to have been general that Wednesday morning would be time enough to be ready. Inside the main building there are vacant spaces this afternoon, and exhibitors in some lines are busy setting up their articles for show to-morrow. It is the fashion to call every building where Provincial Exhibitions are held the "Crystal Palace," but, to tell the truth, the Hamilton building is the only one in Ontario that deserves the name. The design of the original Sydenham Palace was—glass and iron—and here we have glass and wood—from the design of Mr. A. H. Hills, fulfilling about as much of the "crystal palace" idea as it is possible to realise at such cost as municipal bodies will stand. Speaking briefly, the Hamilton building is the only thing at all like a "Crystal Palace" in Canada, as people who have seen the others, pretending to the name, will testify. But the purpose of a palace is to be inhabited, and how to insure the attendance of King Demos and his retinue is the question.

Of course this cannot be done every year, nor is it to be expected that in this "off year" for Hamilton we are to see such crowds as there were at London last week. But, if bad weather does not prevent, there will be a large crowd here to-morrow. On the market, to-day, were many farmers and their wives from distances inside of fifteen miles, who said that they were in to-day on business, and intended to come in to-morrow for a holiday entirely.

LIVE STOCK.

The show of live stock will be good, but exhibitors don't trouble themselves to show their animals until to-morrow. There was some preliminary swinging around the circle this afternoon, but no more.

INSIDE THE BUILDING.

It would not be fair to say much of the Arts and Manufactures department as yet, as exhibitors will require all the time before the opening of the doors to-morrow morning to be ready.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL.

These departments are already complete, and much of the work of the judges has been done this afternoon. The public going through to-morrow will see all the prize tickets in their places.

ARRANGEMENTS.

The arrangements for "handling" everything that has to be attended to are excellent. If the Russian army in Bulgaria was as well officered as the Hamilton Central Fair is, for its purpose, perhaps the Turks would not now be in Plevna. Everything having been done that can be done, people here are now looking to "Old Probabilities" as the arbiter of destiny for to-morrow and Thursday.

GUELPH CENTRAL FAIR.

From Our Own Reporters.]

GUELPH, Oct. 2.—This was the opening day of what was formerly called the Central Exhibition, but, as that title is now laid claim to by the City of Hamilton, with what justice it is for others to say, inasmuch as Guelph had it seven years ago, it has now to be designated as the Guelph Central fair. In years gone by this show has been little if any behind the Provincial one, notwithstanding that the amount of prize money offered was by no means as large as that tendered by the larger institution. Owing to the unfortunate clashing with Hamilton, many felt that the competition would have the effect of lessening the number of entries, but, strange as it may seem, such is not the case. There are several hundred more entries this year than last, and the show will be, when in full running order, fully equal to any of its predecessors.

Grave fears are entertained that the long spell of beautiful weather which we have enjoyed will terminate before the close of this week, and, judging from appearances to-day, they are well founded. At daylight there was quite a heavy mist, and all day long the sun has failed to dispel the fog. Inauspicious as this looks, the people of Guelph seem to have made up their minds that there is to be a large influx of visitors to the town, no matter what the weather may prove to be, and they have made their arrangements accordingly. The Royal, and other principal hotels, are straining every nerve to meet the demand for accommodation, and when they are full, which they are not as yet, there are many boarding houses in which the weary may find rest.

Guelph possesses probably the most spacious and convenient exhibition grounds in Ontario. They are situated within easy distance of the business centre of the town, and are laid out with the view of meeting the requirements of both the exhibitors and the public. Entering at the main gate the offices of the Association are on the visitors' right, while is laid to his view, at his feet, as it were, as he stands on elevated ground, a complete sight of the whole arrangements. The main building is octagon shaped, and forms the centre piece of the picture, standing as it does in the heart of the enclosure. On the left and under the hill is the horse ring and the judges' stand, and beyond that again are the box stalls, now well filled with horses, all of which, if the grooms' statements are to be taken, are the best on the ground. The stalls extend beyond the main building, and between them and the latter is the ground devoted to the display of machinery in operation. Here is to be found exhibits by Messrs. Sawyer, of Hamilton, Macdonald, McPherson, & Co., of Stratford, John Abell, of Woodbridge, Haggert Bros., of Brampton, the Thompson & Williams Co., of Stratford, Detweiler & Shantz, of Preston, Sylvester, of Enniskillen, and many other manufacturers of engines and implements of all kinds. Back of the building are lighter kinds of agricultural implements, and beyond the space occupied by these are the sheep and pig pens. Extending along the right of the enclosure are the cattle stalls and poultry shed. After a walk around the grounds and ascertaining the position of affairs outside, the next duty is to stroll through the main building and see what is to be seen there. The individual who hoped to accomplish this latter task of seeing anything within the building was doomed to disappointment. It was hardly possible to make oneself heard so great was the noise arising from the hundreds of hammers in use in placing exhibits in position, in fact in some instances making headway was impossible owing to packing cases and other *debris* with block the aisles. Consequently all that can be said to-night of the show inside the building is that the indications are that it is going to be an interesting one. As to who's who, or what's what, it is almost out of the question to say until to-morrow.

Leaving the building for the present to those who are so industriously engaged within it, a walk along

THE CATTLE SHEDS

will perhaps prove most interesting. First then in the order of arrangement we have the Durhams. Taking those on exhibition, as a class, the display is really an excellent one. Canadian farmers appear to realize as a fact that this breed of cattle is about the most remunerative they can raise. The demand for export is already large, and is constantly increasing, while for slaughter for home consumption there is no animal which is so profitable. The yield of meat for the amount of food consumed is large, and it requires but a short time for the beast to come to maturity. Mr. John Pipe, of Guelph Township, shows his three year old bull which took first prize at London last week. He has also several other fine specimens in his exhibit. Mr. Armstrong, of Eramosa, is also a large exhibitor of excellent specimens of the class, among them being five animals, the average weight of which is 1,600 pounds each. At London Mr. Armstrong carried off no less than eleven prizes, and he has all the prize winners on the ground. He has been a large importer of thoroughbred stock and is now reaping the benefit of his enterprise. Mr. George Hood, of Guelph, shows a fine collection of Herefords, among the lot being the bull and bull calf which carried off the first prizes at London. It seems to be generally admitted that the bull is the best bred Hereford on the continent. Passing on we come to the Ayrshires, famous the world over for dairy purposes. Messrs. Gray & Sons, of Oshawa, and Mr. W. F. Clarke, of Guelph, are the principal exhibitors. Mr. George Rudd, of Puslinch, shows a fine collection of animals of the Devon breed, while Messrs. W. McCrae, of Paisley Block, and Thos. McCrae, of Guelph township, have things pretty much to themselves in the Galloway breed.

SHEEP AND PIGS.

The collection of sheep is not very large, but what there is of them is very choice. Mr. Snell, of Brampton, has on hand his London prize Cotswolds, and they are beautiful animals. Mr. Parkinson, of Eramosa, has undoubtedly the best display of Lincolns. Mr. W. Whitelaw, of Guelph, has a few beautiful specimens of the Cheviot breed, as well as some very pure bred Leicesters. The judges commenced work on the sheep this afternoon, but no announcements had been made up to six o'clock. In the pig pens the greatest varieties were to be found among the Berkshires and Suffolks. The display altogether was creditable, especially in the small breeds.

WEST MIDDLESEX.

STRATHROY, Oct. 2.—The fall show of the West Middlesex Agricultural Society opened here to-day, and is greatly superior to any of its predecessors in every respect. The entries number over 2,200, being about 400 more than at any previous show, and the quality of the articles exhibited is very superior. The horticultural display is a feature in itself, and to-night the grounds are illuminated and have several thousand visitors. To-morrow the live stock exhibition takes place, and judging from the number of entries promises to be a decided success.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY.

PICTON, Ont., Oct. 2.—The annual fair of the Prince Edward Agricultural Society was held on the Society's grounds here to-day, and was a great success. The entries in all the classes were larger than last year. The display of stock was unusually good. There were about three thousand paid for admission at the gate. The weather is beautiful.

The salary of Marshal MacMahon as President of the French republic is 900,000 francs. He receives, in addition, his pay and perquisites as Marshal of France.

MURDER IN QUEBEC.

A Sergeant of the Provincial Police Shot From the Woods.

QUEBEC, Oct. 1.—Intelligence has just been received here of the shooting in the County of Beauce, of Sergeant Dore, of the Provincial Police. The crime was committed in the south of Beauce, near the American line, fifty-four miles beyond St. Joseph, the present terminus of the Levis and Kennebec railway. A desperado named Bartley shot and wounded, some days ago, a witness named Champagne, who appeared in a whiskey prosecution against him. The high constable could get none of the local constables to attempt his arrest, and telegraphed Col. Amyot for police assistance ten days ago, on Saturday, Sept. 22nd. Detectives Bolger and Joannet were sent to Beauce on the 23rd. They searched Bartley's house at night, but could not find him. It was 9 p.m. and they were starting on their return, when two gun shots were heard from a barn opposite them, filling them with duck shot. The affair was partially suppressed in the interest of justice till Bartley's arrest could be effected. Last Thursday six men were sent up, Sergt. Dore amongst the number. They left St. Joseph on Friday evening, and reached Bartley's house just before daybreak on Saturday. They surrounded the house till the family stirred, and then two men went in and searched the house, but without finding the man they wanted, though all the out-buildings and surroundings were searched for fully three hours. As soon as Bartley's wife saw the officers, however, she emerged from the door, about 5.30 a.m., with a large horn and blew it several times, hallooing also at the top of her voice, as the sequel shows with the intention of alarming her husband. At eight o'clock the officers started to return, having five vehicles in all and two prisoners, whom they had arrested, one of them a son of Bartley. Dore was in the second carriage with his man but occupying a seat alone. Their route lay along a road lined on both sides for miles with thick bush, there being only a spare clearance and farm-house every few miles. About fifteen acres from Bartley's house firing opened on the party from the bush, Sergeant Dore receiving a wound in his back. The firing was returned till its cessation in the bush, and then the sole attention of the police was required by the prisoners and by the wounded man. Dore was taken to the nearest farm-house, carefully attended to, and put to bed. He bore up bravely, but told his comrades he was going to die, and expired at 11.20 the same morning, before either a doctor or a priest, who had been sent twenty-four miles for, could arrive.

The murderer is probably safe across the lines. Public indignation is exceedingly strong, and if the murderer shows himself in Beauce he will be lynched.

LATEST.

QUEBEC, Oct. 2.—Various rumours are of course rife in reference to the recent murder of Sergeant Dore in the County of Beauce, and the parties whom the police were sent to arrest. Bartley is said to be a man, by those who know him, of a fearful determination of character, who kept a sort of half-way house upon the road. It is alleged that the Municipal Council refused to give him a licence for selling liquor, and that he has been determined to have his revenge upon somebody. It is also stated as a fact that threats have some time since been made relative to the shooting of Mr. Groleau, High Constable of Beauce, and also of Mr. Duchesnay, the Stipendiary Magistrate, who convicted Bartley of illicit whiskey selling.

From the County of Beauce this morning, the intelligence comes that the dwelling and two isolated barns belonging to Bartley at Lenier, who is implicated in the murder of Dore, were burnt down on Monday night last under most singular circumstances. It seems that Bartley, who has been hidden in the bush since the departure of the first posse of police from there about a fortnight ago, has kept up a system of correspondence with his wife throughout the whole of the difficulty. He was aware of the despatch of six policemen long before they arrived at his home on the eventful morning of Saturday last, when Dore was shot, and took good care of course to put into practice the old motto of "Forewarned means forearmed," by being on the *qui vive* for them. Since the murder his premises have been in charge of Mrs. Bartley, and on Monday night the whole of the buildings were fired by some unknown person and burnt to the ground. Bartley is insured in the Montmagny Mutual Insurance Company. In Beauce there is great excitement over the whole affair. It is reported in town to-day by a passenger who arrived *via* the Kennebec railway from Beauce that another man, who was taken for a spy, was shot near Bartley's place on Tuesday. It is also reported that the house has been burned down in which Sergeant Dore died.

TORONTO ITEMS.

There are registered in the Toronto General Hospital 162 patients, 12 of whom are down with typhoid fever, but are reported to be doing well.

James Downs, an employee on the Southern Belle, was arrested on Saturday by Detective Hodgins and lodged in No. 1 station, charged with stealing $70 from the pocket of a passenger named Alfred Chapman.

On Sunday morning about forty teachers of the various Sunday schools throughout the city paid a visit to the Central Prison and took part in the Sunday school exercises. There were about three hundred prisoners present, all of whom were arranged in classes. Mr. Stewart addressed the prisoners.

About four o'clock on Monday afternoon P. C. Armstrong arrested a little boy named Alfred Terry, and locked him up in No. 4 station, on suspicion of having been implicated in the larceny of a stove from the rear of Mr. Kennedy's premises, No. 3 Ontario street, about a week ago.

Alfred McLennan, a boy about fifteen years of age, was arrested on Wednesday, last week, for stealing a watch from his employer, Mr. W. C. Morrison, jeweller, King street west. The boy admitted taking the watch and disposing of it, but refused to say in what manner. He was brought before the Police Magistrate and sentenced to three years in the reformatory.

Information has been laid at police headquarters of the absence from home of Patrick Mullen since the 22nd of September. The missing man is forty-four years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, and when last seen had on a suit of dark grey tweed. On the day mentioned his horse and cart were found on Front street west, where it is supposed they were left by him.

The Custom returns for the month of September are as follows:—Free goods entered, $157,457; goods warehoused, $139,530; total value of goods entered, $1,151,214; duties paid during the month, $230,593.01. During the corresponding month last year the value of free goods entered was $186,973; total value of goods entered, $1,314,416; duties paid, $243,-483.70. Decrease of receipts, $43,483.70.

There were registered in the city last week 61 births, 29 marriages, and 40 deaths. The causes of the deaths were as follows:—6 consumption, 4 typhoid, 2 inflammation of brain, 2 softening of brain, 2 old age, 2 apoplexy, 2 premature birth, 2 diarrhoea, 2 dropsy, 2 disease of hip, 2 disease of heart, and one of each of the following:—Indigestion, alcoholism, scarlet fever, meningitis, suffocation, paralysis, pleurisy, disease of liver, pneumonia, inflammation of bowels, bilious colic.

There are at present 196 prisoners incarcerated in the gaol, which is an unusually large number for this season of the year. Of these 129 are males and the remainder females. All the women are busily employed at making match boxes and other light work. There is little or nothing for the men to do excepting perhaps a day's work about the building and grounds now and then. Williams, the Weston murderer, occupies a cell by himself, and apparently does not fully realize the awful position in which he is placed.

The Clerk of the Peace has prepared the list of the convictions which have been made before Justices of the Peace in this county during the past quarter. The total number is 123, which is made up as follows:—Non-payment of wages, 4; larceny, 3; trespass, 6; assault, 39; lunatic, 1; rescuing prisoners, 1; selling liquor without a licence, 21; threatening, 2; vagrancy, 7; assaulting a constable, 1; profane swearing, 1; drunkenness, 1; cruelty to animals, 2; non-payment of tolls, 15; keeping vicious dog, 2; non-payment of statute labour, 2; using abusive language, 1; allowing cattle to go at large, 4; nuisance, 6; malicious injury to property, 1; embezzlement, 1.

Shortly after eight o'clock on Tuesday night an alarm was sounded from box 82 for a fire which had been discovered in the stables of Mr. Wm. Darling, teamster, on Ontario street. The flames made great headway, the building being of frame, and by the time the firemen reached the spot had almost reduced it to ashes. There were six horses in the stable when the fire broke out, and only one of these was saved, the other five having been roasted alive. The horses were valued at $100 each, and were not insured. There was an insurance on the stable, but the amount was not stated. Mr. Darling estimates his loss at $1,000.

On Tuesday night an inquest was held at Kingsberry's hotel, King street east, by Coroner Riddel, on the body of the boy Thomas Richards, who was drowned in the Don on Monday. From the evidence taken it appears that the deceased and two other lads named Edward Bach and James Hookaway were paddling in an old boat, which suddenly began to fill with water, and capsized, throwing the occupants into the river. Hookaway swam ashore, and Samuel Saunders, a mere youth, bravely went to the rescue of the other two, without even taking off his clothes. He brought Bach safely to shore, and plunged in after the deceased. The noble boy managed to seize hold of the drowning Richards, but the latter struggled so violently that he slipped from his grasp and sank. Saunders dived several times, and was then compelled to cease, being thoroughly exhausted. Subsequently the body was recovered, but life was extinct. The jury returned a verdict of "accidental drowning," and afterwards passed the following resolution unanimously:—"That the thanks of the jury be given to Mr. Samuel Saunders for his gallant efforts in saving the life of Edward Bach, and attempting so bravely and frequently to rescue Thomas Richards, the deceased."

SPORTS AND AMUSEMENTS.

THURSDAY, Oct. 4.

The Turf.

Racing took place at Brockville on 26th inst. A free-for-all trot was won by Edward on the first, second, and fourth heats in 2.30½, 2.30, 2.30. Frank Munson taking the third heat and second money. Grey Cloud won a mile-heats running race on the first and third heats, the second being a dead heat between the Grey and Paladin. Legal tender also started.

At Fleetwood Park on the 28th ult. Rarus won the free-for-all, his best time being 2.16½. Hopeful was second.

Lord Hartington's b. f. Rylstone, 3 yrs., by Hermit out of Esther's dam, carrying 103 lbs., won the Newmarket Handicap in a field of eleven, on the 28th ult.; Prince Batthyany's Corberus, 4 yrs., by Typhœus out of Sunnylocks by Newminster, 94 lbs., was second, and Mr. Sanford's Start, 3 yrs., by imp. Glenelg out of Stamps, 86 lbs., third. Typhœus is the sire of Mr. Patteson's imported prize filly Type of Beauty.

Two extra days' racing to wind up the season are announced by the Woodbine Park Association on Oct. 11th and 12th.

On the opening day of the Jerome Park Fall Meeting, Saturday last, Dr. Smith, of this city, carried off the Manhattan Handicap with his mare Inspiration, by imp. Warminster out of Sophia.

Mr. Peters, of London, has lost his mare Norah B., by imp. Tester out of Fleetfoot, last year's Queen's Plate winner, by a throat disease which is very prevalent just now in the neighbourhood of London.

Cricket.

Sept. 25.—Colborne and Brighton, representing East Northumberland, played a drawn match with Cobourg and Grafton, representing the West Riding. The East Riding scored 35 and 126, and the West 109 and 6 for one wicket.

Oct. 1.—Bradford defeated Barrie by one innings and 26 runs. Score—Barrie 26 and 120, Bradford, first innings, 172.

Lacrosse.

A return match had been arranged between the Montreal and Toronto clubs, to be played in this city on Saturday last, but the former finding they could not get their first team together refused to come up, and sooner than lose a chance of wiping out the victory scored against them on the 15th ult. the Toronto men went down and played the Montrealers on their own grounds. The Torontos won in three straight games in 13, 9, and 12 minutes. The clubs play a third match in this city on Saturday week, the 13th.

Baseball.

Sept. 26—At London the Young Actives of Woodstock defeated the Atlantics of the Forest City by 7 to 2.

Sept. 26—Tecumsehs (London) defeated the Fall Rivers by 6 to 5.

Sept. 27—Tecumsehs (London) defeated the Milwaukees by 11 to 5.

Sept. 28—The Milwaukees defeated the Tecumsehs by 11 to 1.

Edward Somerville, shortstop of the London Tecumsehs, died on Sept. 30th, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

Sept. 29—Tecumsehs defeated the Milwaukees by 2 to 0, the latter refusing to play in the seventh innings, the score then standing 10 to 5.

Oct. 2—Tecumsehs (London) 5, Alleghanies 2; this gives the London club the International championship.

Aquatics.

Edward Courtney, by long odds champion of America, J. Riley of New York, Frenchy Johnson of Boston, and Ten Eyck of Peekskill rowed a single-scull three-mile race on Owasco lake on 27th inst. Courtney won easily in 21.29½, Riley being second in 21.33½, Johnson third in 21.42, and Ten Eyck last in 21.43½.

George Hosmer of Boston defeated E. Driscoll of Lowell in a three mile sculling race on Charles River, Sept. 28, by three lengths in 21.30. Hosmer is looked upon as a coming champion. He is but 18.

The yacht Countess of Dufferin has arrived in Cobourg harbour from New York, and is once more announced for sale by Major Gifford.

The Ross-Hanlan race, which takes place on Toronto Bay on Saturday week, is creating the greatest interest. Both men are in good condition, and feel confident of the result. Ross with his trainer is expected in Toronto this (Thursday) evening. The betting is in the New Brunswicker's favour at about 5 to 4.

The yacht Brunette on Saturday last defeated the Annie Cuthbert in a race on Burlington Bay for the Brown cup of the Burlington Yacht Club.

The Ring.

A prize fight for the championship of the world and £100 aside is announced to come off in the London district on Oct. 29th, between Tompkins Gilbert, champion of England, and Tom Allan, champion of America. Jim Stewart, called the Scotch giant, has challenged the winner in this contest to fight him for either £100 or £200 aside. Gilbert is over six feet in height and weighs thirteen stone.

Thomas' Eclectric Oil—Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold—Do you know anything of it? If not, it is time you did.

There are but few preparations of medicines which have withstood the impartial judgment of the people for any great length of time. One of these is Thomas' Eclectric Oil, purely a preparation of six of the best Oils that are known, each one possessing virtues of its own. Scientific physicians know that medicines may be formed of several ingredients in certain fixed proportions of greater power, and producing effects which could never result from the use of any one of them, or in different combinations. Thus in the preparation of this Oil a chemical change takes place, forming a compound which could not by any possibility be made from any other combination or proportions of the same ingredients, or any other ingredients, and entirely different from anything ever before made, one which produces the most astonishing results, and having a wider range of application than any medicine ever before discovered. It contains no alcohol or other volatile liquids, consequently loses nothing by evaporation. Wherever applied you get the benefit of every drop; whereas with other preparations nearly all the alcohol is lost in that way, and you get only the small quantity of oils which they may contain.

S. N. THOMAS, PHELPS, N.Y., And NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Sole Agents for the Dominion.

NOTE—Eclectric—Selected and Electrized.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, October 3.

ROYAL CANADIAN INSURANCE CO.

The following is what a leading New York underwriter has to say with reference to the Royal Canadian Insurance Company:—

"We take the liberty and the pleasure to say that your Company must have been managed and controlled with great ability, both in its Fire and in its Marine Departments, in commanding silence from detractors and keeping the confidence of the community, during and since the great St. John calamity, as it has so well and effectually done."

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE LAST WEEK.

A leading Liverpool grain circular of Friday reviews the trade of the preceding week as follows:—Fine weather enables good progress to be made in securing the crops, and is improving the condition of wheat, though the bulk of samples are still very indifferent. Trade in this grain is generally quiet and the value somewhat weaker. Maize is also dull, favouring buyers. The fresh arrivals of wheat and corn into this port are on the same fair scale as of late. Those of flour continue quite limited. This market to-day was thinly attended, and trade in wheat was inanimate. Extra choice qualities made about Tuesday's prices, but the general run of white and red were 1d [illegible] in favour of buyers. Flour was dull and unaltered. Corn was in fair sale, and prices recovered 3d to 6d per quarter from last Tuesday's prices."

MOVEMENT OF BARLEY.

Receipts of barley from September 1st to September 15th were 1,095,435 bushels at lake ports against 769,487 in the corresponding period last year; at Buffalo and Oswego they were 190,519 bushels against 112,626 last year, and at seaboard ports 140,712 bushels against 149,306 last year. The visible supply on the 22nd inst. was 923,851 bushels against 862,910 in 1876, and 933,061 in 1875. The stock of barley malt in store at New York, September 22nd, 1877, was 376,815 bushels vs. 384,439 bushels September 15th, 1877; 441,841 bushels September 23rd, 1876, and 277,168 bushels September 25th, 1875.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The N. Y. *Bulletin* of Saturday says that on the preceding day New York Produce Exchange markets were nearly all unsettled and excited on the closing out of the September contracts in the different speculative articles dealt in there. Wheat was badly cornered for No. 2 red, and advanced still 5c more, with No. 2 spring 1 to 2c higher for the same cause. No. 1 white oats were "cornered" and 2½c higher. Grain vessels for September were also over-chartered, and a squeeze existed there. Corners were feared in pork and lard, and legitimate business was almost brought to a standstill.

CANADA LANDED CREDIT CO.

The above Company has issued a call of $5 per share on the new stock allotted in February last, making the total paid up $10 per share, or 40 per cent. of the new issue. The new call is payable on the 15th of November, or may be paid at once, in which case dividend will be allowed from the date of payment. Prior to this call the new stock could have found buyers at 75 to 80c per share over the amount paid. Hence it will now probably be worth $1.75 to $2 over the amount paid.

AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

It appears that Mr. Goff has resigned his position as managing director of this Company, and will devote himself solely to the duties of his position as President of the Montreal, Boston, and Portland railway, to which he was recently elected. Mr. G. H. Dumesnil has been appointed *pro tem.* to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Goff's resignation.

ENGLISH GRAIN DELIVERIES.

The arrivals of home-grown wheat are increasing, but they are still considerably below those of last year. For the week ending Sept. 15th, in the 150 principal markets of England and Wales they amounted to 49,081 quarters, against 61,053 quarters; and it is estimated that in the whole kingdom they were 196,400 quarters, against 244,250 quarters in 1876. During the first three weeks of the season the deliveries in the 150 principal markets were only 105,376 quarters, against 152,777 quarters; and it is estimated that in the whole kingdom they have been 421,500 quarters, against 611,100 quarters last year. Without reckoning the supplies furnished ex granary, it is estimated that the following quantities of wheat and flour have been placed upon the British markets since harvest:—

	1877. Cwt.	1876. Cwt.	1875. Cwt.
Imports of wheat	2,727,593	2,336,340	4,946,453
Imports of flour	285,536	228,594	393,734
Sales of home-grown produce	1,860,000	2,648,200	2,041,500
Total	4,873,129	5,213,134	7,381,687
Exports of wheat and flour	108,371	61,352	14,628
Result	4,764,758	5,151,782	7,367,059
Average price English wheat for the season	60s. 6d.	46s. 6d.	48s. 10d.

OUR EXPORT EGG TRADE.

Our readers will have seen in Friday's *Mail* a letter from Mr. Dyke on the probability of Canadian poultry and eggs finding a market in England; and adding the fact that the value of English imported eggs in 176 was £2,600,000. On referring to the trade returns for the present year we find that the quantity imported in the first eight months of this year were 4,547,105 "great hundreds," valued at £1,811,416, against 4,033,510 great hundreds valued at £1,615,536 in the corresponding period last year. The *Pall Mall Gazette* refers to this subject as follows:—

"Last year the value of the eggs imported into England was £2,610,231, but even this large importation failed to satisfy our requirements, and the high price of eggs in the market at the present time shows that we could buy more and eat more if we could only get them. It seems probable that substantial help in this is in other matters relating to food supply will come from the other side of the Atlantic. Canada is establishing an egg trade with us which promises to assume important dimensions. Last week one steamer alone brought to Liverpool from Canada 280 barrels of eggs, and there is every prospect of a continuous stream of eggs setting in from that country. The Canadians cannot, in fact, keep up with their hens, who lay more eggs than the colony can consume. The market report of the Hamilton (Ontario) *Spectator* of the 9th of August mentions that eggs were "very quiet," there being really no wholesale trade in them at present. In Ottawa fresh eggs were selling at 12 cents, that is sixpence, a dozen. Eggs at this price would be a boon to the British housekeeper, and might take the place of meat, in which case there would be less grumbling and gout.

QUALITY OF ENGLISH WHEAT.

The *Economist* of the 15th inst. states that new wheat delivered on English markets during the preceding week was reported to have been generally in bad condition, but prices for good samples had been well maintained. Not only was the condition of much home-grown wheat very poor, but the quality of most of the imported wheat is said to have suffered from the unfavourable weather which has prevailed in Europe; and therefore the higher quotations will mean even more than they superficially indicate, for the quality will not be intrinsically so good as last year.

The following is the official report of the Toronto Stock Exchange, Oct. 3rd, 1877:—

Banks.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Trans.
Montreal	..	163	
Toronto	158	156½	
Ontario	103½	103¼	103½
Merchants'	70	68½	
Commerce	120	119¾	
Consolidated	88	86¼	
Dominion	125	124	
Hamilton	..	99¼	
Standard	..	71¼	
Federal	102½	101½	101½
Imperial	106½	106	
Molson's	..	..	
Loan and Savings Co's.			
Canadian Permanent	..	173	
Freehold	..	143	
Western Canada	..	143	
Union	..	133½	
Canada Landed Credit	..	133	
Building and Loan	..	121½	
Imperial	..	108	
Farmers'	..	112	
London and C. L. and Agency Company	136½	135	
Huron and Erie	..	..	
Dominion Savings and Investment Society	126	124	
Ont. Sav. and Inv. Soc.	..	..	
Hamilton Prov. and L.	..	..	
Insurance, &c.			
British America	..	115	
Western	139	..	
Isolated Risk	90	..	
Canada Life	..	..	
Consumers' Gas	..	136½	
Dominion Telegraph	90	..	
Railways.			
Toronto G. & B. Stock	..	..	
" 6 p.c. 5 yr. Bonds	..	..	
T. & N. 8 p.c. 5 yr. Bonds	..	..	
Debentures, &c.			
Dom. Gov. stock, 6 p.c.	..	100½	
Dom. Gov. stock, 5 p.c.	..	99¼	
County (Ont.) 20 y. 6 p.c.	101	..	
Tn'p (Ont) 20 y. 6 p.c.	99	..	
City Toronto 20 y. 6 p.c.	99	98½	

English Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3.

London—Floating cargoes—Wheat, at opening, quieter; corn, firm; cargoes on passage and for shipment—Wheat, rather easier; corn, firm. Mark Lane—Wheat, at opening, rather easier; corn, firm. Imports into the United Kingdom during the past—Corn, 155,000 to 170,000 qrs; flour, 30,000 to 35,000 barrels. Liverpool—Wheat on the spot, at opening, quiet; corn, strong. Red American spring wheat, range of No. 2 to No. 1, per cental, 10s to 11s 5d. London—American extra state flour, per barrel of 196 lbs., 31s 6d to 32s 6d. Liverpool—American extra state flour, per barrel of 196 lbs., 31s 6d to 31s 6d.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, 1877.

PRODUCE.

The market since our last has been quiet, with a very slack demand for anything, and prices in nearly all cases tending downwards. Receipts have been on the increase, but seem generally to be going into store; and have not, as yet, begun to come out in any considerable quantity. Considerable dissatisfaction is expressed at the quality of fall wheat which is said to go into the elevators as No. 2 and to emerge as No. 3, in consequence of the elevating process breaking the smut balls which are alleged to be in the wheat. In view of this fact it may be well for farmers to give their best attention to cleaning their wheat thoroughly; for unless this is done they will certainly find buyers cutting down their prices very seriously. The quality of other sorts of grain seems generally to be regarded as satisfactory; at least no complaints are heard. Stocks have increased largely during the week, and stood on Monday as follows:—Flour, 1,290 bbls; fall wheat, 37,715 bush; spring wheat, 97,214 bush; oats, 9,200 bush; barley, 62,667 bush; peas, 10,286 bush; rye, 424 bush; corn, 2,060 bush. Montreal reports show the stock of wheat on the same day to have more than doubled during the preceding fortnight, and to amount to 222,000 bush, against 362,000 bush last year. This increase has probably been one cause of the weakness in prices; but another is to be found in an advance in Grand Trunk rates to all points east, and a maintenance of high rates of ocean freights at Montreal. Outside markets have generally been dull through the week; but the variation of prices in western markets has been very small, Chicago standing to-day at $1.05½ for October, against $1.05½ on this day week. New York has been more unsettled; somewhat excited with "corners," and the tendency more strongly downwards than in the west. The decline of the previous week has been continued in English markets. Quotations to-day show a fall of 6d on red wheat; of 5d on red winter; and of 2d on white, with an advance of 6d on corn, as compared with those of this day week. Imports last week were fairly large, and prices to-day closed rather easier both for cargoes and in Mark Lane market. English cable advices state that during last week improved weather facilitated the harvesting work and improved the condition of wheat though the great part of it was very poor. Trade was quiet but receipts of foreign were on a fair scale. The total supply for the week ending the 22nd ult. was equal to 381,286 to 389,275 qrs against 399,000 to 411,000 qrs consumption, indicating a surplus over consumption of 102,350 to 128,375 qrs. The supply of maize for the week was equal to 1,084,000 to 1,120,000 bush, against an average weekly consumption in 1876 of 1,339,000 bush, against 771,678 bush in 1875. The amount of wheat and flour in transit for the United Kingdom, Sept. 27th, 1877, as per Beerbohm's London cable of 27th last, was equal to 1,651,050 qrs of wheat and of corn 587,000 qrs, but this does not include steamer shipments from American Atlantic ports or sail and steamer shipments from Trieste. The quantity of wheat and flour afloat on the 13th ult., was equal to 836,000 qrs, against 1,047,000 at the corresponding date last year. The expected arrivals at the ports of call in the United Kingdom for orders during the four weeks from Sept. 13 to October 11, from the fleet of vessels on passage, as per Beerbohm, are 148,000 qrs, comprising 6,000 qrs from the Azov Sea; *nil* qrs from the Black Sea; *nil* qrs from the Danube; 60,000 qrs from American Atlantic ports; 45,000 qrs from Egypt; 20,000 qrs from California, and 17,000 qrs from Chili and Australia, or an average of 37,000 qrs per week; and of maize, same time, 288,400 qrs, including 250,000 qrs from American Atlantic ports and 8,400 qrs from the Black Sea and the Danube. Further cable advices to the 24th ult. state that the weather had improved during the previous ten days. The wheat trade was quiet but firm. The country markets were beginning to fill, but the condition generally was bad, and in the north many samples had sold as low as 4½c per qr, and even less. It was thought that as the damp weather comes on the condition of English wheat would probably render it almost unfit for use, and a large portion of it, unsaleable, must be kept till spring. The supplies of English wheat were, therefore, not expected to be sold for the next few months, especially as the price of barley was expected to be good, and farmers will have every inducement to thrash this grain rather than wheat. Prospects of future supplies from imports were becoming somewhat clear. India was shipping largely and likely to do so until the end of September in fulfilment of contracts. Few contracts were made for a later period than this, and after this date the shipments were expected to fall off greatly. Wheat is being sent to the famine districts, and the prospects of the next crop are not favourable. It was thought probable that receipts from India, this year, would reach only half of the first estimate. From Egypt, also, shipments were on a lessened scale, and seem likely not to equal the expectations. North Russia continued to ship fairly, but not so largely as predicted. Shipments from America were liberal, but not excessive, and even the prospect of a surplus of 100 million bushels did not seem to frighten English buyers. It was thought that with an exhaustion of stocks throughout the States, the usual exports to other ports, a large export to the Continent, the present moderate prices, and the disposition that growers would naturally feel to hold over such fine quality at such prices, the export this year to Great Britain would not be likely to exceed that of some [illegible] offer inducements to growers to sell more freely. Supplies of new red winter were beginning to arrive freely in Liverpool and London, and were selling at 61 to 62s per quarter, ex-ship. Shipments of maize still continued liberal, and the prospects of the new crop were considered very favourable. Continental advices report the weather in France favourable and the final estimates of the wheat crop to be 85 to 90 million hecto-litres, or about 30 million quarters, which is considerably below the official estimates of last year's crop. Supplies of wheat were fair and prices firm with an upward tendency. German reports state that the weather had been good. Trade in wheat was active at Hamburg; liberal receipts had come to hand at Danzig; prices seemed to be generally rather unsettled, and the quality of North German wheat rather poor. Hungarian markets were quiet, but large exports were being made. In Russia shipments from the Baltic ports to England were smaller than had been expected, but new arrangements had been completed whereby railways will transport to Russia and Prussian Baltic ports much of the grain which used to be shipped at Odessa. There was, at latest advices, little being exported, or likely to be exported, from Australia. The States markets seem to have been unsettled, though generally tending downwards during the week, with some movement in the direction of forming "corners" at New York. Grain is now coming forward freely. Receipts of wheat at western lake and river ports for the week ending on the 22nd ult., were 2,997,881 bushels, against 2,992,201 bushels week ending Sept. 15th, '77, and 1,702,353 bushels the corresponding week in 1876; and the shipments from thence for the week were 2,529,147 bushels, against 2,666,676 bushels the previous week, and 3,825,153 bushels for the last four weeks, against 5,231,779 bushels the corresponding four weeks in 1876. The deliveries at seaboard ports for the week were 1,757,818 bushels against 1,902,951 bushels the previous week, and 79,5473 bushels the corresponding week in 1876; and the export clearances from thence for the week were 1,647,115 bushels against 1,388,556 bushels the previous week, and for the last eight weeks 8,194,875 bushels, against 4,304,283 bushels the corresponding eight weeks in 1876, being an increase of 3,890,592 bushels. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stock in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, at the under-mentioned dates:—

	1877. Sept. 22.	1877. Sept. 15.	1876. Sept. 23.
Wheat, bu.	7,502,163	6,315,365	8,392,641
Corn, bu.	10,856,175	11,084,248	7,336,014
Oats, bu.	2,282,968	2,680,931	2,291,603
Barley, bu.	323,251	744,636	882,910
Rye, bu.	597,665	586,095	487,769
Total, bu.	22,315,247	21,411,025	18,914,079

The following table shows the top price of the different kinds of produce in the Liverpool markets for each market day during the past week:—

	Sept. 27. 5 p.m.	Sept. 28. 5 p.m.	Sept. 29. 5 p.m.	Oct. 1. 5 p.m.	Oct. 2. 5 p.m.	Oct. 3. 5 p.m.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Flour	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	32 0
R. Wheat	11 10	11 9	11 9	11 9	11 6	11 6
R. Winter	12 1	12 0	12 0	12 0	11 9	11 9
White	12 10	12 9	12 9	12 9	12 8	12 8
Club	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	13 0
Corn, new	27 6	27 9	27 9	27 9	28 3	28 3
Barley	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6
Oats	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6
Peas	41 0	41 0	41 0	41 0	41 0	41 0
Pork	49 0	49 0	49 0	49 0	49 0	49 0
Lard	47 0	47 0	47 0	47 0	46 6	46 6
Beef	92 6	92 6	91 0	92 6	92 6	92 6
Bacon	40 0	40 0	40 6	41 0	41 0	41 0
Tallow	41 0	41 0	41 0	41 0	41 0	41 0
Cheese	62 0	62 0	61 0	61 6	61 6	61 0

FLOUR—The market has been inactive, with a slack demand and declining prices nearly all week. Superior extra sold to a small extent last week at equal to $6.10 here, but lots were subsequently offered at $6. Extra has been very dull; on Thursday it brought $5.87½ on track and subsequently remained almost nominal, though offering lower. Fancy has been purely nominal. Spring extra has been very much unsettled, one cause of which is probably to be found in some of it being made from sprouted wheat, so that different grindings are in different demand; sales were made last week and on Tuesday at $5.50 f.o.c., but a lot sold on Saturday at $5.35, and lots were offered on Tuesday at $5.40. The market to-day was quiet and weak. There were sales of superior extra at equal to $6, and of choice spring extra at equal to $5.35 here; extra was held at $5.70 to $5.75, and fancy at about $5.60, but buyers were not inclined to pay these figures; spring extra was also offered at equal to $5.20 here.

BRAN—Has been quiet, and worth about $10 to $11 on track.

OATMEAL—There was one car-lot sold on Friday at equal to $4.25 here; but lots have been and are offered at $4.30. Small lots are unchanged at $4.50 to $5.

WHEAT—The market has been very weak in sympathy with those outside, and prices show a fall of 3 to 5c since our last; receipts have begun to come in more freely, but sales are to be found only by making concessions. Fall has been neglected; some cars of No. 2 sold on Friday at $1.24 and $1.25 f.o.c., but since then buyers have held off persistently, on the ground that the wheat is inferior, and that this is demonstrated in the elevators. Spring has been active, with sales of cars at $1.16 for No. 1, and $1.11 for No. 2, inspected, f.o.c., on Thursday and Friday, and $1.15 and $1.13 on Tuesday, with one car at $1.13 on track on the latter day. There were some considerable sales of spring to-day on p.t.; but cars of No. 1 sold at $1.11, whence it is probable that No. 1 brought $1.13. No. 2 fall was offered at $1.20, with no buyers. Street receipts for the week have been about 14,000 bushels. Fall sold to-day at $1.19 to $1.22; sound spring at $1.10 to $1.13, and sprouted at 50c to $1.04.

OATS—Have been inactive and not much wanted all week; prices remain unchanged with sales of American last week at 33 to 34c on track. To-day the market was weak with cars offering at 33c, and 32c bid. Street receipts small and prices firm at 35 to 37c.

BARLEY—The market has been very dull; receipts, it is true, have been large, and lots have begun to be offered for sale, but they have failed to find buyers to any considerable extent. There was one car of No. 2 inspected, weighing over 47 lbs., sold on Friday at 60c on track, and a car of No. 3 on Saturday changed hands at 48c f.o.c., but on Monday and Tuesday No. 1 was offered at 60c and 58c on track, without finding a sale. To-day, however, one car of No. 1 inspected brought 60c on track, but there was no movement in other grades. Street receipts have been about 35,000 bushels for the week; prices have declined five to six cents, the range to-day being from 45 to 61c, and the general run from 54 to 58c.

PEAS—Have remained inactive and nominally unchanged with holders asking 76 to 78c for lots and buyers refusing to pay over 75c for No. 1 inspected. Street receipts have been small, and prices ranging from 70 to 73c.

RYE—A car sold at 60c on the track, and the same price has been paid on the street.

HAY—Pressed has been quiet; cars are probably worth about $15 to $16. Street receipts have been up to the average and sufficient for the wants of buyers, but prices have remained steady; the range to-day was from $15.50 to $18, and the general run about $17.

STRAW—Receipts were large in the latter part of last week, but have since decreased all offerings being wanted; prices have been steady at $8 to $11 for oat straw in sheaves, and about $8 for loose. To-day one load sold at $10, and another at $13.

POTATOES—Have been quiet; car-lots have been neither offered nor wanted, and if pressed on the market would not bring over 45c. Street receipts have been large and prices lower at 55c to 60c per bag.

APPLES—The supply has been large but with ready buyers. Prices vary considerably according to quality; inferior have sold as low as $1.12 to $1.50, and the general run is $1.50 to $1.75, and for choice cooking sometimes being $2.

POULTRY—Has been offered freely but taken readily in most cases at steady prices; fowl range from 35c in lots to 45 to 50c by single pairs; ducks are firm at 50 to 60c. Turkeys are not much wanted, and are not worth over 45 to 60c. Geese have sold at 45 to 55c but with few offering.

FLOUR, f.o.c.		
Superior Extra	$5 90 to	$6 00
Extra	5 65	5 75
Fancy and strong bakers'	5 50	5 60
Spring Wheat, extra	5 25	5 40
No. 1 Superfine		none.
Oatmeal	4 25	4 30
Cornmeal, small lots	2 90	3 00
GRAIN, f.o.b.		
Fall Wheat, No. 1	1 23	1 30
" No. 2	1 20	0 00
" No. 3	1 10	1 12
Red winter		none.
Spring Wheat, No. 1	1 13	1 15
" No. 2	1 11	1 12
Oats	0 32	0 33
Barley, No. 1	0 58	0 60
" No. 2	0 53	0 55
" No. 3		none.
Peas	0 73	0 78
Corn	0 54	0 00
PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.		
Wheat, fall, per bush	$1 19	$1 22
Wheat, spring, do	1 00	1 13
Barley, do	0 45	0 61
Oats, do	0 36	0 38
Peas, do	0 70	0 73
Rye, do	0 60	0 00
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs	6 00	6 50
Beef, hind qrs, per 100 lbs		none
Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs		none
Chickens, per pair	0 35	0 45
Ducks, per brace	0 50	0 60
Geese, each	0 45	0 55
Turkeys	0 50	0 75
Butter, lb rolls	0 22	0 26
" large rolls	0 18	0 20
" tub dairy	0 16	0 19
Eggs, fresh, per doz	0 15	0 16
" packed		none
Apples, per bbl	1 12	2 00
Potatoes, per bag	0 50	0 60
Onions, per bush	0 75	0 80
Tomatoes, per bush	0 20	0 25
Turnips, per doz	0 20	0 25
Carrots, per doz	0 15	0 20
Beets, per doz	0 20	0 25
Parsnips, per doz	0 25	0 30
Hay, per ton	11 00	18 00
Wool, per lb	0 29	0 30

PROVISIONS.

TRADE—Has remained steady and fairly active through the week.

BUTTER—There has been some movements in September make and selections; sales of these sorts have been made at 17½ and 18c, which prices would have been repeated to-day. Summer make remains inactive, with no buyers, and holders not pressing sales, apparently in the hope of an improvement in prices; if any were pressed, on the market they would not bring over 13 to 15c, but fall make is in good demand. Street receipts have been small, and prices firm at 22 to 25c for pound rolls; large rolls 17 to 19c, and tub and crocks of dairy 16 to 19c. English mail advices report rather a better enquiry for good Canadian, and quote new at 100s for finest, and extra fine at 108s to 116s.

CHEESE—The local business is very quiet, and prices very steady at 12½ to 13c. At Ingersoll, on Tuesday, sellers asked 13½ to 13¾c, and buyers bid 13c.

EGGS—Receipts have been rather small; all offering wanted, and prices fairly steady at 14 to 14½c for really fresh in lots. Street receipts small, and prices firm at 15 to 16c.

PORK—Car lots have been, and are to-day, offering at $15.75, but no sales reported; small lots have been fairly active, usually at $16.50.

BACON—Has been selling steadily at firm prices; one lot of 500 sides of Cumberland changed hands at 7½c; tons and under range from 7½ to 7¾c. Long clear ranges from 8¼ to 9½c, according to quantity and quality. Shoulders have sold at 5½c for tons, and 6 to 6½c for smaller lots.

HAMS—Remain generally unchanged and going off steadily in small lots, usually at 11 to 11½c, but in some cases at 12c. Pickled have been selling freely at 8½ to 9½c, according to quantity and quality.

LARD—No movement has been reported in round lots; but prices are decidedly firm, and small lots are going off freely at 10½c for tierces and 11 to 11½c for tinnets.

HOGS—Receipts on the street have been on the increase, but all have been wanted, and prices close firmer at $6 to $6.50.

SALT—Remains unchanged at 75 to 85c for small lots of Liverpool coarse; round lots offering at 70c. Goderich remains quiet at former quotations.

HOPS—There is nothing whatever doing, and prices are purely nominal; brewers refuse to buy, as they have large stocks of ale on hand.

Butter, selections	$0 17½ to	$0 18
" round lots of medium	0 14	0 15
" round lots of inferior		none.
Cheese, in lots		none.
" in small lots	0 12½	0 13
Reesor's Stilton		none.
Reesor's Royal Arms		none.
Pork, mess, per bbl	16 00	16 50
Extra prime, per bbl		none.
Bacon, long clear	0 8½	0 09
" Cumberland cut	0 07½	0 07¾
" smoked	0 8½	0 09
" spiced roll	0 09	0 00
Hams, smoked	0 10½	0 11
" sugar and canvassed	0 10½	0 11½
" in pickle	0 08½	0 00
Lard, in tinnets	0 10½	0 11
" in tierces	0 10	0 10½
Eggs, fresh	0 14	0 14½
" packed in lime or salt		none.
Dressed hogs, by rail		none.
Live hogs		none.
Hops	0 10	0 12½
" second-class	0 06	0 08
Dried apples	0 06½	0 07
SALT—		
Liverpool coarse	0 75	0 85
" fine	1 00	1 10
Goderich, per bbl	1 00	0 00
" by car lot	0 95	0 00
" coarse, per bag		none.
Cagliari salt, per ton	15 00	0 00

GROCERIES.

TRADE—Remains generally unchanged, being fairly good with the country and quiet in jobbing.

TEA—There has been little or nothing doing in lines; a fairly active enquiry has been heard, chiefly for low grades of young Hyson, but these are very scarce, and all sorts are held above the views of buyers. The firmness outside makes holders by no means anxious to press sales. The only transaction reported in lines is the sale of one line of young Hyson, a good second, at 37c; small lots of fair seconds have been active at about 35c. Blacks are quiet and steady.

SYRUP—The market has been fairly active, and prices are about three cents up. Round lots have sold at 53c for pale amber; at 55c for amber, and at 51c for silver drips. Retailers' parcels are steady at quotations.

FRUIT—There has been some movement in new Valencias at rather easier prices; lots of 100 boxes have sold at 7½c and 7¾c, and retailers' lots at 7½ to 7¾c; old are firmer, with sales of lots of 100 boxes at 4c and small lots up to 4½c. Layers have been quiet at $1.70 to $1.80. New Sultanas are held at 8c for round lots. Currants are very scarce and much wanted; one lot of last year's crop sold at equal to 6½c here; small lots bring 7c; new are held at 7½ to 8c. There is no change reported in nuts.

FISH—Has manifested increased activity. White-fish has been easier and selling at $3.25 to $3.50, and trout at $3 to $3.25. One job lot of cod sold at $5, and small lots have been fairly active at $5.25 to $5.50. All others are quiet and unchanged.

TOBACCO—No movement in round lots; retailers' parcels are going off fairly well at former quotations.

LIQUORS—No change is still the report for all sorts.

CATTLE.

TRADE—Has remained generally quiet through the week.

BEEVES—Receipts have continued to be large, but of a poorer quality than those offering last week; the demand has been rather slack and no enquiry for shipment has existed. First-class have been scarce, with all offering wanted at $4.75 to $5. Second-class have been very plentiful and rather slow of sale, as offerings have been in excess of buyers' wants; prices have consequently been very weak at $3.62 to $4, according to quality, few reaching the latter price. Third-class have been in fair supply and selling slowly at $3 to $3.25. There have been sales of a car of steers, averaging 1,150 lbs. at $41; a lot of six steers, averaging 1,050 lbs. at $38; a lot of seven mixed, averaging 925 lbs. at $33; a car of steers, averaging 1,000 lbs. at $38; a car of mixed, averaging 900 lbs. at $31.50; and a lot of eight mixed, averaging 880 lbs. at $29.

SHEEP—The supply has been small, and all offering wanted and readily taken at firm prices. First-class have been firm at $5.25 to $5.75 for lots dressing not less than 75 lbs. Second-class have been quiet and easy at $4.25 to $4.50. Third-class remain nominal.

LAMBS—Receipts have increased, and have been large, but there have been none too many in the market; prices have remained firm, but show little change, being kept up chiefly by the high price of skins. First-class have been steady at $3.12 to $3.50 for lots, and $3.50 to $3.75 for picked. Second-class have been quiet at $2.62 to $3 for lots. Third-class have been slow of sale at $2 to $2.50 for culls. There were sales of one lot of 198 head dressing about 40 lbs, at $3; a lot of 35 head at $3.20.

CALVES—Have remained quiet; offerings have been small but sufficient for the wants of buyers. Prices have continued steady. First-class, dressing not less than 120 lbs, have been quiet at $8 to $10; and second-class, dressing from 75 to 110 lbs, have been slow of sale at $4.50 to $6, but inferior are not wanted at any price.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

TRADE—Has remained quiet since our last.

HIDES—Prices of green have again advanced 25c per cental during the week; but this advance, and that preceding it, have been caused solely by local competition, one buyer stating that he will keep prices of green within 25c of those of cured. It is consequently not likely to be long maintained, as 25c difference won't pay, and even now the advance is paid only for city hides, those from the country selling at 7½ to 8c, but of these few are offering. Cured have sold to a small extent at 9c for No. 1.

CALFSKINS—Remain nominally unchanged at previous prices.

SHEEPSKINS—No further advance has occurred, nor would 85c have been paid were it not for local competition. Receipts have been large and readily taken. Dry skins usually range from 60 to 75c.

WOOL—The market has been quiet all week; fleece is not offering, but 30c would be paid. Pulled has been selling in small lots at 26 to 27c for super, and 29 to 30c for extra super. Broken wools also have been moving, but to give quotations for these is impossible. Combing remains purely nominal. Fleece sold to-day on street at 31c, but we should regard this price as being exceptionally high.

TALLOW—Remains steady with all offering readily taken at 4½c for rough, and 7½c for rendered.

No. 1 inspected, choice	8 50	0 00
No. 2 inspected, cut	7 50	0 00
Grubby No. 2 and bulls	0 00	0 00
No. 3 inspected	6 50	0 00
Calfskins, green	0 12	0 00
" cured	0 11	0 12½
" dry	0 16	0 18
Sheepskins	0 60	0 85
Wool, fleece	0 30	0 00
Wool, pulled, super	0 28	0 30
" pickings	0 08	0 12
Tallow, rough	0 04½	0 00
" rendered	0 07½	0 08

LEATHER.

Business seems generally to show some improvement. Hemlock harness is now in active demand and selling freely at steady prices whenever offered, but stocks are small, so is the total movement. Slaughter sole is quiet and steady. Spanish sole is in fair demand and unchanged. Oils have manifested an upward tendency and are very firm at quotations.

Spanish Sole, No. 1, all weights	$0 26 to	0 29
Spanish Sole, No. 2	0 23	0 25
Slaughter Sole, heavy	0 26	0 30
" " light	0 25	0 28
Buffalo Sole	0 21	0 23
Hemlock Harness Leather	0 28	0 31
Oak Harness Leather	0 35	0 00
Oak Belting Leather	0 30	0 34
Oak Harness Backs	0 40	0 50
Upper, heavy	0 33	0 36
" light	0 36	0 40
Kip Skins, French	0 95	1 10
" English	0 70	0 90
Chicago Slaughter Kip	0 00	0 75
Native Slaughter	0 60	0 70
Splits, large	0 24	0 32
Russetts	0 30	0 40
Hemlock Calf (30 to 35 lbs. per doz.)	0 65	0 90
" light	0 45	0 55
French Calf	1 20	1 60
Cod Oil	0 60	0 65
Straits' Oil	0 50	0 55
Gambier	0 07	0 00
Sumach	0 07	0 00
Degras	0 08	0 00
Buff	0 15	0 17
Pebble	0 15	0 17

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Business has been rather quiet of late, partly from the prevalence of warm weather. Still some large orders, delayed by cautious buyers until after completion of the harvest, have been received and sorting-up has been fairly good. Travellers are about to start on a new trip. Prices remain steady and unchanged. Factories are generally running full time with full hands.

Men's Thick Boots	$1 90 to	2 25
" Kip	2 20	3 10
" Calf	3 00	4 00
" Pegged Cong. Gaiters	1 50	2 37½
" Hand-sewed Gaiters	4 25	5 00
" Machine-sewed Gaiters	1 60	2 00
" Cobourgs	1 00	1 30
" Bunkums	1 20	1 80
" Seal Crimp Cong	2 25	2 40
" S. Kid Congress	2 00	3 00
" Buff Prince Albert	2 25	2 50
" Pru. Cong	1 15	2 30
BOYS' WORK—		
Boys' Congress	1 25	1 90
" Cobourgs	0 95	1 25
" Pegged Balmorals	1 40	1 70
" Bunkums	1 05	1 30
Boys' Stogas	1 45	2 00
Youths'	1 25	1 60
WOMEN'S WORK—		
Women's Prunella Bal.	0 70	2 25
" " Cong.	0 62½	2 25
" Peb'd and Buff Pegged	1 20	1 60
" " " Sewed	1 60	2 00
" Seal Pal. Bals	2 75	3 25
" B. Kid Bals	2 50	3 50
" Kid Bals	2 00	2 50
" Cong.	1 60	2 30
" Batts	0 95	1 30
" Calf Bals	1 45	1 75
MISSES' WORK—		
Batts	0 80	1 10
Peb. and Buff Balmorals	1 00	1 30
Misses' Calf Balmorals	0 00	1 35
GIRLS' WORK—		
Batts	0 75	0 90
Balmorals	0 75	1 35
CHILDREN'S WORK—		
C. T. Cacks, 5 to 8	0 65	0 75
Balmorals C. T. 6 to 10	0 75	0 95
En Cacks	0 40	0 60
Batts	0 55	0 75

COAL AND WOOD.

Prices of all sorts of hard coal have declined 25 to 50c, but soft is firm, with an advance of 25 to 50c on Briar Hill. Blossburgh also is higher. Trade is fairly active, but principally in filling small orders.

COAL—		
Large egg	$6 00 to	$0 00
Small do	6 00	0 00
Stove	6 00	0 00
Nut	5 60	0 00
Briar Hill	5 50	0 00
Willowbank	5 25	5 50
Lehigh	5 50	6 00
Blossburgh	6 00	0 00
WOOD—		
Maple delivered from yard	5 00	0 00
Pine	4 50	0 00

PETROLEUM.

The expected advance has not occurred, and an active business is being done at former quotations.

PETROLEUM—		
Refined, per Imperial gal	0 00	0 00
White, by car load or 10 bbls	0 16	0 16½
Lots of five bbls	0 17	0 00
Single bbls	0 18	0 00

HARDWARE.

There has been little change in the market since our last. Prices, in fact, have been run so low that they can be run no lower and leave any profit. Trade is active, with nails, plates, and Canada plates going off freely. Shelf goods are also active. Pig iron of the W.W. brand has been sold at about equal to $19.50 here, and there is more enquiry for this than for other brands. [illegible] wire and galvanized iron are steady and unchanged.

FORTUNES ARE MADE IN Wall street stocks every month. Everybody can speculate by our new plan. For particulars address Box 330, Toronto. 288-1

PANTS—796 PAIRS, NEW, FOR Mechanics, at 40c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, 479 superior dress pants, $1.40, $2.50, and $3.00, at ADAMS' Loan Office, 321 Queen street west. 288-1

FIRST-CLASS FARM FOR SALE in the Township of King, 100 acres, all cleared, in excellent state of cultivation; good out-buildings and splendid brick house; good orchard; everything complete; within four miles of King Station, Northern railway. Also, 50 acres of valuable timber land, composed of pine, hemlock, and hardwood; within 1½ miles of the farm. All the above property is well situated in the immediate vicinity of mills, churches, schools, etc. For terms and particulars apply to WM. WELLS, Laskay Post Office, Ont. 289-4

Great bargains in Delaware. Panic prices. Maps and Catalogues free. FARMS J. F. MANCHA, Dover, Delaware. 288-13

FOR SALE—WEST HALF LOT 5 in 6 con., new survey, Trafalgar, 100 acres, 84 cultivated, with orchard and farm buildings. Near Milton and Oakville. Easy terms. Apply to BEATY, HAMILTON, & CASSELS, solicitors, &c., Toronto. 288-3

FARM FOR SALE—THAT DESIRABLE farm of fifty acres, with beautiful brick residence, extensive out-buildings, good orchard and gardens; good soil and well watered, on the 5th lot, 2nd con. Blandford, Oxford. Address MRS. ANN REED, Woodstock. 288-3

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE—Lot 20, con. 7, London Township, 100 acres; 75 cleared; balance hardwood bush, within one mile of St. John, and six miles of London. Apply to CHAS. F. KENT, Wingham. 289-4

OVERCOATS—FIRST-CLASS—Moscow beaver, best silk velvet collars, best German fancy braided; very stylish, $12 each. ADAMS' Loan Office, 321 Queen street west. 288-1

NOTTAWASAGA WHEAT farm, of 100 acres for sale; best clay soil; two-thirds cleared; good building; well watered; near Collingwood; most desirable place. $2,000 down; balance by instalments. Address J. DARROCH, Duntroon, Ont. 289-1

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

The winter session opens on the 15th October, when eighty students can be accommodated. Besides the regular course, there will be a special one for farmers' sons working on their fathers' farms, or others engaged in farming. Send for circulars giving full information concerning terms of entrance, etc., to WM. JOHNSON, President. Agricultural College, Guelph, Sept. 3rd, 1877. 288-3

HIGH HONOURS FOR THE LIGHT RUNNING ROYAL.
International Exposition, Sydney AUSTRALIA, APRIL 1877.
PRIZE MEDAL AND DIPLOMA, For work and General Excellence.
PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION QUEBEC, SEPT. 1877.
First Prize for Best Family Machine.
First Prize for Best Machine for General Purposes.
First Prize for Best Finished Machine.
WOODSTOCK, OCT. 1877.
First Prize for Family and Manufacturing.
MANUFACTURED BY THE Gardner Sewing Machine Co. HAMILTON, ONT.
If no agent in your locality, please address the manufacturers for price list and illustrated circular. 288-1

CATARRH

Catarrh of the Nasal Cavities, Acute Chronic, and Ulcerative. Hay Fever, or Rose Catarrh, Catarrh of the Eye and Ear and Catarrh of the Throat,

SUCCESSFULLY TREATED WITH

Sanford's Radical Cure

CATARRH is a disease of the mucous membrane. Temperaments and constitutions vary its severity in individual cases. Catarrh may arise from a cold or a succession of colds, or sudden change of atmosphere, wearing wet clothing, or exposure to inclement weather, and becoming thoroughly chilled when the digestive organs are in a morbid or inactive condition, and the strength and vital forces exhausted. The disease may arise from a scrofulous condition of the blood, from Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Diphtheria, in which cases the eye and ear are generally involved and discharge quantities of matter. The discharges from the nose, the distinctive feature in all catarrh cases from whatever cause they arise, may be thin and watery, and so acid as to cause redness and excoriation of the skin with which they come in contact, or thick and yellowish, emitting a foul odor, or clear and white like the white of an egg. There may be an entire lack of secretion, the surfaces being dry and feverish, the face, front and upper part of the head feeling uncomfortable, and as if it was encircled by a tight, unyielding band. This latter phase is called Dry Catarrh. The fiery watery discharge causes the passages to swell and become thickened, rendering breathing through the nose difficult or impossible, and the sufferer finds it necessary to breathe through the mouth, thereby permitting cold air to pass directly to the bronchial tubes and lungs. The matter passing down the throat creates a constant desire to hawk and expectorate to throw it off; but when the membrane is dry and feverish, instead of passing freely down from the nose and throat, the mucous becomes hard and forms into scabs, incrustations, and hard lumps, which adhere so firmly to the nasal passages and throat as to require very persistent efforts to dislodge them. The eye in sympathy becomes inflamed, red, weak, and watery, or in the morning the lids may be found glued together, and matter is secreted in more or less quantity. The ear also becomes seriously affected, discharging quantities of matter, besides being visited by the most violent neuralgic pains, ending frequently in inflammation, ulceration, and finally deafness. The throat, bronchial tubes, and lungs are in many cases affected by catarrh, and when prostration of the nervous system is superadded, such affections become alarming.

A brief survey of this most serious disease warns all who are afflicted with it to make speedy preparation for its treatment before it becomes chronic. The advantages offered by SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE we confidently believe are to be found in no other remedy. Every step in its preparation, every line in the directions, mark it as a scientific remedy, calculated to meet every phase of the disease. The numerous testimonials from the best people in the United States attest the esteem in which it is held by those who have been freed from the most destructive and dangerous disease with which mankind is to-day afflicted.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A carefully revised Treatise on Catarrh, with an accurate description of symptoms and sympathetic diseases, together with minute directions for effecting with SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE a speedy and permanent cure. Also observations on diet and the general health of vast importance to all afflicted with Catarrh. It is wrapped about each bottle of the Radical Cure, or will be mailed free on receipt of stamp.

Each package of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE contains Dr. Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, and full directions for its use in all cases. Price, $1.00. For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists throughout the United States and Canada. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS' Voltaic Plaster

CURES PAINS AND ACHES.

It equalizes the Circulation.
It subdues Inflammatory Action.
It cures Ruptures and Strains.
It removes Pain and Soreness.
It cures Kidney Complaint.
It strengthens the Muscles.
It cures Rheumatism and Neuralgia.
It relaxes Stiffened Cords.
It cures Nervous Shocks.
It is invaluable to Paralysis.
It cures Inflammation of the Liver.
It removes Nervous Pains.
It cures Spinal Weakness.
It is Grateful and Soothing.
It cures Epilepsy and Fits.
It is Safe, Reliable, and Economical.
It is prescribed by Physicians.
It is indorsed by Electricians.

Price, 25 Cents.

Be careful to obtain COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER, a combination of Electric or Voltaic Plates with a highly Medicated Plaster, as seen in the above cut. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canada, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

$55 to $77 a week to Agents. $10 OUTFIT FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

SUGAR PANS, TIN SAP BUCKETS, Sugar Kettles. Most approved patterns. Send for price list. Address J. H. PEDLAR, Oshawa, Ont. 254-52

WANTED—LADIES AND Gentlemen to qualify as Telegraph Operators for offices opening in the Dominion. Address MANAGER, Box 955, Toronto, Ont.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY AT HOME—Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 246-52

$12 A DAY AT HOME—Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 246-52

$66 A WEEK IN YOUR OWN town—Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 246-52

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS in the County of York; Lot 17, Concession 4, Markham, 200 acres, 150 free from stumps and in a high state of cultivation, 18 miles distant from Toronto. For particulars apply to JOHNSTON WILSON, Thornhill. 279-5

FOR SALE—IMPROVED farms. Apply to ARCHIBALD MACFIE, Auctioneer, Broker, Estate Agent, Bracebridge. 289-0

FARM FOR SALE—300 ACRES of choicest land in County of Huron, adjoining Town of Clinton; part or all; extra farm buildings. Address GEORGE FULTON, or W. W. FARRAN. 285-7

FARM FOR SALE—TWO MILES from the village of Hanover, lot 5, 4th con, County of Grey, joining Bruce; 40 acres cleared; good soil. Apply S. HUNTER, 221 Queen street, Toronto. 289-3

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, of 200 acres, being composed of the southerly quarters of lots 11 and 12 in the 3rd con. north of Dundas street, and the north half of lot No. 11 in the 1st con., north of Dundas street, in the Township of Trafalgar, conveniently situated for one or two farms. There is on the premises a good brick house, good frame barns, and all other buildings required. A great variety of choice fruit. The soil is a rich clay loam. For particulars address GEORGE MARLATT, Trafalgar Post Office. 287-4

WANTED—Agents to sell the MIRACULOUS PEN. Writes with cold water. No ink required. Always ready. Lasts a year. Sells at sight. Sample by mail, 25c; three for 50c. Address MONTREAL NOVELTY CO., 263 St. James street, Montreal, P.Q. 287-52

THIS IS NO HUMBUG. By sending 35c, with age, height, colour of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail a correct picture of your future husband, or wife, with name and date of marriage. W. FOX, Box 44, Fultonville, N.Y. 279 13

WE WILL mail one and one-half dozen of the most beautiful new Chromos, in French oil colour, ever seen for $1. They are mounted in 8 x 10 black enamel and gold mats, oval opening, and outsell anything now before the public. Satisfaction guaranteed. Two samples for 25 cents, or six for 50 cents. Send 10 cents for grand illustrated catalogue with chromo of Moonlight on the Rhine, or 20 cents for two Landscapes and Calla Lilies on black ground. J. LATHAM & CO., 419 Washington street, Boston, Mass., Headquarters for Chromos Engravings, and Art works. A FORTUNE.

Ontario Agricultural College.

The winter session opens on the 1st October, when eighty students can be accommodated. Besides the regular course, there will be a special one for farmer's sons working on their fathers' farms, or others engaged in farming. Send for circulars give full information concerning terms of entrance, etc., to WM. JOHNSTON, President. Agricultural College, Guelph, Sept. 3rd, 1877. oct 5-12

FARM FOR SALE.

East half of lot 32 in the 4th con. of the township of King, six and a half miles from Aurora and King stations on the Northern railroad, being 100 acres, more or less. It is in a good state of cultivation, well fenced, and good buildings, a large fallow over 20 acres, newly cleared, and most of the stumps out. There is about 1 acres of bush, the rest is cleared.

The whole will be sold cheap.

For particulars apply to JOHN SHANKS, Kettleby P. O., Ont. 288-4

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS. Awarded ONLY GOLD MEDAL at World's Fair, Vienna. Also, highest at Centennial. Lowest prices in Canada. Send for list of Pianos and Organs. 8 Adelaide St. East. TORONTO. NORRIS & SOPER.

Unclaimed Money. 104,000 Names have appeared since 1630 in advertisements for Next of Kin, Chancery Heirs, Legatees, &c. Circulars sent free. "Gun's Index," containing 40,000 of these names can be had for $3 of ROBT. BEATY & CO., Bankers, 53 King street east, Toronto; or search made for $2 for any name in the entire collection of 104,000, referring to moneys and estates lying unclaimed to the value of upwards of £150,000,000. 2-26-eow

THE WEEKLY MAIL

is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and despatched by first trains and express to all parts of the Dominion. Price $1.50 a year.

Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of fifteen cents per line; contract rates by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of forty cents per twenty words, and two cents each additional word.

THE WEEKLY MAIL will form an excellent medium through which to reach the public, circulating from every Post Office and prominent point in Ontario, and largely in the sister Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.

THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and Published by THOS. C. PATTESON, at the office, corner of King and Bay streets, in the City of Toronto.

BIRTHS.

HARE—In the township of Haldimand, on Sunday, Sept. 16th, the wife of Geo. R. Hare, of a son.

RYAN—At Georgetown, on 3rd inst. the wife of J. Ryan, G.T.R., of a daughter.

HIGINBOTHAM—At River-view, on the 2nd inst. the wife of N. Higinbotham, M.P., of a daughter.

LACKE—At 25 Bay street north, Hamilton, on the 5th October, the wife of Charles F. A. Lacke, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.

HARTE—In Guelph, on Sunday, the 30th Sept., at the residence of Francis Evatt, Esq., the wife of W. T. Harte, Bank of Commerce, Trenton, of a daughter.

PARTRIDGE—On the 3rd inst., at 21 Robinson street, the wife of Francis Partridge, of a son.

HENDRIE—At Holmstead, Hamilton, on the 2nd inst., the wife of Wm. Hendrie, Esq., of a daughter.

GUNN—In London, on Sunday, Sept. 30, at 335 Queen's Avenue, Mrs. A. M. Gunn, of a daughter.

FLINT—In Oshawa, on the 27th ult., the wife of Mr. Wm. Flint, of a son.

CONSTANTINE—At London, on Friday, the 5th inst., the wife of J. Constantine, Architect, of a daughter.

MORROW—In Caradoc, on the 4th inst., the wife of Mr. Egerton Morrow, of a daughter.

HALDANE—At Aylmer, P.Q., on Friday, 5th October, the wife of M. T. Haldane, Esq., proprietor of the Aylmer *Times*, of a daughter.

MUDIE—At Kingston, on the 6th inst., the wife of John Mudie, Barrister, of a daughter.

BATH—At Thornhill, Ont., on Sunday, the 7th inst., the wife of Mr. G. H. Bath, of a son.

BOWKER—At Lakefield, on October 4th, the wife of Francis Bowker, Esq., of a daughter.

MORRISON—On the 9th inst., at 33 Mutual street, Mrs. W. C. Morrison, of a son.

BROWN—In Keppel, on the 5th ult., the wife of Archibald Brown, Reeve of Keppel, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAILEY—CHRISTOPHERSON—In Montreal, on the 2nd of October, at the Church of St. James the Apostle, by the Rev. Canon Ellegood, Alvin Morton Bailey, Consolidated Bank, only son of the late R. T. Bailey, New York, to Harriet Wallis Christopherson, eldest daughter of the late Wallis Christopherson.

JONES—WILKINSON—At Winnum Villa Brantford, Oct. 2nd, by the Rev. A. VanCamp, Mr. Edwin W. P. Jones, of Stratford, to Miss Mary A. C. eldest daughter of H. Wilkinson, Esq., of Brantford.

THOMPSON—GIBBS—At Oshawa, on 3rd, Oct. 1877, by the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., assisted by the Rev. J. B. Clark George F. Thompson, Esq., of Ottawa, to Victoria E. Gibbs, eldest daughter of the Hon. T. N. Gibbs.

LEWIS—TETT—At the residence of the bride's father, Newboro, Ont., on the 27th September, by the Rev. A. H. Coleman, B.A., Mr. L. S. Lewis, to Julisa, youngest daughter of Benjamine Tett, Esq.

SCOTT—AMBRIDGE—At Trinity Church, St. Thomas, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. T. C. DesBarres, rector, assisted by the Rev. Peter Roe, uncle of the bride, John Hughes Scott, Esq., Canada Southern Railway, to Mary Eloise, second daughter of the late Theodore A. Ambridge, Esq.

COOKE—ASHE—At the Church of the Re[illegible] Cooke, rector of Semer, Suffolk, England, to Charlotte Emmeline, daughter of W. H. Ashe, Esq., Yorkville.

DECARLE—ROW—At the residence of the bride's parents October 3rd, by Rev. R. S. Montgomery, Mr. Launcelot Leopold DeCarle, to Sarah Louisa, daughter of Mr. David Row, all of Brockville.

CHANNER—STANTON—In St. James' church, Paris, on Wednesday evening the 3rd instant, by the Rev. C. H. J. Channer, M.A., assisted by the Rev. R. Octavius Cooper, John Wyndham Quin Channer, Esq., of Hamilton, to Sara, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Stanton, of Paris.

DUFF—JOYNER—At Storrington, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. F. Prime, Wm. Duff, Esq., of Storrington, to Helen, daughter of the late Charles Joyner, Esq., of Loughborough.

BROWN—MARTIN—On Wednesday, the 3rd inst., at the residence of the bride's aunt, Rockbay, Hamilton, by the Very Rev. J. G. Geddes, M.A., Dean, Mr. Henry Brown, of the Consolidated Bank of Canada, Chatham to Letitia Annetta, only daughter of Mr. H. F. Martin, of this place.

BLACKWELL—GODFREY—In Montreal, on the 3rd inst., at St. George's church, by the Very Rev. Dean Bond, Kennet W. Blackwell, of Belleville, to Fanny Coates, youngest daughter of R. T. Godfrey, M.D.

DEATHS.

STAUNTON—On Wednesday morning, 3rd inst., Moses Staunton, sr., in his 69th year.

CAREY—At 2.15 on the morning of Tuesday, 4th inst., Hilda, infant daughter of Wm. Carey, Esq., Maitland Place, Homewood Avenue, aged 8 months.

GRAHAM—On the 6th Oct., at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph Lesslie, in the 80th year of her age, Elizabeth, relict of the late Dr. James Graham, of Woodhouse, County of Norfolk.

OSWALD—In Oshawa, on the 2nd inst., Isabella Oswald, mother-in-law of Mr. James R. Brown, aged 85 years.

COARTS—In London East, on the 3rd inst., Charles F. son of Nicholas Coarts, aged 20 years.

RAPELJE—At Simcoe, on Tuesday Oct. 2nd, Henry Van Allen Rapelje, Esq., in the 79th year of his age.

CARRUTHERS—On Thursday morning 4th inst., Andrew Carruthers, of the Post Office Department, a native of St. Mungo, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, in his 63rd year.

PHILLIPS—At 158 York st., Walter James, infant son of Joseph and Elizabeth Phillips, aged eight months and seventeen days.

MOSLEY—At Aurora, on Friday, October 5th, 1877, John Mosley.

CHARLTON—On the 3rd inst., after a long and painful illness, John Charlton, in his 32nd year.

DORAN—In this city, at the residence of her mother, 61 Mill street, on the 3rd day of October, 1877, Margaret, third daughter of the late Isaac Doran, aged 20 years.

BRAY—In North Chatham, on the 27th ult., Florence, infant daughter of W. T. Bray, aged two years and twenty days.

SCOTT—At 189 Bishop street, on the 3rd inst., at 6 p.m., Arthur Scott, stone cutter, aged 29 years and one month, of consumption.

SMALL—On Saturday night, October 6th, Charles Francis Harris, infant son of F. and H. Small, aged 11 months and 26 days.

DIEHL—On Friday, the 5th instant, Anne Diehl, widow of the late Peter Diehl, M.D., and sister of the late Sir James B. Macaulay, aged 71 years.

CATHIE—At 41 Gloucester street, Toronto, on 6th October, Rosanna, the beloved wife of Joseph Cathie.

MARROW—At Thorold, October 6th, 1877, Beatrice Alice, fourth daughter of Edward and Mary Marrow, aged 5 years and 20 days.

CHICHESTER—In Kingston, Oct. 4th, Arthur Chichester, aged 49 years.

MURRAY—At 73 Boulton street, on the 5th inst., William, infant son of John and Jane Murray, aged 3 weeks.

BELFORD—On the 8th inst., at 189 Wellesley street, Albert Vivian, infant son of Charles Belford, aged two weeks and three days.

BRIERLY—At his residence, Brant street, Alfred Brierly, aged 23.

KIDD—In St. Thomas, Ont., Oct. 5th, Mr. John Kidd, G.T.R., aged 38 years.

MAIR—At Kingston, on the 5th inst., John Mair, A.M., M.D., First Class Staff Surgeon, H. P., aged 79 years.

BIGGAR—On the 6th inst., at the Village of Grimsby, in the 40th year of her age, Hannah Victoria, wife of W. F. Biggar, Esq.

GRIFFIN—At Georgetown, of typhoid fever, on the 2nd inst., Caroline M., the beloved daughter of John and Eliza M. Griffin, in the 26th year of her age.

HAUN—In Orangeville, on Sunday, 7th inst., Ethel Stewart Ella, infant daughter of Richard T. and Mary Haun, aged three months and five days.

CUMMING—At Maplehurst, Colborne, on the 7th inst., Helen Clara McMurray, infant daughter of T. Wallace Cumming, aged three months.

BROWNE—On Thursday, the 4th inst., Caroline Pridham, wife of G. Sackville Browne, aged 71 years.

JOHNSON—In Lobo, on the 25th ult., Donald Johnson, aged 79 years.

BELL—In Guelph, on Friday, the 14th ult., in the 30th year of his age, Clement Bell, of Preston.

MONTGOMERY—At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. S. J. Carver, North Monaghan, Mrs. Isabella Montgomery, aged 93 years.

VOL. VI. NO. 289.

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCT. 12, 1877.

M. LAURIER IN THE CABINET.

THE member for Drummond and Arthabaska was Monday sworn in of the Privy Council and Minister of Inland Revenue, *vice* CAUCHON, whose retirement we announced a few days ago. The change has much to commend it. M. CAUCHON's alliance with Mr. MACKENZIE was a consummation stamped by the most glaring political depravity; and it will leave its stain long after the late Minister of Inland Revenue has succeeded Mr. MORRIS in the Lieutenant-Governorship of Manitoba. The immorality of that one act will forever remain a stigma upon Mr. MACKENZIE's character as a man of honesty and honour and high political character.

M. LAURIER has in a large measure his spurs to win. Personally he has so far made but few enemies. His *debut* in the House of Commons as a speaker was a success. He has earned a reputation as a graceful and accomplished orator. There is therefore much in M. LAURIER's favour in taking upon himself the duties of a governmental bureau. Should he fail as an administrator he will not be the first good speaker who has had no aptitude for the work of a department. We shall not attempt to prejudge M. LAURIER. We simply say that in those qualities which particularly make a man strong in Parliament he has yet to give proof of his strength. We shall be glad to learn that his somewhat delicate health will not be a bar to his usefulness as a member of the Government. In entering the MACKENZIE Administration he has taken great risks, and plays at long odds; unless indeed he should be influenced by Mr. BLAKE's theory, that a man need not care what his colleagues do, so long as he can make a decent defence of his own Department. M. LAURIER knows that in the management of his Department Mr. MACKENZIE has been guilty of many shady transactions; he knows that M. LAFLAMME, Minister of Justice, stands under the censure of the Judicial Bench of Canada as well as that of England; he knows that Mr. HUNTINGTON is a proved swindler of the most barefaced kind; he knows that the Government are pledged to Free Trade, while a notable plank of the platform of the Rouge Party, of which he is himself a member, is Protection to native industries; he knows that Mr. CARTWRIGHT is a bungler, a "mixer and muddler," who made a loss of £50,000 on his last sale of our debentures in England, by disposing of a large portion of them to men who fixed their price; he knows that the Administration is repudiated, in his own Province as in the other Provinces of the Dominion. All this load he consents to take upon his back. All this obloquy he must bear his share of *nolens volens*. Voluntarily he has placed himself in this position; and he must not grumble if he finds the load heavy and the obloquy as much as a man can very well bear.

We believe it is the intention to oppose M. LAURIER in his county, and we trust he will be opposed by a strong man. We have no wish to see him out of Parliament; but we should rejoice to see the county which he represents repudiate his entrance into the present corrupt and impotent Administration, and stamp its disapproval of the Government as a whole by electing another man in his place to the House of Commons.

A FALSE COMPARISON.

FREQUENTLY during his late peregrinations in Ontario Mr. MACKENZIE declared that he is building the Pacific railway between Fort William and Winnipeg for less than one-half the cost per mile of the Intercolonial railway. Even without entering into any details, one might very fairly allege that Mr. MACKENZIE was making a hollow boast. It will be time enough for him to make a comparison of this kind when the road between Fort William and Winnipeg is completed. Having chosen the comparatively easy sections at both ends, and left the intermediate space of some 180 miles untouched—on which it is well known very difficult work will require to be done—it ill becomes the Minister of Public Works to say the Pacific railway between the two points named will not exceed the *pro rata* cost of the Intercolonial, on which extremely heavy work was done. Of course the purpose of the statement is to create the impression, if not the belief, that the late Govern[illegible] colonial, while the present Government, and notably the present Minister of Public Works, are conducting the construction of the Pacific railway with rare economy.

Dr. TUPPER pricked this big bubble in Millbrook. He pointed out that Mr. MACKENZIE in his picnic speeches bases his comparison of cost, with such great results in favour of himself, on "his wise "system of letting contracts and his judi"cious system of preparing surveys be"forehand." Mr. MACKENZIE made a very different statement last session in Parliament, where, although reckless enough, he has ever present to his mind the fact that he lays himself open to immediate correction. What said Mr. MACKENZIE then? Here it is (*Hansard*, page 1,726): "In the pub"lic works let last year I do not hesitate "to say we let them 25 per cent. cheaper "than they had been let in 1873 by "honourable gentlemen opposite. *I* "*claim no credit for that, because wages* "*and prices have fallen. That is the sole* "*reason of the reduction. I do not pre*"*tend to claim credit for any of these* "*things.*" It will be seen how vast is the difference between the Premier's Parliamentary statement and that made before a crowd of his own people, and under circumstances when he could not be called to account on the spot. Every one knows how much cheaper labour and material are now than they were six or seven or ten years ago, and no matter what Government may be in power it must, in common with private contractors, receive the benefit of such a fall in prices. The public will in this matter hold Mr. MACKENZIE to his emphatic declaration that he deserves no credit because contracts for public works have been let of late years at largely reduced rates.

But there is more to be said about Mr. MACKENZIE's impudent and baseless contrast than we have yet said, conclusive though that is in a general way. Dr. TUPPER carries us along to some specific points which are of crushing force, and prove to a demonstration how utterly unscrupulous Mr. MACKENZIE is in many of his public utterances. He forcibly illustrated to his audience the character of the work done respectively on the Intercolonial and the Pacific railways when he said the former might be spoken of as a substantial stone or brick structure, while the latter might be referred to as a Neebing Hotel. There is no finer railway work in America—probably nowhere—than on the Intercolonial. Its bridges, with a few trifling exceptions, are of iron, while the abutments, aqueducts, and the like are built of the solidest masonry. Indeed, in his final report on the Intercolonial, Mr. FLEMING said: "It is claimed that unfavourable "climatic influences have been guarded "against—that the structures were thor"ough and permanent—and that with "regard to the permanent way the rail"way may be classed as second to no "work of its kind either on this conti"nent or in Europe." This is the railway built by the late Government. It was built when both wages and material were high; but it is already exciting close on to the interest upon its capital expenditure. Now, what about Mr. MACKENZIE's patches of the Canada Pacific? To compare them with the solid, enduring work of the Intercolonial is monstrously unjust and grossly deceptive. There are on them only wooden abutments and crib work filled up with stones, and trestle work to cross ravines 40 feet deep and 300 feet long. On the Intercolonial, besides, as Dr. TUPPER tells us from the Engineer's report, there was an average of rock excavation of 32,210 cubic yards to the mile; on the 158 miles of the Canada Pacific for which the figures have been given the average earth and rock excavation per mile is only 15,600 cubic yards, or less than one-half. These facts, taken from the official documents, are quite enough to establish the frightful inaccuracy and equally frightful deceptiveness on the part of Mr. MACKENZIE. They fairly illustrate too the peculiar manner of establishing a case for himself and against his opponents. It may be left to the reader to determine which side must suffer most in the

THE INDIAN FAMINE.