Mr. George Stephen, of Montreal, has sent a cheque for \$5,000 to Principal Grant, to be used in any way he thinks best for Queen's College. This is the fifth subscription of that amount received by Queen's within the last two years; one being from Toronto, two from Ottawa, one from Kingston, and now one from Montreal. Mr. Stephen's subscrip-tion is, we understand, to be used in fitting tion is, we understand, to be used in fitting up with modern apparatus and improvements the laboratories connected with the chemistry and physics class-rooms in the new buildings. These improvements are being made under the superintendence of Professors Dupuis and Williamson—the professors respectively of those classes—and the results promise to be most satisfactory to all students of science. It is a honeful angurer for hidese It is a hopeful augury for higher educa-tion when the leading business men of the country express such solid sympathy with it.

The cry is often raised that the construction of a trans-continental railway is beyond the resources of Canada. Against a total outlay of two hundred millions must be placed Government lands in the North-West of sufficient value to repay its entire cost. The colonists of South Africa would think our The colonists of South Africa would think our position a most favourable one. The railway extension proposals of the Government of Cape Colony far exceed in proportion those of this Dominion when the resources and populatio of the colonies are considered. The Cape scheme embraces eight considerable undertakings, involving an aggregate expenditure of fifty millions of dollars. Both political of fifty millions of dollars. Both political parties are agreed as to the principles of the bills, but sectional jealousies will doubtless develop themselves when the details are under discussion. Judged by the South African standard, the Canadian Pacific railway cannot be viewed as impracticable even by disciples of Mr. Blake.

Col. Shaw, the American consul at Manchester and formerly consul in this city, writes to the State Department at Washington as follows :- " I cannot overstate the unton as follows:—"I cannot overstate the unrest and dark forebodings which fill the minds
of the wisest and best in England at the present time. A pretty clear knowledge of the
dangers and doubts which press upon them
convinces me that a change in sentiment is
coming over the people, and unless rival
nations modify their tariffs England will peedily erect similar barriers in self-def I know that this is not the popular view, but I am so impressed with the influences which are at work that I submit this opinion to the epartment under a sense of duty, believing, s I do, that it is well founded." Mr. webster, the American consul at Sheffield, says:—"So strong is the feeling in favour of protection that this question may become an influential one at the next general election, unless there should be a speedy revival of trade."

About \$90,000 is spent every year on colonization roads in the back settlements, exclusive of the annual appropriations for the Muskoka and Parry Sound Districts. The road bosses are appointed on the recommenda-tion of Ministerial supporters, for their services to the party : and there is reason to fear There are road inspectors, but they are chiefly men of the stamp of Mr. D. M. Card Uxbridge, who, as Mr. Thomas Payto said, is "a first-rate hand in an election; and they do not care to quarrel with the local bosses. A correspondent writes from Minden township that irregularities exist on the Bobcaygeon road works, which are in charge of Mr. W. Hartle. This boss draws charge of Mr. W. Hartle. This boss draws \$4 a day, and not content with that, employs his brothers, sons, hired men and friends; so that what is left of the appropriation after the Hartle party has been appeased does not go very far among the poor settlers in the district. Mr. Fraser will no doubt look into

The action of the United States Government in compelling the steamship company to carry back to Europe John Kempft, pauper, sixty years old, shipped from Baden to sixty years old, shipped from Baden to America by his village authorities, is worthy of imitation by this Dominion. While Canada requires, and will gladly welcome, ablabodied, intelligent emigrants, and, of course, capitalists, there is no room for foreign paupers transported to these shores by poor law authorities with a view to save the cost of maintaining them, "Nevertheless, there were several cases last year where this had been done. This is a country of workers, and lazy fellows who drift out here from the and lazy fellows who drift out here from the Old Country should remember that if they fail to secure a livelihood at home they have have neither trade, profession, nor capital this affords a poor field, and it is desirable that the people of the United Kingdom should know this. This Dominion offers splendid opportunities to emigrants, but they must be

To add to Britain's troubles in the East, there is now danger of trouble arising on the Burmese frontier. English journals received by the last mail explain the question at issue. It appears that some time ago the Nyoung Oke Prince raised the standard of rebellion, Oke Prince raised the standard of rebellion, but his troops were instantly scattered and he and they fied into British Burmah. He gave himself up to the police, who for some unexplained reason turned him loose; he was next heard of in King Theebau's dominions, but within a couple of miles of English territory, with an army of 1,500 men, which was steadily increasing. No final settlement resulted from the campaign, although the young Prince has a large following in King Theebau's dominions. The reigning monarch has shut himself up in his rollowing in King Theebau's dominions. The reigning monarch has shut himself up in his palace after having ordered the execution of a number of men on the ground that they were British spies. Burmah and Britain are supposed to be at peace, but recent acts are liable to cause a rupture, at least so soon as Ayoub Khan has been disposed of.

In addressing the Belfast Chamber of Com merce the other day, a Manchester gentleman said "Ireland would have been an infinitely corer country than she is to-day if England had not always recognized the great principle of free trade between the sister kingdoms. Probably this orator had been so busily engaged in sizing his cottons with Chinese clay that he had not read up Irish history. The House of Commons, to begin with, deals the importation of Irish cattle a public sance, the object being to protect the Eng farmer. Then when the Irish took to kil their cattle and exporting the beef in carcass that, too, was prohibited. Not to be balked they began to send the hide in the form cleather, and that was banned also. In despair they abandoned cattle and tried sheep but Irish exports of wool were stopped; an when they manufactured it and began to shi when they manufactured it and began to woollens, the English manufacturer a Parliament to stop that also, and it was a The Cobden people are the lineal descens of those fierce monopolists; thay do no it "monopoly" to-day, however, but "will among men," and all the rest of it.

Among Reformers the Government in favour. Every leading Opposition except the Globe, endorses the Perhaps the most bitter opponents the Government

arrest settlement or block it altogether, the arrangement would be a most desirable one. Awaiting details, we must look upon the general principles of the scheme with hearty commendation." The St. John Globe says:

"From the Maritime Provinces point of view we think that an arrangement of this kindif the road must be built—would be better than any of the schemes which has yet been before the country." This is somewhat severe on Mr. Mackenzie, but it is gratifying to find that on the railway question Reform journals, outside of Toronto, are for the moment sinking party for the people's good. ment sinking party for the people's good.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

The signs are that there will be a fall in wheat. The English crop, although below the average, is a better one than has been reaped for three years; while there is an unprecedented harvest in the States. In Russia, the wheat has suffered somewhat: Russia, the wheat has suffered somewhat; still reckoning 100 as the average, it is believed the yield will reach 80. It will be a wise act for the Canadian farmers to market their crop as early as possible, and not to wait for a rise which, it is almost safe to say, will never come.

The New Glasgow Plaindealer, from which the free trade papers quote very freely, came to grief the other day. It announced that the agency of an Ontario agricultural implement foundry had been established at Fred-ericton, N.B., and had starved out a local factory of the same kind. As the starvation must have been due to keen competition, this case did not tally with the *Plaindealer's* cry that the Maritime people are being robbed by the tariff. It turns out, however, that the the tariff. It turns out, however, that the story was not altogether true. The Maritime Farmer, published at Fredericton, says Cossiters, of Ontario, have placed an agency there, but the local foundry, so far from being closed up, is doing a rushing trade, and has more orders on hand than it can fill this year. The Ontario agency is also doing well; in short, the farmers are getting cheaper ma-chines, and the town is profiting by a brisker

A noteworthy feature of the outcry raised by the anti-national press of the Maritime Provinces against Ontario competition in the manufacture of agricultural implements is manufacture of agricultural implements is that it is in direct contradiction to the line usually taken by the free trade journals. They have all along contended that the statements that Canadian industries were being crushed out by American competitors was an absurdity; that if American goods were sold below cost, it was a benefit to us and not an injury; and that if a Canadian industry could not stand the pressure it had better close down. Now, when Ontario enterprise is pushing legitimate business in the Maritime Provinces, they cry out against the competition from us which they welcomed on the part of the Americans. This inconsistency only goes to show that the anti-tariff sentiment of the Maritime Provinces is distinctly ment of the Maritime Provinces is distinctly

Our fruit growers are, no doubt, consider ing which is the best market for their surplus products. England still affords an eligible outlet, and if Ontario growers do not find their ventures profitable, the blame, we imagine, will lie with themselves. London dealers declare that the apples coming from Boston and New York suit the market best, because of their uniform size and colour, and the care with which they are handled and packed. Next in estimation come the Ontario and Quebec apples, which, in the opinion of Old Country experts, are as a rule carefully Nova Scotia grower, now in England, urges that increased care must be exercised in handling and culling; that apples should be packed in barrels of not less size than two and packed in barrels of not less size than two and a half bushels, with seasoned staves, and that it would pay well to ship early rarieties, especially if each apple was wrapped separt ately in tissue paper. English buyers want Canadian apples, on account of their keeping qualities, but they require them to be shipped in first-class condition.

It begins to look as though the English authorities had tolerably good grounds for their refusal to remove the restrictions with regard to the slaughtering of American cattle at the port of arrival. The report of Dr. at the port of arrival. The report of Dr. Lyman, a special agent sent by the Washington Department of Agriculture to examine imported cattle in England, which we publish in another column, contains some startling disclosures as to the extent and prevalence of the disease in the United States, which may well make the English disposed to use extra caution. The statement that Canadian cattle were found to be infected is probably unfounded, as if so, it is very singular that the fact should not have come to light before. No doubt the American commissioner would gladly make the most of any circumstances tending to establish the prevalence of the gashy make the most of any circumstances tending to establish the prevalence of the disease here, to prevent the English discriminating in favour of our exporters. It is very evident, that before any further privileges can be hoped for in proportion of the disease. evident, that before any further privileges can be hoped for in promotion of the Atlantic trade, the Americans must show greater

A most depressing account of the present condition of English agricultural districts is given by a Canadian minister, Rev. A. Andrews, who is at present visiting the old country. He declares there was never more credit given in Canada in our worst times than is there given at present. Hardly any cash is paid on purchases in the rural districts. In the depressed state of trade and agriculture the markets are pressed by American and Canadian productions imported free of duty. Cotton goods, agricultural implements, cutlery and books, and all articles of food are found everywhere, and sold at prices that English producers cannot as yet find remunerative. The result is being seriously felt. "In this county (Suffolk)," he says, "formerly a large amount of cheese was made for home supply; now we find Canadian cheese on the farmer's table, and their own dairies are neglected." These statements prove conclusively that English agricultural interests are being ruined by a free trade policy. That it is to the benefit of Canadian farmers is undoubted, but in this fact lies the true explanation of the wholesale exodus of British farmers to this control of the wholesale exodus of British farmers to this control. given by a Canadian minister, Rev. A. Anfarmers to this continent and Australia.

Let them remember that this Dominion is the hearest and most advantageous vantage ground from which to supply the people the of United Kingdom with food products.

English journals are busily engaged in discussing the report of Messrs. Read and Pell, the Imperial Commissioners who visited Canada and the United States last year. The document is cleverly drawn in view of the constituency interested in the opinions expressed. It sets out at length the advantages presented by America to British farmers, and follows with a delineation of the drawbacks. The latter include distant markets. drawbacks. The latter include distant markets, the scourging system of cropping severity of winter, drought, absence of goo water in western parts, and that the increas of population will make cattle-raisin more costly. The deduction drawn the English farmer is that the O Country is still a good field. Meanwhil agricultural experiments are in order. ral experiments are in order.

Hall, in Essex, is farming the London market his business. the farm is a dairy farm, not a cow is seen the pastures, all green and other food beformed to them in the sheds. Mark gardening and strawberry growing are oth avenues by which the farmers are seeking profit.

AS OTHERS SEE US

Unquestionably Ahead of Any of Its Contemporaries.

FAR SURPASSES THE GLOBE.

Infinitely Superior to it in Point of Editorial Ability.

Worthy of the Best Intelligence of Dominion.

From the Montreal Gazette

The Toronto newspapers have taken a bound onward which is at once creditable to their own enterprise, and a sure evidence of the increasing prosperity of the country. The Toronto Mall, which is now unquestionably ahead of any of its contemporaries, is published as an eight-page paper, seven columns to the page. The success of The Mall under its present management has been most marked, and is a very strong illustration of the importance of business capacity in the of the importance of business capacity in the conduct of a newspaper. Editorially, The Mail has always been a first-class newspaper; MAIL has always been a first-class newspaper; but for some reason or other its financial experience was the reverse of satisfactory until it passed into the hands of its present manager. From that day it has been going onward steadily until, as we have said, it now surpasses the Globe as a newspaper, and is infinitely superior to it in point of editorial ability. The arrangement of its matter is excellent, and in this respect it furnishes a contrast to its greatrival, whose matter seems to be thrown together as if with a shovel, no one being able to make up his mind where to look for any department of news. We most one being able to make up his mind where to look for any department of news. We most heartily congratulate our Conservative con-temporary upon its success. It is now worthy of the best intelligence of the Dominion of Canada, and it stands upon the same level in point of enterprise with the leading newspa-pers of the continent.

From the Meaford Monitor. The appearance of THE MAIL is now much the same as the New York Herald, which it imitates in style as well as enterprise; but considering its constituency of readers, its enterprise is relatively greater than that of the Herald. Canada has good reason to be proud of her press.

From the St. Croix Courier. Under its present management THE MAIL has rapidly risen to the very first rank of journalism. It recently astonished its readers by publishing the special cable despatches of the New York Herald simultaneously with their publication in that journal. In every other way it has spared neither pains nor expense in procuring the latest news, while its editorials are of the highest character. As a result of the vigorous policy adopted in 1877, "the daily circulation was doubled in a year and a half, and the circulation of THE WEEKLY MAIL increased five-fold within the same period." THE MAIL is undoubtedly at the present time the leading journal in Canada, not only in ability and enterprise, but also in circulation and political influence.

From the Coaticook Observer. ournal. In every other way it has spare

From the Coaticook Observer. Swinging the sceptre of deserved popularity, this ably conducted journal, THE MAIL, has made another stride in the march of improvement, and not only appears in a new dress, but also in a new shape. THE MAIL is deserving of the success it has attained, as it has never faltered in its outspoken duty to the public interests; and we wish it every measure of continued success in the additional enterprise now displayed.

From the Parkdale Gazette. We are pleased to see that THE MAIL has We are pleased to see that THE MAIL has donned a new dress and trimmed her skirts to the fashion of the day. It is now in appearance equal, if not superior, to the Gobe, and in editorial matter we unquestionably pronounce it superior. No subject, of interest to the reading public, whether political, social, or religious, that does not find amongst its staff an able pen. Political questions are dealt with truly in a party spirit, but not with the virulence, perverseness, and blind indiscretion that mark the monotonous effusions of the Globe. Social questions receive careful reasoning and correct colouring. effusions of the Globe. Social questions receive careful reasoning and correct colouring, and are treated in a manner entirely free from dogmatic assertiveness; matters religious, when it falls to the duty of a daily newspaper to grapple with them, which indeed it rarely does, except so far as they affect the social compact and our temporal welfare, are treated with calmness, moderation, and liberality. In the political life of this country it almost seems that political principles have changed sides. In olden times we knew what to expect of Conservatives and Conservative almost seems that political principles have changed sides. In olden times we knew what to expect of Conservatives and Conservative journals from our knowledge of all the antecedents of the party; we knew also that if views were thrown out upon the political arena tinctured slightly with sentiments not fondly appreciative of indissoluble union with the parent country, they emanated from the opposite side. Within the last decade there has been in Canada a little tumbling about in political circles, and the result is a transformation in the complexion of parties. The Globe, which we must assume is the exponent of the opinions of the Grit conclave, has become the rampant Tory on many questions, unreasoningly denouncing not only opinions which do not accord with its own views, but also the men who advance; them. One of the great principles of Liberalism in politics is freedom of discussion and a proper respect for adverse or diverse opinions. While professing this respect, the Globe in scarce one instance practices it. On the other hand, we find The MAIL a genuine exponent of Liberal views; always courteous and respectful, polished, and not vituperative. We unhesitatingly say that it is now conspicuously the leader towards a healthy tone in the Canadian press.

From the St. Marty's Argus.

From the St. Mary's Argus.

The Toronto Mail shows evident signs of progress. It is now printed as an eight-page paper, somewhat larger than its opponent, the Globe. The letter-press of the paper is excellent, while its telegraphic and other news is fully up to the best papers on the continent. In appearance The Mail resembles the Chicago Tribune, and with the enterprise displayed by the present proprietor there is little doubt but it will keep its position in the front rank of journalism. From the St. Mary's Argus. tion in the front rank of journalism.

From the Winnipeg Times.

The Toronto Mail comes to hand in a new and improved form. The old blanket sheet is discarded, and instead we find a neat eight-page paper. The Mail is printed with new type on new presses, and in donning its new dress has added a number of attractive features, while it loses none of its old ones. Our contemporary can claim a front place in American journalism, being the peer of any in enterprise, ability, or any other quality. As journalists we are pleased to note our confrere's progress—as Conservatives, delighted.

From the Woodville Advertiser.

The Mail last week made its appearance in its new form and dress, and is now one of the finest newspapers published on this continent. Bound to rival its powerful antagonist, the Globe, it contains eight columns From the Winnipeg Times.

tinent. Bound to rival its powerful antagonist, the Globe, it contains eight column more reading matter, and its columns as longer, while its typographical "make-up cannot be excelled for neatness. Toront may be proud of its papers, as their enterprise and vigour cannot be surpassed.

Port Elgin Busy Times.

Various others of our exchanges have ranced in typographical appearance, but week THE TORONTO DAILY MAIL made

prevented our noticing the recent improvements in what is emphatically the representative paper of the Dominion. The new form adapted by The Mail is the same as that lately assumed by the Globe, but its pages are one column wider and considerably longer, so that it is now by far the largest daily published in Canada. In enterprise and ability it surpasses all other competitors, and the amount of news given daily will average nearly double that of any other daily paper in the country. Since Mr. Bunting's connection with The Mail it has steadily grown in public favour, and the principles upon which it is conducted will render that favour secure

tion with The Mail it has steadily grown in public favour, and the principles upon which it is conducted will render that favour secure so long as they are adhered to.

From the St. Thomas Times.

Toronto certainly takes the lead in newspaper enterprise. Her newspapers have long been in advance of those of the Eastern cities. The rise of The Mail, especially, in popular favour has been rapid; while since it has tallen into the hands of its present manager, Mr. Bunting, it has taken a position which may be favourably compared with that of the leading English and American journals.

From the Ottawa Herald. A few days ago The Toronto Mail appeared in a new dress, and also in an eight-page form, and is now the largest and best newspaper in the Dominion. In fact The Mail would now be a credit to the journalistic ranks of any country, and we hope that the enterprise of its proprietary will reap the reward it deserves.

From the Cornwall Reporter. Our valued contemporary THE TORONTO MAIL appears in a new form and a new dress. With its business premises, unexcelled in America, its control of the latest cable despatches, its able corps of editorial writers and reporters, the leading organ of Conservative opinion in Canada is unsurpassed as a newspaper. We hail the evidences of progress with great pleasure.

From the Petroleum Advertiser.

The Mail is now by for the freet capes in

THE MAIL is now by far the finest paper in the Dominion, and bids fair to rival many of the largest papers published in the United States. We wish THE MAIL and its management every success, and hope that it may meet with that encouragement throughout the Dominion that it so justly merits.

From the Beeton Chronicle. THE MAIL in its new form outstrips other Canadian journal for general news, and we hope it will long live to uphold the principles of the Conservative party.

From the Milleweb Month From the Millbrook Messenger.

THE DAILY MAIL comes to us this week in a much larger and greatly improved appearance. It is eight pages, the pages being about four inches longer than those of the Globe. It is neatly printed from new type, and honestly takes the topmost place on the newspaper list of the Dominion. The publishers deserve a most liberal and extended

From the London Admention THE MAIL in its new shape is a marvel of Canadian journalism. Only those who know the actual cost of producing a newspaper can estimate what they have undertaken. It is modelled on the plan of the Chicago Tribune, and equals that paper in every respect. From the Oxford Tribune.

THE MAIL has made a bound to the front of Canadian journalism. For some time past it has taken the lead in its foreign cable reports and news from all parts of the world. Its editorial matter and general tone have always been of a high order, and with its present enlarged and improved form it has shown a spirit of enterprise which will, we trust, be met with an adequate support and patronage from the general public.

From the Picton Gazette. FHE MAIL has pushed its way to the front with wonderful rapidity, and now ranks as the leading daily paper in Canada. It is ably edited, has an efficient staff of editors and reporters, who labour most industriously in gathering together the latest news and put-ting it together in an acceptable shape. We trust, and indeed we are confident, that this latest departure will cause its prospects and influence to greatly increase.

From the Napanes Banner.

From the Napanes Banner.

We must congratulate the management on the enterprise which has been manifested in the publication of this paper, during the past two years especially, and which has placed it in the front rank of the news journals on this continent. The Mall has now an able staff of writers, and the management display unusual energy and enterprise now an able staff of writers, and the manage-ment display unusual energy and enterprise in securing the latest news from every part of the world, being in this respect second to no other newspaper in the country. The paper is a credit to the management and the great political party of which it is recognised as the hief organ.

THE TORONTO MAIL is out as an eight-page double-demy paper, with a new dress of type throughout, making it the largest and best daily published in Canada to-day. Its success has been well deserved, and with such energy as is now manifested it will continue to be a mighty lever in Canadian public affairs. From the Iroquois Times.

THE TORONTO MAIL made its appearance in its new form on Monday. It is greatly improved both in writing and appearance. The cable connections they have now completed will enable it to rank as one of the first journals of America. From the Orillia Packet.

THE MAIL appeared on Monday changed to the eight-page-form and in all respects greatly improved. The Globe's change of form gave much dissatisfaction to its readers, on account of the fact that it was reduced in size and of the fact that it was reduced in size and printed in smaller type. The MAIL has profited by the experience of its great rival, and is increased in size and printed in large type throughout. The paper is a credit to the party with which it is more particularly identified, and to the country at large.

From the Oswego Times. We are pleased to notice some important changes in our able contemporary, The To-BONTO MAH. That journal on Monday appeared BONTO MAIL. That journal on Monday appeared as an eight-page paper, printed with new type, and presenting an appearance equal to the leading American newspapers. Fast presses have been procured, and in all respects our contemporary is now as well equipped as any nave been procured, and in all respects our contemporary is now as well equipped as any journal on the continent. The Mail has always had an excellent reputation for enterprise and news-gathering, and the improvements just consummated in its typographical appearance place it in the first rank, where we wish it may long remain.

From the Tilsonburg Observer.

We are pleased to be enabled to state that the increase in the size of The Daily Mail and its arrangements for securing the latest news from all parts of the world make it the largest and best daily newspaper published in Canada, if not on the continent. From the Thorold Post.

We have to congratulate the proprietors of THE MAIL on the new form in which they have issued their paper. It betokens enterprise, and places it in the first rank of journalism in Canada. From the Moncton Times.

From the Moncton Times.

The first copy of The Toronto Mail in the enlarged size, Monday's issue, reached this office this informing, and more than warranted the advanced reports sent by telegraph. The Mail every day will now contain fifty-six columns, the most of which will be reading matter. It contains eight columns more than its rival, the Globe, and the columns are longer and printed in larger type. The Mail is certainly a marvel of journalistic success and progress. It has not yet been published a decade, and will compare favourably with the big papers of New York, while very few papers outside of New York can be placed in comparison with it.

From the Cardwell Courier.

The Mail newspaper came out in a new

From the Thornbury Standard. THE MAIL is now an eight-page paper, and is most decidedly the best paper in Canada, and has but few equals in the United States. Its arrangement with the New York Heroid.

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1880. akes it in fact second to no paper on this nitinent. The Globe is now far behind it in very respect. In foreign news—except on onday—The Mail is always a day ahead of Monday—The Mall is always a day ahead of the Globe. Its quality of paper is excellent, and as to press work and clearness and excellence in printing. The Mall is a very superior paper, and should not be compared with the Globe. The make-up, or the arrangement of matter, in The Mall could not easily be improved on. Irrespective of party, Canada can now boast of as good a paper as the United States or England.

From the Armerior Chronicle.

The Mall is now the largest and most influential paper in British America, and will compare favourably with any of the large journals of the United States. May success ever attend "our big brother."

From the Sherbrooke Gasette.

The Toronto Mall of Monday made its

THE TORONTO MAIL of Monday made its appearance in a new and greatly improved form, viz., an eight-page paper of seven columns. It is printed from stereotype plates on two web presses, capable of printing forty-five thousand papers per hour. The Mail is second to no journal in the Dominion. St. John, N.B. Globe.

THE TORONTO MAIL comes to us this morning in its new quarto form. While we shall do our best to confound our contemporary's politics, we shall be glad to know that it meets with that financial success to which its great enterprise in the collection and publication of news so justly entitles it. Cardwell Sentinel.

THE DAILY MAIL our Monday took another gigantic stride in its march of progress, and is now, unquestionably, at the head of Dominion journalism. From the Halifax Herald.

THE TORONTO MAIL is undoubtedly at the present time the leading journal in Canada, both in enterprise and ability, as well as in circulation and political influence. We heartly congratulate our contemporary on its continued progress and prosperity, and also congratulate the Liberal-Conservative party of Canada on having such a paper in their ranks.

From the Durham Chronicle. THE TORONTO DAILY MAIL came to hand THE TORONTO DAILY MAIL came to hand on Monday evening last in its new eight-page form—somewhat larger than the Globe—with a very neat heading and the general make-up unexceptionable. The MAIL may now fairly claim not only to be the largest, but by far the greatest, newspaper in Canada, and will compare favourably with the best in the United States.

From the St. John (N.B.) Sun. THE TORONTO MAIL made its appearance on the 1st inst as an eight-page paper, of about the same size as the New York Herald. Up to the date of THE MAIL'S appearance the Toronto Globe had everything its own way in a large portion of Ontario, but things are different now. The Mall is outstripping the Globe, and gives promise of leaving its Grit rival far behind. We wish it

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS. St. John, Aug. 17 .- This morning an un-

married woman named Kane was found drowned in a pool of water eight inches deep at Sand Cove crossing, a short distance from her home. It is supposed she fell in late last night. An inquest was held and a verdict of "accidental death" returned.

BROCKVILLE, Aug. 17.—The young man Spiers who fell out of the third storey window of the St. Lawrence Hall on Sunday morning last died this evening. The unfortunate man disclaimed all knowledge of how he fell, and it is therefore thought that he walked out of

HALIPAX, Aug. 17.—A young man about 18 years of age named Geo. W. Martin was killed at Ketch Harbour this afternoon by the bursting of an overcharged gun with which he was saluting a steamer leaving that place. His whole head was terribly shattered and his skull taken completely off. He lived about 20 minutes after the accident occurred. about 20 minutes after the accident occurred.

London, Aug. 17.—A boy named Little, aged 15, lately out from England and working on Fred. Harrison's farm, town line East Williams, yesterday fell from a load of flax forward under the horses' hoofs and under the wagon. His skull was fractured and his spine dialocated. Dr. Gunn says the poor lad can only live a few hours. His people are all in the Old Country. It appears the team commenced to run away, and the lad getting frightened slid down from the high load in front, instead of at the sides or behind.

Rowmanylus Aug. 17. Some Mitchell.

BOWMANVILLE, Aug. 17.—Saml. Mitchell, of this town, who, with other friends, has been camping on Scugog island, had his hands badly injured by the bursting of a CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

HALIFAX, Aug. 14.—A young man about eighteen years of age, named Whitler, was drowned at Long Bridge, St. John's, Nfid., on the 4th inst. When his body was recovered some stones and pieces of iron were

found in his pocket.

Waterloo, Aug. 16.—The residence of Walter Wells was, on Saturday night, broken into by some parties who apparently must be experts, as the whole family was undisturbed and knew nothing until Mr. Wells on rising in the morning missed his pants and vest, and after proceeding down stairs found both his and his son's clothes lying on the floor of the front room. His watch was by the side of them, the burglars carrying away nothing but some loose change, amounting to about \$4, and a valuable gold chain. There is no clue whatever to the identity of the housebreakers.

Montreal. Aug. 17.—Peter Higgins, a

MONTREAL, Aug. 17.—Peter Higgins, a boiler-maker, has instituted an action against his wife for separation de corps et d'habitation. on the ground of adultery. Higgins alleges that he came upon her unawares with her paramour, who is a wealthy citizen. Initial proceedings are being taken to obtain a bill of divorce.

QUEBEC, Aug. 17.—Louis H. Desroches, aged 62, late proof-reader on the Journal de Quebec, died at the Marine Hospital this morning from the effects of Paris green which he swallowed intentionally yesterday in a glass of liquor. He had been leading a life of dissipation, and was, he said, tired of life. HALIFAX, Aug. 17.—About ten o'clock last night a coloured man named John Cassidy caught a girl fifteen years of age at the north end of Gottingen street, near the Wellington to commit an indecent assault. The screams of the girl brought up policeman William Keating, and on hearing him approach Cassidy ran off, but was caught after a short chase and handcuffed by the policeman, assisted by the girl. This morning the scoundrel was sentenced to ninety days imprisonment for the assault, and ninety more for making an indecent exposure on the street. Cassidy has served more than one term of imprisonment for similar offences.

are what the afflicted seek for, and those who resort to Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines are not doomed to disappointment. So positively efficacious is his favourite Prescriptions in all efficacious is his favourite Prescriptions in all cases of female weaknesses, nervous, and other derangements incident to the sex, that this potent remedy is sold under a positive guarantee. For particulars see Pierce's Memorandum Book (given away by druggists), or see the wrappers of the medicine, Sold by druggists.

R. V. PIERCE, M.D.: Dear Sir,—I feel that I should be neglecting my duty were I to fail in giving my testimony as to the value of your medicines. For years I have been a great sufferer from a complication of chronic diseases, which our physi-

ILLER-In Nassagaweys, on the 10th August, wife of James Miller, late of H.M. 42nd Royal hlanders (Black Watch), of a son. WASHINGTON-On August 12th, the wife of r. T. E. Washington, Solima, of a son. QUINN-In Kensington, on the 14th inst., th

inst., the wife or william Wyld, Barrister at-Law, of a daughter.

GOUINLOCK—In London, on the 12th inst., the wife of J. Gouinlock, of a daughter.

HORSBURGH—In Sarnia, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr. Wm. Horsburgh, of a son. COUSINS—In Seaforth, on the 9th inst., the wife of Mr. Robert Cousins, of a daughter.

MATTHEW—At the Rectory, Clinton, on the 3rd inst., the wife of Rev. C. R. Matthew, M.A., of a daughter. CHAMP—On the 13th inst., at 95 Brock street, the wife of J. S. Champ, of a son. Cowan-On the 7th inst., at 499 Sherbourne street, the wife of Mr. John W. Cowan, of a

BLACK—In this city, at No. 297 Simcoe street on Thursday, the 12th inst., the wife of Davidson Black, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

BAYNE—In Toronto, on the 11th inst., the wife of T. M. Bayne, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HENDERSON—COADY—On the 16th August, at Rochester, Charles M. Henderson, auctioneer, to Nellie Coady, both of Toronto.

LIGHT—PRESTON—At the Church of All Saints, in this city, on Thursday, 12th August, by the Venerable Archdeacon Wilson, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Johnstone Vicars, Henry Wilfred Croften-Light, of Gioucestershire, England, to Emmeline Matilda, daughter of the late Thomas Preston, Esq., of the City of Toronto, WRAY—HENNESS—At the Parsonage, Toronto, Oct. 2nd, 1878, by the Rev. J. Hunter, Clarence David Wray, son of the late Joseph Wray, undertaker, of Montreal, to Miss Maggie Henress, youngest daughter of the late John Henress, of Toronto, both at present residing in Toronto. Montreal papers please copy,

RICHEY—ASHFIELD—At the residence of the bride's brother, 69 Trinity street, on the 12th inst., Mr. Bryerson Richey, to Miss Charlotte Emily Ashfield, both of this city.

Ashfield, both of this city.

MCVENN—LIAMONT—At the residence of the bride's father, Alvinston, Ont., on the 4th August, 1880, by the Rev. A. C. Hill, Mr. A. G. McVenn, of Strathroy, to Minnie, second daughter of Mr. A. C. G. Lamont, of Alvinston,

MILLER—CREAN—On Wednesday, the 11th inst, at the residence of the Bride's father, Deer Park, by the Rev. J. Hogg, Mr. Allan F. Miller to Lizzie eldest daughter of T. Crean, Egg.

ABRAHAM—ARMSTRONG—On the 11th Instant at the residence of the bride's father, 202 Sher bourne street, by the Rev. J. Kirkpatrick, the Rev. R. H. Abraham, M.A., Burlington, Ont., to Annie E., youngest daughter of Robt. Armstrong Esq., of Toronto.

BEEMER-REYNOLDS On the 9th inst., at the

BROWNLEE-On the 18th inst., at 24 Hayden street, John H. Brownlee, in his 24th year.

LEVERTY-On the 15th inst., Mrs. Samuel Leverty, aged 24 years.

THORNTON-William Thornton, aged 29 years and 7 months.

WILKES—Drowned at Sturgeon Point, on the 18th inst., Robert Wilkes, in the forty-eighth year of his age. Also at the same time and place, Florence Alexandra, aged 15 years, and Robert Cooke (Bertie), aged 11 years, daughter and son of the above. ELLIOTT—In London East, on the 13th inst., Samuel, youngest son of Wm. and Matilda Elliott, aged Il months and 19 days.

Frace Wills, aged 100 years.

HEADY—At Woodham, on the 8th i

of years.

HARTNEY—In London, England, on the 18th
July, Alfred Turner Hartney, of the office of the
Crown agents for the Colonies, London, England, and eldest son of Mr. Hartney, of the
House of Commons staff, Ottawa, Canada.

STRUTHERS—On Thursday, August 12th, at his
residence, 558 King street west, Wm. Struthers,
aged 25 years, 2 months, and 19 days.

Wilson, At Oskyllo. WILSON—At Oakville, on the 8th inst., John Sarclay, infant son of Henry Wilson, aged REVARD-In St. Thomas, on the 5th in

n Gui

VEGETINE CURES AND THE BAND PLAYS.

FARMERSVILLE, ONT., March 23, 1889.

Mr. H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.:

Dear Sir.—By profession I am a Band Master, and in travelling to my different appointments I am exposed to all kinds of weather. About fifteen months ago I was taken with a severe cold which terminated in Congestion of the Lungs. I was under medical treatment for some time but without any good results. I finally had to give up my classes and my pupils stated they did not expect to see me again. On my return home I saw your Vegetine advertised and procured a bottle. After taking a few doses I saw I had the right article. I commenced to improve almost from the first, and after using eight bottles I find myself restored to perfect health. My engagements this winter have been one-third more than last, being employed every evening in the week, and have to travel about one hundred miles to fill the engagements, and have passed the whole winter without any sold worth mentioning. I have recommended it to several of my friends, who have been gently benefitted by its use.

Yours truly.

J. W. DAY, B. M. FARMERSVILLE, ONT., March 22, 1880.

CHEERFULLY RECOMMENDS IT.

MR. H. R. STEVENS: MR. H. H. STEVERS:

Dear Sir,—I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE. I consider it an excellent medicine, and most cheerfully recommend it to those suffering from General Debility.

I remain, yours troly,

MRS. M. A. SMITH.

OTTAWA, ONT., March 8, 1880. OTTAWA, ONT., March 8, 1850.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in adding my quota to the already immense volume of certificates so deservedly eulogising Venerine. It is as stated a purely vegetable compound, and as an invigorator, purifier of the blood, and regulator of the action of the liver, has no equal. As yet I have never known it to fail in curing any of the many diseases for which it is recommended. It is rapidly becoming a popular medicine. Those who use it once, when necessity requires, call for it again.

W. A. JAMIESON.

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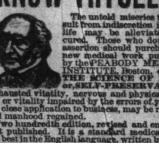
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