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TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPT. 3, 1880.

A FEW days since the Globe urged that it was of the utmost importance that Mr. Ryan should be returned for West Toronto. The electors were of a different opinion, it would seem, and elected Mayor BEATY by a majority of uearly three hundred. The standing habit of boasting about the results of a contest, which is the besetting sin of the organ, and indeed of the party, failed to secure success for the Reform candidate. Brag is a good dog in its way; but Holdfast is a latter in the place of the late MALOIM CAMERON, who had been elected by 151. East Toronto, which gave Mr. O'Donohoe 137 majority in January 1874, gave Mr. BEATY by a majority of uearly three hunbetter in the long run. That there last majority in January, 1874, gave Mr. Platt 414 in January, 1875. Victoria, N. should be considerable soreness amongst the enthusiasts can scarcely be a matter of surprise. Gullible as usual, they believed the story that the people were boiling over with indignation against the National Policy, and would give Mr. Beary so sound a thrashing that the echo should be considerable soreness amongst not in London, where Sir John MacDon-Amp is doing the people's business. We told them a fortnight ago that any such hope of success was futile; perhaps they will take our word on such matters in the

detach any intelligent electors, whether Catholic or Protestant, and the blow they stended for us has fallen upon their own seads. It was our duty, so soon as the old sectarian bogey made its appearance, to strike a blow at it; and it is peculiarly gratifying to us that the stroke has Throughout the contest it has been an inflexible rule with us to eschew personal attacks; indeed it was unneces sary, because we felt sure of success, and our stand upon well-defined principles. The Opposition organ, in common with its candidate, had nothing positive to effer to the electors. They could not tell us what their principles were; they disdained to say how they proposed to up for Sir Richard Cartwright's deficits: and whilst they complained of a tariff averaging 20 per cent., they forgot that in 1878 Sir RICHARD offered to raise it to

that figure.

Certainly they had popular cues in "cheap coal" and "cheap sugar," but they got them at the expense of truth.

Ald. Ryan and his friends knew when they put forth their placards having those tak-ing mottoes on the morning of polling day that they were essentially and deliberately deceptive. He knew well enough that if Mr. Blake were in power to morrow he could not arrest the upward tendency of coal or stimulate the downward tendency coal or stimulate the downward tendency of sugar. The cry was simply a fraud upon the intelligence of the electors; still, it no doubt had its effect in lessening the majority. It is observable that Ald. Ryan had a majority of between forty and fifty in his own ward. These

eluded.

The majority for Mr. Beary is certainly of as large as that for Mr. Robinson in 878; but it is five times as large as Mr. received for the Local House last The Lieutenant-Governor was an olitician, and had strong personal innce there ; Mr. BEATY, on the other hand, made his first appearance as a can-didate, and was new to the constituency, didate, and was new to the constituency, apart from municipal matters. Moreover, in 1878 the resources of the Opposition were divided amongst all the constituen-cies; whilst on this occasion the leaders were able to give their undivided attention evidence of the desperate position in which they find themselves. The best as well as the worst was done on Ald. Ryan's behalf, and yet he failed completely. On the other hand, the Liberal-Conservatives, sure

formers try conclusions with us again they will consider whether it serves their purposes here or elsewhere to be burthened with the unprofitable support of a journal which is always leading them to defeat and

NORTH ONTARIO.

Mr. WHELER has carried North Ontario by a larger majority than he obtained in 1878, and the Opposition will probably claim it as an emphatic condemnation of the N.P. But that would not be a fair inference. Mr. WHELER, in fact, had very ference. Mr. Whelen, in fact, had very little to say of the N.P. or any other political issue; his main plank was the loss and annoyance he had suffered by the election trial. There is always a certain sympathy for a man who has been unseated and mulcted in heavy costs, and he worked that vein of human kindness with complete success. Personally, Mr. Whelen is one of the most popular men in the riding, while Mr. Gibbs is a non-resident. The Opposition candidate had also the supriding, while Mr. Gibbs is a non-resident. The Opposition candidate had also the support of the Local Government, which in Rama and Mara told with effect. Mr. D. M. Card, colonisation road inspector, was on hand as usual; and in the Cathelic districts the Orange, bills with which neither Mr. Gibbs nor the Dominion Government and decaded neither Mr. Gress nor the Dominion Government had any concern, were dragged into the canvass. Mr. Gress and his friends made a gallant fight, and deserve the thanks of the Conservative party. It is only natural that the Reform papers should rejoice at the result; but it is no great victory for the Dutch to take Holland. One thing is quite clear—if the farmers were suffering the horrors of ruin and robbery painted by Opposition artists, the majority would have been five times 157.

A FAIR TRIAL

THE result of the bye elections is strong evidence of the desire of the people to give the new tariff a fair trial. As a rule, Governments grow weak with age; but the present Administration is holding its own. Before Mr. MACKENZIE had been two years in power he sustained many signal reverses. Bellechasse, which had returned M. FOURNIER by acclamation, went over to Dr. BLANCHET by a majority of 255. In Chambly, where M. Jodoin had received 106 majority, M. Benott was elected by 150. In Charlevoix, M. Lange-VIN obtained a majority of 211 over M.
TREMBLAY, who had been elected by 273.
London, carried by Major WALKER by 61,
returned Mr. Fraser by 128. North Norfalling off was to be looked for. Later on, in the fall of 1876, the reaction set in; and in 1877 seat after seat was wrested from him by the Opposition. M. LAURIER was beaten in Drummond; Mr. LAIRD's old seat was captured by Mr. J. C. Pors, and Senator Pelletter's by M. Roy; and Mr. Vall, returned for Digby in November, 1874, by 276 majority, was driven out of it am December, 1877, by 365.

The present Government, so far from laving ground has actually increased its in the fall of 1876, the reaction set in; and the people are determined to give the tariff a fair and honest trial, and that they do not believe the ruin and robbery stories, which are the only policy of a desperate

THE NEW BOLITICS IN ENGLAND. THE new development of political doctrine in England has been made the topic of much discussion there and abroad. The organ from which the demand for a new reform came was too notable to have its demand fall flat and lie unnoticed; Mr. Morley seldom hits wide of his mark. Of course the more timid of the Liberal journals, which prefer the practical and present to the theoretic and future, do not relish the Pall Mall Gazette's view of the House of Commons as a "plutocratic machine" trying to pass "democratic measures." Give the machine a chance, cries the Daily News. But the ball of discussion has been set rolling, and some of the more intelligent of the London cor-respondents have been at work on the question. One specimen will suffice. Mr. L. J. Jennings, the correspondent of the New York World, says, referring to the Pall Mall Gazette's language:

Pall Mall Gazette's language:

"These are cautious and yet menacing words, and what they mean is probably this—the abolition of the House of Lords and the substitution of workingmen in the House of Commons for a plutocracy. These changes may once have been thought remote, but how far distant are they now? The bill affecting Irish landlords will pass the Commons and go to the House of Lords, and there be thrown out. What will be the consequence? An agitation for the abolition of the upper House, carried on under circumstances infinitely more favourable to its success than ever have been known before. Earl Russell, in his 'Recollections,' expresses the opinion that the fall of the House of Lords would only precede by a short time the overthrow of that the fall of the House of Lords would only precede by a short time the overthrow of the monarchy. That is in event not beyond the calculations of a large section of the democratic party. It would, perhaps, be safer to predict that the future form of government in England will be a republic than that the monarchy will last for ever."

And he winds up as follows: And he winds up as follows:

"The privileged classes need not, therefore, look for generous treatment when the day of reckoning comes. What they hold now the law can take away from them, and it only needs a majority to make the law, and that majority is in the hands of the one despised and powerless class. A leading radical promises that a measure shall be introduced next session making it a misdemeanour for any one to hold uncultivated lands, the penalty on conviction to be dispossession with some compensation to the dispossession with some compensation to the dispossessed person. This and similar bills might be rejected by Parliament as at present constituted, but, as Mr. John Morley says, Parliament will have to be brought, by a change in its construction, into harmony with the majority of Englishmen.' Let no one say, 'This cannot be done,' Who or what is to prevent it being done? Mr. Glad-

as to the sphere of religion and the influence it ought to exert upon human conduct. Indeed, it is clear that some people have an exceedingly hazy conception about the meaning of the word. The other day we ventured to maintain that religion ought to exercise its benign influence in all the concerns of our everyday life, singling out specially the department of politics. Whether our meaning was misapprehended or not, it was certainly misperpresented. One critic even fancied that when mention was made of religion, we referred to some special creed or form of Christian profession. Our readers are well aware that such was not the case. Perhaps our contemporary had so defective. have an exceedingly hazy conception about of Christian profession. Our readers are well aware that such was not the case. Perhaps our contemporary had so defective an appreciation of the religious spirit tive an appreciation of the religious spirit as to confound it with sectarianism, which is not only far from being religion, but is often its deadliest foe. Sr. Paul is usually regarded as the chief of human teachers of Christianity, and yet he distinctly reproved the demon of sectarianism. "Every one of you," he complained reproachfully, "saith, I am of "Paul; and I of Apollos; and I of "Cephas; and I of Christ. Is Chair "divided?" In religion there is an influence pervading the life, giving a tinge to every thought, a conscientious motive for every act. Party politicians cannot use it, as they can make use of sectarianism. t, as they can make use of sectarian Hence they confound the two, and in-

conscience; sectarianism, when pushed to illiberal extremes, acts contrariwise. In fact the stronger a man cleaves to his Christianity inculcates charity; the spirit of sect tends to violate it. Religion insists upon truthfulness, fairness, and honesty in politics as elsewhere; sectarianism, es-pecially when enlisted on one side or the other politically, warps the moral sense, and leads those who are its slaves into tortuous courses. Hence, although crafty partisans encourage sectarianism, because by it they can hope to array men in masset. The Tor united by some shibboleth or other, they can make nothing of religion, which is part

entire being, in whatever direction its activities are exerted.

As we have already said, we eschew desire to insist strongly that religion has as much to do with politics as it has with trade, or social life. Religion is not to be cajoled or forced into any course of politi-cal actions; sectarianism, being blind and passionate, is easily led, and generally de-ceived by its flatterers. Finally, religion is liberal and tolerant; sectarian is liberal and tolerant; sectarianism, selfish and exclusive. The one tells the voter to be staunch to principles; the other com-mands its voters to prefer sectarian claims upon support. We may repeat again that upon support. We may repeat again that religion—by which we mean the religious temper and habit of mind—should be carried with us to the polling-booth, as well as to the temple; and that if we believe in a man's political views we should support him, no matter what his creed; if we do not believe them, it is a sin to give him

of the inner life, and ought to permeate

THE clang of the school-bell is once more heard in the land. The thoughtless youngster who, only a few weeks since, laid aside his books and slate as if for a never-ending term of untroubled sportiveness and boyish glee, finds his holidays all too soon at an end. He must ferret out his selection from that admirable series of text-books provided by that ever vigilant Providence in the Central Committee. It seems hard that the Canadian youth should be compelled to buckle to just when his English seniors are about to wing the startled partridge; but happily he knows nothing of the joys of partridge shooting. Yet school must seem a bore to a light-hearted lad or lass. It is a necessity, as we elders know, but to the young, if they recognize the need at all, it must appear an irksome one. To be out in the open air, to be free, to saunter about without care for to-morrow, ndulging in those artless pranks so dear indulging in those artless pranks so dear to youth, are enjoyments not to be surrendered without a sigh. The disciplinary lesson is salutary, but that does not make it more agreeable during the thoughtless time. The "goody" books tell our boys and girls of the delights inseparable from reading, writing, and ciphering, but the small boy has a wisdom of his own which inculcates another lesson. Vacation means liberty and joy; school-time seems to him made up of dulness and drudgery. And so, whether "whining" or not, according to

In such language the subject has been treated in a great variety of journals, and no doubt there is a great deal of truth as well as a good deal of cleverness in the ideas thus put forth. They show at least an aptitude for political speculation, which is in itself a good thing. But we must be cautious about going too far in such speculations. Of course there are dangers hidden in all political changes, but they do not always break out. And a new Reform bill, which would be looked upon with horror by a very large section of English society, would nevertheless receive from another section a large measure of scholarly, eloquent, and able support. And probably the results might not be so dangerous as its opponents would imagine. The "ruin of England" has been many times predicted. Prir was certain that England had been greatly injured by the loss of the colonies. The Duke of Wellington was required by the Reform bill. Mr. Lows had an equally gloomy view of things in 1867. Mr. Geng prophesied a series of troubles in his essays of some years ago. But in fact it is not easy or quite possible to ruin a countzy. A city, a State, a Province may be injured; but a nation cannot be ruined. The revolution of 1793 failed to ruin France, and so did the German whirlyind. A democratic revolution might damage England; but she can afford to be even half as wealthy as she is if her people are happier.

RELIGION AND SECTARIANISM.

There seem to be strange notions affoat as to the sphere of religion and the indusence it ought to exert upon human conduct. Indeed, it is clear that some people. accomplished. The Warren muddle is over; are we to have another with which the name of Mr. Hurron is to be coupled? his colleague home with him, if only to keep him out of all this blundering and mischief? Holidays evidently do more

harm than good to some people. EDITORIAL NOTES.

The contest in Brome will be watched with considerable interest. The late Mr. Chandler repeived a large measure of Conservative support, which an out-and-out Reformer within not get. Mr. Lynch carried the county by over 200 majority when he returned for reelection on entering the Chapleau Ministry, defeating Mr. Fisher, who is spoken of as the Opposition candidate now.

Hence they confound the two, and inagine that the shadow is the substance.
It is not, therefore, surprising that when
we referred to the religious tone and
character as a factor in civil duty, our
meaning should have been entirely lost.

In this country, unhappily, there have
been too many opportunities for appealing, not to the religious sense, but to the
sectarian prejudices of particular Churches.
The tendency to association which segregates men in denominations is no doubt
the inevitable result of natural differences
in opinion. But when they permit themselves to be led away by sinister appeals
to creed interests, they at once play into
the hands of designing men. Religion
makes and meteral Gazette settles the cry that
the new tariff takes \$7,000,000 a year from
the people more than the old tariff. The imports in 1880 were \$86,346,088, and the duty
collected amounted to the sum of \$14,151,565, or as nearly as possible sixteen and a
third per cent. That was under the new
tariff. Applying this percentage to the goods
imported under the old tariff, we have the
following results: The imports in 1878 were
\$8,320,474, the duty on which, at sixteen
and one-third per cent, would be \$14,425,677. But the amount collected under the old
tariff was \$12,782,824. So that the increased
rate of taxation put on by the tariff and applied to the importations of formes years was
\$1,642,853 instead of seven million of dollars.

United States and Great Britain is halting beween two opinions in the matter of investing in Canadian industries. Those who con-template such investments are chiefly looking to those branches in which Canada has yet made little or no progress, and one important consideration is the stability of the tariff. The Spectator considers the result of the West Toronto election will have an excellent moral effect in contradicting the statements of the Reform press as to the alleged reaction against protection, and re-assuring those who hesi-

The people of St. John, N.B., propose deal effectively with the social evil in the community. Under a New Brunswick statute, standing unrepealed, the owner or landlord of standing unrepealed, the owner or landlord of a house of ill-fame is equally guilty with the keeper thereof, and is liable to a term of two years' imprisonment. Under the Dominion Act respecting yagrants, "persons in the habit of frequenting such houses, not giving satis-factory account of themselves," may be sent to the penitentiary for six months, or fined \$50, dr both. A police raid on one of these houses some night, followed by the arraign-ment and punishment of the patrons found on the premises as well as resident inmates, and the subsequent prosecution of the owner of the property, would be an effective warn-ing to the entire fraternity in St. John.

Mr. Carlyle entertains a very strong opin ion that when the literary classes begin to philosophize about a thing, the thing itself is dying or dead. He pushes it perhaps a little too far; but if he were in active habits just now he might find time and temper enough for an essay on the death of free trade, as proved by the philosophizing of which it is the subject. Since the meeting of the Cobden Club to which we called attention recently, and to which we called attention recently, nany articles have appeared in the London apers. On all sides the reader may notice tone of respectful incredulity many notice. papers. On all sides the reader may notice a tone of respectful incredulity regarding the programme and prospects of the Club. That free trade is finally established in Great Britain is taken for granted with an immense confidence by many papers; but others, the Daily News among them, do not look upon this as an assured fact. The battle of free trade has still to be fought even in England.

Collingwood Messenger :-"Within the past few days we have received additional information which strengthens the belief that the boy who recently died in the Provincial Reformatory, at Penetanguishene, was actually murdered —tortured to death by a brutal guard. An inquest was held, but the jury was packed with the friends of the Reformatory officials, with the friends of the Reformatory officials the consequence being that the criminals were whitewashed; and since the inquest some of the invors have privately expressed their belief that the bey was tortured to death. There is other circumstantial evidence which substantiates this belief, and shows that the children consigned to the Reformatory are treated with a refinement of crueity which would disgrace bloodthirsty savages."

savages."

Mr. Langmuir should hold an investigation and give his report to the press. Of the facts of the case we know nothing; but the Messenger's charge is a most serious one, and, moreover, the guard referred to was removed from the Central Prison for cruelty.

Retcher, so far compounding with sin and compromising with evil as to join hands with the ungodly in a Sunday pleasure axcursion and to congratulate the crowding Sabath-breakers on being there. Administering, lowever, just enough of homily and devout exhortation to take the curse off."

Mr. Barker should study St. Matthew, 12th chap., 1-12 v. If it is lawful for hungry men to pluck ears of corn on the Sabbath, there can be no crime in the wan mechanic getting a mouthful of fresh air, or in ministers preaching to him while he is about it. Mr. Barker determine the control of the control of

"Sir John Macdonald will arrive in Canada to find the tide has turned, and that he may as well prepare to step down and out on the first opportunity the people have of expressing their will at the polls. Never did a Government enter upon power with fairer prospects, and never did a Government so rapidly earn popular reprobation."

There is a mistake here. The Government has been in power nearly two years, and their majority is larger to-day than it was in 1878. Mr. Mackenzie lost twelve or fifteen seats in the first two years of his regime. The Free Press should keep to the facts.

The Winnipeg Times has received a letter from a Canadian resident of Otter Tail county, Minnesota, in which the following passage occurs :-"I want to go to Manitoba as so as I can. There are quite a few Canadians here with myself, who are heartily sick of this country, and want to get under the old flag again. Our lack of means is the only cause of delay." There are comparatively few Canadians living in the United States who do not intend to return to their native country some time or other, and a very large proportion carry out their intention in this respect. We are apt to hear all about it when they go, but little notice is taken of their return, especially if, like the writer of the above letter, their experience abroad has been unsatisfactory. And this much is certain—no American paper is going to chronicie the no American paper is going to chronicle the departure of the writer and his friends under the flaring head line, "Another Exodus."

The Kingston Whig sneers at the idea expressed by one of our English contempora-ries that the opinions of Mr. Bright and other Old Country free-traders may become considerably modified by an interchange of views with the Canadian Ministers now in England. Why should it be held a thing impossible, except upon the supposition either that Bright and his friends hold their theory with such blind tenacity that they are not capable of being influenced by fair argument, or that Canadian statesmen are necessarily so inferior in intelligence and ability that it must be taken for granted, that they must come off second best in the discussion? The line taken by the Whig is pessimistic and unpatriotic. There is no reason why the leaders of Canadian politics should not be in every respect the peers of English public men. Sir John Macdonald would have made his mark and attained high position in any country where the representative system prevails, and we submit that to draw unfavourable inferences of this sort is not the way other Old Country free-traders may become able inferences of this sort is not the way to make Canada and Canadians respected

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

in France, complaints having been made to the Government that oleomargarine has been substituted for butter in some of the public institutions. The Paris Academy of Medicine, who were instructed to investigate the subject have reported adversely to the compound in use there, which consists of animal fat, supplemented with a vegetable oil derived from the peanut. The report condemns electron the peanut of the report condemns of the health when the vegetable oil is used.

The Fredericton, N.B., Reporter says :- "It would be well for some of our billous Grit ediseason of the year, and we are satisfied they would return refreshed both in body and mind, and would discontinue their dull, monotonous tone regarding the distressed state of the country. Everywhere they would find evidences of thrift. They would find the farmers and farmers' sons hard at work ensuring a splendid return for their season's labour; they would find happiness in the farm houses, and as a general thing, a satisfactory and healthy feeling prevailing; they would find the almost universal opinion that the depressed times are passing away, and a general pressed times are passing away, and a general hopefulness for the future."

British agriculture is not borne out by the yearly returns for the twelvemonth ending June 4th, which have recently been issued in England. They show that the area of land under cultivation in Great Britain for wheat, ryear. For wheat there are 2,903,435 acres, an increase of 18,904; for oats there are 2,796,905 acres, being an increase of 140,277; and the potato acreage amounts to 550,931, or 9,587 acres over last year. There is a slight falling off in barley and hops. The number of cattle is 5,912,046, showing an increase of 55,000, but shape have decreased number of catale is 5,912,040, snowing an increase of 55,690; but sheep have decreased, the total of 17,187,816 being 984,393 less than last year, and the lambs, 9,433,903 in number, show a falling off of 550,963.

sufficiently definite or comprehensive to be accepted as an absolute guide, are regarded by the New York World as calculated to suggest caution on the part of American dealers. The demand for wheat from Great Britain will be less than last year, and that of France will show a considerable diminution, as the home supply in both countries is larger than for years previous. American grain producers are warned that they cannot expect fancy prices for their wheat, and that a cautious, conservative course is the only one to saye them from an arrangement. fancy prices for their wheat, and that a cautious, conservative course is the only one to save them from embarrassment. The collapse of Keene's Chicago wheat corner, with heavy loss to the speculators, ought to be a sufficient warning against the policy of holding for a rise, which is less likely to occur this year than during many previous seasons. The indications are that bread will be cheap this winter, both on this continent and in Europe.

Fifteen cattle infected with pleuro-pneumonia have recently been detected in Lancashire. The only inference that can be drawn is that the disease has been introduced inland from Liverpool and brought there from the United States. The announcement of this fact has checked the movement for withdrawing the restriction compelling the slaughter of American cattle at the port of landing. British agriculturists feel that their very existence depends on the development of stock-raising, and that if that industry is injured by the dissemination of disease among the herds, the grazier, equally with the wheat grower, is wiped out. The general opinion of the English press now is that the regulations imposed by the late Government are still necessary in order to prevent another outbreak of disease. These circumstances cannot fail to strengthen the hands of the Dominion Government in adopting measures to preserve our herds and flocks from contagion. The prompt action of the Department of Agriculture in shutting out American stock when danger prevailed has kept disease out of the country, and thereby put thousands of dollars into the farmers' pockets. England can take all our spare cattle, but if we are to keep the trade the utmost care must be taken to send only prime, healthy cattle. drawn is that the disease has been introduced

and cattle diseases have come to this country as well as European countries from the United States. Grasshoppers, Colorado beetles, and acores of other insects, together with pleuro-

onis and many other diseases, all beong, specially and primarily, to the adjoining Republic. We have now the proof afforded that the pest trichine, which we have been taught to consider as peculiar to Germany, is in reality much more prevalent across the lines than elsewhere. From an examination of several thousand hogs sent from various parts of the West, Dr. Billings found that on an average one in eighteen of them was diseased in this way; while out of nearly two million hogs examined in Germany in 1876, eight hundred only were found trichinous. That this disease is not oftener communicated to man in the States is wholly due to the fact that pork is rarely eaten here until it is cooked. If smoked ham, uncooked, was eaten, as is done in Germany, this medical anthority holds that the number of deaths from trichinæ would be alarmingly large. In several American surgitepublic. We have now the proof afforded the number of deaths from triching would be alarmingly large. In several American surgical cases of late the presence of these parasites has been discovered. Dr. Billings asserts that the surest way to prevent them is to have the pork, before being cooked, cut in relatively thin slices. Frying and broiling are the most effective means of destroying them: roasting comes part. Surely no them; roasting comes next. Surely no further caution need be given against using cheap Chicago pork when prime Canadian is obtainable.

Speaking of the wheat belt of the American North-West, the New York Mail says: "A company of prominent bankers and other business men of Chicago recently made a trip as far as Bismarck, Dakota, the point on the Missouri river to which the Northern Pacific railway now runs cars from Duluth, and their amagement upon riding Northern Pacific railway now runs cars from Duluth, and their amazement upon riding fifteen miles through a wheat field on the famous Dalrymple farm, without seeing at any point an end of the field, is an example of the impression made upon those who investigate the resources of Northern Dakota. The Northern Pacific has 557 miles of completed track, will reach the Yellowstone river this year, and the Pacific Ocean at a date which after the collapse of Jay Cooke seemed incredible. When completed it will open to the markets a vast wheat belt which will raise the nation's wheat crop from five hundred million bushels to an amount which will emphasize Secretary Evarts' wisdom in seeking to extend our commercial intercourse with nations of the Old World."

These wheat-producing regions have been

These wheat-producing regions have been opened for settlement and rendered productive by the same policy which the Dominion Government is now pursuing in regard to the Pacific railway, namely, by granting lands to the builders of the railroad. Had the Government yielded to the pessimistic outcry of "impossible," or waited for capitalists to build the road at their own risk, this great wheat-growing region would to-day be a wilderness. But the Americans are too shrewd for that, and realize that each year that an acre of territory which might be productive goes undeveloped is so much loss. To build the road by the most feasible and quickest method was their policy, and its results are an augury of success for the Canadian Pacific, opening up a territory yet more fertile and prolific. These wheat-producing regions have been

Liberal subscriptions may fairly be ex pected from Messrs. Blake, Mackenzie, and other Reformers in aid of the Kansas famine fund. The statements of Commissioners appearing before the St. Louis Board of Trade discloses a surprising and terrible state of destitution in North-western Kansas. In destitution in North-western Kansas. In eighteen counties the people are almost starving, and in a deplorable state of poverty. Among the counties are Norton, Jewell, Washington, Smith, Decatur, Rollins, part of Phillips, Graham, Trego, Ellis, and others, all located in the northern part of Kansas. The lowest estimate places the number of The lowest estimate places the number of people who are suffering in these eighteen famine-stricken counties at 25,000. The cause of the affliction is a drought. In this locality last year's crop was only a limited one, not at all what was expected. Since then one disaster has followed another, and the crops have all been destroyed. Some of the farmers have sowed and planted four times during the year, while many have done so three times, but their efforts were arrewarded. Last fall they sowed wheat, but it died. There was no snow to give any moisture, and no rains, and this crop perished. Spring wheat was sown, but that failed also, on account of the severe drought. Corn was next planted, but another plague appeared—the green-worm—not the army-worm, but next planted, but another plague appeared—the green-worm—not the army-worm, but similar in appearance. While it destroyed some fields entirely, it only ate up the stalks of the others, and these last revived, and there were hopes that some of it might still be gathered in; but the people were once more disappointed. The chinch-bug followed the green-worm and completed the destruction of the latter. Yet the Canadian Reformers cry down the North-West, whose inhabitents will doubtless be able to assist in relieving the sufferings of those who were led to emigrate to Kansas. No, doubt many Canadians in Kansas will return to the Dominion and give the public their experience Dominion and give the public their experience of life in Mr. Mackenzie's favourite country.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

The Collingwood Messenger says: "Busines at the Collingwood foundry, which was for merly in a precarious condition, has revived and is flourishing since the advent of the N. P. Not only has the number of men employed been more than doubled, with increased wages, but the premises have been enlarged twice within the past two years, and at present they are building a third addition, 36 feet by 60 feet. This season the foundry has been in full blast day and night turning out farming implements, manufacturing and steamboat machinery, &co., which goes to show that the agricultural, manufacturing and marine industries of this part of Canada at least, are in a flourishing and healthy condition."

This is how Manitoba is being ruined by the N.P., according to the Winnipeg Times :-"The country is being rapidly developed, and in this city more capital is being invested than ever before. Buildings—stores, offices, warehouses, and private residences—are going up in every direction. Every one is busy that wants to be. If one desires to see how Manitoba has been ruined by the N.P., he has only to take a walk through the streets of Winnipeg, and we fancy he will devoutly wish, if he is a true Canadian, that similar ruin will befall every town, village, and city of the Dominion." The Times does not assert that this satisfactory progress is altogether attributable to the N. P., but even if the Government policy is responsible for none of it, its existence is a sufficient answer to the assertions that the tariff is ruining the country. "The country is being rapidly developed, A writer in the Victoria (B. C.) Colonist ad-

vocating the establishment of woollen mills in that province in place of more speculative ventures, calls attention to the ample supply of raw material furnished by the growth of the wool-raising industry. The Custom House returns show that the export of wool has increased from 33,966 pounds in the year ending June 30th, 1876, to 127,206 pounds in the fiscal year 1880. The quantity exported is sufficient to produce about the number of blankets imported, namely, 11,500 pair, of an invoice value of \$21,114, with a duty of about 22 per cent, navable on them. To cover duty invoice value of \$21,114, with a duty of about 22 per cent. payable on them. To cover duty and other charges, 40 per cent. requires to be added to the invoice value, their cost being enhanced thereby to nearly \$30,000. The shippers of the raw material would not net over 14 cents per pound, which would give \$17,809 as the yield of the whole wool export, the difference, \$12,191, being the sum lost to the province on the item of blankets alone for having this staple article manufactured abroad out of their own wool instead of doing the work at home. This, however, is merely a small proportion of the gain which would result from the establishment of woollen manufactories, as it would give such an impetus to wool producing that abundance of raw material would speedily be attainable for the manufacture of other fabrics.

Medical.

Got Perfectly Well.

TORONTO, ONT., April 5, 1880. I certify according to the calls for the medicine, VEGETINE, and the number of persons enquiring after it, some of whom have been several months treated by their family physicians to no effect were advised by friends and relatives to use the VEGETINE, which they have done and through it got perfectly well immediately, strong and healthy, and to-day are at their different occumations. ANGUS MATHESON, 136 King Street West,

Pimples and Humours on the Face and Body. MONTREAL, P.Q., Jan. 28, 1880.

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

Dear Sir,—For several years I have been greatly troubled with Pimples breaking out on my face and body. I had consulted several physicians and abso tried several preparations and obtained no relief. I thought I would try Vegeting, as I had heard several speak in its favour, and before I had used the first bottle I saw I had the right medicine. I have used three bottles and my health is very much improved, and the pimples have entirely disappeared from my face and body. I recommend Vegeting to all who are troubled as I was.

Yours truly,

J. OSBURNE.

I am personally acquainted with Mr. J. Osburne and know the above to be a true statement of the facts. I sold him the Vegeting.

P. O. GIROUX, Druggist,

601 St. Joseph Street,

Montreel

We Know its Virtnes. TORONTO, ONT., April 7, 1890.

Dear Sir.—When we first kept Vegetine, not knowing its virtues, we simply sold it when asked for, without recommending it, but our patrons coming for it so repeatedly, and giving us continued recitals of its wonderful cures in their families, for Scrofula. Pimples on the Face, Headache, and general impurities of the Blood, that we now have no heatstation in giving it our special recommend. G. B. SMITH & CO., 354 Yonge Street,

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

RADICAL CURE

58 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

NERVOUS DEBILITY. Total Weakness and Prostration, from overwork or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by HUMPHREYS' HOMGEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. Been in use twenty years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price \$1 per vial, or five vials and large vial of powder for \$8, sent post free on receipt of price. HUMPHREYS' HOMGEOPATHIC MEDICINE O., 109 Fulton street, New York. Wholesale Depot for Canada, H. HASWELL, & CO., 150 McGill street, Montreal.

Bop Sitters.

HOP BITTERS.

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, THEY CURE

l Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Bloo Liver, Ridneys, and Urinary Organs, Ner-Yousness, Siceplessness and especially Female Complaints. \$1000 IN COLD. -Vill be paid for a case they will not cure of help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them. Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and to them before you sleep. Take no Other

I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure f Drunkeness, use of opium, tobacco and All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, On

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THE IDOL brand yields-a rich, fragrant smoke, that will be highly appreciated by veteran smokers, surpassing that of any other Tobacco to be had in Canada.

THERE IS A TIN STAMP AS REPRESENTED ABOVE ON EVERY PLUG.



For sale by all FIRST CLASS Grocery Houses throughout the Dominion.

> W. C. McDONALD, MONTREAL.

NANCE AND COMME

TORONTO WHOLESALE MARKE WEEKLY REVIEW.

PRODUCE.

Inactivity is nothing more than is to

The market has been decidedly quiet sin

pected at this season; but in addition there is at present an unsettled feeling gen prevalent. People seem not to know very ly what prices they should either ask or biare therefore disposed to hold off from business. We have therefore very little port in anything; and this must continue the case until the new crop has begun to freely. We should not be at all surprised movement were to be delayed longer than the week have been decidedly easy, and ca fall on wheat and flour. Stocks on har morning as follows:—Flour. 200 barrels wheat, 9,070 bushels; spring wheat, 2,021 3.309; barley, 3,001; peas, 278, and rye 50 b against on the corresponding date last flour, 1,300 bbls; fall wheat, 13,092 epring wheat, 55,293; oats, nil; 38,651; peas, 75, and rye, 100 markets have been inactive and weak since our last. New home-grown has begun to offer; its quality is said to been not very satisfactory, but considerable ter than that of last year's crop. Foreign has been dull and declining during the las days, and it is said that they may not ye reached the lowest point. Receipts have considerable. Reports of supplies for las show home deliveries of wheat to have only 48,916 quarters; imports of wheat 35,000 to 890.000 quarters, and imports of 100,000 to 105,000 barrels, making a total equal to 490,166 to 497,978 quarters of which is 35,166 to 43,978 quarters above the age weekly consumption of 454,000 quarters are the quantity of flour and wheat in transit 26th ult. was 1,870,000 quarters, against 1 on the 12th ult., and 1,716,000 on the corre ing date last year. The total quantity of w sight on this continent and in tran Europe on the 15th ult. was 32 bushels, against 35,270,000 last year 34,532,000 three weeks ago. Conti-advices by mail state that in the weather had improved considerably the second week of August, when storm succeeded by sunshine, and harvest prorapidly. The quality of the new whea however, variable, but the crop was not it to have suffered much in point of qu. There was an increased supply of new with Paris market, and some sales were mequal to 503 51s. 6d. per 480 lb., althormany instances sellers declined to accept prices. Red winter American was offered at Havre. The arrival of wheat at Mar for the week ending August 7th am to 69,000 quarters, and the stock in the has diminished to 23,000 quarters. The win Germany had improved; serious dam the weather had improved considerably

in Germany had improved; serious dam the quality was thought to have been d seemed likely to be less than was at one t pected. At the International market at 1 on the 2nd inst., the crop reports confirme which is very deficient, except in Bavar many places only half a crop will be harv At Berlin wheat was firm. At Hambur wheat still ruled quiet, there being no i whatever for exports, which was also the wheat was offering at 56s. to 55s. 6d. per 5 Lo.b., whilst Austrian barley. Septen 448 lbs., f.o.b. At Danzig the sto wheat on the 1st August was 58,000 At Vienna, according to advices of the 72 gust, a large business had been done in for export, and prices were one franc l Wheat for autumn delivery at Pesth rather lower on the week. According to the liminary estimates of the crops in Hunga per cent. of the wheat crop will be about average, 151 per cent. a good crop, 11 per good average, and 681 per cent. an average rye 203 per cent. will be a good crop, 151 per a good average, and 62 per cent. an ave These estimates, however, were founded on the trial trashing. In Roumania the ha was ended, but new grain was offered so ingly at Galatz that it was difficult to fix ssian crop reports continued to be of unfavourable, but further reports were thoube necessary to justify any definite judg In the States markets seem to be rather and the new crops coming forward rathers The movement of new spring wheat North-West is quite small, and increase slowly, notwithstanding the fact that the a gate yield is one of the largest ever known history of the grain trade of the West. farmers are unwilling sellers at what the sider present low prices, and it is thoug sible that supplies may not increase m markets show some advance in value. A York a fairly active business has been don at easy prices, as unfavourable cables a duced limits to most shippers' orders have pelled receivers to make concessions from to time to effect large sales of the l

The export movement of wheat for August 21, 1880, was 4,710.484 bushel cluding 1,985,708 bushels to the Contine Europe, and 2,724,776 bushels to the United om. The previous week the exports to atic seaports were 5,680,179 b and those for the eight weeks ending on ult., 31,197,000 bushels vs. 26,475,000 for t responding weeks last year. The visible of grain, comprising the stocks in granary ard ports, and the rail shipments from ern lake and river ports :-

Total..33,305,165 33,506,181 31,926,180 25,