late Mr. Brown, when he desired the sanction of the Reform party to grave constitutional changes, as in 1859, called a convention. Under the new management all this is changed, and the old imputation of dictating to the faithful, which in ordinary matters had too much truth in it, has become an established fact. The party is a second of the south of the same of the south of the s established fact. The party is no longer te have a share in selecting and laying down the planks of its platform. laying down the planks of its platform, for the Globe has undertaken, or rather for the Globe has undertaken, or rather usurped the functions of sole carpenter itself. It is the first time in Canadian history that such a glaringly dictatorial act has been committed. Who gave the Globe the right to say on behalf of the Opposition, that the abolition of the Senate is a Reform principle? Mr. Blake is the leader of the party, and he has not been so much as consalted in the matter, while the rank and file of the party have been ignored altegether. What would be to the solution which should the proposition of the party have been ignored altegether. What would be to the populations of the party have been ignored altegether. What would be to the population of the party have been ignored altegether. What would be to the population of the party have been ignored altegether. usurped the functions of sole carpenter itself. It is the first time in Canadian Ignored altegether. What would be thought of an English Liberal journal which had the audacity to attempt to force Mr. GLADSTONE to accept as Government measures the abolition of the House of Lords or the establishment of an Irish Parliament? It is clear that the Globe to far from the stable of the colling to Canada is a remarkable evidence of the consempt for public opinion. an Irish Parliament? It is clear that the Globe, so far from improving upon the past, grows worse and werse day by day. We can scarcely believe that even Reformers who have been trained in habits of slavish obedience, will submit much longer to dictation, and already the Galt Reformer has sounded the note of revolt.

The first plank in this wondrous political carpentry is simply the ordinary claptrap about the tariff robbing the poor man, which may pass as rather threadbare and out of date. Then follows the abolition of the Senate, a plank

The Torthor Who was contended that the civil Service shall no longer be suited as a political machine in Mr. Machine, that semplance during good conduct, and the American spoils system be rejected.

(7) They demand that the result of the Dominion.

(7) They demand that the result of the Dominion.

(8) Note tittle of civil Service was only used as a political machine in Mr. Machine, that semplance during good conduct, and the American are doing their best to improve the system.

(7) They demand that the resulting the civil Service shall no longer be suited to help Mr. Casey. The present Government the civil Service shall no longer be suited to help Mr. Casey. The present Government that the civil Service shall no longer be suited to help Mr. Casey. The present Government that the civil Service shall no longer be shall rebain their places during good conduct, and the American spoils system be rejected.

(7) They demand that the civil Service shall no longer be shall rebain their places during good conduct, and the American spoils system be rejected.

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(7) They demand that the civil Service shall no longer be shall rebain their places during good conduct, and the American spoils syste

lows the abolition of the Senate, a plank the writer dared not have laid down lows the abolition of the Senate, a plank the writer dared not have laid down three or four months ago. The beauty of it is that it has two sides, either of which is a Reform principle—abolition and amendment. When it says that "all unite" in opposing the maintenance of the Senate, as at present constituted, it states what is contrary to the fact Not to. contrary to the fact. Not to speak of our western contemporary, there is the Montreal Herald, the whole much more might be said; but they His position is not an envisible one,

We do not contend that these observa-

ready the first five the contemporary, by the first five the contemporary, by the first five the contemporary and the contemporary and the contemporary of the first five the contemporary and the contemporary of the first five the contemporary and the contemporary of the first five the contemporary and contemporary and the contemporary and contemporary and the contemporary and contemporary and contemporary and the contemporary and cont

the question, and far from having a good effect in tightening the bonds be-tween us and the Mother Country, the expense involved would do mu rouse discontent, and strengthen the nalting logic of the annexationists by new and forcible argument.

THE BRADLAUGH CASE. THE new turn which this new element of disturbance has taken seems to invite a brief review of the case. Mr. Beadlaugh's election for Northampton was probable from the first, and the event proved that he had well selected his constituency. Through the recommendation of Mr. Samuel Merley, he secured a large Nonconformist vote, but since the election the former has been compelled to apologize to his religious friends. Whether their defection from of disturbance has taken seems to in-Bradlaugh's election for Northampton was probable from the first, and the event proved that he had well selected his constituency. Through the recommendation of Mr. Samuel Merley, he secured a large Nonconformist vote, but since the election the former has been compelled to apologize to his religious friends. Whether their defection from the ranks would alter the result or not, in case of a second contest, is uncertain; yet the anxiety of the member elect to take his seat by head or select to take his seat by head or select to take his seat by head or select to take his seat by head or selected from the former and so long as even one of the company is even suspected of such and solong as even one of the company is even suspected of such proceedings, the whole body has a tainted, discr. dited reputation, which all that is honourable in them will kick against and deplore." The Norfolk Reformer also condemns this business in the most unqualified to apologize to his religious friends. Whether their defection from the ranks would alter the result or not, in case of a second contest, is uncertain; yet the anxiety of the member elect to take his seat by head or selected. The other day the case of McKay v. Crysler was declored in the Supreme Court. The sotion, at sum of the general election of September, 1878, have only just been settled. The other day the case of McKay v. Crysler was declored in the Supreme Court. The sotion of a tax sale, was originally heard before V. C. Proudtoot in 1876. It was then re-heard before the full Court of Chancery. Then it was carried to the Court of Appeal, and lastly to the Supreme Court of the defendant, overruling the opinion of nine other judges, two of them members of the Supreme Court found for the defendant, overruling the opinion of nine other judges, two of the supr in case of a second contest, is uncertain; yet the anxiety of the member elect to take his seat by hook or by crook would seem to indicate that he is not altogether sure of re-election. But for Mr. Grading of the cld Conservative Gevernment. The "boom" of te-day is asoribed to the STONE's vacillation and the precipitate manner in which Mr. Bradlaugh was consigned to the Clock Tower, the material manner in which Mr. Bradlaugh was consigned to the Clock Tower, the material manner in which Mr. Bradlaugh was consigned to the Clock Tower, the material continuous member is a consummate ey. This circumstance was falling prices are probable, in view of an abundant crop. This circumstance was falling prices are probable, in view of an abundant crop. This circumstance was falling prices are probable, in view of an abundant crop. This circumstance was falling prices are probable, in view of an abundant crop. This circumstance was falling prices are probable, in view of an abundant crop. This circumstance was falling prices are probable, in view of an abundant crop. This circumstance was falling prices are probable, in view of an abundant crop. This circumstance was falling prices are probable, in view of an abundant crop. This circumstance was falling prices are probable, in view of an abundant crop. This circumstance was falling prices are probable, in view of an abundant crop. This circumstance was falling prices are probable, in view of an abundant crop. This circumstance was falling prices are probable, in view of an abundant crop. This circumstance was falling prices are probable, in view of an abundant crop. This circumstance was falling prices are probable, in view of an abundant crop. This circumstance was falling prices are probable, in view of an abundant crop. This circumstance was falling prices are probable, in view of an abundant crop. This circumstance was falling prices are probable, in view of an abundant crop. This circumstance was falling prices are probable, in view of an abundant crop. This circumstan

leave the country behind them a desert, eating every green thing in their path. The rails of the Intercolonial railway were so covered that traffic was hindered and the locomotives could make no progress until sand had been strewn on the rails. It has been noticed that where they have come upon coal in their travels the dead worms are lying by millions, and the auggestion is made that a barrier of coal dust might prove effective in staying their progress.

Mr. Crooks should read the London Advertiser of yesterday on the Central Cemmittee and the compiling and peddling

unhappily gave him what he wanted.

It is a very grave step to take, that of excluding a member deliberately chosen by a constituency. In England, they had warning enough of the danger in the case of John Wilkes, perhaps the most profligate and worthless demagogue since the days of Clodius. Here we have the case of William Lyon Mackenzie who was a politican of a different stamp. If Mr. Bradlaugh had not been imprisoned, but sent back to his constituents, the chances are that he would have been defeated; but as the House chose to make a martyr of him, probabilities are entirely the other way.

His position is not an enviable one, viewed from a moral standpoint, and it

the present confederation between the various provinces of Canada, and his frequent appeals to sectional prejudices, can all be easily understood; while from a Canadian point of view they are quite in-

The law, like the mills of the geds, "grinds slowly," and probably the victims will continue the quotation. The North Ontario and Selkirk cases, growing out of the general election of September, 1878, have only just been settled. The other

a shrewd, calculating people, and like to get their money's worth for all they spend, which they certainly do not get if they foot the bills for the quasi-annexationist

The St. John Telegraph furnishes some nteresting particulars as to the progress of

as the Muskoks district is the pet emigration for six years, that he foul took have enforced thing great Harmy, and to be maintained as few regiments of Canadiar Parising or dinary vacancies, he made the public service of hungry superannustions, and when he had a heard of hungry superannustions, and when he had a heard of hungry superannustions, and when he had a heard of hungry superannustions, and when he had a heard of hungry superannustions, and the superior to still to satisfy, he improvised new offices to equalize supply with denote the absurd of hungry superannustions, and the supply the supply with denoted the heart of hungry superannustions, and the had a heard of hungry superannustions, and the had heard of hungry superannus

form journals, has been repudiated by the vast majority of the Liberal as well as Conservative press. Even such an out-and-out party journal as the Galt Reformer refuses to follow the Globe's lead. Rashness in tearing down the old order of things, says the Reformer, "is apt to characterize some Reformers, particularly when the tearing down process is as-sociated with the idea of economy which is generally popular among the And we fear that this rashness ms

dovernment on the question of emigration to the colenies. The general feeling is that some distinct effort should be made to retain emigrants within the Empire, and that instead of retarding the flow of population from the old country, the authorities should seek to divert it into the proper channels. The Colonies and India urges that "of the millions that we spend annually on all sorts of objects, some portion nually on all sorts of objects, some portion surely could be spared to devote to assisting emigration. Although the position of the working classes at home is far better now than it was a few decades back, yet we hear every day of the injury caused by connection of these being too many employment for all. This is no doubt true; but were the excess of population located elsewhere, in a country with plenty of epenings for them, we here should be all the better for it."

Manxland rejoices in a separate code of laws, a distinct parliament, a separate The St. John Telegraph luminates some interesting particulars as to the progress of Danish settlement in New Brunswick. It is just eight years since the first Danes arrived there and settled in a wild and desclate party of the country. Their colony now covers an area of over 15,000 acres, of which about 13,000 acres are occupied, and 2,000 under cultivation. About 28 miles of road are open, and more will be constructed this summer through the portion occupied by newly-arrived immigrants. There has been a considerable quantity of land cleared and cultivated this spring, which has been a very favourable one for burning and cleared and cultivated this spring, which has been a very favourable older part of the settlement a great deal of land has been put under the plough, and a three colors part of the settlement a great deal of land has been put under the plough, and at the result thereof is looked forward to with great interest by everybody there. The progress made this spring is most marked in the merth-east of the Little Salmon river.

The idea that English wheat culture is: revenue and a totally different electoral system from the rest of the United King-

A correspondent, who has been travelling through Kansas, writes to the Harriston Tribune giving his impressions of the country. He cites as a proof that farming pays awaited by the British farmers, as tending to throw light upon the future prospects of English agriculture. Its general conclusions have, however, been to a certain extent discounted by Mr. Read's utterances, in which he laid stress on the difficulties in the way of successful competition with the wheat growers of this continent, and advised the farmers to devote themselves more largely to the production of mutton and barley. Wheat prices bid fair to be low this year if the English crop is good—or in fact whether it is good or not—and there appears to be little encouragement for the agriculturists of the Old Country to persevere in an industry where they are at such a tremendous disadvantage, instead of turning their attention to branches in which no foreign competition is to be feared.

A correspondent, who has been travelling through Kansas, writes to the Harriston Tribune giving his impressions of the country. He cites as a proof that farming pays better in Ontario than in the Western \$20 to \$25 per acre. If the yield, quality and price of grain have anything to do with the value of land, then he believes Ontario is far ahead of Illinois, Kansas, or any of the Western States, at the farther you go the cheaper the land becomes. Such a thing as a barn, or even a shed to protect implements, is almost unknown; although the State has been long settled, the farmers develing through Kansas, writes to the Harriston Tribune giving his impressions of the country. He cites as a proof that farming pays to two pays to the production of grain have anything to do with the value of land, then he believes Ontario is far ahead of Illinois, Kansas, or any of the Western States, at the farther you go the cheaper the land becomes. Such a thing as a barn, or even a shed to protect implements, is almost unknown; although the state has been long settled, the farmers de A correspondent, who has been travelling through Kansas, writes to the Harriston runs a continuous bed of rock, so that in many places the soil has blown off, and what remains is dried up in a drouth and drowned when it rains.

\$1 50, and also to serve a term as State enator, and later as member of Congress, Senator, and later as memoer of congress. Surely he must be competent, if he were to take the lecture platform, to discourse upon "the recollections of a busy life,"—National Republican.

Medical.

# Vegetine

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System. ITS MEDICINAL PROPERTIES ARE

Alterative, Tonic, Solvent and Diuretic.

VECTOR is made exclusively from a strongly concentrated that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Serefula, Serefulations Humor. Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous. Humor, Erystpeins, Salt Elecum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker. Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Setatica, Inflammatery and Chronic heumatisms, Neuralgia. Gent and Spinal Complainta, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Puatules; Pimples, Blotches. Bells, Tetter, Scaldhead and Ringworm, Vacature has never falled to effect a permanent cure. has never falled to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney, Complaints, Prepay Female Weakness, Lencerrheea, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases and General Beblitty, Vzentus acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, ourse ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Bysepesia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpatation of the Heart, Headache, Files, Nerveumess, and General Prestration of the Nerveum System, no medicine has ever given such perfect estimation as the Vegentus It purifies the blood, cleaness all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over

the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VBERTINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know, to prescribe and use, it in their own families.

While wearing the belt be sure and avoid the use of stimulants, such as alcohol in any form, or opiates, as they are unnatural. The belt furnishes such a stimulant as nature requires, and does not affect the brain or destroy the senses. Our nervous system may be properly termed a galvanic battery or electric machine, receiving and emitting electricity, sometimes too highly charged, and at other times from a want of electric action many diseases arise, such as Torpicity of the Stomach and Liver, Indigestion, Biliousness, Fevers of every type, Headache, Jaundice, tendency to Bowel Complaint, Nervous diseases such as Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Convulsion Fits, Nervousness, Pain in the side, back or breast, Female Weakness, Lumbago, Paralysis, Fearful Foreboding, Depression of Spirits, and many other diseases arising from a deranged state of the stomach and liver. Edison's Electric Absorbent Belt acts as food to the hungry, as water to the growing plant, as sunlight to nature.

See pamphlet with testimonials. RADICAL CURE

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Vital Weakness and Prostration, from overwork of indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by lunphreys' Homeopathic Specific No. 28 Been in use 20 years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price \$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial of powder for \$5, seet post free on receipt of price. Humphreys' Homospathic Medicine Co., 100 Fulton Street, New York

MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION

And the second s by Sir John, and to the cordiality which, in this part of the country, exists between people of the various denominations. The picnic was held in a shady grove on a point of land jutting out on the waters of the Bay. In the out on the waters of the Bay. In the morning, the large numbers who were present engaged in the amusements which belong to such meetings, and the latter part of the afternoon was devoted to the hearing of speeches from the public men present. Among those who were present, present. Among those who were present, besides the guests already mentioned, were Mr. Geo. A. Kirkpatrick, M.P., Col. McRory, M.P., Mr. McCuaig, M. P., Mr. Calvin, M.P.P., Dr. Sullivan, of Kingston, Father Higgins, Father McDenagh, and a host of local celebrities. Lunch was cerved to the visitors by the indefatigible Father McWilliams in a marquee on the grounds, where the speeches commenced. The people assembled around the temporary platform which had been cretted for the occasion. Father McWilliams acted as chairman and introduced the speakers. The rev gentleman in opening sched as charman and introduced the speakers. The rev gentleman in opening the proceedings remarked that to see so many attending his picnic gave him much pleasure. He was especially delighted to welcome to the gathering the Premier of Canada and the Finance Minister. of Canada and the first hearers who of the Bominion. His hearers who were reading people and certainly acquainted with Sir Leonard Tilley, and those who had been brought up on the Bay of Quinte maturally proud of Sir John Macdonhad been brought up on the Bay of Quinte were naturally proud of Sir John Macdonald, Canada's greatest son. Of Sir John, he might say what had been said of Cæ'ar—he came, he saw, he conquered. He came to the Bay of Quinte, and grew up with the people there. He saw Canada and the vast possibilities that were before her, and he conquered, not by the sword, as Cæsar did, but by the power of his genius and the eloquence of his tongue. (Applause.) He would say no more, but would, in concluding his remarks, present to the leader of the Government, on behalf of the people of Frontenac, Lennox, Addington and Prince Edward, the following address:—

Rieht Hox. Sir,—Permit us to offer you and

RIGHT HON. SIR,—Permit us to offer you and your distinguished conferere, Sir Leonard Thiley, a most cordial welcome to this rural festival. The condescension and kinduess which induced such illustrious statesmen to grace with their presence this humble gathering affords evidence of the initimate triendship which exists between the Canadian people and their rulers, as also your desire to obtain by your own observation a knowledge of the condition of the people, to whose welfare your labours and talents are devoted.

To you, Sir John, the visit will recall many pleasing events. Here were spent the happy days of your youth. Here you acquired that physical vigour and hardy constitution which have enabled you to controot with success the severe strain and harassing influence of a long and active public life. Looking back through the long visits of sixty years, what a crowd of varied emotions must be excited, and how many events in which you have been the principal actor will come to your memory! But time will not permit of even a rapid survey of these events. You will again have the pleasure of renewing the acquaintance of some of those who knew

you in your youth, who are proud now that triendship, and to congratulate you distinguished honours you have gained at abroad.

abroad.

To your distinguished colleague, adorned with the laurels of a long and honourable service to his country, high in the estimation of his fellow-country, high in the estimation of his fellow-country, he was the second of the labours of the manufacturing industries, so also he will witness the happinese that the returning tide of prosperity has given to the rural population, and thus learn from the people themselves the success of a policy whose beneficent influence is felt by all. Be assured we estimate fully the significance of the favour conferred on us by your visit to-day, and promise to cultivate that spirit of toleration and liberality, of which it has given so marked an example. example.

Receive our grateful thanks for the honour conferred and the expression of our determination to be always worthy of your favour and protection.

Signed on behalf of the people,

C. A. McWILLIAMS,

Mr. KIRKPATRICK, M.P., who was then called upon to speak, congratulated the zealous and indefatigible gentleman, Father McWilliams, who had succeeded in capturing fer the edification of the people two real live Cabinet Ministers, from whom something would no doubt be expected regarding the policy they were pursuing in the interests of the country. (Applause.)

Dr. Sullivan, of Kingston, remarked that he was well pleased that Father Mc-Williams could bring to Bath two such illustrious men as those who were on the platform. To all good Protestants he would say, "Observe the evidence of the great

say, "Observe the evidence of the great say, "Observe the evidence of the great power of the priesthood." (Laughter and applause.) He was pleased to see so many people of the various denominations and of different politics present, all of which he looked upon as an illustration of that growing friendly feeling which now happily existed between all classes of the Canadian community. (Applause).

plause).

Mr. McCUAIG, M.P., pointed out that
Sir John Macdonald had been true to the
principle upon which the McNabb-Morin
Cabinet, of which he was a member, was

Sir Leonard Tilley and Sir John Mac donald then addressed the audience, compolitical positions of the country. The re-marks of both speakers were attentively listened to, and frequently applauded.

Says the Aurora Borealis:—We see by the last Ontario Gazette that Mr. William Young, J.P., has been appointed bailiff of the 2nd Division Court of the county of Simoce. Mr. Young has done a great deal et service in a party way for Reformers, and no doubt for this reason has secured the position. We fear that this is one instance, at least, of the political favouritism which it was feared would be shown as soon as the Governmentagot the appointsoon as the Government got the appoint-ment of Division Court officials into their hands, THE USES OF THE TELEPHONE. - This in-

THE USES OF THE TELEPHONE.—This instrument seems destined to become a great boon in other respects as well as in mere matters of business. In New York and other large cities the wires have been laid to churches and connections made between the pulpits and private residences, in order to afford invalids the full benefit of church services. The first attempt of the kind in Toronto has been by a connection with the residence of Mr. William Gooderham, Sherbourne street, where for several Sabbatha past the services held in a neighbouring church have been fully enjoyed by Mr. Gooderham's invalid wife as well as other members of the family, every word of the service, as well as the music, being heard with perfect distinctness.

A Wonderful Cure of Diphtheria. Three of my children had diphtheria in its worst form. Skin dry, lips parched, could not swallow. With a eria in its worst form. Skin dry, lips parched, could not swallow. With a feather I applied Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia to the tonsils, rubbed it over their throats and chests. Great chunks of stuff came from the throats, the skin became moist, fever left them, and under the Almighty care I attribute their cure to Dr. Giles' Liniment.

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