The Weekly Mail

BY MAIL IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PAID. Give post-office address in full.
Address, THE MAIL PRINTING COMPANY,

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. THE DAILY MAIL.

Notices of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 60 cents each insertion.

Advertisements at all times to be subject to approval of the Managing Director of THE MAIL Printing Company, who reserves to himself the right to insert or otherwise. In case of errors or oraissions in legal or any other advertisements the Company do not hold themselves liable for damage further than the amount received by them for such advertisements. Cuts for advertisements must be mounted on solid metal blocks. nsed advertisements on the third page

THE WEEKLY MAIL The rate of ordinary advertising is 50 cents per ac of solid nanparell.

CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS ON FIRST PAGE.
Advertisements of Specific Articles, Property
Anted, Houses, Money, Teachers Wanted,
rticles Wanted, Business Chances, Personal;
cents per word each insertion; or 20 cents per
ord for five insertions.
Advertisements of Situations Vacant, Situaons wanted, Mechanics Wanted, Lost or Found,
attle Strayed; 2; centa per word each inseron; or 10 cents per word for five insertions.

TORONTO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 27, 1883.

WARNING.

Agents of other papers are through the ountry representing themselves as agents of PHE MAIL and offering to take subscriptions at less than advertised rates. Any agent of fering to cut on rate should be avoided, as he is almost certain to be a fraud. THE MAIL will not accept subscriptions from these parties at any price.

THE CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION.

THE Exhibition that has now closed was the most successful of the series. Never before were the attractions so great or so many, the attendance so numerous, the progress so marked, or the profits so encouraging. We understand that the receipts will prove to be from \$9,000 to \$10,000 more than last year. We must in the first place offer our congratulations to the directors, managers, committees, and secretary, through whose intelligent, continuous, and laborious exerions the whole affair has been made so brilliantly successful. Of course men in their position must necessarily incur some opposition, some criticism, and even some ineffectual slander; but they must bear these inevitable ills with good humoured indifference, since the public applause and encouragement are fully theirs by the undeniable right of success brilliantly accom-

records of every step in advance made by the varied and valuable industries of this gence unsurpassed by that required in any other department of industry; and the They afford opportunities for the public display of specimens of all products at their very best. And anyone who can recall the time when the industries of this country, especially the manufacturing industries. were still in their raw youth and incompleteness, can-not help being astonished at the point of excellence that has been reached by leaps and bounds within a very few years. /The perfection of the products, the skill displayed, the taste, the supply of every matters of admiring comment from those who, having seen the exhibitions of older countries, were amazed at the rivalry to the best of them which they found at the Fair grounds in Toronto during these two

Prominent among the improve-ments, at least in numbers, at the Fair this year was the display in the equine department. While there may not have individually better horses than on some individually better horses than on some former occasions, still the competition was much more keen and the general average would be much advanced. In number the demand exceeded the accommodation at the disposal of the association, and before the next show greater provision of necessity, have to be accom-In more than one instance exhibits were lost the chance of competition on account of the distance of location from the ring and the short time allowed for their production. A daily time table for the different classes might be arranged surprise, and failure would be a matter of their own responsibility. To a great extent this was no doubt unavoidable this year, but the lessons of to-day should not be lest in the experience of to-morrow. In the thorough-bred class the representation should have been greater, many well-known good ones being really conspicuous by their absence. absence. This was even more neticeable in the class of trotting, roadster, or carriage stallion. Doubtless fine horses were on hand, but the sires of many of those which have made a name in th speed ring were not to be found in the cataogue. Legal restrictions on encouragemen of speeding may have more to do with this deficit than the public would be willing to The decline of racing actually neans the reduction in the demand fo this class of stock. Whether this is advisable is hardly a question, but the fact presents itself sternly, and has to be faced on its merits. The heavy classes attracted the greatest attention, as the number of entries would plainly establish. Interest was greatly divided between the Clydes-English shires, and the Percherons. Each has its own peculiar merits, and their value is established by the favour in which each class is personally held. Five urn-outs in the carriage class were conolutely first-class, still the general ndard would be looked upon as good. Suggy horses might be measured in the some of the higher bred ones looking Rotten Row. Now, as Toronto is oked upon as the crucial test of superiority in competition, it more than ever devolves upon the association to extend every facility within their power to anch encouragement as will foster this the most attractive feature of the fair.

—The industrial portion of the exhi-bition was if anything more attractive than sulted in the abandonment by the Govern

usual, and anorded convincing proof of the large amount of capital, ingenuity, and skill which have been brought to bear of the various branches of Canadian industry. The display of machinery and agricultura implements—the most complete and ex tensive ever seen at a Canadian fair—mus have convinced any person competent udge on the subject that for mechanic judge on the subject that for mechanical ability and ingenuity the workingmen and apprentices of Ontario can hold their own against the skilled labour even of the United States or the Mother Country. The magnificent collection of wood and iron working machinery was interesting not only from the fact that it interred the existence and prosperity of the numerous labour-saving appliances had been built but also because it showed that our manufacturers had recovered from the surprise which they had felt at the extraordinary demands made upon them last year for their goods, and which had prevented them from exhibiting, and had enlarge their factories and increased their force of employes to a degree which has enable them to meet all the wants of the country and also to provide extra machinery contributing towards the success of the Toronto fair. Under the head of textile abrics was grouped a collection of speci men products of our various mills and without mentioning other classes represented, the whole industrial department ormed a satisfactory demonstration of the great development of our manufacture

Ayrshires, the number of animals shown was greater than at any former meeting of the Toronto Industrial. There were up wards of four hundred head on the grounds The best known breed, the Shorthorn, wa argely represented by animals of excellent orm and great capacity to grow and lay on flesh, but whose breeding, though undoubtedly pure, would probably be considered somewhat plain by aristocratic stock-fanciers. It is a feature of recent exhisitions that the Shorthorn classes are filled nore by animals of comparatively plain more by animals of comparatively plain pedigree than formerly, but with the qualities of thriving and maturing rapidly under conditions more nearly approximating to those at the command of the ordinary farmer. A special feature of the recent Exhibition was the fact that it had by far the largest representation of Jerseys ever shown in Canada. There was also a large exhibit of imported Holsteins by one reeder, the first attempt ever made in Canada to raise or show Holsteins to any ex tent. This may indicate that greater attention is being paid to the proper developmen of the dairy industry, when breeders feel warranted in making the heavy investments necessary to establish such large herds of these costly cattle. At all events the presence of these animals at the show, and the discussions that must inevitably take place as to their merits and capabilities will result in awakening sublic interest in dairy matters. But lirect benefits will also follow from this exhibit, because a good many sales have been made of young animals who will go to found dairy herds in various parts of

Among the most interesting of the exhibits was the successful, the astonishing display of honey on the occasion. The meeting of the Bee-Keepers' Association has caused a good deal of attention to be given to this subject. Last year the ex-These exhibitions are no light holiday matters. They require in those who manage them qualities of a superior kind, and labours hardly to be appreciated by the inexperienced. They are she annual duced in Canada must in coming years be still more greatly increased till this article, itherto of luxury, shall become one o the common pleasures of the tables of the people. It is no doubt a profitable, as it is delightful, business in spite of its inevitable risks, and we hope to see a conside able increase in the number of those wh will study the habits and utilize the industry of the bees with as much pains and care as Sir John Lussock devoted to them for the purposes of science.

-The results of the fair will financiall eave the association free from all financia anxiety. They will encourage exhibitors to make as great efforts, in even greater numbers, on future occasions. They will encourage a still larger attendance from all parts of the province. And they will exhibit Ontario to the world as the home of ndustries as varied and as rich as any other country in the world can produce.

AN ABOMINABLE JOB.

As Reform Governments are moved by the same great Liberal principles, it is not at all surprising to find that the Government of Ontario is on the point of perpetrating a job very similar to that brought home to the Mackenzie Administration in 1877. and known as the Neebing outrage. The new Mowar job is built on precisely the same plan as was the Neebing job. Particulars of it are given by the Brantford Telegram, a journal published in the city in which the outrage upon the public is being committed.

As usual, the affair consists of a raid upon the public treasury. Lying beside the grounds of the Brantford Blind asylum is a narrow piece of land containing twenty-five acres. The value placed upon the property is from \$40 to \$75 per acre. A little syndicate consisting of Grits, who served the Local Government during the last election, has the control of the property, and is now en-deavouring to sell it to the province at an enormous figure. IIt is pretended by this clique that the grounds of the asylum should be enlarged, and that the only means of enlarging them is by acquiring the piece of property in question. To the representations of the syndicate the Government has listened, and has indicated its willingness to purchase the property by sending arbitrators to Brantford to secure evidence as to the value of the land. Sitting in secret the arbitrators have secured the testimony of witnesses called by the legal representa-tive of the persons who want to sell, and por-tions of the land have been pronounced these to be worth \$400 an acre. Now. in the first place, the strip of land is not wanted. In the second place it is said by good judges to be only worth from forty

Having these facts in view the magnitude of the contemplated job can be easily estimated by the public, who will have to pay the piper. The plot is to buy the land at a high figure and to allow the syndicate of Grits to pocket the difference between the first cost and the amount the Government pays as a reward for the the services. Exposures of outrages

to seventy-five dollars per acre at the out

It is to be hoped, in the public interest, that this warning will have a like salutary

THE GRAND JURY ON MR. MOWATS HIRED INFORMERS. In the presentment of the grand jury, as given in our last issue, the following sentences occur, which we produce in order

to give them special prominence: "With reference to the enforcement of the provisions of what is known as the Crooks Act, we are of opinion that it can be more efficiently done by the police force of the city than by the system now in vogue of having informers, who are entitled to receive a molety of the fines on conviction of offenders whom they may succeed in inducing by various devices to violate such provisions. The demoralizing tendency of that system, was dedemoralizing tendency of that system was demonstrated this year in connection with the hiring of two lads to act as such informers. The result was that they caused certain parties to be summoned on false charges, and their credibility as witnesses became so unreliable that the Police Magistrate refused to

Our readers will remember that we called particular attention to the case mentioned by the grand jury. It occurred just o the eve of the general elections in Febru

Two things were made plain by that ca as we pointed out at the time.

L That the mode of administering th law was degrading and scandalous, was discreditable to the Government wh

2. That the cases in question were evidently brought for general political effect to show the powers and the penalties at the command of the Government. The cases were brought before the election. They were postponed till after the election. Warning had been given to the vendors in liquors to vote straight. And then no more was heard of them. The grand jury in calling attention this matter in particular has done a public service. If its recommendations are carried out the administration of the law will

be freed from a grave scandal

Mr. MACKENZIE when in power place on the statute-book a provision under which colonization companies could be formed for the settlement of the North West. During the second reading of the measure the hon. gentleman explained that he proposed to give the companies not more than fifty thousand (50,000) acres of land each ! On the strength of Mr. Mac-KENZIE'S statutory provision colonization companies were formed in 1881 and 1882. It was impossible to form them before, because, until Sir JOHN MACDONALD had introduced his progressive policy, the North-West was not a field for settlement. But, anyway, when the present Government evolved out of the wilderness country fit for colonization, the companies under the statute Mr. MACKENZIE passed. One would almost have thought that Mr. MACKENZIE'S journalistic supporters would have been glad to witness the success of the scheme. But, for party purposes, they pretend not to be auxious to make political capital for Mr. BLAKE; they do ot mind if, in their efforts in that direction, they smite their old friend the ex-Premier. This explains the statement of one of the organs the other day, to the effect that "the policy of entrusting "the work of settling the North-West "to colonization companies is more than doubtful." This blow at Mr. MACKENZIE is cruel. But it is of a piece with the treatment cast-off Reform It was only the other day that Mr. MILLS old Mr. MACKENZIE he talked nonsense. formed the public-and endeavoured prove it, too-that Mr. Mowar is an untruthful man, and that Mr. DAVID MILLS is a snob and a Jeames. Office hunger is making the Reform politician touchy and

PROVINCIAL RIGHTS HUMBUG. It is not likely that Mr. Mowar will very heartily thank his over-zealous friend who rushed into print the other day to announce that the Orange bills of 1873 were reserved by order of Sir John Mac-DONALD, for the statement, besides being direct stab at Mr. Mowar's veracity, has raised in a rather pointed manner the question as to the honesty of the provincial rights agitators, of whom the little Premier is the leader. To-day the Attor. ney-General poses as the great championas he describes the doctrine-of Ontario's right to do wrong if she pleases. That he has assumed the character of a provincial rights agitator, just as an actor assume the character for which he is selected. clear. Provincial rights, as he calls then are about as dear to him as is the impe-sonation of JULIET to the mimic Rose. He is merely professing his love in publi in order to receive popular applause, whi behind the scenes he smiles contempt ously at his admirers, whom he private styles his dupes. Listen to Mr. Mowa on January 12, 1874, with his stage armor off, as he defends the reservation of th

"He (Mr. Mowat) did not believe that was intended that whatever this one Chamb passed was to become law." He there argued , that some hi authority than the Legislature was nece sary to supervise its legislation. Mr. SEX Ton had said something very similar that before, when he remarked that

"This House having but one Chambe exercised its powers under regulations which proved that its Acts might be suspended of disallowed by the Governor-General." But Mr. Mowar expressed his belief i the necessity for the supervision of Provincial legislation in stronger terms when

"Having reference to the invariable bra tice under the British constitution, it follows that these bills required to be reserved for the decision of a higher authority."

The Premier, it will be observed, was then a wonderful respecter of the British constitution. Not only did the practice under the British constitution require that the Federal Government should carefully examine all provincial legislation, and dis allow such portions of it as were not acceptable to the authorities, but it required the Federal Government to step in between the Legislature and the Lieut.-Governor and tell the latter which of the Acts of the former he should assent to.

"If it was true that we had the British constitution in force here," said Mr. Mowar, "then the Government had no make the said these bills." ble to the authorities, but it re

ative but to say that these bills ought to be reserved."

Messrs. Crooks and PARDEE were Messrs. Crooks and Parder were at the same time violent adherents to the constitution. Mr. Crooks argued that it would be next to treason for a Lieut.

Governor to assent to a bill which had

The new policy of What's-his-name is only a part of the nickel-watch business. It is not likely to be more successful.

"He would at the outset fully admit the responsibility of the Government in advising his Honour to reserve these bills. If the Government had not so advised his Excellency the Premier would not have been worthy the position he held. It was quite clear that if a bill once disallowed was passed again the Government would be found to reserve the bill for her Majesty's assent. Would hon, gentlemen pretend to assume that the Lieut. Governor of a province had greater power than the Governor-General of the whole Dominion!" It is interesting to learn from the Montres rgan of the Reform party that the Toronto pewter watch organ of the party, by trying to make political capital cut of the failure of the Exchange Bank, only succeeds in making itself ridigulous.

"A reduction in our tariff would mean the permanent closing of our mills."—MAIL. And so we might go on quoting the And so we might go on quoting the strong assertions of the present provincial rights agitators in favour of the exercise by the Federal authorities of the veto power. But sufficient has been said to show that these men wanted provincial legislation to be duly revised at Ottawa:

Because Ontario has only one Chamber, and is therefore liable to err.

Because the British constitution looks to the exercise of the power of disallers. liable as this, it should be accompanied something more than a grain of salt,

to the exercise of the power of disallow-ance by an authority higher than the egislature. Because the Confederation Act author-

izes the exercise of that power.

Because the Lieutenant-Governor is an These were very strong arguments for Mr. Mowar and his fellow provincial rights agitators to produce in opposition to the doctrine to which they now subscribe. Why have Mr. Mowar and his friends urned tail on their former assertions? it because they were wrong in 1874? is it because they now want to mislead public by a taking and dishonest cry keeping them in their fat offices.

THE LAST NEW POLICY OF

WHAT'S-HIS-NAME. THE Grit organ announces at considerable length the policy of what it calls the Liberal party." It is not, so far as we can see, the policy of any responsible person. It is not George Brown's, nor ALEXANDER MACKENZIE'S, nor EDWARD BLAKE's policy. It is, in fact, only the policy invented by Who-is-he for What's-hisname. It is in part stolen, in part invented, in part rehashed. And it will have about as much, or as little, effect on the public mind as the many previous attempts in the same direction. It may be speedily disposed of.

In the first place, there is no such thing is "the Liberal party." All the best Liberals in every province of the Dominion have long ago adhered to the policy of Sir JOHN MACDONALD since Confederation. What remains is a section called Grits. half of whom are privately in accord with the Pacific railway and fiscal policy of the present Premier, and the other half are reained in the party only by the patronage which Mr. Mowar has been enabled to be stow. They have all been beaten at two general elections for the Dominion : and in the general elections for the province the Local Government narrowly escaped ruin. The only policy for such a party is a policy of preparation for death, in the very uncertain hope of a political resurrec-

"In no part of the British Empire has the Liberal party been led by men more earnest, houest, and disinterested, more bold and fearless than George Brown, Alexander Mackenzie, or Edward Blake, nor has it had more reason to be proud of its leaders."

If the organ intended to be satirical all leaders and the president of the satirical all leaders and the president of the satirical all leaders. If the organ intended to be satirical all very well; but if it is serious the reader can but laugh. George Brown's policy regarding the Pacific railway and the preservation of our constitution in its original form has been distinctly aban-ZIE was overturned by a conspiracy Mr. BLAKE's friends, marked by a deliberate and malignant ingratitude that has no parallel in political history. And Mr. Blake himself is followed with the greatest reluctance by a small body of helpless men who laugh at his grandi vapourings, and suspect at once his politi-cal wisdom and his personal courage. The Grit party would do well' to try to forget

the first two names. The third we will ust them to forget in time. We are told that the new policy includes demand for the right to negotiate our wn commercial treaties. In so far as we ced such a right we have it already as fully as we want it. What the Grits want, as they have confessed, is the right to discriminate against England. That right the people of Canada would not wish

We are told that the new policy includes the right to look on the Act of Union as "a treaty." This beautiful new "policy" day or two ago in a speech in which, as we have elsewhere shown, he made a lapsus which would lead us into very ridiculous conclusions. There is nothing in that new plank of the Grit platform.

We are told that the new policy includes the extension of the franchise. This is stolen, for the Liberal-Conservative party have already not only adopted that as a policy, but have formulated it in a Bill, which nothing but want of time prevented Parliament from formulating as a law The Grits opposed it of course.

We are told that the new policy include the election of the Senate by the people.
Whose policy is that? Not George Whose policy is that? not ALEXANDER MACKENZIE'S —not Edward Blake's. It is only What's-his-name's policy, and it is of no account. We disposed of all that rubbish months ago.

We are told: "Their policy with regard to the railroads of the North-West was to build westward by the best route rast, enough to keep abreast of settlement, and north and south as the necesnties of the settlers demanded, and as seen best to open up the country and prosettlement. That policy they would out now as far as peacticable."

The only policy the people knew about was the policy put in force when Mr. Mao-KENZIE was in power. It consisted in building a couple of disjointed sections in the east; promising to build in British Columbia; and denying the right to connect with the American border or in any way interfere with the national monopoly of the Pacific railway. The organ's sen-

tences now are mere hypocrisy.

The same may be said as to the policy regarding the lands, the finances, and the fiscal policy of What's-his-name. When Mr. Mackenzze was in power the policy regarding the lands was, as we have often shown, simply imbecile; bad for the country, worse for the settler, and a premium on the very "monopolies" now condemned. The only thing worth a moment's consideration in the new policy is its advocacy of reciprocity with the United States. It may safely be said that this policy is adopted, not for the good of the country, but for the ruin of the manufacturers and the farmers, who have in so great a body been

METHODIST UNION. Closing Session of the United General

APPOINTMENT OF DELEGATES.

Kev. Dr. STONE moved :- "That paterna

Methodist Episcopal Church South, Rev. W. Briggs, and to the several churches in Eng-land, Rev. Dr. Rice."

CHURCH PROPERTY.

Third report of the Committee on Property

ras considered. It reads as follows:—
"Having learned that some congregation

are somewhat unsettled in consequence of a rumour having reached them that their

ollowing;—
11. That as we understand the basis of

The clause was agreed to, and the report,

THE MARRIAGE RITUAL.

REV. F. CHISHOLM presented the report of

the Committee on Discipline, bearing on the marriage ritual. He said the ritual of the Methodist Church of Canada had been

Methodist Church of Canada had been adopted with the exception of altering one question, as follows:—"Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband, &c. Wilt thou love, honour, and keep him in sickness and in health?" thus omitting the word

obey."
The report of the committee, including this

alteration in marriage ritual, was adopted.

THE PRESS.

Rev. S. F. HUESTIS moved, "That the cor

dial thanks of this General Conference be presented to the press for the full, fair, and

correct reports of our proceedings furnished to the public. We feel deeply under obliga-tion to the public papers for their courtesy in the performance of this work."

Rev. Dr. Rick said he had great pleasure

n seconding the motion. He did not do it ormally, but because he really felt they had

been fairly and fully reported during the whole of the sessions of the Conference of the Methodist Church of Canada and of this pro-

visional conterence. The motion was unanimously adopted.

A TRIBUTE TO THE PRESIDENT.

of this conference be extended to the Rev. J. A. Williams., D.D., for the kind, courteous,

prudent, satisfactory, and eminently Chris-tian manner in which he has conducted the

trian manner in which he has conducted the business of the sessions, and we unanimously trust that his life may long be spared to lead and bless the hosts of our beloved Zion, whose grand interests he has so long and sacredly held near his heart."

Several delegates spoke to the resolution.

and testified to the high character of the president and the esteem in which he is held.

their hospitality, and to the trustees of Bridge street church, after which the con-

EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENT.

rish Roman Catholics Rebuked by Their

MONTREAL, Sept. 24.—An unexampled and

painful spectacle was witnessed in the Parish thurch of Ste. Cunegonde, outside the city

mits, after mass was celebrated vesterda

morning. The parish contains 1,500 French-Canadians and 450 Irish tamilies. The latter have been lately complaining of not getting their due share of sermons in English, and

have not been paying their proportion of dues to the clergy. An arrangement was laid down by Mgr. Fabre for each family to con-

tribute \$2 per annum, and each unmarried

member earning wages to subscribe \$1 in addition. The parish priest was lately around collecting, and did not meet with the success

to the expected, the Irish people making their complaints of being neglected known to the rev. gentleman, and some of the women were so touched that they actually cried with grief

in his presence. At this demonstration Rev. Father Sequin

FELT HIMSELF INSULTED, and prepared a stinging rebuke for yesterday's sermon. After the first Gospel was over the rev. father mounted a temporary pulpit in the sanctuary, and addressing his Irish flock

in English, he expostulated with them, say

hem when calling for his collection at the

homes. The Irish element, it should be explained, have demanded as many sermous in English as in French, threatening secession if their demands were not conceded. The Rev.

Father Sequin stated that such a demand was

inconsistent, the Irish congregation amounting to only 450 families, while the French element consisted of over 1,500 families.

element consisted of over 1,500 families. The reverend gentleman grew quite angry when mentioning their objections to paying their dues, and told them if not satisfied to go and get themselves a priest of their own nationality. The Irish constituency at this rose en masse and wentforth in Indian file, with contemptuous looks, murmuring discontent. The rev. Father looked surprised, but immediately turned to the remaining portion of the congregation and said, in French, "Good, now we are at home." The stampede having had a cooling effect, his

in French, "Good, now we are at home." The stampede having had a cooling effect, his

explained that there were yet 443 families in

PRIESTS HAD BEEN TOO GOOD

all along to those who did not pay. They had

baptized, given the holy sacraments, prayed over the dying, and had received nothing in

return but carelessness, drunkenness, and gluttony. The congregation neglected the Church. This ought not to be, and if

they continued so to do they should have no burial service for their

riage, confession, and communion would be withheld from those who kept away from church and refused to subscribe for the maintenance of their Church. They must listen to this and obey it. Having thanked

those who had liberally subscribed, Father Sequin mentioned that up to date the collec-tion had only amounted to \$1,900, whereas if

all had subscribed, as was their duty to have done, it would have been \$3,000.

friends and the sacraments of bar

ference adjourned to meet in Toronto first Wednesday of September, 1886.

The motion was adopted unanimously by a

Rev. S. CARD moved, "That the best thank

The motion was adopted.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

BELLEVILLE, Sept. 19.—The closing session of the united Methodist Conference was held this morning, Rev. Dr. Williams predelegates from this General Conference be sent to the Methodist Episcopal Church, to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, the Wesleyan Methodist Church in England, the Primitive Methodist Church in England, the bible Christian Church in England, and to the New Connexion Methodist Church in England, and that the following be the dele-gates:—To the Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Drs. Nelles and I. B. Aylsworth; to the

"This is exactly what has already come to passunder the present Canadian tariff."—Free

Messrs. Hardy and Pardee, says the morn ing organ of Mr. Mowat, are in Algoma "addressing meetings." We are glad to have the confession, for Mr. Lyon has been posing as an "Independent" candidate. The hon-esty of his pretence can now be fully appre-

churches and property may be sold without their being consulted, we beg to submit the A Collingwood organ of the Grit party has improved upon the idea of the pewter watch union, no church or parsonage can be sold without the consent of the trustees of said rgan that the people will believe anything. t blandly says "the average voter has a cleasure in being guiled." This, of course, occounts for Grit eccentricities of statement church or parsonage.

"2. That we recommend that all self-sus-taining churches be allowed to continue as they now are until they themselves express desire for change."

Rev. D. Carman moved addition of follow

The Muskoka Grits are preparing for the coming contest. Our Conservative friends in the district may be on the look-out for Pattullo and Burden, for the swearing in of special constables at \$2.50 per day, for the gerryman-dering of the polling places, and for the dis-franchisement of voters in districts containing majority of Conservatives.

Free traders claim that their pet doctrine will secure cheap goods for the public. But it has not prevented the English cotton manufacturers from combining to close their facloyes, and to increase to the consumers the rice of the goods they produce. Free trade s more potent in theory than in practice,

It is somewhat funny, after reading in the campaign songs of 1882 that O'Blake is the man for the nation, A statesman both able and true,"

That

Even now the Tories quake
At the stinging name of Blake;

And that the Refermers are going to

"Get up and follow Edward Blake
Whose name makes Tory m.screants shake."
It is somewhat funny, we repeat, after all this to find the Liberals saying in 1883 that all they want in order to get them into office is a policy and a capable leader.

It is expected that one hundred and fifty thousand souls will be added to the population of Canada by immigration this year. It was estimated by no less an authority than was estimated by no less an authority than Mr. Sturges Hardy a short time ago that each immigrant arriving in Canada is worth \$800 to the country. Accepting this calculation, the 150,000 immigrants, the result of one year's efforts, will be worth just \$120,000,000 to the Dominion. This is rather a good return in one year upon our investment in the Canada Pacific railway. The return will be larger next year, and no doubt it will continue to increase until the North-West filled by a prosperous and happy people.

Somebody played a discreditable practical joke en the good people of Hamilton. Early last week a letter purporting to be from Mr. D. L. Moody was received, announcing that that gentleman would be in Hamilton and addrass a meeting on Saturday, Sept. 22nd. Saturday, Sept. 22nd. came in due course, but Mr. Moody did not. The crowd which assembled to hear the evangelist in couse-quence went home disappointed. It is said now that the letter signed D. L. Moody was a forgery, and this is no doubt true, for Mr. Moody is so much in demand that he does The motion was adopted unanimously by a standing vote.

It was desided to present the president with a beautifully-bound album containing photographs of all the delegates as a memento of the first united conference, and Revs. Amos Campbell and J. B. Clarkson were appointed a committee to attend to the matter.

Votes of thanks were tendered to the vice-president, to the ministers of Belleville for their homestifts meantains. not invite himself to address meetings. By the way, what has become of the proposal to

After all the fuss the Mowat Govern ment made about its intention to exhibit specimens of the products of Algoma at the Toronto exhibition, it did not show one arti-cle from that district until the last day of the fair, when some macadam—probably from the streets of Rat Portage—was hustled into of Algoma minerals. There were also som farm products in the exhibit. It is lucky for the people of Algema that the alleged appealmens of their products were not generally seen and criticized, and on their behalf it is to be hoped that the display at the Provincial will differ materially from that made by the Provincial Government in their name at Toronto, for the Toronto exhibit was

Now that the farmers are selling their produce the following figures are of interest to

These figures indicate a feature of the National Policy upon which the free traders are not enthusiastic. Let every farmer to-day ask himself what he would get for his produce if the duties were removed? The sum is easy to calculate. When the total value of your produce at Chicago prices is ascertained, deduct it from the total value at l'oronto prices, and the balance will just show what you would have lost this year alone if the Reform party had been victorious at the last election

That was a mean piece of business of which the Grit managers in Toronto were guilty when, in order to influence the Algoma elec-tion, they wrote a Grit editorial, called it an Orange manifesto, and then affixed the name of the venerable Mr. James Beaty, sr., to it. Whether or not Mr. Beaty signed the article is a question very difficult to answer. The Winnipeg Times, however, assumes that he was induced to place his name to it, and it

"To take advantage of a m and induce him to denounce his old friends and publicly advocate a cause which, before affliction clouded his mind, healways opposed, is as discreditable a piece of business as the Reform managers in Toronto have been guilty of in many a day. Mr. Beaty is perhaps the oldest Orangeman in Canada, and if the Orangemen of Algoma respect themselves they will punish Mr. Lyon and his friends for this outrageous heartlessness to a venerable

ng announcement made in the Times :-"In consequence of the numerous applica-tions which have been made to the Home office for an appointment to the place of public executioner, we are requested to state that it is neither the right nor the duty of the Secretary of State to make any such appoint ment. There is no such office as that of pub The person charged with the excution of capital sentences is the sheriff. It is the right and the duty of the sheriff to employ and to pay a fitting person to carry out the sentence of the law."

THE CASE TO GO TO THE BISHOP. The Irish organ, in its account of the cene, concludes by saying :- "The incident scene, concludes by saying:—"The incident has created the widest and deepest indignation throughout the community. We are given to understand that steps are to be taken to lay the matter before his Lordship Mgr. One would not imagine that the position of One would not imagine that the position of hangman was a very tempting one; but it is obvious that Marwood had many who envied his good fortune and considered him a high official. The ambitions of men, as well as their pitiful gratitude mentioned by Wordsworth, often leave us mourning. Fancy the mental condition of a man who is proud to be called the leader of the Grit party!

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Catalogue for the Educational Museum Being Prepared at Last.

Intario School of Art—Mr. G. H. Robinson, M.A., Appointed Editor of the Lidyentional Monthly-The School Book Question in East Grey—Foreign Notes,

Inspector Hughes last week received the sum of \$1 from Samuel Chisholm for the Ryerson Memorial Fund, who signs himself an "Old Ontario Teacher." He now lives near Chicago.

Mr. Grier, Public School Inspector of East Grey, intends calling a convention of the teachers in his district for the purpose of discussing the question as to which series books should be adopted for use in the scho in that riding. Mr. W. M. Elliott, headmaster of the

High School in Omemee, about whose alleged political teachings in that school dust was raised and so little resulted from the subsequent inquiry, has resigned that position and has accepted a similar one in Markham High School, at an advanced salary.

The separate schools in Ottawa are over-The separate sonools in Ottawa are over-crowded, and great dissatisfaction is express-ed at the board's inefficiency to deal with the trouble. Over fifty pupils have been re-fused admittance. Want of accommodation is the cry in this city too, numerous applica-tions for admission to the Model school and Collegiate Institute having had to be re-

The last number of the Canada Educational Monthly contains the valedictory of Mr. G. Mercer Adam, who has been for nearly five years its editor. His mantle has fallen upon Mr. G. H. Robinson, M. A., late principal of the Whitby, Collegiate Institute, and for fifteen years a teacher in Ontario. Mr. Robinson's many literary and professional qualifications environtly for him for the content of th Rev. D. Carman moved addition of following clause, "That in case the disposal of property is plainly desirable before the legal consummation of union, it shall be competent for the united district meetings and chairmen, superintendents and presiding elders, and united trustee boards, to act as in the basis proceeding with a good degree of unanimity."

The next session of the Ontario School of Art will open on Oct. 15th. The examinaother changes it is intended not to have any ecorative painting, and if there are a sufficient number of students a class will be formed for modelling in clay under Mr. Dunbar. of this city.

The Pembroke Standard of a recent date, iu an article on the present state of our schools, speaking of the Minister of Education, says:—"According to Mr. Crooks' view, tion, says:—"According to Mr. Crooks' view, a few years ago Canada could not furnish her own professors for her national universities, and accordingly a batch were imported for the Toronto University. In this respect the Minister was only endeavouring to illustrate the failure of his educational system by showing that with its machinery he was unable to educate material suitable for professors.

At last there is a likelihood of there being placed at the disposal of the many thousand visitors to the museum of the Education Department, a descriptive catalogue of the paintings, statuary, &c., in it. It is said that there have been a number for sale at the department during the past two or three years. This may be true, but very few visitors were able to get one. Dr. May, superintendent of able to get one. Dr. May, superintendent of the museum, has now in course of prepara-tion one which will prove, not only very use-ful for visitors while in the museum, but may also be used for reference afterwards. Divid-ing the museum into the various departments it gives a full historical and chronological account of each, hesides a brief description of each painting or cast, as the case may be. When it is completed, which it is expected will be in about a month, each article in the museum will be numbered, and a visitor need only turn to the same number in his extalogue when he will find as above. a visitor need only turn to the same number in his catalogue when he will find, as above stated, a full account of the class to which the article belongs, as well as a description of the article itself, if necessary. The department has purchased a full set of photographs of the collection of ethnographical specimens, and of the Egyptian, Assyrian, Grecian, Etruscan, and Roman, and other series in the British Museum. These, together with a full collection of photographs of the paintings in the National Gallery, will be put in place hoped that the work may proceed without de-lay, as the want of such a catalogue has long been felt. Dr. May has also in course of prepar-ation a catalogue of the books in the Educa-tional Library, which he hopes to have completed before the end of the year.

Since the compulsory school law went into operation in New York city juvenile crime has decreased over 36 per cent, and yet, it is said, the law is but partially enforced.

The compulsory school law recently passed by the Illinois State Legislature requires that all children between the ages of 8 and 14 years shall attend school for at least three months each year. Senator Zachariah Chandler's widow has

given \$1,000 to establish a scholarship in the Chicago Women's Medical College for the benefit of women who intend to become misveterinary college at Edinburgh, named and also £10,000 for the establishment of a professorship in Edinburgh university, either

of comparative anatomy, or comparative surgery, according to the decision of her In Scotland last year there were expended on public schools the sum of £312,047, of which sum schools connected with the Church of Scotland received £28,266; the Free Church schools, £18,208; unde national schools, £26,207; the Episcopa schools, £9,393; and the Roman Catholic schools, £25,642, A further point in these schools, 125,042. A lutter point in these school statistics is that the total estimated population of school age is 1,169,943, of whom 656,660 are on the books of elementary day schools; but, by excluding children under 5—the age at which education is compulsory

mber would be reduced by

The following facts are from a letter to the The following facts are from a letter to the Montreal Witness from Kenmare, Ireland. Besides their educational interest, they give at once a denial to the statement industriously circulated by some Canadian papers that Lord Lansdowne, our future Governor-General, has been harsh with his Irish tenants:—
"The annual school feast and distribution of the prizes given to the Dereen tenants by the Marquis of Lansdowne for the best cottages and gardens has just taken place at the Lauragh school, close to his Lordship's sam-mer residence, Dereen, which is situated on mer residence, Dereen, which is situated on his Kerry estates, near Kenmare. There were about 300 children present, for whom a substantial tea was provided, each child also receiving from Lady Lansdowne a suitable gift. Her ladyship expressed to Mr. Mc-Carthy, the national teacher at Lauragh, and to Miss O'Sullivan and her sister teachers. to Miss O'Sullivan and her sister tea their attention and success in the advance ment of the boys and girls under their charge, and of the creditable appearance the children. The weather being remarka fine, the children were afterwards entertain quis' children entering heartily into the ef-

Another process of impregnating wood for its preservation has been patented in Germany. It consists in first treating the wood with a solution of zinc vitriol, and then with a solution of chloride of calcium, so that the preservative coating is formed upon the wood by the chemical action of both substances

A long time ago there was prevalent in the kitchens of Georgia a custom of pounding peanuts after they were shelled and making them into a sort of pastry. Of late the peanuts are ground into tolerably fine flour, which in the hands of an expert cook makes a biscuit that does not harass the stomachs of any but very dyspeptic people.

MARKHAM FARI Quarterly Meeting of the Club liam Rennie's Farr

The September meeting of Farmers' Club was held on Tu William Rennie's farm, there attendance of members with sons, and daughters. The sons, and daughters. The called to order by Mr. Gibson, the club, who referred to the that so many members (were in which, he said, was an invariable when the meetings took place sie's, as there was always much from the practical way in which his affairs. The subject origins for discussion at this meeting, said, was the construction of faut owing to the absence of said, was the construction of is but owing to the absence of t who was appointed to introduc of programme would be nec-tome of the members were pre-

pressing his admiration at present, which he claimed was o Mr. Rennie, who managed mch ability that it was now ne of the model farms in C
nany practical lessons in agricu
readily learned by the most unc
Mr. Slater regretted the su
midings was not ready for dis
attended the meeting with the
cearning something. He had d ng a barn merely because he each a satisfactory conclusion

of building most desirable, and orward to receiving excellent this meeting.
Mr. Wm. Rennie thanked th meeting at his residence, and reteran farmers' club was incre o farm buildings, he had giv ome attention, and in order to convey his ideas to the had prepared a plan of wh would suit the requirement generally. Mr. Rennie then letailed description of the b was a large one, capable of a live stock, storing fodder, root implements, etc., being oblong doors in each end, and traps in the convenience of filling bins story with roots, etc. Mr. R. a great deal of time would be s mers in the busy season if suc was used, as every product of be stored in one building, which the labour not only then, but as cattle stalls could be so arranged to standards to feed the

cost of attendance to feed greatly diminished.
Mr. Clark endorsed Mr. Ren said the plan of using only on the correct one. When he found erect more buildings he would suggested.
Mr. Jennings said he had s

able time inspecting farm build to find any that pleased him e structed on the plan suggested which was the correct principl Mr. Boyd referred to the be derived from meeting at Mr. I system of farming was such itself to all who had inspected if the style of barn he had des would be as successful as his fa Rennie. Mr. Slater found fault with

thought the entrances should while Mr. Pike favoured Mr. Mr. Donaldson, emigration request of the president, addring, and complimented the having such an enterprising farmer in their midst as Mr. Re to be. The judgment he h managing his farm was credita an honour to such a grand agri-as Markham was known to be-praised the farmers of Ontar vances they were making, u sent to keep their club meeti and before sitting down expreto join the club, which was re
The president gave his view
after which the meeting was

While the club was in sess time in playing a lacrosse mayoung ladies indulged in lawn quet, a match being played be tatives of Markham and Swas interrupted by Mr. Renn party, old and young, to par pitality. The croquet match declared a draw, and will b September, provided the cor marry in the meantime.

A Run Through Mr Re Mr. Rennie's farm is distan some fifteen being in bush.
cultivation is entirely clear of
and Canada thistles, well unde
level, the soil being clay loam slightly inclined to heaviness. are located in the centre of the farm, and consist of storev dwelling, gardener's ing shed and root cellar, live barn, and piggery, six in all. house is surrounded by a well namented with a handsome down waggons, superannuated ploughs and headless churns found in farmer's lawn were conspicuously absent. Imme the dwelling house is a neat a occupied by the gardner, whi west is the driving shed and every convenience for the rap of work at once meet the eye, are the piggeries and live stoo

MODELS OF NEAT and cleanliness, there bein a score or two of pigs. To ti and abutting it and the driv barn, with a lower storey modation of horses, etc. same neatness that is vi buildings is at once percel square formed by the four described are hundreds of h nure, so rich that one can step without treading on an room, this valuable material for use next season on the fie roots. South-east of the pig patch," or trial ground, when dened by the appearance of f and plants of almost every d portion is set apart for exp

thirty kinds being under t

are Martin Amber and B

which were so d for the first this fall. Eight new variet are also being experimented known as Golden Prolific, Oster's Hybrid Clawson, Velvet Chaff, Hybrid Pure Gold, and Red I which are doing well. In periments are being made different kinds being under manent pastures two are un low lands and the oth eleven different varieties used. Next in order comes hay to be followed by a ands, adjacent to which is ment for high lands, the dozen crops can be gath All these mixtures are, so t nie's own inventions, and aseful variety of grass l About 40 acres of the west with clover, 27 bushels of sown to the acre, and in the browsing 28 steers, savera about 50 head of sheep, Wr. Rennie house eds them on roots, mer