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We must say that our Grit friends in

The Weekly Mail.

Torony, Filipa, July 19, 1878

What Canada are advantage to the control of the

In the States, under which farmers seed foolighted, but it was wonderful to see into what a rage is threw the Globe.

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roment.

THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR.

We are again told by the Globe that the question of Free Trade or Protection is a question of loyalty or disloyalty, and that; in wishing to manufacture for ourselves certain articles we use, we "desire to shut out the Mother Country from that which she most desires; "what she chiefly values, in regard to "her colonies." These are the exact

the Twelfth passed off in Montreal—no blood was shed. It is the unexpected which often happens; and certainly a little hatchet in his early days."

or export trade? You may depend upon it that this sort of thing will begin to scare even the political economists by and by. They have hitherto disposed of the whole question with a wave of the hand. How could American manufacturers ever compete with Lancashire? It was impossible. But the philosophers are not quite so confident about it now. They cannot avoid seeing the Wamsutta or Lonsdale goods in pretty nearly every dry goods store in London, the Wamsutta or Lonsdale goods in pretty nearly every dry goods store in London, Liverpoot, and other large towns. At first it was said, 'they are being sold at a loss.' That was two years ago, and since then the sale has steadily increased, and the demand is growing at a rate which surprises me. "

"While our political economists are proving that there is 'nothing to fear' from America, the imports from there increase every day, and include all sorts of merchantable commodities besides cotton. 'No American calico is sold in England,' they say. But the warehouse at 15 George street, Manchester, tells a different tale."

And this is how Protection is ruining our cousins. Would that we were afflicted with a good deal of the same sort of ruin?

THE CONTEST IN ESSEY The County of Essex, for the first time, will at the coming general election have a fair political fight between the two great parties in Canada. Each party selected its trongest man, and already an active can- The question brings to mind the fatal blow as has taken place, the result of which which the Senate gave to the Government proves conclusively that Mr. J. C. Patterproves conclusively that Mr. J. C. Patterson will be triumphantly elected by several hundreds majority. It is rather extraordinary, but it is nevertheless true, that the great majority of the electors of Essex, for the first time in the political history of the county, are carefully considering for themnary, but it is nevertheless true, that the great majority of the electors of Easex, for the first time in the political history of the county, are carefully considering for themselves the great questions involved in the coming contest, and intend casting their ballots, not for the man merely, but for the best interests of the county and the Dominion. This is as it should be; and we cannot help congratulating the people of that good old county upon their determination to take the matter into their own hands, and vote upon the merits or de-

hands, and vote upon the merits or de-merits of the Mackenzie pseudo-Reform

hands, and vote upon the merits of demerits of the Mackenzie pseudo-Reform Government.

There is perhaps no county in the Dominion more favourable to Protection than Essex, and yet we learn that the people, especially reading and thinking Reformers, are unwilling that the question of Free Trade and Protection should alone be considered by them; but, on the contrary, they are determined that Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues shall be held strictly responsible for their abandonment of every principle which they professed when in Opposition, and for their extravagance in every Department of the Stafe. We cannot give a better index of public opinion in the west than by quoting the words of an old and honest Reformer who lives in Essex:—"For twenty-five years," he says, "I consistently supported the Reform party of Canada, and during that time accepted the Globe statements as gospel, as well as believed that the Reform leaders were honest in their professions. I now confess that I was deceived, and am disappointed. I consider, therefore, that it confess that I was deceived, and am dis-appointed. I consider, therefore, that it is my duty, in the interests of the country, to take, if possible, even a more active part, at the coming general election, against the party to whom I used to consider it an honour to belong, than ever I did before in favour of them."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Cardwell Sentinel: "From Mr. Macken

ture of public opinion:—To buying up the Ottawa Times, \$5,000: to subsidizing the Coronto Tribune, \$3,000. Reform leaders cultivate is the manufac-

ton preaching Free Trade, but five hundred thousand expatriated Canadians, one-eighth our present population, in the United States bear witness against it.

The British Columbia Government has een sworn in as follows :-Mr. Walkem-Attorney-General and Thief Commissioner of Lands and Works.

Mr. Beaven—Minister of Finance.

Mr. Humphreys—Provincial Secretary.

Imports of the United States last year \$427,000,000; exports \$749,000,000, specie excluded. According to the Free Trade theory our cousins therefore lost \$322,000,-000, yet they claim that they sold that much more than they bought, and common sense is on their side.

try to live in. Rice was never cheaper, but the people haven't the money and are dying in thousands. It proves the truth of the old saw that flour at \$6 a barrel with wages at \$1 a day is cheaper than flour at \$3 a barrel with no work.

A Pembroke paper is foolish enough to say :- " Mr. Mackenzie does not drink ; on the other hand, his abstinence is often remarked by gentlemen belonging to both parties." The Premier's habits are not fit subject for newspaper controversy; but there is no use in lying about them.

The Ontario Reformer says "Mr. Gler s an experienced politician." If he isn't he ought to be. He has been on the fence and on each side of it many times since 1872; and then it was at his house when Senator Simpson "mesmerised them in batches of fifteen and sixteen" in 1874.

Mr. Speaker Turcotte, who is the Libera majority in Quebec, has been served with notice of an election petition in which personal bribery is charged. Why doesn't M. Joly give a member to Spencerwood, and thus have the benefit of Luc. Letellier's assistance in as well as out of the House?

Halifax Reporter :- "The assessors' books for the City of Halifax show a decrease in the value of the assessable property of not less than \$435,610 for this year, as com-pared with last year; nearly half a million less value in the property in the city!" Nova Scotia is evidently becoming a cheap country to live in.

St. Johns, P. Q., News :- " When the American horse-buyer offers one of our farmers \$80 for a horse on the streets of farmers \$80 for a horse on the streets of St. Johns, he does not hesitate to say, that if he had him in St. Albans he would give the seller \$100 for him; but inasmuch as he will have to pay the twenty per cent. duty, \$80, or a fraction over that is all that he can afford to pay."

greet Mr. Cartwright at Strathroy, on a fine day. About nine times that number

to any such proposition? And outside New England, the States are not affected in any degree one way or the other.

Napanee Standard:-"We asserted last week that at Woodcock's school house Mr Cartwright admitted that the farmers paid the duty on barley sold in the United States, and we repeat it. He said that if we put a duty on corn the Americans would retaliate by increasing the duty on barley. Everybody present heard him say that, and it is an admission, clear and distinct. Why it is an admission, clear and distinct. Why need the farmers care how high the duty on barley is if they don't have to pay it

It is only poetic justice that those who lenounced the Washington Treaty as a complete surrender of Canadian interests should find themselves indebted to it for should find themselves indebted to it for the salvation of the national credit. The five and a half millions which is about to be handed over to us for the ten years' use of our fisheries, will just make up the three and a half millions of deficits Mr. Cart-wright sustained in 1876 and 1877, and the two millions or thereabouts expected in the fiscal year just closed.

How is it that Mr. Mowat appears longer in company with Mr. Mackenzie

A new political organization has been established in St. John, N.B., by a number of independent men. The chief plank in their platform is as follows: "We advo. cate the principle of Free Trade amongst nations, but while we are at present met with tariffs from all the nations with whom we trade, and while our Government accepts the policy of raising a revenue from imports and also from internal sources, we feel that it is the duty of Parliament to make Tariff laws which will bear as equally as possible upon every part of the Dominion make Tariff laws which will bear as equally as possible upon every part of the Dominion, at the same time keeping a careful eye to the fostering of our own industries and the development of the internal resources of every part of the Dominion

The County of Peel is furnishing our Free Trade friends with ample evidence that the National Policy movement is by no means confined to Conservatives. Some time ago Mr. John Haggert, of Brampton. a prominent and life-long Reformer, de-clared, in terms which could not be mis-understood, that the National Policy was necessary to the very existence of Canada; and on Wednesday evening last, at a meet-ing at Cooksville, Mr. Robert Barber, of ing at Cooksville, Mr. Robert Barber, of Streetsville, another influential Reformer, publicly declared himself in favour of the policy of Protection to native industries, to the establishment of which in Canada a so called "Reform" Government is the only obstacle. We wish the Free Traders of Peel joy of all the comfort they can extract from the honest utterances of men who, though Reformers, yet prefer the in-terests of their country to the necessities of their party.

It is not easy to say what should be done to protect chance passers-by from such a murderous assault as that upon Mr. Levi Beemer the other day by Albert Hunt, in probably be made. People do not know that they are in presence of a madman until he is upon them, weapon in hand; and who, it may be asked, can undertake the duty of advising magistrates and constables beforehand of a particular individual who is about to take his fit of murderous fury? There was another case of the kind last week, that of John McInnes, who, without the least provocation the kind last week, that of John Mc-Innes, who, without the least provocation, suddenly attacked and almost killed the Great Western station master at Mount Brydges. McInnes' father says that his son has been "wrong in his head" since infancy, but that until lately he was quite harmless. He was never known to touch liquor. But his father adds that recently he was art to "Greintes a tentrum" and it liquor. But his father adds that recently he was apt to "fly into a tantrum," and it may be suspected that further inquiry would prove that for some time back he was very far from being "quite harmless" in his ways. Of the antecedents of the man Hunt we have not as yet any information, but doubtless the inquiry that must now be prosecuted will reveal something of his former history. It does not appear that relatives of persons who are "touched that relatives of persons who are "touched in the head" and liable to become danger in the head" and liable to become dangerous sufficiently recognize the responsibility
they incur in not giving information to the
authorities in time. On the other hand,
it is very difficult, in the present crowded
state of the asylums, to find places for
dangerous lunatics; and altogether the
matter is no easy one to deal with.

Bowmanville, Ont., Nov. 8, 1872. Messrs, Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston :-Gentlemen,—I have been troubled with bleeding of the lungs for a long time. About bleeding of the lungs for a long time. About two years ago I took a severe cold which made my lungs fvery sore, but after using one bottle of WISTAR'S BAISAM OF WILD CHERRY the pain and cough disappeared and have not troubled me since. I believe the Balsam is the best medicine in use, and well worth the price asked for it.

Yours truly, JESSE BURK.

Yours truly, JESSE BURK.
50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by deal-

INCOMPARABLY THE BEST MEANS of re lieving the nausea to which married lades are at times subject, is Milk of Magne-SIA, the most agreeable, prompt and whole-some pacifier of the stomach in existence. Children are also greatly benefitted by it. This valuable medicine is endorsed and prescribed by the leading physicians, and should be used in every family. Lyman Brother & Co. Wholesale Agents.

The Jesuit Church, on West 16th street, celebrated all over the continent not only for the zeal and piety of its clergy, but for the excellence of its music. Dr. Berge, the organist, was afflicted with aneurism in the arms; tried the most aneurism in the arms; tried the mos-eminent surgeons without success; Giles Liniment Iodide Ammonia cured him. Sold by all druggists. Send for pam-

120 West Broadway, N.Y Trial size 25 cents.

King Alfonso will build a million dollar King Alfonso will build a million dollar church near the Royal Palace, containing a splendid mausoleum in memory of the Queen. The room in which she died is to be left untouched: in that same room he was born. Lord Rosslyn, who represented the Queen at the wedding last January, has written and published a sonnet of condelines.

fine day. About nine times that number greeted Sir John Macdonald, on a wet day. Which moves the Grit Age of that town to ask itself:—"What is all this for? What has Sir John Macdonald done to merit such a demonstration?" It is hard for the organs to grasp the fact that their's is the unpopular cause.

Will those who are writing on the prospects of Reciprocity ask themselves if the farmers and manufacturers of New England, who are keeping Canadian farm produce out of their markets, and at the same time flooding the Canadian market with their The Shah of Persia left twenty-five of his

THE ENGLISH MAIL

Liverpool Dates to July

HABITUAL DRUNKENNESS. In the House of Commons on July In the House of Commons on July 2 pr. Cameron moved the second reading the Habitual Drunkards Bill. The object the measure was explained by the h member to be the cure of habitual drunds by affording them shelter in retre-tionsed by the local authorities, curat ment being employed. The bill ngly proposed that in the case tary patients an habitual drunks t go before a magistrate and und might go before a magistrate and und take to remain in a particular asylum for definite period. The magistrate, aff satisfying himself that the man knew when the was doing, would sign the document which would have the effect of putting hunder the restraint and treatment he need to be a significant of the control of the ed. As regards the other class, a friend relative of the drunkard might apply to magistrate for a summons requiring in the Confirmation of the Conf of Petty Sessions, who would have pow ess the defendant preferred to have case tried by a jury. From the decision the Petty Sessions there would be a rig of appeal. Power of liberation was given the manager of the retreat with the co of appeal. Power of liberation was ent of two justices of the peace, and ient could at any time appeal to the ctor whose duty it was to report to secretary of State. A number of he numbers joined in the subsequent discion, speaking principally in favour of the number, Mr. Macartney closing the debrith the suggestion that a trial should made of the Swedish method of flavour all the drunkard's food with the particus spirit to which he was addicted. The laws then read a second time.

The Times strongly opposes the bill, as is surprised that such a crotchet was remnarily rejected by a consideral. ily rejected by a considerable

SABBATARIANISM REBUFFED. At the Wolverhampton Police Court, barber, named William Baggott, of Albestreet, Darlaston, was summoned before Mr. Spooner, the stipendiary magistra for following his ordinary occupation Sunday, the 23rd of June. A policen proved that the defendant shaved four p ons on the day in question, whereup ir. Spooner said:—"The Sabbath ande for man, and not man for the S Don't bring these cases before The sentence is that the man pay a h penny without costs."

HARVEST PROSPECTS. The Mark Lane Express savs that a d atmosphere and a high temperature in the past week have enabled farmers to seen the bulk of the hay crop, which is admitted on all hands to be an unusually heavy of A good deal of clover has also been cart. A decided change for the better has take the control of the control o place in the growing wheat, now in f bloom. Barley and oats are everywh poor crops, and seem to have suffer more than any others from the rece

A lively controversy is going on on the subject in the Times. Mr. George Ranso who appears to have had a great experient Brazil of the use of unshod horses und heavy loads on "the roughest roads imainable," has been maintaining in the Times that we diminish the sureness of our horse feet, and foster all kinds of splints at other diseases, by our practice of shoein them. He maintains that any horse, even accustomed to shoes, would in a for night of very light work become far bett accustomed to going without them: SHOULD HORSES BE SHOD? accustomed to going without them; the all that is necessary would be to "ke the edges of the hoof slightly rounded of the hoof sligh that very 'soon ould go more easily in every way on o rdest roads, and with far less liabili slipping and disease, unshod, than the new, when shod with iron. Of course to supping and disease, unshod, than the ones, when shod with iron. Of cours says the Spectator, this is a startli statement, but it seems actually borne o by the experience both of the Romn horses, and of those used in other h countries. But does it apply equally to breeds, and to horses used in all climate. There is no doubt that the youngest coften come in from the field with their fe horribly cut up; and it may be that wh answers well in hot and dry countrie would not answer equally in countri where damp and mud are the rule for mothan half the year. Anyhow, it is a mster well worth investigation. The farrier bill for shoes, and for treating complain which Mr. George Ransom says are due shoes, is a very considerable part of t hoes, is a very considerable part of constant expense of a horse.

The Lancet remarks that as a matter physiological fitness nothing more indefisible than the use of shoes can be imaginsible than the use of shoes can be imagine Not only is the mode of attaching them nails injurious to the hoof, it is the proable, if not the evident, cause of many fections of the foot and leg which impute usefulness and must affect the confort of the animal. Whether horses could work on our roads without some protections and the confort of the animal. another question. We think it we found that the natural structure we dapt itself to any ordinary requirem There is, however, a wide difference opinion upon this point among authori on horse management, and the problem not likely to be finally solved until the periment has been tried. There can be loubt as to the additional power of gra the advantage of the rider or driver the relief of the horse, if shoes were and rener of the horse, it snoes were it is and. Meanwhile we should like to it the trial made. It should, however, understood that the experiment must tried with colts that have never been should.

TTEMS The Liverpool Town Council want pow prevent the erection of flimsy houses. Emigration from Ireland has fallen om about 200,000 a year to 38,000

An exhibition of fans is being held The Liverpool School Board has deci hat clocks in lofty towers are essential egularity at board schools.

At the annual sale of her Majesty's ings at Hampton Court, eighteen leadised 5,145 guineas, the highest property 2,200 guineas for the brother Unwards of £30,000 damages was car which broke out in a large v

warehouse at Kidderminster, the proper of Messrs. John Brunton & Co., can Cases of typhoid fever have occu

Forfar road and Shamrock street, Duna and it is supposed that the infection been conveyed by the milk supplied fadairy farm in the neighbourhood, whan outbreak of fever has taken place. Mr. Edward Jenkins' new satire "Ha

t is generally asserted that the teat Garters are being reserved for tiah representatives at Berlin on their arts England. This will be altogether ordance with precedent, as Lord Casgh obtained his ribbon at the close Congress of Vienna, Lord Russell at of London, and Lord Clarendon at Treats of Decider of the congress of Preserved Pr

ght has occurred at Liverpool the local agents of the Inman lines. It appeared, in the po that a night train brought a num mish men to Liverpool, and the red ed in connection with emigra-

Lord James Butler, known as the