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TORONTO, THURSDAY, AUG. 30, 1883 WARNING

Agents of other papers are through the country representing themselves as agents of THE MAIL and offering to take subscriptions at less than advertised rates. Any agent offering 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 ALGOMA ELECTION.

As the time for the election in Algom approaches the Grit Local Government is making ready for the fight. Having re sorted to so illegal and imprudent a mea sure as the seizure of the territory for the purpose of cajoling or intimidating the electors, the Local Government (we are not surprised to learn) will not stop short of sending out special instructions to the returning officers in regard to the course to be pursued towards voters at the elecespecially in the unorganized dis tricts. The object is, of course, to exclude as many Liberal-Conservative votes as

possible.
We venture to give the returning officer fair warning that they can take no instructions from any source but the law of the land. They must and will be closely watched, and for any wilful violation, o neglect, of the law, they will be personally led to account by action. The Government's course in this matter will be stact-ly watched also; and all such accidents as the want of sufficient ballot papers or other conveniences for voting, will be noted for ariety of such tricks as we have suggested was tried, in vain, at the last elec Muskoka. They will be tried by Mr. Mowar in Algoma too, no doubt. But we give fair notice that they will be watched, and punishment will riclation of duty or of the law.

THE MANUFACTURE OF GRIT OPINION.

In endeavouring to account for the success of the Liberal-Conservative party, the Grit journals exhibit a shocking . cynicism as regards the honesty-and credulity of the public. We have handsomely won two general elections in spite of the very strongest opposition of the Grit party. We took something like seventeen seats from Mr. Mowar's party at the general elections for Ontario. And to account for these sweeping victories, these extraordinary exhibitions of strength and popularity, the Grit organs are driven to such foolish expedients as crediting them entirely to the "gerrymandering," to corruption, to whiskey-drinking, and to other illegal proceedings.

Now the overwhelming majority of Sin JOHN MACDONALD at Ottawa is made up from all the provinces, and it is very obvious that all the provinces could not have been affected by the means alleged, unless indeed our Grit contemporaries are prepared to insult, (as, in fact, they do insult,) the whole people of Canada by a sweeping charge of servility, corruption, drunkenness, and demoraliza-

The party whose organs thus rail at the morals and intelligence of their country-men at large, has its record fully written in the press and in the courts of this country. That they could be guilty of conspiracy and of robbery we learned in 1873. That they could be guilty of hypocritical pretence we saw in 1874, when Mr. MACKENZIE "elevated the standard "of relities are like a learned to the standard of the of political morality." That they could be guilty of the grossest acts of corruption is proved by the judgments of the courts hich unseated many, and disqualified some of the fiercest proclaimers of purity.
That they were exposed and despised was made plain in the general elections of 1878, and no less in the elections of 1882.

When we observe their course in the Province of Ontario we are hardly less scandalized at their record. The grossly mmoral and hypocritical way in which the Crooks Act has been mal-administered by Mr. Mowar's Government, has been proved beyond contention. The scanda gies of their party during the election have been made clear. At the general election public opinion condemned Mr Mowar to the loss of some seventeen seats. he courts have not yet got through with the seats in doubt.

In the very case most recently under discussion the Grit agents and canvassers were more active even than those of Mr. FAUQUIER. It is well known that one of the most active of Mr. Mowar's agents. was so hopelessly drunk that he was unfit for service on the occasion of the election. and wildly scattered about compromising documents, including letters from a dis-tinguished ecclesiastic. The absence of this person is, of course, easily accounted for. 'If the counter-petition had gone to trial the revelations would have been at

The public is a trifle cynical of Grit pro of purity, and of Grit accusations our side. And when our Grit conrary elevates its eyes and holds up ing hands to cry "fie" on the corruptionists," the gentle public

looks on at the exhibition with amuse ment, but is not, we judge, very sedified or convinced by the argument.

CONSOLING THEMSELVES THE case against Mr. FAUQUIER in Muskoka has been successful. He has been unseated for the acts of his agents. Thereupon the Grit organ rejoices exceedingly. Its readers would imagine on reading its virtuous indignation that the organ had lived in the odour of sanctity all its life. that its party name was synonymous with Purity, and that Muskoka witnessed the

only election trial of the season. We admit, of course, the goodness the opportunity for a little retaliation on us for the language we have used, and used correctly, on several occasions heretofore. But the retaliation is not cleverly effected; it does not in anyway detract from the force of the facts discussed in THE MALL ON previous occasions, nor does it tend to make the public forget 19 Muskoka as well as the Conservatives 2. That the Grit agents have not been

3. That no such damaging and disgraceful evidence has been given in this case as in the cases of Dowling, Phelps, and Hagar; and

4. That the balance of illegality, whis key-drinking, and traffic in patronage is still heavily on the side of the Grit party. Mr. FAUQUIER evidently did his best to steer clear of the legal rocks and shoals of an election contest. It is not very wonderful that in a large and sparsely settled district, where affairs are conducted in free and easy manner, and into which a number of strangers went for election puroses on both sides, some illegal transac tions have taken place. The personal charges against Mr. FAUQUIER are trivial, sustained would be considered unusually hard lines by every man in the district for which Mr. FAUQUIER is quite

certain to be elected again.

It is nonsense for the Grit organ to lay such exaggerated stress on the result in Muskoka, when in well-settled constituencies, where affairs are more under the in fluence of law and opinion, the Grit party has been proved guilty of the grossest

Have we not seen in one constituency an intoxicated wretch howling, with the vigour lent him by Grit whiskey, in favour of Mowar and temperance? Have we not seen in another constituency a Grit-vote ecured by means of a brass breastpin Have we not seen the grossest perjury take place under the eyes of the udges, in one case in regard to the hiring of horses for a Grit candidate's election service? Have we not seen Mr. Moway in personal communication with men who ere corruptly trafficking in a License In pectorship? If Messrs, SMITH, PRINGLE etc., are absent, pray where are Higgins and his fellows? What caused Higgins, of Whitby, to be sent out of the country but the fear of the evidence that wou

have been forced from him? We admit, as we have said, that the Muskoka case offers the Grit organs chance they have been suffering for, but have neither the ability, nor the means, to make that chance cover the multitude of sins which during these lection trials have been fixed on the forehead of their party. We shall carry hiskoka again. party. We shall carry Maskota again. Will the Grit organs dare announce as confidently that they can carry any seat of theirs that may be made vacant

THE GRIT ORGAN AND THE ORANGEMEN.

Ir is not difficult to understand the clumsy tactics of the Mowar organ in regard to the Orangemen at this time. There are several elections pending or likely to occur. The fate of the Grit Local Government is trembling in the balance. And if, by any means, a split can be made in the ranks of the Orange body, and the votes of any section of them can be captured for the temporary service of the Grit party, great will'be the gain of the Local Government-but what the gain for the Orange order? Suppose that some Orangemen should desert their political principles and support a Grit candidate here or there who may, let us say, be one of themselves and personally in good repute with them, what good will be done? Will the question of incorporation be settled? Not at all The result will be, simply, that the Grit party which has always opposed the Orange incorporation measure will be strengthened and the object of incorporation rendered

more hopeless than ever

The Orangemen are told that Mr. Mowar nce voted for their bill. That is the most dishonest and disgraceful episode in Mr. Mowar's career. For, having voted as a member for the bill, he turned round in sprivate, and as a Minister advised the Lieutenaut-Governor to reserve the measure by refusing his as-This was not only treacherous to the friends of the measure, but dishonour able to Mr. Mowar as a public man. that is all (and it is all) that the organ can bring forward to aid Mr. Mowar in securing the votes of Orangemen, the less the organs have to say about it the better. Mr. Mowar's government and party have been always opposed to Orange incorporation. There is no indication that they have changed their policy in the least. They are prepared still to be as hostile and treacherous as ever. Their friends in an almost solid body voted against incorporation at Ottawa last winter. And for an Orangeman to cast his vote in favour of a Grit candidate (even supposin the latter to be in favour of incorporation) would be to fling away his vote and influ ence in favour of the party opposed to the neasure. We do not think the new Grit dodge will succeed. It is tried too late in the day, and is too insultingly cynical t

be yielded to by any man of common shrewdness. The Sentinel, the organ of the order, has been investigating the votes of the two parties on this question of incorporation from the beginning; and we borrow its table of the divisions as follows:

Recapitulation. Conservatives. For Against For Against 1873..... 1874..... 26 1877..... 29 1881.....

In the record of seven years given above it will be noticed that while 195 Conservative votes were cast for the bill, only 17 were cast against it. In the same period there were 241 "Laberal" votes cast against the bill, and only 32 for it.

This table will be instructive reading for those whose interest in the Orange in corporation question is a personal interest. It will be interesting reading for those who, without personal interest, are unGrit candidates, or any Grit candidate, within the next few weeks ask him:
What has been the policy of your party
in the past? What is the policy of your
party now? Has any change taken place in the hostile attitude of your party towards the question of common justice to Orangemen? Was Mr. Mowar honest when he advised the reservation of the bill he had voted for? Are the organs of your party honest in seeking our votes now? Do you think you can effect any change in the policy of your party if we vote for you now? Will we

not be simply flinging our votes away by giving them to you instead of to a man whose party has always been favour-"able and friendly to the justice we have stake the issue of any election that depended on Orange votes on the answers likely to be given, if given honestly, to questions such as these.

THE OUEEN'S SPEECH WE publish this morning the text of the speech with which her Majesty closed Par-1. That the Grit agents were active in liament. Looking at it as the speech of ther Majesty's ministers, let us indicate our poinion as to its contents. There is, in the first place, peace with foreign powers. The peace is official; it is obvious, however, that the relations with France have been strained. The cholera in Egypt is a capital excuse for the failure to secure anything like a settled Government in that country. And the average Briton will feel half-amused and half-annoyed at the vain pretence of temporary" occupation of the country for an object which permanent occupati alone can enable Britain to solve, and ther only in the course of a century.

In Zululand there is imperfect and the state of affairs is satisfactory"-we should think so. King Cetewayo (who is simply an ignoble brute with murderous instincts, which in the slang of sentimental Radicalism got to be called bravery and patriotism) having been feted in London went out to ight in Africa. He is again a "claim ant," and will likely be so till he is shot r speared; and the sooner it occurs the better, politically speaking. The Queen speaks cheerfully about Ireland. There less crime. The Land Act has been useful. "No rent," as a policy, has failed. In the meantime the elections ontinue to result in additions to the ranks f the agitators. The sentence in which Ministers assert they are "not wholly disappointed as regards domestic legisla tion is comic at least. Their thankfulness for not having wholly failed might have peen more cleverly expressed. tence which bears on the subject of emigration leaves us, as we have elsewhere pointed out, in a state of doubt as to wha is the actual policy of the Govern-ment. No doubt the mails will give us some light on this subject. On the whole we should judge that the speech as the ecord of a session, offered by Ministers for the consideration of the country, is not a very cheerful document, nor calculated to reassure the Liberals in the coming ontest.

A SCEPTICAL PARADOX.

THOSE who have followed the recent utterances of M. ERNEST RENAN may well feel puzzled by them. There can be no uestion about the brilliancy of his writings. They are Parisian essentially; and the waters of the Jordan mingled with those of the Seine do not suit the palate of peaks, are solemnities; his own the idlest of levities. None who have read his "Life of Christ" can fail to have been shocked by it. Its style is graphic, but its irreverence, startling. And yet he asserts, and no doubt believed at the moment he made he assertion, that he is the only man of he age who really understands the Sa-

viour's character. Nor is that all. M. RENAN has travelled to the East on purpose to examine the scenes made sacred in Christian eyes, n order to delineste the lives of CHRIST and his Apostles. And yet he does not elieve in their faith or work. He can gush at times ; yet behind the gush there s usually a leer almost Voltairean. Reently our author has produced memorials f his childhood and youth, which we only snow through a paper by Mr. LLEWELLYN DAVIES, in the August number of the Conemporary Review. Since then he has ad. ressed the students of a Paris academy.

It may be at once interesting and in-structive to compare the autobiography with the speech, because such a compari son will bring out clearly that unbelief is paradoxical and also insincere. At any rate, such is demonstrably the case with Mr. The English writer referred to -a Broad Church Anglican clergymancharacterizes him as "the ma There is some truth in the remark, but it would be more correct to say that he is an embodied paradox. RENAN never utters anything that he has not flatly contradicted before, or will not emphatically deny to-morrow. Mr. Davies terms him an ex-Catholic—as he certainly is. The London Standard terms him a ceptical optimist, but still always a Cath-olic and a Bréton.

As a matter of fact, scepticism has so insettled the brilliant Frenchman e knows not of what spirit he is of. ITTRE, the Comtist savant, became reconciled to the Church during his last illness. and M. Renan may do the same at any moment. Meanwhile the sheet-anchor is gone, and he floats about on an unfathomed sea, devising theories of the universe, and denying, not the faith, but the morals of Christianity, but yet commending both to the youth of France.

Mr. James Mill brought up his son as n unbeliever; but advised him never to avow his scepticism, because it might inure his prospects in life. Mr. J. STUART lowed the paternal advice imperfectly; for some passages in his works be-trayed the inward feeling. At his death the truth was revealed in the posthumous essays he kept secret during his life. He represents the English type of sceptic, and was, by parental training, a survival of eighteenth century into utilitarian unbe-M. RENAN is of a different school. and comes of that light modern spirit which is all that survives of VOLTAIRE. And yet there is some resemblance between the two men. Both can be disemblers on occasion; both give an uncerain sound on moral questions.

The reason of this is that agnosticism can have no hold on the regulation of human life. It is unstable both in theory and practice. When we remember Mr. Mill's ideas of purity, and then find that, inspite of his personal blameless life he holds that Nature does not forbid sensuality in men, we can connect logically the views of both with their want of faith. Their who, without personal interest, are unable, as men of common sense, to see why the incorporation should not be accorded.

Let Orangemen who are asked to vote for is proved by the lives of many a so-called

philosopher in every civilized nation. There can be no permanent morality without the sanctions of religion.

And now for a few instances of the simulation and dissimulation manifest in M.

RENAN. It is not necessary to note the fact that he can be an optimist and a pessimist successively; nor to point out that he cirnuous youth that the fire burning with n them has been implanted by Providence. we are amaked; since he has distinctl placed on record in the Souvenirs alread he got rid of his last lingering belief Providence, and his anchor became "clear scientific view of a universe which no free will superior to that

"man acts in an appreciable manner."

What is to be said of a philosopher who thus proves his unversativ? But that is not all. At the Acropolis at Athens, M. RENAN had a devotional fit. He prayed to the divinity of Greek art, abused St. PAUL, spoke of the altar to the unknown God, and informed the mythical goddess "that the world would only be saved by returning to her." And then he adds
I love better to be the last in thy house, thanks be the first elsewhere

That spasm passed away, and shortly after M. Renan ejaculates, "O Abyss, thou "art the only God".

His vacillating nature is then illustrated by his addrass to the students of the Lyceum. In his work he had stated his bethat purity was not an obligation cosed by Nature on man—though, perhaps, upon women, and that he only re-mained moral by habit. To them he ut-tered the following salutary counsel, singular as it may appear in the mouth of an atheist. The Greek divinity disappears the abyss has been deprived of apotheosis, and his words are thoroughly Christian : There is but one foundation for a happy

life, the search of the good and true. You will be satisfied with life if you make a good nse of it, if you are contented with yourselves. Seek first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all other things shall be added unto you." Were we not right in saying that agnosti-

cism, in the person of its most b exponent, is a paradox?

FRENCH DEMOCRACY IN FOREIGN

POLITICS. Ir is interesting to read of a proposed aliauce of Spain with Germany and Austria to check the spread of French Democracy in Spain. When each country has more or less signally failed for itself in checking the spread of a Democracy which draws its inspiration from French sources, it is most unlikely that the three combined could ucceed more certainly. A Holy Alliance is not possible in our time; certainly not for the purpose of checking a tide which has obtained such momentum. French Democracy is no more exclusive

ly French than American civilization is exclusively American. It is not an affair of race, but of humanity. It affected (to keep within bounds) the destinies of Greece and Rome. It moulded the Italian Republics. Is guided the destinies of the Netherlands. It overthrew the monarchy Netherlands. It overthrew the monarchy in England. It established the Republic in America. If Democracy, as we know it has any title the appeals territorial designation, it should be called "American Democracy". It was from America that it was transplanted to France. The young Democrats of the period, the few years preceding the Revolution, had studied in the school of the American Rebellion. most thinking people. The "Theological They brought their new theories to France terrible logical earnestness, even ruthless-ness, so characteristic of the French.

From France the rest of the Continent ceived and renewed its ancient acquaintance with the Democratic devil. Russis has to thank France for its Nihilism M. DIDEROT sowed some fruitful seeds in that country when a capricious sovereign gave him the honour of his patronage. dermany owes France not so much he Demogracy as the ruthless spirit which is noving, and will one day dominate, it. With Italy the case is the same ; she had her democracy ready-made, but French spirit has animated it. In Spain the Democratic wave rose with a certain spontaneousness after the French invaders had, by the help of England, been driven out. There is no doubt, however, that it is the French Communistic spirit that is moving in a great measure the mass of Democracy in Spain. The military are the leaders; it is the mob that supplies the force. It is too late to tame or smother the Democracy after half a century of education in the knowledge of its power to overturn monarchs and change

A HISTORICAL DISCOVERY.

THE discovery, in Switzerland, of the ecords of a regiment of Swiss soldiers, who in old times served in the campaigns of Spain, is an event of some historical interest. In our times we connect the Swiss naturally with peace, plenty, ingenuity, love of country, industry, and all the gentler virtues of humanity. In old days the Swiss were among the most warlike of men, and their mountains could pour forth, and did pour forth, a horde of sturdy warriors, whose arms were strong and skilful in the cause of their own land, or in whatever cause the fortunes of war might find them fighting. One of the earliest heroes to which the young student is introduced is ORGETORIX the Helvetian chief, who gave CESAR so much trouble. One of the earliest patriots whom the youthful reader learns to admire is WILLIAM TELL. | These were home patriots and had no occasion to go abroad for ser-

vice. The passion for service abroad seems to have implanted itself after the long contests with Austria in the fourteenth century. Foreign enlistment is now, we believe, forbidden to those Swiss who remain under the control of the Contedera tion; but from the fourteenth to the eighteenth century the Swiss mercenarie were among the most valuable of those bodies of Free-lances who carried their swords and spears from camp to camp in Europe attracted by the fame of a captain, the prospects of plunder, or the lure of high pay. They were on the whole faithful and brave. The Swiss Guards of Louis XVI. were cut to pieces in defence of their royal master The Pope's Swiss Guards have always been a feature of high ceremonial occasions will ever forget the pleasant excitement afforded in "Anne of Gierstein" by th adventures of the young hero and his father in the Swiss mountains.

A recovery of the records of one of the ' regiments" of free-fighters who carried the pennon of Spain to battle, would probably be of service from a his torical point of view; for it must be obvious that such men would have to be taken very much into the confidence of

dences of monarchs and military leaders in times of distress are apt to be interest ng and dangerous secrets.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

Just now France is engaged in a variet; of enterprises, all dangerous and some delusive. She is at war in Madagascar, and has wounded the susceptibility of England. She is at war in Cochin-China, and has roused the fears of all the Christian powers for the safety of the Christian missions and people in China and Japan. French emissaries, whether official or merely conspirators, were undoubtedly engaged in the risings in Spain. And in the midst of all these troublesome affairs we read of the erection at Courbe roie, on the 12th instant, of a statue to Courbevois, says a Paris despatch, was the point from which the attack on the German lines at Buzenval was sommenced,

and as this engagement was for the French one of the redeeming features of the whole campaign, it was natural that the Rond Point at Courbevoie, the highest point west of the Arc de Triomphe, and in a straight line with it, should be selected by the General Council of the Seme as the site for a memorial of 1870. The status represents a female figure in military cosrepresents a female figure in military cos-tume holding a tattered banner in her right hand, with her left resting on a can-non. A wounded soldier, clasping his musket, lies bleeding at her feet. Behind

On this occasion there were some ab sences and some silences that were remark ble. There was a solemnity about the affair which gave it greater earnestness. We quote the speech of M. Forest, the President of the Council of the Seine:

"He recalled the incidents of the siege of Paris, which only famine could overcome, o the war in which the French had been oblique contend against triple their numbers, and to comend against triple their numbers, and had witnessed events of which they need not fear a repetition. (Cheers.) France had been dismembered, but not humiliated, and by dint of her energy and genius she had speedily recovered her rank among the great nations of the world. The only conquests which France must strive for in future those which peace and labour would enable her to achieve.

The peaceful ending is what no one be lieves in. The boast that Paris will not again be taken is what Germans do not wish to believe, and even Frenchmen make the boast in a state of private un certainty.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It took the Ontario Government agent exetly ten days to work up a report of the Rat Portage meeting on the subject of incorporaion under Ontario laws. The chief feature of the report is the magnificent manner in which it speaks of Brigadier Pattullo's ora-tion. Mr. Pattullo is evidently not a very

We have many conveniences and many aids to comfort in Toronto ; but Winnipeg is more happily situated, if a journal published in that city is not exaggerating when it re-

"Trains always on time, freight expedi-tiously handled, mails promptly delivered telegraph service efficient, officials of all-kinds not so pompous, landlords obsequious, servant girls no longer bosses, extortion and impudence replaced by fair dealing and ovivility."

An experiment in the lumber business of some importance is being made. A raft is on its way from St. John N.R. t. New York, containing upwards of six thous-sand tons of timber bringing the timsand tons of timber bringing the tim-ber in this way and not in separate cargoes by coasters, will effect a saving cargoes by coasters, will encound of from eight to ten thousand antiquated coasters and employment for ar increased number of steam tugs.

We publish this morning the correspon dence between Mr. Boyd, who is forwarding the scheme for State-directed emigration, and Sir Charles Tupper. It will be observed that, as we suggested when the news was first telegraphed, Sir Charles Tupper is most careful to avoid giving any pledge whatever for the Dominion Government, and refers the promoters of the scheme to the general law and regulations, and recommends them to end in their proposals in the usual way for

During the year ending June 30, 1883, the United States substantially increased its exports, and made a trifling reduction in its imports. The exports were \$823,805,000; the imports were \$723,122,000, so that there was a balance of trade in favour of exports to the extent of \$100,683,000. Those who ay that protection kills the export trade will learn a lesson when they are told that the exports of the United States have inthe exports of the United creased by exactly three hundred millions of dollars in ten years. In 1873 the American exports were \$522,479,000; in 1883 they were \$723, 122, 000.

Sir Francis Hincks, in one brief sentence gives "the lie direct" to the Grit politicians who have been saying that Quebec is interested in preventing the boundary award from being ratified. An interviewer asked him :-"Is not Quebec interested in having the

award carried out?"
To which he replied,
"Yes, it would give Quebec a very large accession of territory to the north of the neight of land which is now held to be the

oundary."

The Mowat partisans have been patting Sir Francis on the back because he holds some views in common with them; but they will call him a "base hound," and probably a sheep stealer, for this. Mr. Blake is determined to blacken the memory of the late Hon. George Brown. The

paper which the deceased gentleman established described him the other day as a twofaced individual, and who expressed in public a strong regard for the Senate, but probably held that institution in contempt. The same thankless child now seeks to excite public scorn for the late Senator by frequent sly hints at his Big Push letter episode, and by insinuations that his famous remark "a big push has to be made," means that bribery had to be perpetrated. Mr. Blake is now the foster parent of Mr. Brown's paper. He never liked Mr. Brown. It is mean of him to order attacks upon the deceased leader's memory. He should have dropped his hatred or Mr. Brown at the deceased gentleman's Mr. N. F. Davin, of the Regina Leader,

appears to have been the victim of something very like conspiracy and persecution by the Mounted Police officer at Regina. He was arrested for having intoxicating liquor in his ossession, in a flask. The customary way n such cases is simply to confiscate the quor. But Mr. Davin was summoned and liquor. But Mr. Davin was summoned and fined \$50, and costs to the extent of \$15 more. From the statements made in the Leader it is very obvious that the case against Mr. Davin was brought for personal reasons. Mr. Davin, in regard to this case, makes certain specific charges against officers of the Police as to morality, and as his statements taken very much into the confidence of those who employed them, since the services they sendered were generally render-take place at official headquarters.

FARMERS COUNCILS

The Movement Progressing-Petitions Pre-sented for Reforms in Weighing Pro-duce.

At the council meeting of No. 13 school section, township of Mulmur, county of Dufferin, held on August 21st, congratulatory remarks on the apparent success of the movement were made by the president, Mr. Alexander Perry, and others at the meeting. Messrs. Thomas Langford, Luke Betty, Alexander Wallace, and other speakers dis-cussed at some length the urgent need for farmers organizing councils throughout the several provinces of the Dominion to bring about educating results—to benefit agricul-turists and the people generally. The speakers united in contending that through Farmers' Councils, with the introduction of Old Country systems of weighing and markets, togethe with our superior climate, virgin soil, increas-ing railway and educational a tvantages, Canada would be greatly benefitted. As tarmers represent seven tenths of the people, who have by their own labours brought bush lands into a high state of cultivation, and are still doing so, it is their duty to make markets for themselves, where justice will be dealt out to

unity of action.

Resolutions, thanking THE MAIL and other journals for giving the movement prominence by publishing reports of councils meetings, were passed. The council resolved to join in, and recommend farmers and other ratepaye to sign the petition to the County Council the County of Simcoe, as follows :-To his Worship the Warden, their Worships the Reeves and Deputy Reeves, of the County Council of the County of Simcoe, in Council

the township of Tossorontio, with ratepayers of other municipalities of said County Simcoe, and ratepayers of county Dufferin, humbly showeth:—That your petitioners respectfully request your Council Roard of said County Simcoe to take into your serious consideration and grant the system of markets and weighing produce as follows:—

That your Council Board may by by-law ap-point a day in each month of the year for a pub-lic fair in the village of Lisle for the sale and spurchase or exchange of cattle, horses, sheep, with other live stock, said fair to be also for the ale of butter, eggs, poultry, cheese, pork, pota oes, fruit, vegetables, wheat, and other farm duce, including agricultural and other articles merchandise. The start will also appoint one hat your Council Board will also appoint one

That your council Board will also appoint one day in each of the other three weeks of the month as a weekly market day for the sale and purchase of butter, eggs, poultry, cheese, meat, potatoes, fruit, wheat, and other produce; providing, that said monthly fair and weekly market days be held on same day of the week, and shall admit of selling and buying wheat and all other produce on the other week days of the year. ear. That your Council Board may also pass such

That your Council Board may also pass such by-laws as shall provide for the adoption of a uniform system of weighing produce with suitable weigh scales, and appoint competent persons as master weighers, to be sworn to do justice between sellers and buyers at the several produce buying stations, and in villages and towns of Beeton, Ailiston, Everett, Lisle, Glencairn, Barrie. Avening, Creemore, Duntroon, Stayner, Collingwood, and such other places as may be further considered advisable.

That your petitioners believe the much-needed.

may be further considered advisable.

That your petitioners believe the much-needed reform system of weighing produce, together with a system of special market days, as herein indicated, will, at produce buying stations in our country districts, as in Old Country markets, so assimilate the ways of selling and buying as shall very materially benefit farmers and the people generally; as would also the adoption of a uniform system of selling and buying wheat and other produce by the cental system of 100 lbs.

That in the event of each township, town, or village municipality not having power or being unwilling to invest in the necessary weigh scales and appointing of weighers, your Council Board may appoint one, two, or three leading farmers or other competent person or persons, with or without the clerk or treasurer of each municipality, to purchase and place the necessary weigh scales and appoint proper weighers for the ensuing season.

That your Council Reard or each township.

weigh scales and appoint proper weighers for the ensuing season.

That your Council Board or each township, town, or village municipality may arrange by tender or otherwise sell the right to weigh and collect to competent persons as master weighers, by arranging for a reasonable fixed rate, say of about ten cents per load of wheat or other produce, including hay, to be charged by the weigher from sellers, who will thus pay for the necessary weighing and use of weigh scales.

That is addition to your Council Board granting purlaws as referred to, we perion, your worshipful body to assist in promoting similar systems of weighing and markets froughout the counties of the province of Ontario, and the several other counties of the provinces of the Dominion, or otherwise assist in securing Government authority thereanent, as shall provide for having the said systems of neutral weighers.

That certain improvements may also be made in railway grain wharehouses, by which farmers will save much labour in delivering their grain, as well as prove a saving of about one-third the usual cost in erecting railway or other granary buildings, and further prove a great saving in the very important matter of reducing the need of so many weigh scales by grain buyers or farmers, and curtail the usual general working expenses in receiving and shipping grain, as lately published in reports of farmers Council meetings in school sections. We therefore petition your Council Board to use your influence by friendly counsel and correspondence with railway companies, grain buyers, including presidents of corn exchange associations, together with our respective members of Parliament and editors of city and local newspapers, so that mutual efforts may be made, and that presidents of Farmers' Councils, with the farmers and people generally, may benefit accordingly. All of which is respectfully petitioned for.

At Everett, on the 23rd inst., a meeting of

At Everett, on the 23rd inst., a meeting of armers and others was held, with Mr. John Gallaugher, ex-reeve of Tossorontio, chairman, who, with Andrew Wanless, Jonathan Hill, Jared Want, J. R. Bellamy, John Martin, and others signed the foregoing petition.

The meeting also called for a similar petition for correct weighing and public markets Everett, and for farmers' councils to be established in Nos. 1 and 3 school sections of Tos-

orontio township.

At the sitting of the Council of Tossorontio Township in Everett, on the 25th inst., a petition was presented signed by John Reid, sr., Robert Gallaugher, Andrew Wanless, and over one hundred others, praying that the Township Council take steps in bringing about reforms in weighing and instituting market

The grain warehouses at Lisle station and one at Everett are about to be sold, and it is expected they will be purchased by farmers or a joint stock company, and conlucted on the principles adopted by Farmers'

A BOSTON HOLOCAUST. Five People Burned to Death in a Ten

Boston, Aug. 26.—Fire broke out in a two-storey tenement in Thatcher's court, occupied by eight families, and spread with frightful rapidity. Before the inmates could be rescued, our were smothered and one fatally injured by jumping. The killed are George and Thomas McGlaughlin, aged 14 and 11, Mrs. Fred. Savage, Katie and Mamie Savage. The cries for help from the persons imprisoned anid the flames were heartrending, but the people outside could do nothing. The fire was subdued in less than half an hour. The promptness and vigour of the firemen saved the neighbouring houses which were mostly

THE VICTIMS AROUSED FROM SLEEP. John McGlaughlin, his wife, and six children occupied the front tenement and attic; Fred. Savage, his wife, and two girls the rest tenements. The four of Mothe rear tenements. The four of Mc-Glaughlin's children were asleep in the attic. himself, wife, and two girls down stairs, and Savage's wife and two children in another attic. John Savage first discovered the fire, and giving the alarm, and springing from the window, thirty feet, had his leg injured. McGlaughlin, who was awakened by the cries, saved his wife and girls, and succeeded in bringing down two of his boys. In a secand attempt to return he was drive Little George McGlaughlin was arons

and reached the roof. The canvas was spread in the street below and was told by his father to jump into his arms. The boy jumped, but missed the canvas, and was fatally injured. CRAZED WITH ANGUISH

attempted three times to enter the burnin building to save the other boy, and received anch injuries that she is not expected to live. Mrs. Fred Savage and her children were auffocated and the bodies were found where

visited the Savages during the night Mc-Intosh denies he was there. John Flynn, who slept near Savage's, states that just before the fire he heard someone cry, "For God's sake don't throw that lamp!" McIntosh and the two Savages have been arrested. The arrested men tell contradictory stories. There is little doubt they were intoxicated and engaged in a row when the fire caught, and one of them is responsible for it. FROM CALGARY Excellent Farming Land and No Summet

that John McIntosh, who had had trouble

with the Savage brothers, may have had a hand in causing the fire. It is known he

CALGARY, August 16 .- Two evenings ago the first train on the C.P.R. passed over the Elbow river bridge. The train comprised three engines, the boarding cars for employés, and a number of cars with supplies. During the past fortnight a tent town has sprung up on the east side of the Elbow and orth of the track. Here a level plateau stretches along from the railway northerly some 600 yards until the banks of the Bow river are reached. On the westerly side it is bounded by the banks of the Elbow. latter stream, about two chains in width, flows swiftly from the south-west, and near its confluence with the Bow makes a steep detour to the east; then the united stream flows some two and a half miles in a southeasterly direction, where it passes under the C.P.R. bridge.
On the south side of the track, between

the Bow and Elbow river bridges, a high range of hills shuts out a view of the country to the south; but, after crossing the Elbow, a level stretch of prairie ground on either side of the track, and several miles in extent, offers a favourable site for the town Six weeks ago the resident population numbered about 300, exclusive of the police. During the interval, however, this number has been more than trebled. The biquitous newspaper man is on the spot, and paper will soon be trades are represented, and shop and notel keepers have assembled in force. Five lawyers stand guard over the moral, four doctors over the physical, and four ministers over the spiritual welfare of the townspeople. No building operations are in progress yet, as the town site is not in the market. This is a great drawback, and prevents people settling into permanent quarters. The station buildings are being located about a quarter of a mile west of the Elbow river, and the town, it is expected, will be laid out in that vicinity. here are two business centres-one on the east side of the Elbow and north of the track; the other west of the river and south of the track. The former has the larger population, and is of recent growth, whilst the latter is the old settlement adjoining the police barracks. The principal business is now transacted west of the river under tent roofs, but the indications are, as have already intimated, that the surveyed town will be situate about haif a mile of the river, and after it is placed in the market the volume of business will probably

Calgary has many natural advantages, and is evidently destined to become a large town. Pure spring water of excellent quality is found on all sides. Both the Bow and Elbow rivers will furnish ample water power for milling and manufacturing purposes. The ocality is already noted for the beauty of its

scenery, equaling, as it does, that of the Qu'Appelle valley.

Good farming land to the south and east lies awaiting the plough of the settler. But summer frosts, it is reported, are certain to destroy the crops. Well, on this point I have the testimony of a farmer who has resided some four miles from Calgary for upwards of ten years; he avers that his crops have never been frostbitten, nor a failure from this cause. In low sheltered places, he admits, there would be danger of frost, but the bench land is said to be free from it. This farmer has some 80 acres under crop, and the barley and oats, which I looked growing some distance from the trail, and for

Chief Engineer Ross, who is now here, tells me the road is expected to reach Morley ville, some 40 miles distant, next month.
About 3,000 men are employed between Calgary and the mountain summit. Some disatisfaction arose among the men here some days ago, but this has ceased, and the work proceeding with its wonted vigour.

RELIGIOUS.

A handsome silver chalice and plate has een presented to Rev. Father Twohey for his new church at Sharbot lake.

Mr. Henry Adams, a member of a wealthy amily in New England, was on Friday formally received into the Church of Ron at Paris Rev. Geo. Meacham, D.D., eldest son of

Belleville's postmaster, is on his way hom He has been for seven years a missionary of the Methodist Church in Japan. The ceremony of laying a stone to comm morate the rebuilding of the Methodist church at Stanstead, took place on Monday fternoon in the presence of a very large

audience. Ex-Governor Holley and about 70 other prominent citizens of Lakeville, Conn., recently presented a respectful protest to Father Lynch against the erection of a large crucifix with the life size of the Saviour on it. the front yard of the Catholic church. The Catholics have boycotted all storekeepers who signed the petition. The latter held a meet-ing and denounced Lynch, and pledged themves not to contribute any more to Catholic

charities. At a session of the Woodstock district meeting of the Methodist Church of Canada. eld recently, the following resolution was carried unanimously :- ' That in view of the a arming and widespread evils resulting from the traffic in intoxicating liquors, a traffic which has been fostered, protected, and perpetuated by law, this Woodstock district pertured by law, this Moodstock district meeting of the Methodist Church of Canada rejoices in the attempt being made to pass the Canada Temperance Act of 1878 in this (Oxford) county, an Act which removes the responsibility for the evils of the traffic from wilfully break the law of the land : and we strongly urge all the ministers and mem-bers of our Church to do all in their power to secure the passage of said Act. The chu ch troubles at Hillier are far from being in a settled state. The other Sunday Rev. Mr. Ecklin was to preach, and the church was opened. Just before co nent of the services Rev. Mr. Haliwell approached the vestry door with his surplice s arm, it being his intention to occupy the pulpit. But he was disappointed. The churchwardens met him at the door and informed him that he could not enter the church as an officiating clergyman, but if he wished he could leave his surplice outside and take part in the services of the congregation. Mr. Halliwell demurred but the wardens won the day. The rev. gentleman after a little while accepted the situation as est he could, and made no further effort to enter. A large congregation was present, and the services were gone through with uninterruptedly.—A. V. Advocate.

Paul Bert, recently Minister of Public Education in France, publishes an article in defence of vivisection. He says that savants defence of vivisection. He says that savants do not resort to painful experiments upon the bodies of living animals except with heavy hearts. They do it unwillingly, and are forced to control their own sufferings while so engaged. They are also bitterly opposed to all perversion and abuse of such experimentation by heartless or incompetent persons. Science, however, he says cannot dis-Mrs. Fred Savage and her children were auffocated and the bodies were found where they alept.

The fire started in Savage's apartments, and is believed to have been caused by a kerosene lamp, which evidence obtainable indicates was thrown by John Savage, who had been boarding with his brother, at Fred, or by the latter at John. It is thought also

ONTARIO FRUIT G Annual Meeting Now in Catharines

ST. CATHABINES, Aug. 2 summer meeting of the Growers' Association opene house here this morning, and session two days. The pre-Saunders, of London, occup The attendance was fairly go the principal fruit growers o Smith, of St. Catharines ; W Sound: P. C. Dempsey, of Deall, of Lindsay; John Cru D. M. Housberger, or Jord and S. A. Nelles, of Grimsl holm and J. Hagarman, of Williams, Bloomfield: Geo. das, and C. L. Hoag and E. A Lockport, N.Y.
This morning's session was

in organization. Among trapers and discussion are t ing new varieties of raspb berries, the best vari ties suited to the climate of tion and varieties of currante of establishing local association growing neighbourho d. t prune and tre lis grapes ar winter, and the most pro of early peaches and early appeared by evening the association we reunion at Welland house, an excursion to Niagara Falls is a of early peaches and early

Some investigations by M. Engineering, show that Sout in woods for engineering and dubay is exceedingly hard a couronnay is also very nin. The quebracho is, teresting than any, and grov the forests of La Plata and H bles oak in the trunk, and is sleepers, telegraph poles. It is heavier than water, it varying between 1.203 and t first is reddish, like mahe darker with time. Being r has recently been introduced into France. A mixture of or dered quebracho and two-th tan gives goods results.

A new mode of measuring posed at the last meeting of by Mr. Preece, the well-kn The standard of reference is illuminated to a given i ode of comparison is the small glow lamp whose state of is raised or lowered by incre ishing an electric current. illumination is measured by current flowing, so that the peres gives the degree of ill standard surface is that i British "candle at 12.7 inch the same as that produced "bec" at one metre distance. sunlight, moonlight, twilight, amount of illumination in any or building, or that distribute or area at any time of day of measured without any referen of light or its distance

Mistakes Concerning M In spite of all the recent en mesmerism, or trance, and all its revival by leading medic duc d. there s still a wide that the power to place a person condition is something in the ago, there were tramping m vaded every district, and in souses, and town halls rural spectator with a s inspirational character of tions. The operator was which passed from his fingers subject his slave. Like all wore itself out, and became a Gali or Spurzheir nial bumps, and wrote out flat of organs for the ready dollar lous. Within half a dozen y has been recalled to the a mesmerism by the experiments hospitals and atterwards in 1 has been found that the "hy son has always a peculiar In perfect health the operator ning over with "animal he has not a "gift," he is r able person at all, and in fact i to the process. Any person of subject what any other person s no need of contact and been shown repeatedly that tion of the subject's attention ject, as a button, is all that is so-called hypnotic state is the consciousness. The so-called combination of activities, i the influence of consciousness by suggestions. Hypnotism only so far as other mental st

stood. It is full of promise to gist and will undoubtedly lead

understanding of mental opera

How it Feels to be Struck by

Henry M. Burt, editor of Clouds," thus describes his rece with lightning on the top of Mo ton :- A little after six o'c aight I was in my office (in the house on Mount Washington given directions to Darby abou orm, when all at once I fe blow in the back. I could not what caused it, but instantly a ball of fire as large as a man's in front of me, not three feet of ed with a tremendous noise oud as a cannon, and then I k have happened. My lert leg completely paralyzed, and I fel Three of my printers were in the time, two sitting at the table one standing up a little further ter had the skin on one hand other was hit in the back, escaped without injury. At though a bail had gone through that all below had been shot startled and confounded, lose consciousness. The who could get out of The to the hotel, the Summit told what had happened. Hel diately, and I was removed to n hotel and undressed. Dr. St student of Harvard, took my and treated me with great course of two or three hours I move my leg a very little. find myself quite comfortable. not walk without a cane, and me considerably. I can assure was a narrow escape from insta for one I do not care to go three experience like it. As the stor most of them, below the have very little fear of bein lightning. In fact, for 30 year been hurt, or had such a n from death. It is an old sayin ning never strikes twice in the and I am sure I do not care to were all the more surprised : that until the bolt came in we l the presence of an electric storm gun to rain a little, but there flashes of lightning. It was a it would have been to get a co out of a clear sky. You have p of the impression of a tree being the bodies of those killed by li same thing was not ced upon as there are no trees on Moun it seems to me that the peculi must be the result of the blood

The "perpetual motion" may by Mr. B. J. Forster, of Gle sen honoured with a lengthy illustration in the Sc

Briefly, the machine con