The Weekly Lagil.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, O' JT. 10, 1879.

THE WEEKLY M/IIL FOR 1880. barley. No story told by Paron Mun-THE subscription race of The Weekly

Mail for 1880 will be One Dollar. This formers take the price of barley will make it by far the cheapest weekly newspaper in Conservative friends the country can be founded by the country can be founded by the country can be founded by the country can be conservative friends the country can be conservative from the cheapest weekly newspaper in Country can be conservative from the cheapest weekly newspaper in Country can be conservative from the cheapest weekly newspaper in Country can be cheaped as \$1.10. best serve the cause they have at heart by subscribing themselves and inducing their neighbours to subscribe also. A weekly paper that can be had for twelve menths for less than the current price tive friends the greathout the country can to the Canadian people. Canadians who have friends abroad, and who wish to keep them informed of Dominion affairs, will find the Weekly Mail the best and cheapest vehicle for that purpose.

tion of the new tariff, under which they are afforded necessary protection against American agriculturists in the home market, will be admitted by every farmer who has received \$1.15 and even \$1.18 per bushel for his No. 1 spring wheat. and \$1.21 for his fall wheat, delivered at the city elevators. When asked as to whether the tariff does not operate in their favour, an affirmative answer is invariably received. "For-"merly," they say, "we could not sell " our oats or wheat, because the local " markets were glutted with American oroducts; now we have the home mar-"ket, and, moreover, receive 25 cents " per bushel more for our wheat." As Reform politicians, however, strive to convince the public that the farmer is not prosperous, despite his own assertion to the contrary, and that the prices of Canadian cereals have fallen. although our farmers now control the home markets, we present some statistics of prices and a plain answer to the Free Trade theorists.

The first allegation of opponents of agricultural protection is the audacious one that, instead of the promised rise. there happened at once a steady fall.' when the duty was put on, "wheat did not budge an inch." The prices quoted on the Toronto Corn Ex-The change completely refute this statement. The tariff went into operation on March 14th. The following table shows the prices of cereals and flour on March 12th, under the old tariff, and on each subsequent week until the present time under the new tariff :

M'ch. 12. \$.97 \$.80 \$.34 April May 3.90 1.03 4 00 June 3.90 July 70 70 Aug. 1.02 none 1.00 none Sept. none 1.12 Oct. 1.17

1.21 fall These figures completely prove that the farmers ever since the tariff came into operation. Take wheat, for ex-Almost the very day the tariff was introduced prices strengthened, although there was no demand, on account of millers having large stocks on hand. Not only have prices been better, but farmers have had the benefit of a steady local as well as export demand. The price is, moreover, advancing almost daily, and a higher price than has prevailed for several years will doubtless be reached. It would be absurd to deny that the National Policy has largely contributed to secure this increased price to the farmer. Under the present tariff the Ontario farmer can send his wheat into the local markets in the confident belief that it will meet with ready sale at good rates, whereas under the one-sided Boston Free Trade policy of the late Government, the markets were glutted by the American article, and the Canadian Specifications, bills of quantities, conditions farmer had difficulty in disposing of his grain in what should constitute his own markets. No one would venture to assert that wheat would retain its present price in Canada if we reverted to Free Trade and allowed the Americans to monopolise our markets with the produce of a bountiful harvest.

An attempt is made to show that the Dominion tariff injuriously affects the Canadian farmer because it operates in the direction of preventing our markets responding to a rise of prices at Chicago. The new tariff has no such action, even if our farmers desired an ever-changing instead of a steady market. Chicago has no influence on Toronto prices. At but subsequently abandoned. It is on the great western grain entrepot prices are fietitious, and depend upon the and will open up about 125 or 127 capacity of operators manning a "cormiles of railway, besides a considerto put up sufficient margins to

make their speculation successful. into a very fertile and valuable portion They self millions of bushels a day of the country, fit for settlement when there are only thousands to deliver. These operations are simply versing the mode of describing gambling in a mercantile form, and it line, which in the advertisem is well that the Toronto market does not runs from east to west, and taking the respond to its rapid variations. The tariff has nothing whatever to do with SMITH, from east to west, we find them this phase of the question.

Regarding barley, it is pretended by Reform journals that the Conservatives

being vigorously prosecuted in the United States, and the duty will have the effect of preserving our home market for our own people, as the wheat duty has already demonstrated. But an attempt is being made to show that the tariff has reduced the price of Weekty Mail will present a full and moment. The high price obtained durfaithful record of all events of interest ing last Fall was due solely to speculation. It was supposed that the Canadian crop would be small, the quality inferior on account of heavy rains, and that the United States would be almost wholly dependent on the Dominion for its

our farmers thus possess a good market, with remunerative prices. Immediately prior to the introduction of the new tariff the price slightly advanced, owing to the action of operators, but they soon found their natural level, and have since shown little change. An attempt is made to arouse sectional jealousies by declaring that Canadian farmers are receiving lower prices in the local markets than at this city—another extraordinary result of agricultural protection. The facts do not warrant this charge being made. Farmers obtain at Belleville as high prices as in Toronto, and three cents per bushel more than they did immediately before the present tariff went into

These points embody the whole case which Reformers have been able to prepare against that portion of the National Policy which gives agricultural protection. We submit that their fallacy has been demonstrated by statistics and practical experience. The excellent prices which our farmers are now receiving for their produce furnish community will reap their due share of Reformers are vainly enthat the National Policy means dear bread to the labouring class and reduced prices to the farmers. d attempt to catch votes will utterly fail, because it is based on nothing more substantial than misrepresentation and chicanery, even to the extent of perverting commercial statistics.

operation.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY IN

BRITISH COLUMBIA. THE people of British Columbia will. no doubt, be greatly pleased to learn that, contrary to their experiences dur-4.60 the Government have been fulfilled towards them in regard to the Pacific railwards them in regard to the Pacific railless in that case grant the Premier's reway. It will be remembered that in his quest. But if M. Joly is in a clear resolutions and speech of last session, the Minister of Railways promised that not more than 125 miles of railway ing dissolution. The Province cannot 4.50 should be commenced during the pre- afford a new election, if it can be avoid-4.70 sent season, and thereafter prosecuted ed at all. The last general election 5.00 vigorously. It was stated at the time 5.60 that the section on the Burrard Inlet route, from Yale to Kamfor tenders. had been taken out, and the work was in such a condition that contracts could ollowing advertisement appears in the an immediate change.

" CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

' Tenders for work in British Columbia, "Sealed tenders, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed 'Tenders Pacific Railway,'will be received at this office up to noon, on Monday, the 17th day of November next, for certain works of construction required to be executed on the line from near Yale to Lake Kamloops, in the following sections, viz:—
Emery's Bar to Boston Bar, 29 miles; Boston Bar to Lytton, 29 miles; Lytton to Junction Flat, 28½ miles; Junction Flat to Savona's Ferry, of contract, forms of tender and all printed information may be obtained on application at the Pacific railway office Westminister, British Colat the offices of the in-Chief at Ottawa. Columbia, and Plans profiles will be open for inspection at the latter office. No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms, and all the conditions are complied with "By order.

"F. BRAUN. Department of Railways and Canals,

'Ottawa, Oct. 3rd, 1879." This is the section of the work which Mr. MACKENZIE once asked tenders for. the line of the Burrard Inlet route able stretch of water communication, and valuable for crop production. Re-

describing the described as being heavy and expansive, but further surveys have probably lessened the actual difficulties of a sec-American barley would raise the price of be accepted as a very proper work to the whole Canadian crop. No such be accomplished, From Savonna's Reform Savonna's

tions in the Peace and Pine river districts, and the added information has turned the scale in favour of the Burard Inlet route, which had previously and prematurely been adopted. Any decision that the Government would Manitobs if they had been retained in Manitobs in Manitobs if they had been retained in Manitobs in Manitobs in Mani best serve the cause they have at heart by subscribing themselves and inducing their neighbours to subscribe also. A weekly I aper that can be had for twelve remember that under normal conditions, of a bushed of wheat, ought surely to be within the reach of every farmer. The coming year is likely to be a memorable one both at home and abroad, and the Weekly Mail will present a full and subscribe also. A weekly I aper that can be had for twelve remember that under normal conditions, barley only realised from 55 cents to 57 cents during two months of the last year of Mr. Mackenzie's Administration, as compared with 68 cents at the present man is probably have been respected and accepted by the public generally. It was simply a phantasy, like reformation of the Senate. To the line on which so much money is being expended, and on which will present a full and somethed formers from pretending that farmers received that price under the late Government would have come to on this question would be extricted and accepted by the public generally. It was been carried in power. But every practical man is received that the project would never have been carried in power. But every practical man is probably have been respected and accepted by the public generally. It was simply a phantasy, like the reformation of the Senate. To the present clandian Government the somuch of the future prosperity of the western terminus of a line on which so much money is being expended, and on which so much of the future prosperity of the will be solely due for uniting them with moment. The high price obtained durcountry depends. Of course, the decision of the Government which adopts ion by carrying the line from the Burrard Inlet will be accepted with Winnipeg to Thunder Bay to a successall the more pleasure, since the weight of opinion, professional and merely speculative, leaned in that direction, and public or private aid in Any person subscribing now and paying One Dellar will receive the Weekly Mail from the time the subscription is received up to the end of 1880. Each of our present readers should endeavour to send at least one new subscriber this fall.

AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.

That the condition of Ontario farmers has steadily improved since the adophase stable in the stability improved since the adophase stable in the stable in the subscriber than the Liberal Government; the high price prevailing for is under process of rapid construction.

Wholly dependent on the Dominion for its supply. The prices accordingly advanced, and a small export trade with England arising, they were maintained for some time. The Americans are, however, producing largely, and as they are now producers as well as consumers, there will be less demand from our neighbours across the lines. The situation may, therefore, be stated as follows: The price of barley under a normal condition of trade has been higher under the Conservative than the Liberal Government, will be one of which our Government, and to the British Government, and to the British Government, and to the British Government, will be one of which our Government, and to the British Government, and to the British Government, and to the British Government, will be one of which our Government, and to the British Government, will be once easily secured for an undertaking which is defined and arising, they were maintained for some time. The Americans are, however, is still aurounded by uncertainty as to so important a question and terminus.

The appearance which the railway project will present next session to our Parliment. The price of barley under a normal condition of trade has been highe ment; the high price prevailing for a short period under the latter Administion was simply due to speculation in view of a supposed deficiency.

It is almost remarkable that Opposition journals should venture to disposition journals should venture to disposition from Lake Superior and Red Reiver is under process of rapid construction, mainted attacks the farmers of Manitoba will, ere long, be able to ship wheat to Toronto and Montreal direct through Canadian channels. That the prairie province is rapidly advancing in prosperity and is destined to afford process of rapid construction, which is 410 miles. One hundred miles west of Red river is under process of rapid construction, wheat to Toronto and Montreal direct portion of the distance, which is 410 miles. One hundred miles west of Red river is under process of rapid construction, wheat to Toronto and Montreal direct portion of the distance, which is 410 miles. One hundred miles west of Red river is under process of rapid construction, wheat to Toronto and Montreal direct portion of the distance, which is 410 miles. One hundred miles west of Red river is under process of rapid construction, wheat to Toronto and Montreal direct portion of the distance, which is 410 miles. One hundred miles west of Red river is under process of rapid construction, wheat to Toronto and Montreal direct portion of the distance, which is 410 miles. One hundred miles west of Red river is under process of rapid construction, wheat to Toronto and Montreal direct portion of the distance, which is 410 miles. One hundred miles west of Red river is 410 miles. position journals should venture to discuss the prices and supply of oats. A reasonable outcry was raised by farmers throughout the western peninsula against the importation of cargoes of American oats under such favourable of railway, and the contracts for the tariff regulations of the Free Trade type British Columbia section of 127 miles local grower. Their demands were fully met by the Conservative Government in We shall be able to show 1,200 its national policy. Few cargoes are now imported from across the lines, and as Edmonton. We shall be able to point to a definitely located line; to a large section constructed or under contract; to great expenditures incurred Beaconsfield, Harrington and Derby. on thorough explorations of the coun- the Duke of RUTLAND and others of less try; to an economical policy of management and an economical plan of construction; to a vast area of fertile lands ready for sale and occupation, these advantages in our favour, and aiding the wise exertions of Government, the willing countenance of the British Government, we shall have little reason to fear failure in any scheme that may be put forward for the completion of

AFFAIRS IN QUEBEC.

our great national undertaking.

M. Joly is unwilling to admit that his Administration is dead, and his States to Manitoba and the Northfriends are not disposed to let it have a West territory, and public interest will decent sepulture. L'Evenement, Sen- naturally be centred in his address. ator FABRE'S paper, which has through- Lord BEACONSFIELD, it appears, declared out maintained an independent attitude, the best test of the value of a protective thinks the game is up, and urges the \$30 or \$40 an acre and gone to the policy. Under it the whole Dominion is rapidly advancing to a prosperous the Ministry can no longer count on the The distinguished speaker had, no doubt, support of MM. CHAUVEAU and PAQUET. and that other members personally American journals, indignant though friendly to M. Joly have asked him to resign and so save them the disagreeable necessity of having to vote him out of This office when the House meets. Rouge press, notably the Quebec Chronicle, which has hitherto been a staunch partisan, no longer attempts to if it were true that Canada would yet in articulo, and is now engaged in discussing the question as to whether M. Jory can ask for a dissolution. This point seems to admit of little doubt. If when the Legislature meets he can show that he has a majority in the popular Chamber, he will be entitled to alike. English agriculture has suffered mand an appeal to the country; and as M. Robitaille is not M. Letellier, ing the past five years, the promises of but a constitutional ruler who carries out the will of the Province as expressed in the Assembly, his Honour will doubtminority, then he practically ceases to speak for the people, and the Lieutenant-Governor will be fully justified in refustook place on the 1st of May, 1878, and in September of the same year the Dominion election was held. Since then there have been a number of bye-elecin British Columbia, was tions, and the effects of the coup d'etat The quantities are still apparent. The people want less politics and more and better government. The finances are in very bad be given out, for which authority was shape, and a strong Ministry is needed aken during the present session if the to save the credit of the Province. That Government decided upon the route, of M. Joly cannot possibly give the taxwhich this branch was a portion. The payers, and the public interests demand

> THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NORTH-WEST.

THE latest unpatriotic action of the Grit press is to unite its strength with Western American journals in denouncing Manitoba and the North-West. The development of the Canadian prairie province, especially within the last few years, has aroused the jealousy of the inhabitants of Minnesota and adjacent States, whose agricultural population has been unable to resist the temptation to remove tween landlord and tenant was counsellto the more fertile soil of the ed, and at the same time sale remarks advised the Buckinghamshire squires British possessions, even though it lie a that a generous reduction of rents is a little further north. The Ontario necessity of the situation. If individual Liberals, however, it would be supposed, have no direct interest in preventing our young farmers from settling within the Dominion, instead of following the perial legislation. old custom of taking up homesteads in Illinois, Iowa or Kansas; nevertheless their vilification of everything controlled by the present Canadian Govern- ing the future of British agriculture. ment tends to the same result. Chicago manufacturers who dreamed that, although the Republic had been unable to | tection by reason of his proximity retain within its territory the great volume of North-West emigrants, they an average, and ten dollars an acre on would at all events have absolute control in the market of Manitoba, have been bitterly disappointed at the sult of the new tariff, which enable the farmer to produce at less persede those of American make. In the Grit party these Illinois manufacturers find natural allies, and their resections as described by Mr. MARCUS presentatives hunt in couples to find quated laws and customs must be swept cause for complaint, however trivial and unimportant. It is pretended, for example, that the Custom House entries | the common weal by execting moderate show that three hundred and fifty famibelieved the imposition of a duty on tion of road which seems on all sides to lies left Manitoba for Minnesota last This may alarm a few farmers who are about not before the country, absurd idea was ever entertained. There is practically no American barley imported, and therefore the tariff can latter figure it appears in the advernance on effect on that score. The tisement. In his report for 1877, condition of affairs. An attempt is direction of public opinion at the polls.

Drake appears sitt out for the North-West, no subject which is so widely and generally discussed, and which promises to equally influence the direction of public opinion at the polls. growth of this cereal is, however, Mr. SANDFORD FLEMING said: "The made to create political capital out of Many of the leading journals are de-

the fact that the British Commissioners between Yale and Lytton, establishment where the entire practicability of the line between these points. Easy undulating gradients may be secured, but the works of construction will be heavy."

We suppose we may assume that reports we suppose we may assume that reports the engineers would not be able to obtain large tracts of fertile land on almost the agricultural the agricultural fermination urges the Duke, farmers would not be able to obtain large tracts of fertile land on almost nominal terms, while the agricultural labourer would be unable to procure a free homestead in an eligible locality.

Another cry raised is that the late a truly English policy to endeavour to unite Canada more strongly to the Mother Country by levying five shillings wheat coming from the United

> LORD BEACONSFIELD ON BRIT-ISH AGRICULTURE

English journals received by the last

weight and standing. These addresses possess interest not only from the circumstance that they are the manifestoes with a fortune in every farm; and with of party leaders, but also from the gether with our agricultural impleprominence given to the consideration of the agricultural question in the United Kingdom and to the references made to Canada in connection with foreign competition. The summary of the British Premier's speech received by cable gave rise to considerable speculapractical utility. tion as to the precise terms used by him regarding emigration from the Western that the chief pioneers of the extreme Western States have sold their farms at in view the migration of settlers to Manitoba — a fact which they may be at the reference, cannot deny. But the point which the noble Earl sought to enforce was this, that if The the locality from whence British fartion was thus constantly changing, and defeat the United States in exporting cereals and produce to European markets, it is highly desirable that English agriculturalists should not act with precipitation. This advice is tendered to the farmers by Imperial Conservative and Liberal from a succession of bad harvests which mean poor crops, and from foreign competition, principally American, which prevented the home farmers from obtaining the usual compensation in the shape of increased prices. It is an interesting question as to how far these exceptional conditions must be con sidered in estimating future returns. The Premier takes the sanguine view that a return of good harvests would bring about the prosperity of the farming class, and adduces the revival of public confidence after financial crises in support of his contention This view is sustained by Lords HARTINGTON and DERBY, although the latter counsels emigration as a means of improving the condition of both emi grants and those who remain in the old and. The plea for a peasant proprietary finds no favour at their hands and, indeed, the Premier devoted a con siderable portion of his speech to rebutting arguments in favour of that proposal, which will probably conlished, but which struggled for existence under the one-sided free trade policy of stitute a plank of the platform of Radical candidates at the next election. The case of France, with five million peasant proprietors holding six acres each, was quoted, and it was shown that in spite of the favourable climate of that country, the average pro duction of England is twentybushels per acre, while in France it is only fourteen. Turning to the America continent, the noble Earl pointed out that this Dominion is not in favour of a peasant proprietary, but seeks by its legislation to create a great yeomanry

class. The amicable arrangement of disputes respecting rent and culture be-

action should prove inadequate to meet the emergency, the Royal Commission should lay down broad grounds for Time alone will prove the truth fallacy of the sanguine anticipations in-dulged in by British statesmen regard must not be forgotten that the old country farmer enjoys a natural prothe market of twenty dollars per acre or wheat. In order to successfully meet foreign competition, this advantage must be increased by improvements that will Ontario implements to su- cost. Larger crops must be obtained by improved farming all over the United Kingdom, instead of on model farms in southern counties. away, and the landed proprietors mus unite with their tenants in promoting rents and encouraging improvements.
Although the London Times persistently declares that the land question

duty on wheat coming from the United States, and one shilling or nothing on that

States, and one shilling or nothing on that received from the Dominion. Whatever remedy may be applied, or even should the Mother Land be permitted to recover prosperity by simply a natural process, the discussions which are taking place cannot fail to largely benefit this country. At no previous period has equal attention been directed to its agricultural capabilities, and its adaptability for settlement by English. Scotch and for settlement by English, Scotch and Irish tenant farmers is now being fully

THE FAIR SEASON.

When an American Governor in sober earnestness confesses that the Dominion has outstripped the United States in rapidity of growth and development during recent years, there is good ground for national congratulation. The Governor of Vermont, in uttering this sentiment at Ottawa a few days ago, only expressed the opinions of his brother Governors of Ohio and Maine and other distinguished visitors from the Republic, who were equally astonished at the progress of their northern rival. The practical demonstration of this national advancement cannot fail to be as gratifying to the Canadian people as it is surprising to enlightened foreigners. At the Toronto, the Provincial, and kindred shows, palpable proofs are affordin live stock, dairy products, horticultural exhibits, well as in many branches manufactures and industrial the Dominion can compare favourably with older and more wealthy ers of the Mother Country - Lords nations. At such exhibitions our progress is made apparent and emphasized The shorthorn herds, which rival those either of Kentucky or the Mother Country; the Canadian Cheshire and Stilton cheese, which is so highly appreciated in England to-day, toments, which are the equal, if the superior, of any in the world,-are there seen and examined. These gatherings serve the double purpose of recording our material progress, and of affording exhibitors in the different classes a favourable opportunity to com-

pare products and obtain suggestions of There are several encouraging features connected with the present Fair season. Public interest in these assemblies is increasing, for the financial failure at Ottawa is explained by the unsuitability of the capital for the purposes of a great agricultural re-The quality of the exhibits has remarkably improved of late years, and, even in the art amateur classes, where formerly almost any production would obtain an award, meritorious works are dency in the direction of holding exhibitions on a larger scale, with stock and products drawn from a vast district instead of from a locality, is a feature of the times. Toronto led the van of this movement; and should the Association double the amount of premiums offered this year, the display at our next show will doubtless include products from almost all parts of the minion. From an immigration standpoint these gatherings have an important bearing. Leading English agricultural representatives, such as the commissioners now in this country, at once gain general idea of the capabilit the capabilities and resources of the Dominion. Toronto and Ottawa shows will vet be fruitful of results in the direction of stimulating immigration of the tenant farmer class. While the fine display made by Manitoba on the latter occasion may induce many farmers' sons to leave Ontario with a view to establish homes for themselves in the North West the vacancy will be more than supplied by English farmers anxious to secure improved farms in this Province, and the prosperity of the country as a whole will thus be promoted. These agricultural and industrial meetings thus serve many useful purposes, and are eminently deserving of encouragement and support. Their marked success during the present season is, no doubt, partly due to the increased confidence which prevails among all classes of the community, and to the stimulus given by a protective policy to the development of new industries, and the enlargement of those already estab-

the late Dominion Government. The International Park project is receiving considerable support from leading American journals. The New York Times says the appropriation of the sum required to carry out the scheme will be warmly advocated in the Legislature of New York The question will doubtless come befor the Ontario Legislature next session, are the views of the Government thereo should be given to the public at as early date as poss

"Who were the members of the earliest has often been asked by antiquarians, but ship. never satisfactorily answered. This information is, however, contained in a blue book of the Imperial Parliament, prepared in answer to a motion for a return every member elected to serve in every British Parliament from earliest times. The earliest record is that of 1213, when King John dispatched writs to the sheriffs. requiring them each to send all the Knights of their Bailiwicks in arms. But third year of Edward I. (1275), and the only return is for the county of Kent, and prentices employed in workshops, the many control of the county of the co third year of Edward I. (1275), and the the names are Fulco Peyferer and Henricus then, are the earliest known members of Parliament The second Parliament of which any names have been found was that of the eleventh year of Edward I. (1283), and there are but two names, Walterus de Helion and Dominus Rogerus le Rous, both from Gloucester county. Particular interest, of course, attaches to some of the names. In the year 1296, Henricus de Raligh repre-sented Devon, and in 1586 Sir Walter Raleigh represented Devon. In 1592 he sat for Michael, a borough of Cornwall; in 1597 for Dorset, and in 1601 for Cornwall again. Among the most interesting names those of the Cromwells. Sir Francis Drake appears sitting for Bossiney, a borough of Cornwall now gone, and in 1592 he sat for Plymouth. Sir Robert Cecill, Sir Robert Carey, and others might be appearance of Scotland and Ireland in the returns is in 1654.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

One of the strongest evidences of better times yet noted is to be found in the fall. ing off in the number and extent of insolvencies. A return for September shows 28 failures in New York City, during the nonth, with liabilities amounting to \$315. 000. During the corresponding period last year there were 30 failures, the aggregate liabilities reaching \$4,300,000.

An extra of the Canada Gazette ar nounces that the schedule against the importation of American cattle into the Dominion has been continued indefinitely. This is a wise move on the part of the Department of Agriculture, for the Imperial law against American cattle has been renewed owing to the breaking out of disease in a recent cargo of live stock from Boston

The Winnipeg Times notes the general satisfaction of the people of Manitoba with the results due to the painstaking efforts of Mr. Dewe, Chief Inspector of the Post Office Department, to place the postal service of that Province and the North-West on a more efficient footing. Tri-weekly mails have been arranged between weekly mails have been arranged between Selkirk and Portage La Prairie, and fur-ther facilities are in contemplation. This action is favourably contrasted with the do-nothing policy of the Mackenzie Adminis-

Messrs. Mackenzie and Cartwright, ac companied by Messrs. Mowat and Crooks, are "hunting in couples" through the West, the N. P. being their common text. They will, of course, en-deavour to show that times are getting worse, although their organs, including the Globe, have been forced to admit that business is rapidly improving.

The two Local Ministers would be better employed at home in preparing a measure for the abolition of tax exemptions, and perfecting other necessary legislation.

A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman writing from Donegal, draws a melancholy picture of the distress at present prevailing in that northern county of Ireland. Owing to the failure of the crops the peasantry of Donegal, with an area of 1,200,000 acres and a population of a quarter of a million, are described as subsisting almost exclusively on Indian meal. Fifty thousand acres of potatoes are said to ten, with as many more acres of hav. 17. 000 acres of turnips and 97,000 acres oats. There seems to be universal devastation throughout the county, and the verseers of the poor are making extra efforts to take care of those who have nothing wherewith to take care of themselves.

The Gen. Massey who is to have the post of danger and of henour in the attack on in the hotly-contested Redan, when Russia as a side-show to the various Exhibitions the Crimea. He was known as "Redan Massey." He was a boy when he leaped through fire and smoke upon the Russian works. To-day he is a full-blown General and on his way to meet the Afghans, who are said to be massed on the way to Cabul. He brought home from the Crimea a stiff leg, which, however, he hopes to carry on is a native of the County Cork, having en born at Timoleague, the harbour which tradition says was filled up by a land-slide many, many years ago.

News says that as compared with the condition of affairs a year ago, the foundries consumed at home. Last year the price dition of affairs a year ago, the foundries, machine shops, planing, flouring, catmeal and woollen mills, as well as the other manufacturing industries of that town, are point out dearness as a result of the promanufacturing industries of that town, are giving employment to at least one-third giving employment to at least one-third tective policy. It is true that the price more labour; that the artizans, mechanics has advanced since the revival of business and labourers are receiving as high, and in commenced, but there has also been an some instances higher wages, and that almost all the necessaries of life have decreasland, where there is free trade in pig iron ed in price. The senior partner in the hence the recent rise in the Unit largest manufacturing iron works in Galt, cannot be assigned to our tariff as its who, by the way, is a Reformer, stated cause, unless it be absurdly su publicly the other day that there had been an identical effect proceeds from a very marked improvement in the business of the firm, and that in his opinion the imsaid of pig iron may be said with equal force of various other domestic manufacture.

The evils of funereal ostentation and dis-Jersey City, recently took built successful ground against the practice by refusing to admit a body to the church for the personal description and the build service until the forty coaches in the funereal cortege had been reduced to twelve. The demand was complied with for the time, and the extra vehicles apparently dismissed, but after the services they all resumed their places in the line on the road to the cemetery. There is nothing to be said in favour of these absurd and pretentious displays, but like many other time-honoured social abuses, they continue to exist in spite of all that reason and common sense can urge against them.

against the exorbitant profits which are eing reaped by middle-men engaged in the sale of Canadian and American meat. The prejudice which formerly existed against ansatlantic beef and mutton has wholly disappeared, and the public demand to be brought into more direct trade relations with the exporters. The choice cuts of Canadian carcases are now sold as English fed beef; and although it is not deemed exactly proper for a well-to-do family to eat anything but prime Wiltshire ham acon, 3,437,000 cwt. of bacon and 797,000 cwt. of hams were imported from America during the last twelve months. It is expected that the Royal Agricultural Comioners will recommend prompt and vigorous action with a view to placing the producer in Canada or the United States and the consumer of farm produce in the old British Parliaments?" is a problem which country in closer and more intimate relation-

"A little effort and cheaper facilities in transportation would turn the course of emigration to Canada or Australia. But no such effort is made. Nothing can be more incomprehensible to practical Americans than the long-continued neglect by England of her colonies." These opinions are expressed by the New York Tribune. Meanwhile a note of alarm is sounded of this first Parliament. The first of which any names remain seems to be that of the ufacturing centres are being peopled with foreign workmen. Meanwhile n can young men are starving as clerks, salesmen, incompetent doctors or briefless law-yers. The position assumed by the Triof opposition to European immigration.

One of the evils in connection with the British system of land tenure is illustrated by an occurrence detailed in the London Spectator. A farmer recently received notice to quit a farm which he had occupied for thirty-three years, and which had been the home of his ancestors for three centu-ries. He had always maintained a high standard of agriculture, and during his tenancy had drained seventy acres of land. reclaimed thirty acres of bog, built an almost entirely new farmstead, planted trees, and made many other improvements.

his outlay in bettering the property being estimated at £3,000. The landlord, falling into difficulties, was obliged to sell the property, and it is stated realized £7,000 more than could have been obtained for the land in the condition in which the ten ant originally found it. The unfortunate ccupant has no remedy under the law for this crushing injustice, by which the results of the labour and investments of the best part of a lifetime are confiscated. I wonder that the British farmer ooking to Canada and elsewhere across the seas, for a home where his toil will benefit himself and his family, instead of the lord

The White River Utes who recently attacked and worsted a party of American troops occupy a large reservation in West ern Colorado. They number about 800. are well armed and have both the opportunity and the disposition to give the whites a good deal of trouble. They have lately suffered considerably at the hands of white men who intruded upon their reservation prospecting for gold. The Indian Bureau refused to allow mining on the land of the Utes, and owing to the persistency of the gold seekers and the disposition of the redskins to retaliate, the troops were the redskins to retailate, the troops were called into requisition to preserve peace. Further trouble was occasioned by the ploughing of land by agent Meeker contrary to the wish of the Indians. The agent was assaulted and badly injured and fearing that his life was in danger asked for troops which were on their way to the reservation when attacked. In to being well armed it is stated that the tribe retain their primitive savagery to a greater degree than any other in the West, being noted for their proud, independent spirit. It is probable that the Americans have another long and bloody Indian was on their hands

The British tenant farmers who are now on a tour of inspection through Ontario de not hesitate to say that they would rather be let slone than marched here there and everywhere to see what it is not in their line of business to pronounce upon. All very well to see the shows and ag cultural products in the big pumpkins and the gigantic mangold-wurzel, but wh trot them off to Bothwell and the or region? Surely what they want to see Province, the cost of land, system and e penses of working it, and the price real ized by stock and crops grown on it. What have they to do with petroleum? are farmers in Canada with large holding of land, and doing business much in the same way as they themselves do it at home. These are the people and places they want to come in contact with and east of this city, through North Middlesex, South Oxford, Brant, West Durham and other choice agricultural dis ing hither and thither on the lines of rail way to see—coal oil, or nothing in particular. The British farmers are sensible of the Cabul, is the young fellow who was first fact that they are being treated too much

> that at the present time pig iron happens to be dearer in the United States than in England. The Chicago Inter-Ocean effectively replies: -"Under protection the United States has become the second ironproducing country in the world, and the rate of our progress since 1860 has been more rapid than that of Great Britain in the same time. Such a growth of our pigiron industry does not indicate scarcity be absurdly supposed that

Free traders here, as well as in the

United States, are assiduously endeavour-

ing to make political capital out of the fact

A cable despatch this morning says, play on the part of those who can ill afford | troops are being ordered to Ireland in view the expense involved, have frequently been of the rent disturbances. The authoricondemned by the press and the pulpit, ties must anticipate hot work, for there Father Hennessey, a Catholic priest in are usually twenty or thirty thousand Jersey City, recently took still stronger soldiers in the country. At Castlebar where the anti-rent movement is gaining ground, there is always a small detachent of cavalry and infantry, and large re nforcements can be brought up in an hour or two by train frem Galway and Athlone. Ireland, and there are garrisons or detachments at Fermoy, Mall other points throughout the county, and a big powder factory at Ballincollig. If the troops stationed in these districts cannot keep the peace, half-a-dozen regiments can easily be spared from the to the worst, the Lord Lieutenant has the 13,000 constabulary to fall back upon. It is not at all likely, however, that the dis-A loud outcry is being raised in England ressed tenants and starving agricultural abourers will attempt to face the military The dark winter nights will be here soon, and then the campaign against landlords and agents returning from the fairs an markets will begin in dead earnest. It is a frightful business, and although shooting from behind a hedge cannot of course be justified by any circumstances, no matter now aggravated, beyond doubt the landlord class in that unhappy land has much to answer for.

> MARBLE FROM LAKE HURON. To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR. - A recent number of The Mail contained a brief notice of a newly-discovered marble locality on the north shore of Lake Huron belonging to Colonel Rankin, of Windsor. The stone from this property is a hard siliceous limestone, capable of asuming a good polish. In colour it is dark gray, with veins of slightly darker tint running through it. An analysis of the stone, from samples left with me by Colone sults :-Carbonate of lime

arbonate of magnesia. arbonate of manganese.

Yours, etc., E. J. CHAPMAN. School of Practical Science, Toronto, Oct. 4th. 1879.

A Half or Whole Bottle of Marray & Lanman's FLORIDA WATER mixed with the water of the bath is of great use to invalids and all delicate or nervous per sons, as it revives and braces up the failing and nervous system.

C. E. Kyle, of Uxbridge, writes October 3rd, 1870, and says :the excellent qualities of ALLEN'S LUX BALSAM as a remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. I know it to be all it is

Bristol's Sarsaparilla should be used in conjunction with the PILLS. And the sick may rely upon it, where used together, as directed sease can long resist the combined search ing and healing powers of these two GREAT

FALL FAIRS

Annual Exhibition of the North Agricultural Society.

County and Township Exhibiti NORTH YORK.

NEWMARKET, Oct. 7 .- Among th cultural societies throughout the there are few that rank so public estimation as the North Y ciety, and, therefore, the annual fai under its auspices is looked. interest, and participa with much spirit and heartiness people from all parts of the county. ation was formed twenty-one ago, Col. Beresford, of Whitchurch, the first President. Only two original officers are now living. T eastern part of the village, where the their first show. As their finances as substantial proportions, they en their show ground and erected a se able exhibition building, 80 x 120, is considered to be a very fine one country place. Last year they pur a portion of a farm adjoining the g and constructed a half mile track, of Newmarketers are justly proud.
assessed value of the property is 8
and it is clear of debt, with the ception of a trifle owing on the la chase, which will be cleared off as s THE ENTRIES.

The number of entries has sh marked increase for the past half of years, from which it is judged people of the county are taking n terest in local affairs, and not gir much attention to provincial and cit Last year the entries were 1,900 this year they are over 2,200, the being principally in farm produce, cheese, and live stock. The Socie this year \$2,000 in prizes, and, as s all liabilities are covered, the surply will go to increasing the list.

Newmarketers have ceased, for days, to discuss the topography country, in order that they may given divided attention to the annual which opened to-day. As has been the entries are very numerous, exhibition promises to be a great st Everyone is talking about the best weather, the like of which has not been experienced at this season of the All on the fair grounds to-day were spiring freely under a July sun and ring on the "very fine fall." The Secroffice has been rehabilitated since office has been rehabilitated since year, and he now occupies comfort quarters in a neat cottage erected grounds. He was very busy all daterday making up entries, marking distributing tickets, and receiving it several of whom came from Toronto sides of the enclosure are filled w freshment booths; but it is a remain fact that while last year, when the act was in force here, liquor could at all the booths, this year the str drink dispensed over the numerous cider. Exhibitors and the Society cers were busy in the morning gett ticles into place in the Main building at noon a very fine exhibition was of to the public. It is impossible to sa are the exhibitors, because all articl a number which corresponds with ber in the secretary's books. The of the different exhibitors are not on the cards, and every one is igno them, save the secretary

LADIES' WORK. The display of ladies' and fancy the building. It comprises fancy an sewing, Berlin wool work, motto sofa cushions, fancy covered chairs, ets and receivers, wall ornaments, rtificial and wax flowers. The ladi a deep interest in the collection, a amine each article with a critical eye judges have a very difficult job to say which piece of finery is of a prize and which is not. DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCTS.

There are fifty-two entries in the department. The farmwives of th the country pride themselves quality of their butter, and, judging high opinions expressed in regard they are perfectly justified in so con lating themselves on their skill. The is displayed in crocks and basks tempting quantity. One of the says that the display of butter is si to that at the exhibition at Toronto, in quality and quantity. For the crock butter, Mr. John Cowies Queensville, took first prize: Mr. Heacock, of King, second prize and Thomas Henry, of Whitchurch, third In roll butter, Mr. W. B. Terry, of Gwillimbury, took first prize; Mr. Heacock, second and Mr. J. Cow third. In farmers' cheese, Mr. Bruels, of Ringwood, secured first Mr. Walter Scott, of King, secon Mr. Peter De Geer, of Queensville, For factory cheese, Mr. O. S. Philli Newmarket, won three prizes. The play of grain is considered very good ries being more numerous than i previous year. Those who are judgethat a finer display of field roots coul be made. Turnips, beets and c of gigantic proportions, and potate surprising size are shown in profu The potato crop in this section this y said to be far above expectations. LADY DRIVERS.

The competion for the prizes for best pony driven by a lady took pla the horse ring during the afternoon, ar tracted a large number of spectators. competitors appeared, and drove the mals around the ring at a spirited From the begining it was seen that Henry Hulse, of the Royal Hotel, market, would capture first prize, pony she drove was an attractive an ef excellent action. She handled reins with such ease and skill as call applause. Mrs. Morrison, of Aurora also sat behind a fine looking beast drove well. The prizes were award follows:—1st prize, Mr. Henry H 2nd prize, Mrs. G. Morrison, Aurora prize, Mrs. Isaac Silver, Queensville

THE GROUNDS ILLUMINATED. Te-night the exhibition building luminated and thrown open to visito order that those who could not spare to visit the grounds during the day, have an opportunity of doing so. SOUTH BRANT.

BRANTFORD, Oct. 7 .- To-day w first day of the Brant Southern fai hibition. The buildings are all filled the grounds outside covered with all of machinery. On account of the number of articles coming in all more it was a difficult matter for the ma to get everything in their proper place the time for opening. So far there are few visitors to the grounds. They probably waiting till Wednesday, T day and Friday, which will be the p pal days. There are about 6,000 er which is far ahead of last year. The large number of farming imple and engines to run the different mac on the grounds. If the weather con fine, there is no doubt but that the ern fair will be a great success in

WILLOUGHBY TOWNSHIP CHIPPAWA, Oct. 7.—The Willoum Township Agricultural Society held annual fair to-day at the Willoughby hall, about four miles from Chippawa the weather was very fine, a good mathe farming clear towned. the farming class turned out to extheir stock and produce. Between and six hundred people were or grounds. The show of horses was good, except those shown for style speed. A Mr. Baker exhibited a test three-year-old horses which weighed lbs. Some very fine cattle were sh