all offering selling
, to-day was from
ral run $12 to $14.
ks of fair amount.
been easy at from
overs.

CHROMO in gilt frame, and a FREE 16 page, 64 column, Illustrated paper, three months, if you will agree to distribute our blanks. Enclose 10cts. to cover postage. Mention paper. KENDALL & CO., Boston, Mass.

$55 to $77 ⁄ week to Agents. $10 OUTFIT FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY AT HOME —Samples worth $5 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 348-52

$12 A DAY AT HOME— Agents wanted. Outfit and Terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 346-52

25 FANCY CARDS, NO TWO alike, with name, 10 cents postpaid. NASSAU CARD CO., Nassau, N.Y. 352-13

$66 A WEEK IN YOUR OWN town. Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 346-52

$100 INVESTED HAS paid a profit of $1,700 during last 8 months, under our improved system of operating in stocks. Risks reduced to minimal sums and profits increased. Book containing full information sent by application. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 92 Broadway, New York.

CHAPMAN'S NEW HEAVE Remedy. A warranted cure for heaves in horses. Sold by druggists or sent by mail. Price $1. J. CHAPMAN, Ridgetown. 365-36 n.w.

DR. DON, 179 EAST SWAN ST., Buffalo, N.Y. Consultation Physician. Nervous Debility. Pamphlet free; consultation invited; charges moderate. Medicines sent everywhere. 235-52

SUGAR PANS, TIN SAP. BUCKETS, Sugar Kettles. Most approved patterns. Send for price list. Address J. B. FORD & CO., Detroit. 354-17

SEND 25 CENTS AND GET a handsome present—beautiful charms, or a box of Brazilian camphor stone, rose perfume. Your name beautifully printed on 50 tinted Bristol cards, 15 cents. Agents' collection agents to the amount of 50 cents will receive the cards as a gift. STAR STAMP AND NOVELTY CO., Toronto.

WANTED — LADIES AND GENTLEMEN to act as Canvassers and Operators for offices opening in the Dominion. Address MANAGER, Box 958, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE sale of a staple article of daily household consumption; the sale is nearly everywhere the same; no capital required. For particulars address MON-REAL NOVELTY CO., 236 St. James street, Montreal, P. Q.

Wanted — Agents for a staple article, sells 500 per cent. Agents make $100 per month easily. Particulars free. Address MONTREAL NOVELTY CO., Montreal, P.Q. 237-52

FARMS Great bargains in Delaware. Healthy climate, low prices. Maps and catalogue free. J. F. MANGHA, Dover, Delaware. 355-13

Training School for Nurses, ST. CATHARINES.

Five or six young women can secure a good salary and comfortable home in the above Institution.

For particulars address

DR. MACK, 351-12 cow St. Catharines, Ont.

TO PRACTICAL FARMERS.

The Brockville Chemical and Superphosphate Company (limited), manufacture

Sulphuric, Nitric, and Muriatic Acids, Sulphate of Soda, and Superphosphate of Lime

Send for circulars and all particulars to

ALEXANDER COWAN, Manager.
235-36 P. O. Drawer 23, Brockville, Ont.

MACHINE OILS.

NOTICE.

I beg to thank my numerous patrons throughout the Dominion for the liberal patronage they have been pleased to give me during my past seven years' business in the Lubricating Oil trade of this country.

I have now formed a partnership with the firm of

ANDERSON & McCOLL,

of this city, lubricating oil dealers, and would solicit for the new firm the continued patronage of all my old customers, and of those I shall be pleased to see at our offices, No. 11 Adelaide street, Toronto (P.O.)

We will continue to supply and guarantee the same quality of oils as heretofore, which furnished me.

GEO. B. STOCK,
Toronto, January 22, 1877.

Referring to the above, we take much pleasure in announcing that the business heretofore carried on by

MR. GEO. B. STOCK,

the manufacturer of the celebrated

Stock's Extra Machine Oils,

has this day been united with that of the undersigned, the machine oil business of

ANDERSON & McCOLL,

and a partnership formed between the respective members thereof under the name and style of

McColl, Stock, & Anderson.

Our new oil house opens under the most favourable auspices, having in our combination the leading manufacturers in this line of business.

Stock's Extra Machine Oil, Stock and Isaac Anderson's both so favourably identified with the lubricating oil trade of Canada, together with the business experience of our

Mr. A. R. McColl, of McColl Bros., London.

We feel safe in stating that our facilities to meet the requirements of lubricating oil consumers and dealers throughout the Dominion, are superior to those of any other house.

The quality of our goods in excellence has ever been the most important result, among many others, by the amalgamation of the three well known houses, of which we purpose sharing with our patrons, by supplying the best oils at the lowest possible figures.

Orders by mail for any of our popular brands will have careful attention.

Catalogue and market quotations sent free when desired.

McColl, Stock, & Anderson,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Lubricating Oils, No. 11 Adelaide street east, (near the P.O.)

Toronto, January 22, 1877. 353 13 cow

The Weekly Mail

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1877.

A POLICY WHICH HAS FAILED.

No Government could be placed in a more favourable position to develop qualities of statesmanship than the MACKENZIE-CAUCHON Government. It has assured Parliamentary majority. It has a following in Parliament which is capable of condoning the grossest violations of constitutional usage and statute law, and the most corrupt acts ever perpetrated by a responsible Ministry. Throughout the country there is great commercial and manufacturing distress. From all classes comes a cry for such relief as a Administration is capable of giving at a time like the present. Either the Ministry is deaf to appeal and entreaty, or it declares itself helpless to do aught of that which is required of it. Small measures, for the existing statutes seem to constitute the limit of its capacity. The great questions pressing for attention, it either will not or cannot deal with. A positive record was within the range of this Ministry of a character which would have brought to it the allegiance of thousands of men who have been driven from its side by its helplessness, incapacity, and general determination to let things drift. It has been content to attempt to build up a reputation of a negative kind. It has tried to pull itself up by endeavouring to pull Sir JOHN MACDONALD down. The greater part of its efforts and energies last session were devoted to this extraordinary mode of making a public reputation. If Sir JOHN MACDONALD is the greatest sinner in the world, it would not make the Government one whit the better than it is. Yet Mr. MACKENZIE and his principal colleagues singularly fail to realize the force of this truth. They seem to think that if they can but damage the reputation of the ex-Premier, that of themselves must be made beyond all question or cavil. This fallacy runs through all they do and say. Challenge any of their acts, and what is their first reply? Why, Sir JOHN MACDONALD did something of the same sort. Whether he did, or did not, is not the question. They got into power because of a belief prevailed extensively that they would never do any of the things done by Sir JOHN which they had so persistently denounced. It is the same spirit that leads to this miserable defence which runs through their persistent attempt to fasten some association of wrong-doing upon the leader of the Opposition.

Are these men still so blind as to believe that their distortion of facts, the bitterness of their revengeful conduct, and the infamous manner in which they continue to hound the man who has borne the burden and heat of Government in Canada for so many years, help themselves and damage him? Let them look at the reception accorded to Sir JOHN by the people of Toronto on his return from Ottawa. Let them look at the recent meeting at Kingston, where, his opponents gleefully declare, he has lost the confidence so long reposed in him: a declaration, however, which is far removed from the fact. Let them look at Sir JOHN's reception at London on Monday night, and the splendid demonstrations of next day. Do all these indicate that the personal detraction indulged in towards the Opposition leader by the Grit leaders and the Grit press finds an echo in the hearts or minds of the people? Do they not, on the contrary, assure us, in a way not to be misunderstood, that Sir JOHN MACDONALD is the people's favourite to-day, and that they are longing for the approach of the hour which will bring him back to power? Are they not sufficient to convince the most sceptical that Mr. MACKENZIE and his colleagues make a great mistake in supposing that they can neglect what the country has a right to demand of them if they but hunt some fresh scandal at Sir JOHN MACDONALD's head! Whatever may be his faults—and, as we remarked on a previous occasion the insignificance of his aggregated faults is the best tribute which could be paid to his worth—the Canadian people recognize in him the chiefest of our public men, and are but too glad to honour him for what he has done for his country. Sir JOHN MACDONALD's popularity ought to be a warning to the MACKENZIE-CAUCHON people that their policy of personal slander has miserably failed. The blows aimed at their rivals have stricken down themselves.

THE REFORMERS AND THE IRISH CATHOLIC QUESTION.

THE *Globe* meets the complaints of Mr. JOHN O'DONOHOE and other of its quondam friends with the assertion, wrapped up in a web of words by that peculiar process known to *Globe* writers as "meta-"phor-etics," that the Reform Party never assented to any compact with the Old Catholic League, and hence never broke any compact with that body.

Now, as the *Globe* knows, this is a most mendacious statement. The League was organized in the spring of 1870. Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD, a Catholic, was chosen President, and the Rev. Father HOLOSKI, a Catholic, was Secretary. Mr. MACDONALD and Hon. GEORGE BROWN were the principal speakers at the League meetings held in Toronto, and the resolutions passed, and that only, the Liberal-Conservative Party from the early days when Mr. Brown roused the Protestants of Upper Canada to crush those who would give equal rights to the Catholic minority, down to this hour, has treated the Catholic people with every possible mark of detraction. It has made no corrupt compact nor sought votes by any dishonourable means, but simply adhered to the straightforward policy of equal rights and equal privileges, and events show that its course is meeting with the cordial approbation of all creeds and classes alike.

OVERTRADING—AND A REMEDY.

THE evil of overtrading—of having in the country too many mere distributors and middlemen for the number of producers—is an old one, as the experience of civilized countries tells. And perhaps in no other country has this evil reached a greater development than in Canada, in proportion to population. We see the consequence in an alarming and increasing number of bankruptcies, until it comes to this, that an Opposition leader feels obliged to compliment the Ministry, as Dr. TUPPER, "Constitution, we ask our equality as "subjects; and in the name of Religion, "we ask the sacred protection of unper-"secuted piety as Christians." On that basis, and that only, the Liberal-Conservative Party from the early days when Mr. Brown roused the Protestants of Upper Canada to crush those who would give equal rights to the Catholic minority, down to this hour, has treated the Catholic people with every possible consideration. It has made no corrupt compact nor sought votes by any dishonourable means, but simply adhered to the straightforward policy of equal rights and equal privileges, and events show that its course is meeting with the cordial approbation of all creeds and classes alike.

OVERTRADING—AND A REMEDY.

THE evil of overtrading—of having in the country too many mere distributors and middlemen for the number of producers—is an old one, as the experience of civilized countries tells. And perhaps in no other country has this evil reached a greater development than in Canada, in proportion to population. We see the consequence in an alarming and increasing number of bankruptcies, until it comes to this, that an Opposition leader feels obliged to compliment the Ministry, as Dr. TUPPER, from him a statement of what he was prepared to do in the way of conciliating Irish Catholic support. Mr. MACDONALD through life had adhered to the belief that the State can best be served by keeping sectarianism out of politics, and he refused point blank to treat with the League chiefs. An article which appeared in a Cornwall journal about that time was directly inspired, so Mr. MACDONALD's enemies contended, by him, and the following quotation from it was extensively used against him at the Local elections in 1871, especially, of course, in the Irish Catholic districts, which had been taken under the tutelage of the League:

"It is high time this cry of religion at election times should cease. If a candidate has no other qualification for Parliament than that he is a Catholic or Protestant Church, electors will do well to leave him at home. Men are not sent to Parliament to represent any particular religious dogma or form of faith."

In May 1871 the League drew up an instrument embodying its demands in detail which it forwarded to Sir JOHN MACDONALD and Hon. GEORGE BROWN. The former again declined to treat with the League, and the latter, with a great length and to the complete satisfaction of Mr. O'DONOHOE and his friends. The Liberal-Conservatives commanded in constituencies in which the Catholic electorate is supposed to hold the balance of power, and it was found necessary that Irish Catholics had been systematically debarred from the Legislature and the Bench for years, and that the country which, as ordinary citizens acting without organization, they could not overcome. Mr. BROWN's reply was, in one, for he had to attempt to explain away the cause (his own natural and acquired bigotry) of the bitter opposition with which he had treated the Catholics from the day he first set foot in Canada down to the hour he penned the quoted thing of a face on that portion of his letter, he proceeded to declare that the Government would not yield to the demands of the Catholic body, calmly ignoring the fact that he it was who had rendered the task of the Conservative leaders in that respect hazardous to a degree. He asked:

"How many Irish Catholics have been elected to the conservative Parliament? How much of the enormous patronage of the country has been given to Irish Catholics into Catholic hands? What pretense of consideration has been shown to the promises made by the Premier to secure the honour of marching up to the polls and voting for Tory candidates?"

In conclusion, he repeated the terms of the League, viz: the League's support in exchange for offices and seats in the Legislature, in these words: "We want, in "when I say that Protestant Reformers, "with very trifling exceptions, would "welcome a Government Catholic Reformers to their Party."

This letter was published in the *Irish Canadian* on the 15th June, 1871, and subsequently in the *Globe*. By the League it was accepted in good faith as an agreement on the Premier's part to fulfil the terms of the League's manifesto, and certainly the League had every reason to regard it as such. In an article from the pen of the *Irish Canadian*, speaking for the League, almost hinted that, besides this letter, which was made public, other documents had been signed by the Premier delivered by Mr. BROWN of an equally satisfactory character:

"*The documentary evidence of Hon. George Brown's good will and cordial support of Catholic representation in places of honour and emolument has been submitted to the hearts of those who have met unblushingly and continuously despised and overlooked our claims.*"

In his speech the other day at Ottawa Mr. O'DONOHOE also declared what, up to the Global Reform Convention, had not been denied, that he and his friends had a mutual agreement with Mr. Brown based on the Jesuit's "I give, that thou offering Catholic votes in barter for civil service appointments and seats in the Legislature. He said:

"After the League had been established in Ontario, *they had, in 1871, an understanding with the Reformers, by which he was to be member, that in case of their going into power, the Catholics of Ontario should be put on equal footing with the Protestants, and participate in the honours as well as the labours*, PROVIDING THEY SUPPORTED THE PARTY."

And again:

"The Catholic kept the compact honourably, but when he came to look for the Catholics were participators in the honours he found they were no better off than before, *for, notwithstanding the agreement*, out of 93 constituencies not one Catholic member was returned."

Thus Mr. Brown's agreement with the League is proved, first, by his own acceptance of the Leagues terms, and secondly, by the United evidence of the League chiefs, which together form a chain far too strong for him to break at this day by bold mendacity.

For months and years after the consummation of this bargain the *Globe* and other journals warned the Irish Catholics of the League of the exceeding slipperiness of their customer. His conversion from a fierce and intolerant anti-Catholic mouth-piece to a devoted friend of the Catholic body was a marvellous one, and everybody but the League people suspected its thoroughness and his honesty. When in those years a Sam in politics suddenly sees new light while on his way, rampant, to some Damascus, a crowd world at once jumps to the conclusion that his conversion is due to ulterior motives of no honourable character, and in this case the world was eminently correct. With the Catholic vote secured by his agreement with the League, Mr. Brown went into the Dominion elections of 1872 with the confidence of success, not indeed to the Catholic vote and to the efforts of his friends in "coming down "handsomely" and helping to place him in the marked success of the Reform Party in that campaign was entirely due. The League clung to him also with unabated loyalty in the Dominion elections of January, 1874, and the Local elections of January, 1875. Nor did it falter until last year, when after its Reform friends had swayed the Ontario Government for five years, and the Dominion Government for three, it found itself unrepresented on the floor of the two Legislatures, and wholly ignored in the distribution of the better brand of Government patronage.

We have the League chiefs and Mr. Brown to fight out their quarrel, but as neutrals we are bound to see that the weaker combatant gets fair play, and when Mr. Brown attempts to deny that he made a compact with the Catholics, we conceive it to be our duty to show, as we have done to-day, that he is not only ungrateful and faithless, but mendacious and utterly unscrupulous.

The course our friends have pursued on this question is one upon which they can look back with pride. When Mr. Brown was securing the League by a corrupt bargain which he has since contemptuously broken, and the very existence of which he would now deny, they steadily persevered in their policy of treating the Catholic people as Canadians, entitled as such to enjoy equal privileges with Canadians of other creeds. GRATTAN's petition to the British House of Commons began "Your suppliant sympathy with "confidence in enlightened people; in "the name of our citizenship we ask our "rights as men; in the name of the "Constitution, we ask our equality as "subjects; and in the name of Religion, "we ask the sacred protection of unper-"secuted piety as Christians." On that basis, and that only, the Liberal-Conservative Party from the early days when Mr. Brown roused the Protestants of Upper Canada to crush those who would give equal rights to the Catholic minority, down to this hour, has treated the Catholic people with every possible consideration. It has made no corrupt compact nor sought votes by any dishonourable means, but simply adhered to the straightforward policy of equal rights and equal privileges, and events show that its course is meeting with the cordial approbation of all creeds and classes alike.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA.

How to do it, is the question, and that has been satisfactorily solved by the Immigration Association of Northumberland. Mr. Gilbert McMicken, Mr. Hagerman, Mr. Rosevear, M.P.P., Messrs. James Carruthers, Thos. Riddell, John Purser, W. L. Burnham, C. R. Mallory, Platt Himman, Wm. Beatty, and many others of the leading farmers of West Northumberland have, for the last few years, taken the question of immigration into their own hands, and have solved it to their own and everybody else's satisfaction. They despatched a trustworthy agent, the Mr. Thomas Carruthers, to England to try, to bring out skilled labourers and their families. These labourers entered into written agreements with their employers for bringing them out, and, with scarce an exception, the men have honourably discharged their debts. The experiment of the importation of skilled labourers who know how to work a farm, and who, in a few years, will own farms of their own. If the farmers generally would learn how easily they could do a benefit to themselves and the country, by following this simple plan, we have no doubt that hundreds of thousands would be added to the right side of the best class of immigrants brought to Canada.

To carry out the plan to completeness, it would be necessary for the Governments to provide means to enable the agent sent to carry on the importation of skilled labourers to make arrangements with our wants. All that would be required would be a small amount per head which it now costs the Government to send immigrants to the country, and the money would be incomparably greater, for, instead of a mixed and revolting class of immigrants, we would have none but staid, steady, sober, and industrious men, whose characters would be assured, and who would remain in the country.

The condition of the labouring classes in the Old Country should, of itself, be sufficient to enlist the sympathies of our Government in the direction of assisting a portion of the labourer and his wife to provide a home for themselves, and shelter from the tenderness of a mother's love, childhood without the protection of a father's care, and youth from the influences of a home is casually picked up from companions, manhood sick at heart and almost lost to hope, and the hope, and the prospect growing up in squalor, in degradation, and in the largest possible misery. Let our Canadian farmers can form no conception.

Up a little exertion we can save a large portion of this class from the worst temptations to ignoble vices, and we can rear them up an orderly, loyal, educated, and contented population. The cry in Great Britain is, "We want to be rid of them." The cry in Canada is, "We want immigration." We want workmen in every trade—tailors, shoemakers, blacksmiths, tailors, engineers, porters, and carpenters. But above all we want a good ploughman, and boys. We, therefore, say to the Governments, and particularly to the head of the Agricultural Department, Make a study of the Agricultural Societies that you will pay so much per head for all labourers brought into Canada, and the country will be well provided, and who shall have served for one year in their situations.

CAUCHON AND LAFLAMME—The Ottawa *Free Press*, Mr. Mackenzie's pocket organ, does its duty nobly by these honourable colleagues of the Great Standard Elevator. It says of Mr. Cauchon as a man of "active habits and energetic industry." It is many a year since any one intimately acquainted with the hero of Beauport could attribute such qualities to him with any degree of truthfulness. He was a man of energy once, but it seems to have been all wasted in the perpetration of those jobs which induced the Commons to order out of him that his crimes smelt to Heaven, and the Toronto *Herald* to pitch prominently forward as a fit subject for the public hangman. It may be truly said of Mr. Cauchon, to-day, that his decline he has been thought good enough for a seat in Mackenzie's Cabinet, quite flattering our contemporary has also to say of M. Laflamme. He is "a politician of large experience and mature judgment." We are not aware that the people of Canada ever heard much of his "large experience" in connection with the copper mine swindle of his colleague (Mr. Huntington is colleague in the Government), and his disgraceful transactions in connection with the Lachine canal scandal, and his "mature judgment" is of a peculiar character. He knows the Eleventh Commandment well, and never fails to put it in practice. He knows the Ninth, to an exceptional prominence in the profession." We quite admit that, perhaps, we may be understand the matter in a different sense from our contemporary. As the *Free Press* no doubt intends to be complimentary to the new Minister of Justice, we cannot but say that "exceptional prominence" that is so much the worse for the "profession." But we have not got to the end yet. To great talent, of whatever description, he is the laziest man in the House of Commons—except Mr. Huntington. Even were he of good reputation it would be a blunder to put him in the Ministry of Justice. With his reputation, and his indifference to an Election Court, which may deprive him of his seat, hanging over him, to put him into a position which gives him over the whole judiciary of the country, is little short of a national scandal. But still, dear Grit readers—is worthy of careful attention. The civilization of the country is intimately connected with the progress of Christianity. The reports of the Home Mission work of all these Churches are, in fact, the history of the country. Since last year the burden of debt which they carried upon the Home Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church has been removed. The Committee will be able to tell of new presbyteries being formed, of churches and schools and manses built, or congregational organizations having taken place not only throughout the older settlements, but on the frontier, and throughout Manitoba and British Columbia. Then comes the vast enterprise of Foreign Missions, to which the Presbyterian Church is so largely committed. What is being done in China, and especially on the Island of Formosa, the work and progress of missions in India, the grand results which have flowed on from Women's Foreign Missionary Societies—all this will be passed in review, and we are intimately connected with Home and Foreign Missionary work, the condition and progress of the College and Theological Halls connected with the Presbyterian Church will come in for their due share of consideration. And Sabbath School work, from cradle to congregations, in its literature, in all its important ramifications, will command rapid review. As intimately connected with Home and Foreign Missionary work, the condition and progress of the College and Theological Halls connected with the Presbyterian Church will come in for their due share of consideration. And Sabbath School work, from cradle to congregations, in its literature, in all its important ramifications, will command rapid review. As intimately connected with the