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words for 50c; rties replying to R TO RENT

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THE WEEKLY MAIL ton

sue, or ask for will help THE

VOL. VII. NO. 325.

TO. FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1878.

PRICE FOUR CENTS

THE EASTERN CRISIS.

Private Agreement Between Russia and England.

The Points Britain Deems Essential.

Shumla and Varna Still Held by the Turks.

THE BESSARABIAN QUESTION

Berlin, June 13.—Yesterday was chiefly spent by the envoys to Congress in paying visits of ceremony and in introductions and receptions. State carriages with richly caparisoned horses, outriders, and footmen in State coxtumes, rolled about the streets all the afternoon conveying the special envoys to and from the old castle, where they were received in audience by the Crown Prince in order of time of their arrival in Berlin. The British delegates and suites dined with Lord doo Russell, the British ambassador. Prince and Princess Bismarck held a reception in the evening.

Soon after one o'clock this afternoon, the plenipotentiaries to Congress drove up to Bismarck's palace. Each plenipotentiary wore the usual diplomatic dress of his native country. At 2.20 the flag of Germany was hoisted over the palace, betokening the Congress had opened. The street in front of the palace is closed against ordinary traffic.

A Vienna correspendent says intelligence has been received there that Bismarck openly expresses the opinion that peace is necessary, not only for Russia but for the whole of Europe.

It would seem the Turks do not mean to follow their wonted policy of non postumus at Congress, but to face and reckon with the existing circumstances, and thus try to save as much as possible of the Empire.

STANDARD

will be sent to Natal as a presaution against trouble with the Zulus.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Additional correspondence laid before the U.S. Senste in regard to the selection of Mr. Delfosse as Commissioner on the fisheries question, develops nothing of especial interest, except a letter to Senstor Evarts from Mr. Delfosse, of 23rd ult., in which he states it was at the express request of the Governments of Great Britain and the United States that he accepted the office of third commissioner, which they both tendered him. Mr. Delfosse also states that the ebjections to his appointment raised by the United States several years ago were absolutely unknown to him previous to their publication two months ago. The message from the President transmitting the additional correspondence in regard to the appointment of Delfosse as Fishery Commissioner was referred. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs reported a bill for the Halifax fishery award. Cox, of New York, Butler, of Massachusetts, and Springer, of Illinois, raised several objections and points of order, which were overruled. The Speaker insisted it was his duty to promote the passage of the bill.

Berlin, June 18.—In the Congress yesterday, Count Schouvaloff briefly explained Russia's policy, which led to the Treaty of San Stefano. Bismarck proposed a simultaneous withdrawal of the British fleet and Russian forces from Constantinople during the sitting of Congress. The discussion was postponed. Lord Salisbury spoke in favour of the admission of Greece, and was supported by Mr. Waddington, but no decision was reached. Congress has adjourned until Wednesday.

Congress has arranged an order of procedure It has been agreed that the Pewers will speak in the following order:—Russia, England, Austria, France, Germany, Italy, and Stake.

A Constantinople despatch says Count Andrassy urged the Porte to refuse to surrender Widdin and Rustchuk.

It is not believed Congress will undertake to com-

THE LATES—TRUCKING.

THE LATES

The Premier and Mrs. Mackenzie celebrated their silver wedding at Ottawa on Tuesday.

Bryant wrote in his old age a hand as neat as that of a writing master. It was small but clear.

A bill for the suppression of bull fights has been rejected by the Spanish Cortes without a division.

original estimates.

Miss Jay, the sister-in-law of Robert Buchanan, is the author of the novels "TheQueen of Connaught" and the "Dark Colleen."

and the "Dark Colleen."

Mr. George Moorehead, of the Moorehead Manufacturing Company, London, is dangerously ill from inflamation of the lungs.

A Socialist mass meeting at New York on Saturday night denounced the attempted assassination of the Emperor William by Nobeling. The members of the Montreal Lacrosse Club pur pose forming themselves into two companies o volunteers to be added to the Victoria Rifles. Wm. H. Vanderbilt, expresses no fears of a rail-road strike. His employees, he says, are peaceful and loyal. The only class he fears are tramps. In the U. S. Senate yesterday the House bill to aid vessels wrecked or disabled in waters contiguous to the United States and the Dominion of Canada

COURTE PARLIAGENT—FIRST SESSION | Large Additions to the Numbers of the Hostiles...

MURDERS AND DEPREDATIONS.

A General Outbreak Imminent in Wisconsin and Minnesots — Compact Retween the Chippewas and Sioux.

San Francisco, June 15.—A Boise City despatch says:—Major Downey has been ordered to Fort Harvey, in consequence of information received that Egan, a Pinte Chief, was at the nead of 400 warriors and resolved to go on the war path. The settlers on Boise City and Carson stage road in Baker County, Oregon, for 60 miles, have left their homes and sought places of safety.

Washington, D.C., June 15.—A despatch from Baker City, Oregon, says a man from Camp Harney reports Chief Eagan, with 400 Indians, is at Barren Valley. He says he don't want to talk, but wants to fight. Several whites have been killed.

Boise City, June 15.—Preparations for the campaign are going forward quietly but earnestly. Experienced Indian fighters and frontiersmen believe there is a general uprising of all the tribes and scattered bands throughout Southern Idaho and Eastern et by a majority of the Legislalve Assembly, or, nother words, after having pronounced the formation of the Cabinet to have been unconstitutional, the nonourable member for Drummond and Arthabaska proposes that this House should now declare that it will give to the Cabinet, thus proclaimed to be as irregular and unconstitutional one, a general and independant support. The majority of the declaral divisions and the majority of the electors of he Province have condemned the formation of a Chinet chosen from the party in minority in the Legislative Assembly as unconstitutional and contrary to the doctrine of Responsible Government. The essential condition

QUEBEC, June 13.

thousand warriors.

LATEL — Gen. Howard's scouts report that the hostiles are concentrationg in large force in Stein's Mountains, and the General is moving his troops in that direction. Gen. Grover's expedition to Camas Prairie, with Col. Sanford Summer and Bendier's companies has turned back and will go directly to Steins Mountain.

Sulver City, Idaho, June 17.—Gen. Howard reached Camp Lyons yesterday. Whipple's companies of over a hundred mounted men are moving to join Col. Bernard's command. Bernard's command left the sheep ranche yesterday in the direction of Stein's Mountain. A junction is to be effected this evening or to-morrow morning. Howard left Camp Lyons this morning for Malheur. He intends to proceed up Malheur with three companies of cavalry, and be prepared to head off the hostiles. An effort will be made to corral the savages. There are however, nearly seven huadred Indians on the warpath, including Bannocks, Neaperces, Shoshonees, and Piutes. During Sarah Winnemuca's recent trip in the hostile camp, she gained admission to the camp by putting war-paint on her face, and using a red blanket. She brought important information concerning the movements and strength of the hostiles. The savages had captured three men, one of them, a letter-carrier, and were going to kill him. On Friday last a Prute chief, Natchez, determined to save their lives. He was with the chiefs in council and made an excuse to leave a few moments on a plea of illness. He had four horses ready, and with the white prisoners, by previous arrangement. are prepared to support such measures as may tend to that end. Whatever measures may be submitted constitutionally to this House for the purpose of reducing the expenditure, without at the same time affecting the efficiency of the public service, will, I feel sure, receive the cordial support of both sides. To be in a position to lay such measures before us constitutionally, it is necessary that the Cabinet should itself exist constitutionally. This House declared on Tuesday that the present administration was not supported by a majority as required by the doctrine of responsible government, and to declare in one and the same address that notwithstanding this fact this House, under the present circumstances, believes it to be its duty to give the Administration a general and independent support, would be to ignore completely the fundamental principle of our constitution. While I condemn the formation and the continuance in office of the present administration as irregular and unconstitutional, I, at the same time, desire to favour measures such as are amnounced in the speech from the throne. I have, therefore, submitted to the consideration of this House, the submendment now in your hands, which, without promising a general support to the Government, would pledge this House to support all measures calculated to benefit the Province in its present financial position that may be introduced by a Government existing constitutionally. We have heard, Mr. Speaker, a great deal about fair play, since the commencement of this session. Is this fair play, a thing which belongs only to one side of the House? Is it due only by this side of the House to be other. The House appears now to be squally divided, 32 on each side, and although your vote has been given in favour of the Ministerial side, the voice of your constitutions, in favour of the other of the French of the Vernament of this second of the present Administration, in favour of the other side. Beyond this House stand the people. The great majority of the people of

chief, Natchez, determined to save their lives. He was with the chiefs in council and made an excuse to leave a few moments on a plea of iliness. He had four horses ready, and with the white prisoners, by previous arrangement, succeeded in escaping. Eagle of Light demanded of Winnemucea and Eagen that they join the hostiles. They steadily refused, claiming they had made a treaty with the whites and could not take up arms against them now They wanted the Bennocks to go back to Fort Hill, where they belonged. Eagle Eye is also with the hostiles. Camp Lyon is to be made the base of supplies for the centre and left wing of the attacking forces. Chief Winnemucea started from Bennard's command yesterday to bring in some of his people. It is feared he may have been captured.

Silves Cirv, June 17.—General Howard left Camp Lyon this morning, accompanied by some members of his staff, a few soldiers, and Salile Winnemuces, in all about a dozen. The Indians are reported burning buildings at Stein's Mountains, and committing other depredations. Large numbers of Piutes are held as prisoners on account of a refusal to join the, hostiles. Winnemucea is reported killed. Three columns will be moving on the hostiles position at Steins Mountain to-morrow. The Harny and Malheur settlers at White House are hourly expecting an attack. The Indians made a raid to-day on Burley, very near Express Ranche, capturing a large number of horses.

Silves Cirry, June 18.—Chief Winnemucea has returned to Bernard's and Whitple's camp on the

ber of horses.

Silver City, June 18.—Chief Winnemucca has returned to Bernard's and Whippie's camp on the Owyhee river. He says the hostiles are killing hundreds of cattle and leaving the carcasses to rot. The hostiles left Steins' Mountain, and are moving the carcasses to rot. The hostiles left Steins' Mountain, and are moving the same of the same of

THE QUEBEC RIOTS.

Report of the Commander-in-Chief on the Conduct of the Volunteers.

A High Eulogy upon the Men OTTAWA, June 19.—The following is published as nextra to the official Gazette:—

"HEADQUARTERS,
"OTTAWA, 18th June, 1878. "The Lieutenant-General commanding has received a report of the the operations of the troops employed in quelling rist in Quebec. His attention has been specially drawn to the able and efficient arrangements made by Lieut. Col. Strange, who was in command of the troops in aid of the civic power on that occasion. The conduct of the officers, noncommissioned officers, and men of B Battery, who bore the brunt of the first assault of the mob, is deserving of great commendation for the steedings. bore the brunt of the first assault of the mob, is de-serving of great commendation for the steadiness and discipline they displayed upon that occasion. The names of Captains Duchesnay, Short, and Pre-vost, and Lieut. Sheppard have been prominently mentioned in this respect.

"Unfortunately, after the Riot Act had been read by the Mayor, it became necessary to fire some shots on the mob, who had assaulted, with considerable impetuosity, the officers and men of the battery, as well as the Mayor himself. In these assaults, which were repeated, several officers and men were more

the chimneys and roots of houses. The following names have been mentioned as amongst the latter:—Capt. Short, deep cut in the head; Capt. Prevost, deep cut in the head; Capt. Prevost, deep cut in the head; Capt. Prevost, deep cut in the head; Sergt. Villiers, cut in the head; Corp. Laister, contusion; Gunner Least, scalp wound; Gunner Logan, contusion; Gunner Chartier, two cuts; Gunner Remengton, contusion; Gunner Boeley, bruise; Gunner Chaestle, cut eye; Sergt. Instructor Howard, and many others, received minor contusions. The Lieut. General is happy to hear, however, that none of these injuries are likely to be attended with serious results.

"The Lieutenant-General cannot too strongly recommend the alarrity and promptitude with which the Montreal Brigade responded to the call for reinforcements in aid of the civil power upou this occasion. Late on the evening of the 12th inst. the Prince of Wales' Riffes, the Victoria Riffes, and the 6th Rotal Fusiliers, were warned to assemble in Montreal, and by eight o'clock next morning they were in Quebec, in every respect soldierlike and ready for every duty they might be called on to perform. The Lieutenant-General feels that this scalous action of these three battalions will prove to the people of Canada the efficient condition of their militia, and the promptitude with which military power can be rapidly thrown upon any point it may be called for. Lieut.-Col. Fletcher', Deputy Adjutant-General, and the staff of the Montreal Brigade, deserve every credit for the alartness exhibited on this occasion.

"The following troops were employed from the 12th to the 15th inst., before the maristrates state."

"The following troops were employed from the 12th to the 15th inst., before the magistrates felt

"The following troops were employed from the 12th to the 15th inst., before the magistrates felt at liberty to dispense with their services:—Squadron of Quebec cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. Forsyth; B battery Garrison artillery, under Lieut.-Colonel Montizambert; Quebec Garrison battery, under Cap. Roy; 8th battalion, "Stadacona Rifes," under Lieut.-Col. Alleyn; 1st battalion rifes, Prince of Wales regiment, under Lieut.-Col. Bond; 3rd battalion Victoria Rifes, under Lieut.-Col. Handyside; 5th battalion Royal Fusiliers, under Lieut.-Col. Crawford. Every officer and man of this force appears to have done his duty with steady discipline, and soldier-like forbearance, and the punishment the mob received may probably prove a wholesome lesson that where troops are called upon to act they will do so with effect.

"The Lieut.-General begs to express, as their commander, his warm thanks to Lieut.-Col. Strange, who so ably commanded, and to the staff, the commanding officers of corps, and the officers and men generally of the force who so admirably performed a trying and difficult duty in aid of the civil power in Quebec on the occasion of the labour riot referred to.

"By command, Walker Powell, Col., Adjutant-General of Militia, Canadas."

Mostraka, June 19.—A letter from General Sir E. S. Smythe, expressing his satisfaction at the manner in which the Montreal Volunteers hastened to perform their duty at Quebec has been received.

The state of the s

that proper means be employed for the protection of the citizens.

Silver City, June 19.—The upposed body of Capt Jon. White, of Brunesu, has been found near McDowell's ferry, killed by the Indians. There is great excitement in Power River Valley. The settlets have all left their homes and are fleeing to the towns.

THE FIRE RECORD.

THE Campbellfred Weelen Mill Consumed — Destructive Fire at Brussels.

CAMPERLIFORD, June 18.—A fire broke out this afternoon in the pickers' room of the Campbellford Woollen Mill.—The building, dye house, and machinery were entirely consumed, also the stables of the Queen's Hotel, owned by R. Cockburn. About sixty hands are thrown out of employment. The mill was worked by D. Morrice & Co., of Montreal, who were the owners of the machinery. The building belonged to a joint stock company. The loss is about 380,000. The insurance is not yet known.

Bruxesta, June 18.—A fire occurred this morning about two clook; ampletely destroying the block of stores and offices, from Harrison's bank north to dill street. Among the sufficers are B. Scott & Son, general store, Montreal Telegraph Company, and J. R. Grant, postmarter. The emitre mail matter was award. The afte in the post-office opened in the midst of the flames, and a large amount of postage and bill stamps were construed, with come valuable private papers. The losses are, —D. Scott and Son, or on stock, \$2,000, insurance \$600 : J. R. Grant, loss in the decendance of the flames, and a large amount of postage and bill stamps were construed, with come valuable private papers. The losses are, —D. Scott and Son, or on stock, \$2,000, insurance \$600 : J. R. Grant, loss in the flames, and a large amount of postage and considerably to the already depressed state of affairs in that town.

A HASTY SUMMONS

Mr. Mackenzie Leaves Post Haste to Wait on the Governor-General.

His Excellency Protests Against the Conduct of the Quebec Usurpers.

OTTAWA, June 18.—The Premier, Mr. Mackenzie, left to-night post haste for Montreal in consequence of the reception of a telegram that the Governor-General strongly objected to the course M. Joly had taken with reference to the vote on the Constitutional question. It is stated that Mr. Mackenzie desires to make arrangements with M. Joly to have the elections for the Dominion Parliament transpire simultaneously with a dissolution of the Local Legislature of Quebec, should the Legislative Council refuse to grant supplies.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION

United States Troops Across the

SAN ANYONIO, Texas, June 18.—Cn Saturday Gen. Mackenzie and Col. Shyfter crossed into Mexico in pursuit of raiders. They have with them twenty companies of cayalry and artillery reinforcements, and it is believed this entire force is now continuing the pursuit in Mexico. Exciting news are expected. It is reported Gen. Nuncio, commanding the Mexican troops at Piedas Negras, has been killed by Escobedo's soldiers.

Fifty Mexican troops under Col. Valdez have arrived at Piedas Negras to reinforce that place. Gen. Narranjo joins Col. Nuncia at Lampas. Their combined forces are about three hundred, besides a considerable force at Laredo. Escobedo's whereabouts are unknown.

It is generally conceded the principal object of General Mackenzie's invasion of Mexico is to recover American horses now in possession of Escobedo, with the secondary view of dispersing the revolutionary forces, relieving the Diaz Government of impending and growing danger. The General's force is not over 500 cavalry, but well provided with artillery. Owing to the remoteness of the scene of operations from telegraph nothing is expected concerning his dealings within a week.

REWARD FOR BRAVERY

"SIR.—I am directed to transmit to you a bronze medal which has been presented by the Royal Humane Society to W. P. Brown, of Ottawa, aged fourteen years, for saving the life of George Sharpe in the Rideau river on the 17th of June, 1877. I have to request that the medal may be presented to Master Brown in the most public manner possible, and that you will also inform me of its having been presented, and at the same time obtain and forward to me a receipt for transmission to the society.

"To his Worship the Mayor of Ottawa." It will be remembered that last summer Willie Brown bravely rushed to the assistance of a companion who was in imminent danger of being drowned, and succeeded, after a desperate struggle, in rescuing him. His brave conduct was rewarded by ex-Mayor Waller at the time, who presented him with a valuable gold medal. It has been decided to make the presentation on Dominion Day.

DUFFIN'S CREEK.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The "On the Make" Policy with Examples.

While the country has been suffering from hard times and national deficits, and groaning under three millions of new taxes levied on the necessaries of life, the particular friends of the Government have been "on the make."
With them it has been a case of "let "us help ourselves, and the devil take the taxpayer."

SENATOR SIMPSON.

Senator SIMPSON, of Bowmanville, President of the Ontario Bank, was one of the uprights of the Party of Purity in its Opposition days. In that dark hour in 1872 when, with victory all but assured, the Party bribers found that they had exhausted their funds in "aiding our city candidates" and "helping "the out counties," the Bowmanville Senator was appealed to by Mr. Brown in terms that leave no doubt as to the familiarity of both gentlemen with the ways and means of effecting a "grand stand," and making a "big push" on polling day.

During the general elections in January, 1874, Mr. SIMPSON was asked by Mr CARTWRIGHT-Finance Minister in the Cabinet which had just gained office by shouting corruption at its opponents— to use his bank's influence in the Gov-ernment's behalf in consideration of rement deposits. He did so. He coerced and intimidated the customers of the influence of his bank ledgers have been used ?—and, according to agreement, received the lion's share of the deposits the Finance Minister had at his disposal. This was using the people's money to procure the intimidation of the large class of farmers and merchants having dealings with a prominent banking cor-poration. The facts were set out by Senator SIMPSON himself and other witnesses in the case of the QUEEN v. WILKINSON, tried before Mr. Justice GWYNNE at Cobourg on the 25th and 26th of October, 1877.

On the 17th January, 1874, Mr. SIMP-SON, as President of the Bank, sent the following circular to its customers: BOWMANVILLE, Jan. 17, 1874.

Esq. : DEAR SIR,—Although I am not disposed to oppose Mr. Gibbs on personal grounds in the approaching elections, still as one who has laboured long and hard to promote the interest of Canada, I now ask my friends to support men who will support the present Government, for the follow

"1. For the country's good, and to show to England that the Canadians will not sus-tain or tolerate men who will barter our rights and stain our character for base and sordid motives.

"2. Because many of the men forming the present Government are my personal and esteemed friends.
"3. Because if the present Government is sustained, I will be able through them to get justice for our party in needful ap-

ointments and otherwise.

"4. Because if they are sustained our them the country) will have the use of the Government surplus until required."

May I ask you to give my old friend,
Mr. Cameron, your candid and hearty sup-

posited \$400,000 with us to be sent to Mr. McCarry—I asked you a question,

Mr. McCarthy—I asked you a question, please to answer it.

His Lordship—Mr. Simpson listen to the question.

The Witness—He wants me to give an answer which I think is unfair.

Mr. McCarthy—There is nothing unfair in it. You will have the opportunity of explaining it through your counsel; but I cannot be interrupted by your dissertations on public matters. Do you remember what the question was?

The Witness—Whether our bank has received larger deposits than other banks.

Mr. McCarthy—Well?

The Witness—I believe that we have received larger deposits,
Q. I think we understand that you had a distinct promise from Mr. Cartwright that if the Government was sustained your bank would get a share of the deposits? A. I don't think I used the word "distinct."

O. Have the Government kept faith with

Q. Have the Government kept faith with

you? A. Yes.
Q. In your locality? A. Yes.
Q. Four out of five constituencies in which you were interested were carried? A. Yes.

The five constituencies referred to were North and South Ontario, East

and West Durham and South Victoria. In these ridings the Ontario Bank has agencies and its influence is great. THE SCIENCE OF MESMERISM. Having thus agreed with Mr. CART-WRIGHT to fight even Mr. GIBBS in South

Q. You took an active interest in South Ontario in 1874? A. I did not.

Q. Did you subscribe to any election fund? A. I did not.

Q. Did you go up there during the con-test? A. I did.

Q. Did you see Dr. McGill? A. I did. [Here it may be well to say that Mr. F. W. GLEN is now the Government candidate in South Ontario, and Dr.

McGill? A. Several times.
Q. And up to that time Dr. McGill had been a supporter of Mr. Gibbs? A. I think he supported Mr. Gibbs at the previous election.

vious election.
Q. Did you not also know more than that; did not you know that Dr. McGill was chairman of Mr. Gibbs' committee in Oshawa at that time? A. I do not know that of my own knowledge, nor upon good Q. You never heard? A. I cannot say

that I ever did hear.
Q. You never heard that Dr. McGill had brought two votes to Mr. Gibbs? A. I

Yes, they passed in and out.

Q. What was the influence you brought to bear upon them? Are you an eloquent man? A. No. man? A. No.
Q. You are not eloquent; then what influence did you bring to bear? A. It was
not money, any way.
Q. Well, what was it? A. Oh, a sort

mesmerism. (Laughter.) SIMPSON'S REWARD. The effect of his official circular and

his own personal exertions was that Mr. GIBBS, the Vice-President of the bank, was defeated in South Ontario, and Government triumphs were secured also in North Ontario and East and West Dur-Ontario in consideration of the deposits bribe, Mr. Simpson, besides writing the circular above given, took an active personal part in the contest. Here is his

1875—30th June 821,000 1875—31st Dec. 981,000 1876—30th June 738,000 1876—31st Dec. 518,000

Oshawa.

Q. Did you see Mr. Glen?

A. He lives at have a capital of \$13,000,000. So that Mr. Simrson's bank's share of the Government deposits would be in a legitimate division, about 20 per cent. of the whole. It was 22 per cent. on the Government Works on the Burleigh F. W. Glen is now the Government candidate in South Ontario, and Dr. McGill—the gentleman who quarrelled with Mr. George Brown in 1867 because of the latter's corruption—is one of his chief supporters.]

Q. At that visit? A. I saw him a dozen times; I stopped three days with Mr. Glen.

Q. During those three days you saw Dr. McGill? A. Several times.

Q. And up to that time Dr. McGill had 31st December, 1873, but in compliance

> CABINET MEMBERS, The following members of the Admin-

brought two votes to Mr. Gibbs? A. I never heard any such thing.

Q. Did not you know he was supporting Mr. Gibbs? A. I do not know that he had pledged himself to Mr. Gibbs.

Q. But he did not require to pledge himself; he was a supporter of Mr. Gibbs already? A. You know all about it.

Q. No, I do not; that is why I ask you? A. Well, what do you want?

Q. I want you to say whether you did or did not know that he was a supporter of Mr. Gibbs? A. I had been told that he could be got to support some other man

given in the Public Accounts and Marine and Fisheries reports for 1877: Pierre A. Tremblay 763
J. A. Gagne, avocat 690
Hilaire Tremblay 376
Thomas Tremblay 322

test? A. I did.

Q. How often? A. Once.
Q. Where did you go to? A. F. W.

Glen's,
Q. Where is Glen's? A. He lives at Shawa.

Q. Where is Glen's? A. He lives at Shawa.

On the average 70 per cent. of the deposits in Mr. Simpson's bank after the 31st December, 1873, were deposits on which he paid no interest, i.e., Government money (for which we pay 5 and 6 per cent. in England), of which he had the free use. He has made a heap of money at our expense; but then it is not avery man who can control four contract for section 2 and completed it most satisfactorily offered to do Mr. Glass' section 2 and completed it most satisfactorily offered to do Mr. Glass' section 2 and completed it most satisfactorily offered to do Mr. Glass' section 2 and completed it most satisfactorily offered to do Mr. Glass' section 2 and completed it most satisfactorily offered to do Mr. Glass' section 2 and complete distinct the polls. In 1875, although he knows no more about making or working a telegraph contract than any other lawyer, he obtained the contract for section 2 and complete distinct the polls. In 1875, although he knows no more about making or working a telegraph contract than any other lawyer, he obtained the contract for section 2 and complete distinct the polls. In 1875, although he knows no more about making or working a telegraph contract than any other lawyer, he obtained the contract for section 2 and complete distinct the polls. In 1875, although he knows no more about making or working a telegraph contract than any other lawyer, he obtained the contract for section 2 and complete distinct the polls. In 1875, although he knows no more about making or working a telegraph contract than any other lawyer, he obtained the contract for section 2 and complete distinct the polls. not every man who can control four con- factorily, offered to do Mr. GLASS' secstituencies in the interest of Purity and tion for \$38,750. Mr. Glass according-

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

And The Principles of the State of the State

The state of the s

THE OUEBEC LABOUR TROUBLES

OUR PARIS LETTE

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPON PARIS, M T will now endeavour to acc

self of the duty which, though in to many, will, I fear, read but

like a romance. This consists in ting the firms and exhibits in the the Canadian division, and I sha with that of Mr. Perrault on the

in walking from the grand entrance have mentioned in a previous let are two large central show cases court, the left of which I before a as containing some very handsome room furniture from Thomas C. Hamilton. To make the model lit more in keeping with this aesthetic violins made by L. Martel have been on the inlaid table. More materia fluence the savage breast is close a in the shape of three organs, one ex in the shape of three organs, one exhandsome, from the Bowmanville. Company; while forming the fourth the stand a refrigerator from James has most considerately been pla modify by its pleasing proximitartistic frenzy that so often seizes letter the stands of the seizes letter the standard of the seizes letter the sei the above instruments. A correspondence on the opposite side bears morely articles in a bedstead, a mirro marble dressing table, a secretary book shelf and desk combined, all e ly well put together and tastefully. This exhibit is from the George Mc Manufacturing Company of Lond which firm also belong a row of experambulators (that nursemaid's perambulators (that nursemaid's weapon), as well as the rocking cha are strewn through this division, as so often been such a blessing to hausted pedestrian. In the right case H. Shorey & Co., of Montres an exhibit of cloths and ready-mading, the latter doubtless were fash when cut, but the question is how I that was. Inside this case and ready-mading the latter doubtless were fash when cut, but the question is how I that was. Inside this case and ready-mading the strength of the case and ready-mading the case and ready-mading the strength of the case and ready-mading the that was. Inside this case, and recompletely around it, is a wonderfur piano cover, flowers painted on wh vet, done by the Misses Farquhar Whitby, and it speaks volumes for dustry and taste of these young ladi Now, beginning along the front ca have in the first the Indian work I noticed. Its neighbour contains bookers from C. Leggir & Packers. shoes from C. Lenoir & Brothers, o real; after examining which I ca regretting some of the Toronto make not send over. Then we have in t case a collection of hats of both s squash species from the Felt Hat W Montreal, and I might make the s mark about these as of the boot exhi this also is a collection of shirt Skelton Tooke, of Montreal, wh awarded two medals and a diploma Centennial; he has made one shirt microscopic in size, which is under class cover. Next comes a case from glass cover. Next comes a case from Bros. & Co., of Montreal, full of co yarns, clouds, and comforters. here some more industry from the ladies in a framed piece of handsom work, done by the Misses Stric who have also sent some very goo The dresses by Miss McCaffry I h ready described. Turning to the rig cases, the excellent cloths from the Manufacturing Company take up to the company take up to the right of the ready described. Manufacturing Company take up a space. After which comes an exhibit same sort from the Rosamond Woo pany, of Almonte, which is also very Gault Bros.. of Montreal, have som Canadian tweeds; and in the back Mills and Hutchinson, of the same have a capital display of cloths. Warrive at the entrance to the arrive at the entrance to the Australian court, ornamented overh one of our fine deer. On the side Gault Bros. have another exh the shape of fine coloured flannels and checked. S. T. Willet, of Queb an excellent display of the same sort the Dundas Cotton Mills have some good strong looking material, is followed by very fair exhibits fr Montreal Company for linen, and th ton Manufactory of Cornwall, Ont. ton Manufactory of Cornwall, Ont.
these last are arranged carpets from
A. Armstrong, of Guelph, and Thon
Kerr, Hamilton, neither of which ce
for extravagant laudation. This larg
creditable display from our wool b
species, which will, I am confident with approval from the judges, is such by the broom and whisk tribe. That A. Nelson & Sons, of Toronto, takes first of the left side cases, and is a verdisplay, all articles being most ca made. C. Jarvis & Co., of Bradford some nice whisks arranged in a circle next case is taken up with an exhi woodenware from O. V. Goule woodenware from O. V. Goule Gananoque, comprising little sleighs, pads, mallets, etc., while beside is a s display from the Oil Cabinet and N Company, of Montreal. We now pa door to the Food Department, which last quite finished, and looks extr well, and come again on the othe to a careful exhibit of brooms, w and brushes, also pails of all sizes and d tien, from McMurray & Fuller, of To

Yesterday morning seventeen cases a from Canada, some of them were, I h a pleasant surprise, so many not here expected. In the Exhibiting general, the events of the past week the opening of Creusot's splendid er of coal, iron, steel, etc, in their pron the Champs de Mars; at the Tro the public were admitted to the p houses of the woods and forest which full of all the direct and indirect pr of the same, and also the Chinese shi their building pulled down their sh and have since been crowded. I do not think "John Chinaman" nuch money in his transactions, as I ly saw a twinkle in the eye of one "d Heathen" this afternoon as he wa cluding a bargain at a great sacrifice an unwary old Englishman. The dian Trophy, with its offsprings, wi completely finished next week, and I reserve any notice of them until however the dome, I fear, will not be to the public for some time yet. to the public for some time yet, Australian erections are still behindhand. PETTITS' EVE-SALVE. in Infallible Remedy for all Disc the Eye (acute or chronic), Granu

lands, Film, and Weakness of THE AMERICAN EYE-SALVE is Dre

the American Eve-Salve is presto the public with the assurance of it ciency as a curative of most diseases eye, acute or chronic inflammation, whinduced by scrofulous origin or other weakness or defect of vision, dimin tone of the optic nerve, or a diseased of the tissues constituting that deorgan. Also, for all persons whose tion requires an incessant action of tion requires an incessant action eyes, the Salve will act as a charm eyes, the Salve will act as a charm storing a uniform healthy action, we weakness, pain, and misery may have threatened a fatal termination. If the most simple, safe, and efferency ever discovered. The terials of which it is made are pure fect, and costly, compounded with e rate care and exactness, afe in its a cation, being used externally, and course, avoiding the pain and danger wasces, avoiding the pain and danger wasces and out of the out of the output of worm and Old Chronic Sores, of so lous origin, or resulting from what cause, yield to the cleansing and he powers of Pettit's American Eye S. I.T. IS USED SUCCESSFULLY PILES. Its soothing effect is immediated and a permanent cure requires but a fer plications. The proprietors of "D Pettit's American Eye Salve." making a new and improved machiner making a more perfect box for the Salve, have changed the Trade Matthe cover, so as to correspond with the on the Wrapper, Circulars, Advertisem etc. We call attention to this, as it is otherwise be regarded as counterfeiting.

PETTIT & BARKER!

Proprietors, Fredonia, N.

Proprietors, Fredonia, N NORTHROP & LYMAN,

THE QUEBEC LABOUR TROUBLES.

No Further Rioting.

arrests this morning without much difficulty or resistance.

The strike has now the appearance of terminating quietly on account of the presence of so large a force of military in town. The Montreal troops, consist of the Prince of Wales' Rifles, the Victorias, and the 5th Fusiliers. The different regiments have relieved each other on duty at the Citadel and Parliament House.

The mob met at the Jacques Cartier Hall about 8 a.m., and were addressed by one of their leaders, but refused to follow him in any numbers, and most of them dispersed quietly.

A small assembly of rioters marched as far as the Esplanade this morning, but then dispersed and hid their flag. A considerable mob congregated, however, all day near Louis Gate, principally, no doubt, to watch the interesting movements of the troops back and forward to the Citadel. The Fusiliers were stationed for a time in the Skating Rink, but relieved other companies at intervals during the day at the Parliament House. Their excellent music and fine martial appearance gained for them great Two or three arrests were made by detectives this

called, and have received money from the terrified occupants of many houses.

A rumour has been irrelated to the effect that the mob intends cutting off the water supply and firing the city. This is believed to be an idle threat.

The 5th Royal Fusiliers, of Montreal, are barracked to night in the Parliament House, and lying all over the passages.

A large number of citizens were sworn in to-night

streets. Everything is now very quiet.

The Mayor has issued a proclamation forbidding processions in our streets during the existence of the labour troubles, and asking workmen to return to their work at such places as when they were turned off by the strikers without reason or cause. The Mayor guarantees them pretection.

QUEREC, June 14.—The strikers assembled at the Jacques Cartier market and were addressed by Messrs. Robt. Smith and Ignace Fortier. Both speakers implored them to keep quiet and orderly and do nothing to bring disgrace on the working classes. They were well received, and at the conclusion were appointed to intercede with the contractors and the Local Government. After a private consultation with the leaders, the difficulties were entrusted to Messrs. Smith and Fortier. This morning both speakers headed the organization, and marched up to the Departmental buildings. Here they met Mr. Piton, Manager of the Departmental buildings, who in reply to their demand stated that he would accede to the advanced wages, being 20 cents more than they were receiving. The Government Engineer, Mr. Gauvreau, was present, and took a deep interest in the welfare of the men. About 120 workmen were engaged, comprising stone cutters and laborers at the different scale of wages. During the morning, the delegates of the workingmen approached Hon. Mr. Laurier to in-

A public meeting has been eather a year and an arrange in response to an influentially signed requisition, for 11 o'clock to-morrow, to adopt some means of marking Quebec's appreciation of the conduct of the Monreal troops, which came here to assist in quelling treal troops, which came here to assist in quelling the riots.

In all about eight hundred men went to work this morning, and feel perfectly satisfied at the advanced wages.

Warrants were issued to-day against those whe stole or purchased flour belonging to Messrs. J. B. Renaud. It seems that the majority of those who broke into Mr. Renaud's place are not working men, but sneak thieves, which appears to be proven by the fact that they sold the flour at \$1.50 per barrel. Two more prisoners, supposed to be ringleaders of

clared that deceased was stoning the military when shot

QUBBEC, June 15.—The City Council passed resolutions of thanks last evening to Col. Strange and the officers and men of B Battery for the part they took in putting down the riot.

The citizens met in public meeting co-day and passed votes of thanks to the military, police and all concerned in quelling the late riots. They adopted the following address, which was presented by the Mayor at a grand parade of the troops on the Esplanade this afternoon:—

To Lieut.-Colonel Bacon, the officers, non-commissioned officers and men composing the detach-

sioned officers and men composing the detachment of Montreal Volunteers, now quartered in Quebec:

We, the citizens of Quebec, gratefully acknow-

"Signed on behalf of the citizens,
"R. CHAMBERS, Mayor."
Thousands of people were present at the presentation. The parade and march past were very interposing, the Quebec troops assisting. The military and police were loudly cheered.

The Montreal battalions were also loudly applauded to nleaving by steamer Quebec this evening. On board the boat Hon. H. Starnes, Hon. A. Chapleau, and Hon. A. Turcotte conveyed to the departing battalions the thanks of the Government for their services. The Government has promised to see to the immediate payment of the volunteers.

An address to the Dominion Government is in course of signature requesting the addition of another battery to the Canadian artillery, a step which late events seem to urgently call for.

OTTAWA, June 14.—This morning about fifty unemployed labourers waited on Mayor Bangs at the
City Hall, and made a demand for work. They complained that what work there was was given out by
contract, and that only a few favoured labourers
were employed. One of the men went so far as to
say that they must have work by fair or foul
means. In reply to this, Major Bangs stated that
they need not talk about trying the Quebec game
here, as it would not work. They could make
nothing by threats. All the work that could be got
would be provided for them. It was intended
shortly to construct a drain from Wellingfon street,
to the main sewer, which should cost about \$2,500,
this would furnish considerable employment. The
men then dispersed quietly.

to the main sewer, which should cost about \$2,500, this would furnish considerable employment. The men then dispersed quietly,

The Simcoe British Canadian says that a grist mill is much wanted in the new village of Nixon, County of Norfolk.

The news received at Quebec from the Labrador coast is disheartening. Last fall there was a failure of the fisheries and traders who used to supply the fishermen with provisions in exchange for fish and oil abandoned the territory, leaving whole families to live through the winter on fish offal, for crops are impossible on that sterile shore. There have been immany deaths from starvation. Of five families containing forty souls in one settlement, only five persons survived the winter. Scurvy is epidemic and the women haunt the shore like spectres, picking up the dead seal while the men and boys gather sea moss or shell fish. The people have been cut off from the outside world since last September, when they found death staring them in the face. It was too late to make their wants known, for navigation had closed, and they were two hundred leagues distant from Quebec, without any means of overland communication in water.

The Collingwood Messenger says that recently the Customs collector at that port constituted himself agent for a tug boat, and by his deputy, redused clearance to a schooner till a towing bill of \$6 was paid. The captain of the schooner said the bill was no overcharge, and offered to pay \$5, or to deposit \$9 with a third party, but the deputy collector was not to be moved, and said he must have the whole bill, otherwise no clearance. The captain telegraphed to Ottawa, also to the American Cound, and in about two hours came the orders ta give him his clearance without delay. On this our contemporary remarks —" It is singular, to say the isast, at a time when every one is anxious to encourage trade and give every facility to commerce, that our collector of Customs and his hangers-on should state he was not to be the heart to consult with some of the chief to

THE WEIGHT MALE TRANSPORT FINANCE IS USED.

A VALUELESS OPINION.

Mr. John Charlton has been re nominated for the Commons by the Grit Party of North Norfolk. In his speech accepting the nomination, Mr. CHARL-

the farmer a home market, whereby the purchasing power of labour was (5.) That the experience of the United

States under a protective policy was a clear and marked illustration of the benefits of Protection.
(6.) That the tendency of Protection was not to increase but cheapen prices

was freer from party ties. We hold him to the ripe views which he expressed in 1876, and contend that any opinion he may express to the now is valueless. .

SANDFIELD, MACDONALD AND

"dependent" as the Globe styles him), and put him in the Chair. So M. Joly bought up M. Turcotte and put him in the Chair. On the Address Mr. Sand-Field Macdonald was beaten by a material of the chair. On the Address Mr. Sand-Field Macdonald was beaten by a material of the chair. jority of one, and refused to resign. But why did he refuse? Because at that moment there were eight constituof which at least were on the side of the Government. This fact was set forth in an amendment to Mr. Blake's amendment which was moved by Mr. Mocall. M. Joly had no such excuse. He met the Legislature with every members, but in some of our "hack slums" in least were on the side of the Govern-He met the Legislature with every mem-Address in reply to the speech in the usual way. In amendment to this Address the Assembly adopted an amendment moved by the leader of the Opposition, M. CHAPLEAU, which was a censure alike of the Lieutenant-Gover-nor and the Premier. This amendment L. Joly has had to carry up to M.

LETELLIER.

Bearing in mind that Mr. SANDFIELD MacDonald refused to resign because eight constituencies were disfranchised, and that M. Joly had no reason to offer for his determination to hold on to office, except that he intended to do so and

MR. Mowar's statement to the effect that the supply of farm labour in the Province of Ontario is fully equal to the demand has attracted much attention, but still not as much as it deserves. It is a statement, the importance of which will grow upon the public mind, and which will appear more serious the more it is considered. Attempts have been made to explain it away, but with very poor success. It is too true. It may be pointed out that this very season agricultural labourers are arriving herefrom the Old Country, and that at this or the other immigration agency they are eagerly "snapped up" by employers—the well-to-do owners of many broad acres. That is what takes place when the immigrants arrive, but let us inquire what happens afterwards. when the immigrants arrive, but let us inquire what happens afterwards. Nothing tells like experience, and to experience let the appeal be. Let us ask, where to-day are the farm labourers from England who met with such quick welcome on their arrival two or three years ago? People who think by guess, and, thereby, lead us to turn up the file of that paper, and see what it had to say in December, 1871 of the grigis in our local affairs, and how far when the immigrants arrive, but let us

doubted censure of the Legislature of his Province, as well as to the Lieut.-Governor.

In the matter of the Speakership, the two cases run pretty much on all fours. Mr. Blake bought up Mr. R. W. Scott, a Tory of the first water; (nof an "In-Let us not be deceived by appearances, but let us look at the facts. Your newly arrived immigrant, fresh from twelve the soil in Chinguacousy or Scarborough. Now he is provided for, surely, you will say, and he need be no more a pauper, because he has work to do, with a chance

but in some of our "back slums" in Toronto, a pensioner upon the city charities. This is the reality of the matter; we leave the romance of it to newspaper writers who cannot tell oats from barley before heading out, or even afterwards, and who could not for the life of them tell of the market of our manufacturers. If he stops them the tell of them tell of the market of our manufacturers. If he stops them the tell of the market of our manufacturers. If he stops them there is the tell of them tell of the market of our manufacturers. If he stops them there is the market of our manufacturers. If he stops them there is the market of our manufacturers. If he stops them the market of our manufacturers. If he stops them the market of our manufacturers. If he stops them there is the market of our manufacturers. If he stops them the market of our manufacturers. If he stops them the market of our manufacturers. If he stops them the market of our manufacturers. If he stops them the market of our manufacturers. If he stops them the market of our manufacturers. If he stops them the market of our manufacturers. If he stops them the market of our manufacturers. If he stops them the market of our manufacturers. If he stops them the market of our manufacturers. If he stops them the market of our manufacturers. If he stops the market of our manufacturers. If he stops them the market of our manufacturers. If he stops them the market of our manufacturers. If he stops the market but in some of our "back slums" in life of them tell a seed drill from a mowing machine.

A bare statement of the fact is useful, and very necessary, too, but it is not enough. We wish to know, not merely what is, but also the reason why it is. And the reason can be stated. Canada —or Ontario, at all events—is not the same country it was a generation or two same country it was a generation or two

and that M. JOLY had no reason to offer for his determination to hole on together mination where the man had gowern the minimal properties of the bush in Esquessing, and built their the town the minimal power man and degraded as to hold office one day after they had lost control of the Assembly or M. JOLY'S Government lost control of the Assembly or M. Graphan and the control of t

In April, 1875, the Red River Trans-

M. JOLY'S DEFEAT.

M. CHAPLEAU's amendment to the Address, and which was passed in the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday by a

it after he had failed to secure a mala revenue." jority by a dissolution of the Legislature.

Constitution of the country he governed as to receive such an address from the people's representatives and permit a Ministry to live who had been so condemned."

But M. Lettellier has been so "regardless of the Constitution of the "country" as "to receive such an address from the people's representatives and permit a Ministry to live who had been so condemned."

"at "to receive such an address from the people's representative at the farmer, if he had no boys grown up, wanted a "hired man" to chop a few acres in winter and to plough in summer, to drive a team drawing cordwood or sawlogs, to split rails, or to get out timber for the barn that was to be built the season following. Behold now the change in the same strain:

"Mr. Sandfield Macdonald may, of course, with his usual vulgar insolence, affect to despise the judgment passed upon him, and Mr. M. C. Cameron exhibit, for the hundreth time, a pragmatical conceit, the more barns contracted for the hundreth time, a pragmatical conceit, the more barns contracted for the hundreth time, a pragmatical conceit, the most of families found work and wares and much many industries, diffuse much general prosper, 'ty, and a people onceals his 'know-ledge, the concealment testifies a degree of dishonesty—a determination of office above everything else he would to enred a degree of dishonesty—a determination of the present case. M. Jour has been con-ledge, the concealment testifies a degree of dishonesty—a determination of the present case. M. Jour has been con-ledge, the concealment testifies a degree of dishonesty—a determination of the present case. M. Jour has been con-ledge, the concealment testifies a degree of dishonesty—a determination of the present case. M. Jour has been con-ledge, the concealment testifies a degree of dishonesty—a determination of the present case. M. Jour has been con-ledge, the concealment testifies and purposely conceals his 'know-ledge, the concealment testifies a degree of dishonesty—a determination of the Opposition, who has shown that he

scrap iron, he showed in a manner which must have convinced the most bigoted be-liever in Free Trade theories that it is not by any means the fact that the consumer always pays the duty. The position taken by Mr. Haggert is one of the signs of the

DIRECT TAXATION. It is an every day declaration of the Starvationists otherwise Free Traders -that a Protective tariff on imports would so decrease the volume of dutiable importations as to greatly diminish the revenue, and render an immediate resort to direct taxation necessary. In his speech at Toronto Mr. MACKENZIE

"I venture my reputation, whatever may be worth, as one who has studied the affairs of the State, that there is not a man at this moment in the Dominion of Canada in the Opposition ranks who will propound such a policy they are clevere men than I take them to be."

Whatever amount Mr. MACKENZIE' reputation was worth when he began had to say in December, 1871 of the crisis in our local affairs, and how far its words apply to its friend M. Joly in his desperate attempt to escape the undoubted censure of the Legislature of his Province, as well as to the Lieut.

Governor.

"and mow, our ill get their record in the books of the Speakership, the of the Speakership, the output is not always so; if you want to find a great number of them you want to find a great number of them you want to find a great number of them you will get their record in the books of the books of Toronto, whose funds are taxed to give relief to people whom we have imported, at no little expense, for the pleasure of supporting them afterwards. A citizen who knows whereof he speaks has stated that more than half the has stated that more than half the has stated that more than half the crisis in our local affairs, and how far you will get their record in the books of Toronto, whose funds are taxed to give relief to people whom we have imported, at no little expense, for the pleasure of supporting them afterwards. A citizen who knows whereof he speaks has stated that more than half the has stated that more than half the crisis in our local affairs, and how far you will get their record in the books of Toronto, whose funds are taxed to give relief to people whom we have imported. There must have been some very good reason for this act of favouritism, resulting so disadvantageously to the country. There is not an intelligent man in Manitoba but looks upon Mr. Donald A. Smith as aid, what he meant his audience to understand was that Protective tariffs dethe speech in question was certainly crease revenue. He also tried another method of impressing the same fallacy.

"I know it is not possible for any Gov ernment that could come into power in this country to adopt a Protectionist policy, majority of one, was in these words:

"That this House, while expressing its firm determination to insist on the strictest economy in all the branches of the public service, and the most careful watchfulness over all public expense, regrets that the advisers of his Excellency persist in retaining power without having been supported by a majority of the House of Assembly when they accepted office, and without being now supported by a majority of this House."

country to adopt a Protectionist policy, for if you cease to raise a revenue by an impost on articles impost of use into the country you must raise it in some other way. Now, the man that goes before the people and asserts that it would be for the welfare of the country that such duties should be imposed as are of a protective character must admit twe things. He must admit in the first place that the object is to stop the foreign trade from coming into the country, for if he does not he will not enlarge the market of our manufacturers. If he stops

To this mixture of theoretical ifs and

le 11	1842		16,622,746
130		1773.789	\$214,885,853
l-	VENUE FOR TEN YEARS	UNDER THE H	IGH TARIFF
1-	1825		\$ 31,653,871
d	1826		26,083,86
lo	1827		27,948,950
8,7874	1828		29,951,25
y	1829		27,688,70
er	1880		28,389,50
d	1831	*******	36,596,11
100	1832		29,341,17
al	1844	*******	29,236,35
L-	1845		
θ,	and the second	No. 10 Telephone (1992)	\$297,842,21
al	FIFTEEN YEARS UNDER		
18	1847		23,747,864.6
of	1848		31,757,070.9
t-	1849		28,346,738.8
T (35)	1850		39,668,686.4 49,017,567.9
's	1851		47,339,826.6
W-	1852	****	58,931,865.5
901.0	1853		64,224,190.2
at			53,025,794.2
n,	1855		64,022,865.5
7.	1857	d. Franklin in	63,875,905.0
ve	1858		41,789,620.9
145	1859	**** ******	49,550,416.0
EL	1860		53,187,511.8
118	1861	********	39,582,125.6
n-	Total	\$7	08,067,548.4
ed	PIPTEEN YEARS UNDER	THE HIGH DUT	Y POLICY.
an	1862	once berogned the	49,056,397.6
8.	1863		69,039,642.4
ed	1864		02,316,152,9
POTO:	1865		84,928,260,6
8.	1866		179,046,651.5
a	1867		176,417,810.8
m-	1868		164,464,599.5
E78:	1869		180,048,426.6
80	1870		194,588,874.4
	1871		206,270,408,0
he	1872		216,370,286.7
	1878		188,089,522.7 163,103,833.6
a			157,167,722.3
7 a	1875		148,071,984.6
2	4010		. mojer zjeogić

Party of North Norfolk. In his sposes, with his immy rings mosions, with his many rings mosions, so mose years ago, and was never revuit, and the control of the party of Protection was a follacious one, him, and Mr. M. C. Cameron exhibit, for the control of Chandle in installed to the theory of Protection was a follacious one, and the control of Chandle in installed to the theory of Protection was prepared as a follacious one, and the control of Chandle in installed to the theory of Protection was prepared to the control of the party of the control of Chandle in the Section of Section of Chandle in the Section of Section to disprove or to ignore.

Dr. Haney, M.P.P. for Monck, has, it is said, obtained the vacant shrievalty of Haldimand. He deserves it.

'He saith among the trumpets, Ha, ha and he smelleth the battle afar off." etc. The London *Herald* says Mr. John Madiver is abroad in East Middlesex canvassing for Mr. David Glass.

The election of M. Chanyean, Solicitor General in the Joly Government, is contested. M. Vallée, his opponent in the late election, has gone to Rimouski to make the necessary deposits of papers and

Halifax Reporter :- "Our advices as to the state of political feeling in New Brunswick are to the effect that affairs look ex ceedingly well and that every move of late has been beneficial to the Liberal-Conser-vative party."

Oshawa Vindicator :- "In 1873 Mr. Glen was a Tory, in 1874 a Grit, in 1975 a Tory again, in 1878 a Grit again, in 1879 he will be what? This is the conundrum, that is

of the party just now." be a candidate again in Cornwall. We do not think Mr. Macdonald was ever very happy as a supporter of the present Government. The Grit candidate, it is stated, will be Mr. D. B. McLennan, Q. C.

Moncton Times :- "Mr. Tilley will certainly be a candidate, and Mr. Tilley's old friends, with very few exceptions, will rally around him as of yore, and there will be many who never before voted for Mr. Tilley who will vote for him now."

Now that wheat has fallen in price, people are writing to the papers and wanting to know why bread does not come down in propertion. This is an old complaint. When wheat rises bread rises the day after, but to follow a fall in wheat weeks are required. Replying to the requisition signed by

Mr. Colby, M.P., accepts the nomination, and adds: "No outside influence, in whatever form it comes, can swerve the electors of this county from the course which they have marked out for them-

1,500 of the 1,900 electors in Stanstead,

campaign must be remitted at once, and that no objection to this is made by the heads of departments.

paper will do likewise, and support Messre Kranz and Walters."

told his hearers at the North Norfolk nomination that for the entire increase of the public debt under the present Govern-ment Sir John Macdonald's Ministry was ment Sir John Macdonald's Ministry was responsible. No doubt they must also be held responsible for the steel rails purchase, and Mr. Mackenzie's public works jobs, and Mr. Cartwright's deficits, and Mr. Blake's staying powers, to say nothing of the modern developments of Socialism, the late ironelad disaster in the English Channel, the atrocities in Bulgaria, and the Kaffir war. Make it strong and hot while

We have something like summer heat at last, but it appears that up to the middle of June the season has been rather a cool one, both east and west. The Mark Lane Express of a recent date said that up to that time there had not been heat of the sun enough to bring the crops forward, and from Illinois we hear of far too much cold sun enough to bring the crops forward, and from Illinois we hear of far too much cold and wet. In some sections of Ontario farmers are beginning to fear that we may would bring on an extensive visitation of

Newmark et Era (Reform) :- "Just now every concel vable thing is being turned and twisted to do political service. The and twisted to do political service. The latest fancy notion has reference to the Joseph Hall works of Oshawa—alluding to which a cotemporary says:—'The success of these works demonstrate that no more protection is needed,'etc.; but he appears to overlook the fact that two or three years ago the Company 'protected itself' by a failure that 'sco-ched' many a creditor. We do not alluda; to this he creditor. We do not allude to this because we favour the Protection theories of cause we favour the Protection theories of certain politicians; but we are a tentimes disgusted with the silly arguments of the professed opponents of Free Trade."

"Morris, Wheeler & Co. shipped last week four hundred kegs of their Potts-down nails to London, and seventy-five kegs to Japan."

"The Baldwin Locomotive Works during this month will deliver 31 locomotives, or more than one for every working day in the month. An order has been received from the Government of New South Wales for one first-class passenger and two consolidation locomotives of 70 tons ach, and of the heaviest draft.'

Cobourg Star :- "The Globe declared after the Quebec elections, and when the fullest returns had been received, that the Joly Government was sustained by a majority of five or six. The Mail said, the figures were,—Government 31, Opposition 34. The result shows that The Mail was correct to a figure, as Mr. Price was admitted by all to be a Conservative, and Mr. Turcotte declared this to be the case over his own signature. With the aid of these two the Government majority was one. This shows upon which of these papers the greatest reliance is to be placed, and as in this case so in others, while The Mail always endeavours to give the facts of every case, the Globe is perfectly unreliable, where party interests are concerned."

Mr. Wiser, the Grit candidate for South Grenville, says, in his address to the elecbours have too much of it. In the same number of the Telegraph, the local organ of the party in Prescott, appears the advertisement of an Ordensburg dry goods man, who tells Canadians what bargains he can give them in his line. As the American duties on most clothing materials are about three times the Canadian duties on about three times the Canadian duties on the same articles, it would be an interest-ing task for Free Traders to explain how it is that the Ogdensburg dealer can draw customers from Prescott. In this case the argument that the duty raises the price to the consumer does not seem to hold water.

The Democratic majority in the American House of Representatives voted the army down to 20,000 men, but the firmness of the Senate compelled a reconsideration, and now it is to be allowed to stand at 25,000 Democratic pressure was, however, strong enough to retain in the army bill a clause prohibiting the use of the national troops as a posse comitatus to preserve the peace in any of the States. Should there be any any of the States. Should there be any serious rioting this year, therefore, the authorities will have to depend on the State militia, and the knowledge of this may actually be an ineitement to deeds of violence. It is considered that of the 25,000 men allowed for the army, not over one-third can be available for service in the North-West, while Sitting Bull's warriors and other Indian "hostiles" are said to number 28,000 fighting men at least.

Though Prince Bismarck is but a puny statesman compared with Richard John Cartwright and David Mills, these words of his, taken from a recent speech, will death, to be sure, but still so as to cause

hours, are considered to be good practical points in its favour.

The vote in the United States House of Representatives on Monday on the bill for the payment of the Halifax award may be regarded as conclusive that Ben Butler and his miserable associates will not be able to disgrace the nation. The New York World calls strongly upon the Democracy not to smirched in their hands.

The faint pretence of Civil Service reform made under President Hayes' administration may as well be abandoned. Employes of the National Government have received a circular from the secretary of a Republican election committee at Washington notifying them that the usual contribution towards the expenses of the fail campaign must be remitted at once, and that no objection to this is made by the heads of departments.

The New York Hayel's taken a trial, and the does not seem to have benefitted the country commercially, industrially, or financially. I am overwhelmed with lamentar country commercially, industrially, or financially. I am overwhelmed with lamentar country commercially, industrially, or financially. I am overwhelmed with lamentar country commercially, industrially, or financially. I am overwhelmed with lamentar and the Victorias) were treated at Quebec last when were knowled and the decay of manufacturing enterprise, and with assurances—from people whose judg ment in such matters! I entertain the highest respect—that partial and moderate protection will remedy those evils as if by magic. Therefore, I also propose to give Protection a chance of ameliorating the load which the budget unquestionably lays upon the Saloration and put of the mation. As certain of the Ministers with whom I have hitherto a worked on my former platform will not range themselves by my side on my new platform, I must rid myself of them, and put others in their place who will carry out my resolves."

The New Yeak Hawlit takes a wright the Victorias were treated at the two works as a respectable dog would scorn to eat; "and he adds that the Quebe Protectio

then the dependent or certificate all preceptives to the farmed of Lord Mixlarge in the Mactoritative case, and the second of the certification of the cer

CANADIAN.

Potatoes are becoming scarce in some localities in Ontario. They are reported at 80 cents per bag in Elora, and at 40 cents per bushel in Kincardine. Alexander McIlwee, a hand in Hartt's lobster factory at St. Andrew's, New Brunswick, sealed eleve hundred cans recently in ten hours, which is calle a big day's work.

A directory for Manitoba is about completed, and agencies for its sale are to be established in the orincipal cities of Canada and the United States, in London and Paris. Recently two collie dogs were imported direct rom Scotland by Mr. Geikie, of Winnipeg, and he was offered \$50 for one before the canine had been in the city a half-dozen hours. Mr. Richard Bisset, living near Exeter, Ontwhose wife recently made him the happy father three children at a birth, is 67 years of age. To mother's age is not mentioned.

The Hamilton Times says:—"The wool market as well as the grain, is very much depressed, and the best could be obtained on the market this morning (4th inst.) for 23 cents. Westward the star of civilization and progress takes its way. The Winnipeg Free Press of a recent date mentions that a distillery there, at that time nearly finished, was expected to be ready for business the following week.

A St. John, N.B., paper says :- A few days a seven feet six inches by six feet six inches; the was about four inches thick—imagine the hair of the first hand by a shaping machine in the tory of R. Luke, Brothers, & Co., Oshawa, in whe was employed. "These shapers," says the V. cator, have chopped up as many fingers as the cutters of the country, and they require as caur handling as the touchy voter."

Mr. P. Stearne, of Adams, N.Y., shipped fingston on the 18th May, over a ton and a had furs, consisting of 19,000 musk rats and some fine furs; and on the 28th shipped three tons, sisting of over 25,000 musk rats, with a good tion of fine beaver, mink, martins, otter, Many of the furs were procured from North F. enac.

certain politicians; but we are oftentimes disgusted with the silly arguments of the professed opponents of Free Trade."

Here are some of the epitaphs chronicling the death of American manufactures through their Protective tariff, from the philadelphia Rulletin of the 12th:

A Western contemporary says.—"It is astonishing to see the enormous quantity of cheese made daily at the Teeswater creamery. The cheese is fine flavored and has a rich appearance; although only two weeks old. We believe Hettle & Inglis sre selling whole cheese lots at 8c. per lb. This is a wonstitute of the 12th in the cheese well made, seeing that it contains all the caseine of the milk—a most nourishing constituent of that fluid—is not to be despised as a article of food.

The Colborne Express makes the following monitory announcement:—"Merchants and other should be careful about furnishing goods, &c., i members of a family, after the responsible hearives public notice that he will not hold himse liable for debts contracted in his name by any person without his written order. A test case was didded in the Division Court here, on Tuesday, an judgment was given against the claimant. Sur

The London Herald says that John Hurch, an emi

prisoner paid it.

In No. 1 District Division Court, Hamilton, Judge Sinclair on the Bench, the Gas Company sued a citizen for the balance of a gas account. By an escape of gas from the pipe, after it left the metre, the register showed 18,000 consumed for the quarter.

register showed 19,000 consumed for the quarter, the average quantity being only 500 feet for that period. The Judge held that the consumer was liable, and that he should pay the account, but owing to the great loss, advised a compromise. The Company had already offered to meet the defendant half way; and as the plumber who put in the gas acknowledged his neglect, and offered to pay a portion of the damages, the case was held over. From the opening of navigation till the 28th of May there were shipped from the St. Lawrence for the European market 1,285 tons of phosphate. 04 this quantity 935 tons were sent by barge to Quebec, and there loaded on board ship; the balance, 350 tons, was shipped from Montreal to Liverpool direct. To this may be added 256 form sent by Particle 16.

ton.—Journal of Commerce.

A Western paper says:—"It will be remembered that on several occasions last winter numerous depredations were committed in the Townships of Lobo and Caradoc, more especially when meetings were being held in the evening. Farmers' teams were unhitched, the animals stripped of their harness and led off to a neighbouring bush for the night. In addition, buffalo robes were cut, whips broken, and many acts of an equally wanton character committed. The services of a detective were secured, and he has been successful in bringing the deeds home to the parties, who last week were confronted with the offence, and settled the whole matter by paying a large sum."

On dit that Mr. George Laidlaw has successfully concluded arrangements for the construction and full equipment of the Credit Valley Railway.

Le Canadien says M. Laurier and Mr. Holton, on behalf of the Dominion Governhow to run a Government against which a vote of want of confidence has been

FIRE AND WATERPROOF CEMENT.-To half a pint of milk put an equal quantity of vinegar, in order to curdle it; then separate the curd from the whey, and mix the whey with the whites of four or five eggs, beating the whole together. When it is well mixed, add a little quicklime through a sieve, until it has acquired the consistency of thick paste. With this cement, broken vessels and cracks of all kinds can be mended. It dries quickly, and resists the action of fire and water.

Somebody has been blundering again, not have weight with many a Canadian elec-tor:

Broad a trial and great irritation, if we may believe the "Disgusted Volunteer," who writes to the Montreal Gazette. He says that the way

The New York Herald takes alarm at the to prevent it from becoming dry all the meat from the bones, and

THE CHURCHE

d in the use of so great a variety a in the use of the same of th tits a committee to prepare a remit of lect to be submitted to the General arly Sederunt, to be sent down to serms of the Barrier Act in order the

onstitutional position of the ion. It seemed to him to h doubt right in proceeding on the pro-

referred to a committee of the Assemb expediency of moving on the subject at a upon. To do otherwise would be actin

present meeting."

Rev. Mr. Laine asked Mr. McLennan wimotion he (Mr. McLennan) proposed diff(Mr. Laing's).

Rev. Mr. McLennan said Mr. Laing's mot tion to hymn books, and that was that the give sufficient prominence to the characte. They did not represent Him as a God of justice, unspotted purity, and holiness, as infinite love, mercy, and goodness. They the love, mercy, and goodness of God, but few of them was to be found a single line is the idea that God was just and holy, as we ciful and good. He would suggest that book should be prepared, due prominence given to the attributes of God.

Rev. Mr. CAMPERLL, (Montreal.) object matter being sent down to sessions, would be exceedingly unfortunate to consessions to an expressed opinion on the me

Rev Principal McVicar said it was c hands that there was a wide-sprea-Church on this matter of hymnology, it would be unwise to dismiss altogether, but he was sure that its tr presbyteries and sessions would lead to debate and trouble. He favoured the Rev. Mr. Laing to move at once in the remedy for the evil.

Rev. Dr. Robb moved the adjournm

Fifth Bay HAMILTON, June 17 .- The General

in by the Moderator and Rev. Mr. Mitchell.

Rev. Dr. Cochrane presented the repCommittee appointed to prepare a schemcontinuous supply of mission stations.

The report was referred to the Commitsider the report of the Home Mission Boa.

The consideration of the overtures on tof hymnology and the preparation of the consideration of the overtures on tof hymnology and the preparation of the mission Boa.

The consideration of the covertures on tof hymnology and the preparation of the mission Boa.

Rev. Dr. Robe resumed the debate. Hi
th was the duty of the Church was continuous the continuous of the continuou Rev. Dr. Cochrane presented the

Rev. D. J. MACDONNELL said from D Rev. D. J. MACDONNELL said from Dr. marks it was evident he maintained to that under no circumstances should rolerated in the Church—not sanction but tolerated. Dr. Robb might draw a between sanctioned and tolerated.

Rev. Dr. ROBB—I do.

Rev. Mr. MACDONNELL said that what since there was, Dr. Robb's remarks all the direction of saying that hymns should be supported to be worship. All agreed to that as a gener but the question was the application, we Robb find the authority for saying the the question was the application, which is the question was the application, which is a property of the prescribed for use in his service of no more? Some 3,000 pasims had at there was no place in the Old or Ne was the CMr. Macdonnell) was aware of as said that only 150 paslms should!

Bev. Mr. McBran (Chatham, N.B.) to disclose the party negligible. Rev. Mr. McBran (Chatham, N.B.) condeclare that nothing but psalms we would concuss many consciences. I stated that the psalms were alone sung Christian Church. He would point out to that that Mosheim had stated that to be wid were not authorized until the found of the Christian era and there was a the statement that hymns were sung y agreat heretic he said had in the early Chadwocated the singing only of psalms. Heresy in Ireland, too, arose among the psalms only. He contended that in vituous who did not wish to sing hymns prevent others from doing so.

Rev. Mr. Wilson, continuing, said rhuman composition were used early second century, and what had the Christian control of the contended that in vituous who did not wish to sing hymns revent others from doing so.

Rev. Dr. Robb—I will discuss that will

visitation of

being turned ervice. The ice to the ate that no

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working day

New South nger and ed, that the ed by a masaid, the ive, and Mr.

te for South to the elecn duties on lain how it this case the the price to

ted the army e firmness of nd at 25,000. ver, strong al troops as an inciteber 28,000

ially, or finan-

Quebec, and cities have ad. If such hat may not only about about the

CANADIAN.

The acreage included in the corporation of Galt is 1,055; that of Dundas 550, and yet the value of property is about the same in both places.

Potatoes are becoming scarce in some localities in Ontario. They are reported at 80 cents per bag in in Elora, and at 40 cents per basel in Kincardine. Alexander McIlwee, a hand in Harti's lobster factory at St. Andrew's, New Brunswick, sealed eleven hundred cans recently in ten hours, which is called a big day's work. A directory for Manitoba is about completed, and agencies for its sale are to be established in the principal cities of Canada and the United States, in London and Paris.

incits, and Mr. say nothing of Socialism, the English Chandra, and the English Chandra and the United States, in London and Paris.

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ness the following week.

A St. John, N.B., paper says:—A few days ago Mr. James Corbett, of Petersville, Queen's County, caught a large bear which, when dressed, weighed nearly 500 lbs. The skin when stretched measured seven feet six inches by six feet six inches; the fat was about four inches thick—imagine the hair oil.

Recently John Crozie-Tost a portion of the fingers of his right hand by a shaping machine in the factory of R. Luke, Brothers, & Co., Oshawa, in which he was employed. "These shapers," says the Vindicator, have chopped up as many fingers as the straw cutters of the country, and they require as cantious handling as the touchy voter."

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The London Herald says that John Furch, an emigrant, was found in this company there the other night, and being under the influence of liquor a policeman escorted him to the police station. Here, on being searched, was found in his possession a large number of sovereigns. At the police court next morning the P. M. told him he ought to be thankful for being rescued from his evil companions, who no doubt intended to rob him. "There are in this city," continued His Worship, "lots of sharpers all the time seeking whom they may devour. You will now pay a fine of three dollars. The prisoner paid it.

In No. 1 District Division Court, Hamilton, Indee

prisoner paid it.

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On dit that Mr. George Laidlaw has successfully concluded arrangements for the construction and full equipment of the Credit Valley Railway.

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FIRE AND WATERPROOF CEMENT.-To half a pint of milk put an equal quantity of vinegar, in order to curdle it; then separate the curd from the whey, and mix the whey with the whites of four or five eggs, beating the whole together. When it is well mixed, add a little quicklime through a sieve, until it has acquired the consistency of thick paste. With this cement, broken vessels and cracks of all kinds can be mended. It dries quickly, and resists the action of fire and water.

Somebody has been blundering again, not in a way involving a ride into the jaws of death, to be sure, but still so as to cause great irritation, if we may believe the "Disgusted Volunteer," who writes to the Montreal Gazette. He says that the way the Montreal volunteers (proces particularly the Montreal Volunteers (more particularly the Victorias) were treated at Quebec last week was really scandalous. The rations they received he declares to have been "such as a respectable dog would scorn to eat;" and he adds that the Quebec Telegraph pronounced the same opinion. He thinks that if men are expected to do a fain day's man the same opinion. fair day's work they should, like a horse, have good ordinary food, and not such limited supply of bread and water of afflicunteers when in Quebec,

An Egyptian Pillau.—Put a goodsized fowl into a pan with some chopped ham, half a pound of sausage meat, some chopped onion, one-quarter of a pound of butter, sweet herbs tied in a bunch, a few of them, and will carry out dried mushrooms, chopped fine, pepper and salt. Stew the fowl gently until quite tender, adding a little water now and then to prevent it from becoming dry. Pick all the meat from the bones, and out it into very small pieces, removing the skin. into very small pieces, removing the skin. Boil dryly one pound of rice, mix it well with the fowl and gravy, and season it to taste. This must all be finished half an hour before dinner is ready, so that it may be put at the side of the fire and served. be put at the side of the fire and served almost dry; but care should be taken to place it at the side, not on the fire, after it is cooked. This dish, prepared with turkey instead of fowl, is excellent.

The Kingston News contains the followadvertisement in its biggest type: "Steal Rails! Steel Rails! Wanted Immediately—300 Men out of Employment to Act as Divers in the Vicinity of the Panitent ary Wharf! Where Several Hundred Ters of the Celebrated Mackenzie Steel Rails Lie at the Bottom of the Lake! These rails were purchased several years ago at a dead

THE CHURCHES.

| Common to the Part | Common to the



THE WEEKLY MALL TORONTO, PRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1578

WE HINGE CORNES THE STREET

A STREET IN THE TORONTO, THE TORO

Service of the control of the contro



COMMON AILMENTS LIVE STOCK

ON OR PREMATURE LABOUR MARES. on to hear sad account here and there losing foals are birth, and sometimes the loss ded to the mares as well. From the ency with which such have take necessive years, and have conpersonal observation, after car estimating all conditions, we had ded that 99 per cent. of such los We may therefor

ty of skin diseases which come within tegory of ailments of the season, the of sudden alternations of tempera engaged in the digestive process an acture and elaboration of material for ling up and repairing the body. W isorder will in the end produce ed abortion or slipping the foal, ar effects of the application of cold to

in at the time preternaturally heat crhaps moistened, with perspiration the results are more speedy and per the results are more speedy and p tt, are the contraction of superfic vessels, and determination or driving to all large organs a large quant od. At the time of pregnancy b of the mother requires a gent of blood for the nourishment of tus and under the influences of co et and exposure, it is not unlikely that he amount sent there may act injuriously, he foctus may suffer from general congeson, and even inflammation, and thus a strial or complete arrest of circulation ary take place in its body. At other mes the placenta or after birth, through thich all the blood passes from the mother o the offspring, may become, through the auses already mentioned, partially or comletely involved in congestion or inflammaion, beginning in small spots or centres. fterwards spreading outward, and by the mice or confluence of many of these spots nearupting the flow of blood entirely rom both these conditions the feetus in

comboth these conditions are notices epived of support, and consequently die in the womb and must be expelled. An observation of the mother as depending upon and general treatment. ondition of the mother as depending upon the food, shelter, and general treatment uring the previous part of the winter fany farmers are too careless about the omfort and well-being of their pregnaminials, and vainly imagine that, as there has be little or nothing for them to do her may endure, without damage, a fairner's short commons, and make up for the may endure, without damage, a fairner's short commons, and make up for the may endure without damage, a fairner's short commons, and make up for the may endure without damage, a fairner's short commons, and make up for the may endure without damage, a fairner's short commons, and make up for the may endure without damage, a fairner's short commons, and make up for the may be a fairner without damage. deficiency when grass comes again il is a very delusive and destructive grment, for the pregnant animals, above thers, requires more support at the me, for she has not only her own body im, for she has not only her own body o nourish, but all her functions are extel to make blood for the rapidly-growing octus and membranes inside the womb, she should, therefore, have proper food, indevery domestic comfort, so as to keep in the natural functions to a suitable legee of activity; but if she is allowed to ecome poor, to subsist on common, coarse, and bad food, the blood becomes poor and all to nourish the offspring, and it is born mail, weak, and prone to disease. If it urive the first few weeks of life, it may row up a sickly thing, liable to rheumaism and deformities, lameness, &c., and

of more frouble than varie.

e general result, however, is that dur
he early spring, more especially if the
her prove mild and showery, and gras
dant, or if larger supplies of food, par
arly of the artificial kinds, are given
the weak and poverty-stricken anima
as to make blood too rapidly. The ring also suffer so much from the sudden using, that acute congestion or inflammating that acute congestion or inflammating time a precise of the offspring suffers on a species of strangulation and dies. The offspring suffers on a species of strangulation and dies. The offspring suffers on a species of strangulation and dies. The offspring suffers becomes a pegin body, and must be expelled. There is the effect of violence of arious kinds. All, of whatever kind, and to produce the same round of continuous which terminate in the same relations which terminate in the same relations off the supply of nutrition. the same retions which terminate in the same rethe cutting off the supply of nutrition
tween mother and offspring, which causes
ath of the latter. When mares are
med into pastures for the first time in
a spring they are apt to play, gallop, and
about. Rolling on the ground is a
locate fertile source of premature labour.
The men should be cautioned against
the men should be cautioned against coming in from work, and mor surfeit in its various forms. Even the harness is removed an amount with perspiration, as beneath the e, collar, &c., that no sooner does the ddle, collar, &c., that no sooner does the final find herself free than she rushes at cf the stable and commences to roll in the straw-yard, or pasture. Heavy work plough or drawing loads, severe and en moderate trotting in saddle or harness; nonsaions received in passing through ourways when two or more are trying to use at the same time, are fruitful causes in the fall first. The connexion between other and offspring is broken off-uptured and the latter dies as a con-

But prenature labour is not as a serious usesion confined to the foal only. The arras frequently suffers, and, if she does to tie, the effects of an ne effects of an untimely birth whole summer. It must be borne in that as the time approaches for mit that as the time approaches for a straight and these reinly complete at the time when the alis born. Among these are the relaxion of the ligaments uniting the hip bones to widen the birth passage; the hir is the proper position of the foah hee are, besides these, other important atres, but we need not stop to notice rom any cause already named, and od of delivery is yet far distant, per relaxation of ligaments and of the foal will not be secured. th langer. The passage it too small stetric practitioner may fail to save are by effecting early and safe de

to be informed of the causes which or combined may cause loss among ok, and we feel assured if they were e a more general branch of study, ality might be very much reduced a likinds of stock. But while we pointed out the evils of improper mant animals, we must not that excessive evils are some stomach and some portio

TTS FROM IDAIRY REFUSE. or Stewart made the following re

ETC. quart of new eggs, strain custard into a a lining or rim slow oven. d of loaf sugar, half a pound of

easpoonful of with the hand eggs, boiled ; add a quarter randy to taste. a stewpan add sugar to lumps on the

when cold. hick cream weather add a pan twelve baked apples, se proportion made with gelatine.

ich water as

egg. one white othly mixed sifted, half a ents wel ich should b lf a pound of est figs, six ery nicely ; a

currants. ttle nutmeg.

: but it will perature of e of moist

en it is well

: Line the ned up with is not to be CHIMNEY. e vapor of

en strain it, of one egg, two table-

The Turkish mode of making coffee produces a very different result from that to which we accustomed. A small conical saucepan, with a long handle, and calculated to hold about two tablespoonfuls of water, is the instrument used. The fresh roasted berry is pounded, not ground, and about a dessert-spacenful is my into the roasted berry is pounded, not greabout a dessert-spoonful is pur minute boiler; it is then nearly fraction water, and thrust among the efew seconds suffice to make it boil decoction, grounds and all, is printed as small cup, which fits in socket much like the cup of an a holding the china cup as that acorn itself. The Turks seem this decoction boiling, and swar grounds with the liquid. We a remain a minute, in order to be sediment at the bottom. It is taken plain: sugar or gream

the unpleasant consequences of an acc tion of fat may be avoided. Dr. R. recommends that the mouth she kept shut, and the eyes open; or in words, that corpulent persons sho little food, and that the quantity of should be diminished. These precomay be followed with discretion, may be dangerous to carry them too GIBLET SOUR.—The giblets must cleaned and singed; put them into strong yeal or gravy broth, with a topped very fine. Great care me taken to keep the stock well skir when properly stewed, put in a wir of Madeira, salt, pepper, cloves, and sifted fine, and a little lemon When the rawness of the wine and

is gone so that no flavor propour it into a tureen and se table. VARNISH FOR BRASS-WORK,-To a ni of spirits of wine, put one ounce of turme powder, two drachms of best annatto, a two drachms of saffron. Let it stand days, shaking the bottle often, and fil through coarse mustin into a clean bottle add then three ounces of clean seed-lac, the best the bottle often for fourteen described the state of the form of the form of the state of The brass, if large, must be first warr so as to heat the hand, and the var then applied with a brush. The varnish gives the brass rails of desks, &c., a eautiful appearance.

SPICED BEEF.—One ounce of saltpetre, pounded very fine, to be rubbed well on the piece of beef; three hours afterwards rub on half a pound of brown sugar; let rub on half a pound of brown sugar; let the meat lio in this pickle for two days; then take one ounce of ground clove pep per, half an ounce of mace, a few cloves, all well pounded; a teaspoonful of Cayenne pepper mixed with the spice. Rub all into the beef, particularly Into the holes; now and then, a little salt separately. Bake it in an oven, covering it with suet.

AN EXCELLENT RECEIPT FOR BURNS AND SCALDS.—Take equal parts of olive oil and lime-water, which, when well mixed together, forms a beautiful white ointment, which may be spread with a feather upon the part affected, and a thin rag laid over it. Two or three dressings will generally take out all the fire, after which apply a little healing ointment. Families ought always to have this remedy by them. that it may be applied immediately them, that it may be applied immediately after the accident, as it very soon give

To Make Walnut Catsur .- Take the walnuts when proper to pickle; beat them in a mortar and squeeze them through a thin cloth; to every pint of liquor add one pound of anchovies, two ounces of mace, two ounces of cloves, and the same of Jamacia pepper. Boil all together until the anchovies are dissolved, then strain it through a sieve. To every pint of it put half a pint of vinegar, with a great many shallots and garlic; strain it again, a little at a time, through the anchovies, to make it clear. Let it stand until cold, and then bottle if for yes

How to Bone a Turkey.-After the turkey has been properly dressed, cut off the first joint of the leg. Now make an incision down the back-bone from the head and carefully separate the flesh from the bone on both sides, until you arrive at the the joints, and insert the knife between the fiesh and the bone, when the bone will be found to leave the flesh quite easily. If a gravy is required, it will be greatly improved by the bones being well stewed and the liquor added thereto. the liquor added thereto.

A TASTY DISH FOR BREAKFAST OR LUNCHEON.—This is a very economical dish, and, if cooked well, makes a pleasant change. For three people take six sheep's tongues, let them lie in cold water for two then throw them into boiling water for a minute, one by one, until you can remove the hard skin which covers them. Stew them in a saucepan gently in lukewarm water for three hours, with three small carrots, two laurel leaves, cloves, a small onion or two, peper, and salt. Cut them in two lengthwise. remove the roots and

onion or two, peper, and salt. Cut them in two lengthwise, remove the roots, and serve them with a sauce piquante.

To Pickle Mushrooms White.—Cut off the stalks of some small buttons, rub off the skins with a piece of flannel dipped in salt, and throw them into milk and water. Let them remain some little time, then drain them out and put them into a stewpan with a good handful of salt over them; cover close, and put them over a gentle stove for five minutes to draw out all the water. Empty them on to a coarse cloth to drain well, and leave them until cloth to drain well, and leave them until they are quite cold. Make a pickle of th, of each together in ger. Boil all together for a few minutes, and when cold pour over the mushrooms.

and when cold pour over the mushrooms.

WHITE SOUP.—Take a scrag of mutton, a knuckle of veal, and a shank bone of ham, a bunch of sweet herbs, some celery, a piece bf fresh lemon-peel, three or four onions, three blades of mace, a dessert-spoonful of white pepper; boil all together in four quarts of water until the meat falls quite to pieces. Next day skim off all the fat, and clear the jelly from all sediment, and put it into a saucepan. Have ready the thickening, made as follows: Blanch one quarter of a pound of sweet almonds. one quarter of a pound of sweet all and beat them to a paste in a marble mortar and beat them to a paste in a marble mortar, with a spoonful of water to prevent them from oiling. Mince a large alice of cooked veal or chicken, beat it up well with a few crumbs of stale bread, add to these a pint of thick cream, a small piece of fresh lemonpeel, a blade of mace in the finest powder. Boil it a few minutes, then add a pint of the soup, strain and pulp it through a coarse sieve. This thickening is then ready to be put to the rest of the soup, which boil for half an hour altogether. Vermicelli must be added, only giving it time enough to grow soft before it is put into the tureen. Serve hot.

into the tureen. Serve hot. STEWED BEEF.—Ten pounds of fresh eef cut from the short ribs or brisket; bone it, flour it well; and put it in a fish-kettle; cover it with scalding water, add turnips, carrots, both uncut, a bunch of sweet herbs, tied up in a muslin, and a sweet herbs, tied up in a muslin, and a large onion stuck with ten cloves, a half a teaspoonful each of pepper and salt; stew very slowly five hours, skimming it about twice; half an hour before taking up throw in a dozen or more small button onions, or a large onion cut into eight, six turnips, first cut into slices, then into dice; when ready, take up the meat, skin off the upper skin, keep the meat warm, thicken the soup or liquor in which the meat was upper skin, keep the meat warm, thicken the soup or liquor in which the meat was bailed with three tablespoonfuls of flour, mixed smoothly in a little cold water; add a little browning or burnt sugar, and stir the thickening into the soup; let it simmer, then pour it hot, vegetables and all, over the meat, or the soup may be served separately. Should any of the meat be left, place it in a dish, put a board on it then a weight upon it again, and let it remain till cold, when it will be most delicious and tender eating. ous and tender eating.

TURKISH MODE OF MAKING COFFEE

THE COMMON ALLMENTS OF
LIVE STOCK.

MARIE.

His common to hear said accounts of interest here and there losing feals in significant to the marker as well as the regions of the said in the personal property of allments of the season, the said interest to court. We may therefore this personal will be season, the said substantial to court. We may therefore this court and the said in the court of the contraction of temperas and conditions the season, the said feals and reported and substantial of the season, the said feals and elaboration of suppringing up and repairing the body. We cannot make a large cuts and infections and elaboration of suppringing up and repairing the body. We cannot make a large cuts and infections and elaboration of suppringing the body. We cannot make a large cuts a discovered that it was rather a small ejectiment, and the results are more specify and personal discovered with the season that the said of the multihest in the said the said the said of the season, the said feature and elaboration of suppringing the body. We cannot make a large cuts a afterwards spreading outward, and by the mien or confluence of many of these spots, interrupting the flow of blood entirely. From both these conditions the feetus is deprived of support, and consequently dies in the womb and must be expelled. Another cause of death of the offspring is the condition of the mother as depending upon the ood, shelter, and general treatment during the previous part of the winter. Many farmers are too careless about the comfort and well-being of their pregnant animals, and vainly imagine that, as there may be little or nothing for them to do, ther may endure, without damage, a fair winer's short commons, and make up for all deficiency when grass comes again. miscle and bone. These must be made out of different materials. You must add a certain amount of oil-meal to the whey. If the third one may not sometimes find more painful yearly forgets that what makes the lumber trade better is simply the improved the materials and most airy situation that can be obtained, a change of air oftens works wonders in these cases, and is frequently sufficient of its the large and liberal purchasing one who represent what is called "genteel" overty," than among the recognish the offering a situation that community, the constant efforts by which almost airy situation that can be obtained, and most airy situation that can be obtained, and most airy situation that can be obtained, and most airy situation that can be obtained, and whost arranged the material functions are extent to make blood for the rapidly-grow-better in a situation that can be obtained, and who will not be a certain amount of oil-meal to the whey. On will perceive a little more occasionally than there ought to overty, when a many the recognish the community, the case of activity; but if she is allowed to one gallon of whey a half-better of the severe of activity; but if she is allowed to severe of activity; but if she is allowed to severe of activity; but if she is allowed to severe of activity; but if she is allowed to severe of activity; but if she is allowed to severe of activity; but if she is allowed to severe of activity; but if she is allowed to severe of activity; but if she is allowed to severe of activity; but if she is allowed to severe of activity; but if she is allowed to severe of activity; but if she is allowed to severe of activity; but if she is allowed to severe of activity; but if she is allowed to severe of activity; but if she is allowed to severe of activity; but if she is allowed to severe of activity; but if she is allowed to severe of activity; but if she is allowed to water. Cleves and pigs become fond if the service of activity; but if she is allowed to water. Cleves and pigs become fond it

"kep" a respectable appearance." Not make proved most feasible and of differentiate, thereaes, for, and of the strong of the str

relation is sometimes set up by the pulcation of cold to the parts that are

marks before the American Dairymen's Association. The refuse of the dairy has not been sufficiently husbanded. It is capable of making a great many more dollars than is generally done. I have experimented somewhat by feeding skim milk to calves, taking the calf at ten days old, and feeding nothing but skim milk supplemented with a little oil to supply the place of the cream taken off. Allow me to say that farmers are apt to run too much to one thing in the way of food. What you should always endeayour to do is, to

The spray of the carrot is of a handsome most with perspiration, as beneath the saddle, collar, &c., that no sooner does the aimal find herself free than she rushes et d the stable and commences to roll in the straw-yard, or pasture. Heavy work at plough or drawing loads, severe and was moderate trotting in saddle or harness; oncussions received in passing through corwavy when two or more are trying to the head or thick end of a carrot, containing the buds, and placing it in a shallow vessel of water. Young and delicate leaves unfold themselves, forming a radiated tuft of a very handsome appearance.

A containing the buds, and placing it in a shallow vessel of water. Young and delicate leaves unfold themselves, forming a radiated tuft of a very handsome appearance.

two gallons of boiling water. Apply when cold, in a fine spray, bending the tops over so as to reach the under surface of the leaves. One application is usually sufficient.

This is a good way to treat the currant the content of th monopolists who hold the markets—with the quarter's rent to pay, and taxes accompanied by summons papers—with a doctor's bill left from the time when there

doctor's bill left from the time when there was scarlatina about (in consquence of the drains being wrong somewhere), with the bootmaker and the clothier to settle with, even if there may be a well-to-do relative whe sends cast-off garments to be made up for the children, how is the three months wages to be eked out?

And what is to be done? Nothing. The only cure is in the next generation, when men will refuse to let boys grow up without a handicraft, or without a definite position requiring special and valuable knowledge—when girls will think domestic service no more menial than working at factories, and a position as a domestic in a family as attractive as ten hours a day in a mechanical occupation, with liberty in the streets at night—when boys and girls will learn callings that may stand them in good stead in one or other of our colonies.

and his reception was cordial in the ex-treme. Speeches were delivered by Mr. McRory, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Sir John Mac-donald, Mr. Shibley, and Dr. Sullivan. The picnic was a great success financially, not less than 2,000 persons having been in Mr. Mackenzie's favour that there is now a brighter outlook for the lumber trade, without any adoption of National Policy to thank for it. But our contemporary to the lumber trade without any adoption of the lumber than lumber

the line of household refuse which is immediately unfold the most position of the connexion. In the connexion there were a section of the connexion there were a section of the connexion the line of a corresponding death of the line of household refuse which is immediately mode the work of management of the line of household refuse which is immediately mode the wast and ungrofitable of the line of household refuse which is immediately mode the wast and ungrofitable of the line of household refuse which is immediately mode the wast and ungrofitable of the line of household refuse which is immediately mode the wast and ungrofitable of the line of household refuse which is immediately mode the wast and ungrofitable of the line of household refuse which is immediately mode the wast and ungrofitable of the line of household refuse which is immediately mode to be used in middle of the line of household refuse which is immediately mode to line which like a second the line of the line of household refuse which is immediately mode to line which like a second the line of the line

HEALTH IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

or "summer complaint," is one of the most common and fatal disorders to which children are subject. The mortality from this disease in crowded cities is truly frightful. In the country it is not so common nor so fatal

Teething, improper and excessive feeding, hot weather, and impure air are the principal causes. Among these, errors in diet and impure air are by far the most influential causes. It should be distinctly understood that teething is only a predisposing cause, and that it would never of itself, and without the operation of other and exciting causes, produce this terrible scourge of infancy.

the cliebedes ever that produced it lembasts are more many stand worth and the produced it lembasts are in the mirror of the produced it lembasts are in the mirror of the produced in lembasts are in the mirror of the produced in lembasts are in the mirror of the produced in lembasts are in the mirror of the produced in lembasts are in the mirror of the produced in lembasts are in the mirror of the produced in lembasts are in the mirror of the produced in lembasts are in the mirror of the produced in lembasts are in the mirror of the produced in lembasts are in the mirror of the produced in lembasts are in the mirror of the produced in lembasts are in the mirror of the produced in lembasts are in the mirror of the produced in lembasts are in the mirror of the produced in lembasts are in the mirror of the produced in lembasts are in in lem

The great things in this disease are to remove, as far as possible, all causes of excitement, and to equalize the nervous and vascular action. In the removal of irritation, the first thing is to lance the gums freely if they are tender or inflamed from the pressure of a protruding tooth. If the child is exposed to an impure city air, it should, if possible, be removed to the country. But this being impracticable, it should be removed to the highest, driest, and most airy situation that can be obtained. A change of air oftens works wonders in these cases, and is frequently sufficient The Almonte Gazette thinks it somewhat

when he will all the top and offly the bowds.

So much the the first indication—the first findication—the patient under the most favourable hypermic influences. of the neuronal grand indication—the equalization of the merves and vacanize action—where it is the great and vacanize action in the case of the great and vacanize action in the patient of the great and vacanize action in the great action and the case of the great action where the great action where the great with choicers inflavour. We can be considered as a complete that the control of the great action where the great action is the great action where the great action is the great action and the great action where the great action is the great action and the great action where the great action is the great action and the great action where the great which colors in inflavour the great action is the great action where the great which action is the great action where the great which action is the great action where the great which action is the great action where the great action is the great act

CROP REPORTS.

ADDINGTON COUNTY. the condition of the crops:—

Mift Hayer.—Barley.—The acreage sown in this neighbourhood this season is 50 per cent. below last year; condition good. Sprine wheat.—The quantity sown this year is three acres to one sown last year; present condition very good. Peas.—An increase of 33 per cent. in this cereal planted this year compared with last year; present prospects ordinary. Oats.—About an average amount sown this year; oondition very good. Rye.—There is more sown here this year; prospect very good.

BRANT COUNTY.

Harrisburgh.—Barley.—The decrease under cul

HARRISBURGH.—Barley—The decrease under cultivation in this neighbourhood is 33 per cent. as compared with last year; the early sown is not in bad condition, but late sown is not looking well. Spring wheat—There is not a great deal planted this season; present condition medium. Fall wheat—About an average quantity sown; present condition not looking very well. Peas—The usua quantity sown this season; present appearance good; Oats—An average quantity sown this year, present prospects are good.

BRUCE COUNTY.

is more than last year; present prospects good.
Oats—More sown than last year. Present condition good.
Marors own than last year. Present condition good.
Marors own than last year. Present condition good.
Marors of the crops of all kinds in this neighbourhood are in a prosperous state, and there is every indication of a bountful harvest.

HASTINGS COUNTY.
TRENTON.—Barley—The area planted in this locality this year is one-third less than last year; crops are growing fairly. Spring Wheat—The increase in this cereal is 33\(^2\) per cont. over last year; present condition was never seen to better advantage. Fall Wheat—The amount planted is 33\(^2\) per cent. over previous years; the present condition could not be better. Peas—At least one-third less sown this year; condition splendid, especially black-eyed peas. Oats—A little more sown than last year; condition good. Rye—There is an increase of 33 per cent. under cultivation this year compared with last season; prospects good.

HALDIMAND COUNTY.

DUNNYILLE.—Barley—The area sown this year in

HALDIMAND COUNTY.

DUNNVILIA.—Barley—The area sown this year in this vicinity is 50 per cent. less than last year; present condition good. Spring Wheat—A very large amount sown here this year, and in good condition. Fall Wheat—This cereal is 'much larger under cultivation than any previous year; present prospects are very good. Peas—An average amount sown this year; condition good. Oats—A very large quantity sown this year, and in good condition. Rys—Not much planted here.

JARVIS.—Barley—The acreage planted in this district is about two-third of last year; present condition good. Spring wheat—About the same quantity sown as last year: condition good. Fall wheat—The increase planted in this cereal is about 100 per cent. as compared with last year; the present appearance is extra good. Peas—The usual quantity sown this year; condition fair. Oats—An average quantity sown this year; condition fair. Oats—An average quantity sown this year; condition good.

HURON COUNTY.

GORRIS.—Barley—The amountsown in this locality

NORFOLK COUNTY. PORT RYBER.—Barley.—The acreage under cultivation around this vicinity is one-thrd less than last year; present condition, some hurt by frost and some by cold and wet weather. Spring wheat—About a quarter more was sown in this cereal this year; present condition looks well. Fall wheat is 25 per cent more sown than previous years; present appearances never looked better at this time of the year. Peas—About one-third more sown this year as compared with last year; condition looking well.

Oats—An avreage amount was sown this year; growing prospects look well. Hye—About the usual quantity was sown here; condition looks well.

OXFORD COUNTY.

HAWTREY.—Barley—The quantity planted in this

OXFORD COUNTY.

HAWTREY.—Barley.—The quantity planted in this locality this season is less than previous years; condition fair. Spring wheat—Rather more sown than last year; present condition looking well. Fall wheat—This cereal sown is greater than former years by 33 per cent; present prospects promising. Peas—A lager amount planted than ever before, with prospects of a heavy crop. Oats—An average amount sown this year; present condition looks well. Rye—Not much sown in this locality; condition good.

ONTARIO COUNTY ONTARIO COUNTY.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

PORT PERRY.—Barley—The acreage under cultivation in this vicinity is not over \(\frac{1}{2} \) as much as last season; condition good. Spring wheat—There is an condition is excellent. Fall wheat—Not much grown in this district, but, if any, more planted than any previous year; its present appearance is looking well. Peas—There is more sown than usual this year; condition is good. Oats—The same quantity sown as last year; present condition good. PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY.

Consecon.—Barley—One-third less sown in this district than last year; the condition is looking badly in some places, owing to wet and cold weather and frost, and the dry cold weather is retarding growth; on the whole prospects of a good crop do not look well. Spring wheat—About 25 per cent. is the increase in this cereal this season, and is looking splendid. Peas—The increase is 30 to 50 percent. sown this season; present condition all that could be desired. Oats—About the same quantity sown as last year. Rye—An average amount sown here; present prospects are looking well.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

LINDSAY—Barley—The amount sown in this.

WELLAND COUNTY. MERLIAND COUNTY.

MERRITTON.—Barley—In this section the amount under cultivation is small; condition good. Spring wheat—About the same acreage sown as 1877; present condition excellent; the yield promises an increase of 25 per cent. of last year. Fall wheat—There is an increase of 35 per cent. of the quantity planted as compared with former years; condition is as good as can be grown. Peas—Not many sown here; condition good. Oats—An average quantity sown this season; prospects good. Rye—A little more planted than in 1877; condition fair.

WELLINGTON COUNTY

WELLINGTON COUNTY. HAIDIMAND COUNTY.

DUNNVILLE.—Barley—The area sown this year in this vicinity is 50 per cent. less than last year; present condition good. Spring Wheat—A very large amount sown here this year, and in good condition. Fall Wheat—This cereal is much larger under cultivation than any previous year; present prospects are very good. Peas—An average amount sown this year, condition good. Oats—A vory large quantity sown this year, and in good condition. Rye—Not much planted here.

JANUS.—Barley—The acreage planted in this district is about two-third of last year; present condition good. Spring wheat—About the same quantity sown as last year: condition good. Fall wheat—About the same quantity sown as last year: condition good. Fall wheat—The increase of 25 per cent. sown is 67 per cent. more than last year very good. Peas—The amount sown decreased 52 per cent. compared with last year; condition fair. Oats—The usual quantity sown this year; condition good.

HURON COUNTY.

Gorrie—Barley—The amount sown this locality is less than last year, while the growing condition is better than last year. Spring wheat—The quantity sown is more than last year; present condition is better than last year. Spring wheat—The quantity sown is more than last year; present condition is doubt an average.

Mount Forest.—Barley—The amount planted in GUELPH-Barley-There is one-third less planted

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Banks.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Trans.
Montreal	162		
Toronto	137	134	
Ontario	801	80	100 at 80
Merchants'		91	
Commerce	1134	113	
Consolidated			
Dominion	1184	116	154
Hamilton		99	
Standard	1	80	,
Federal		104	
Imperial		103	
Molson's	LOZ .	100	
Loan and Savings Co's.			
Canada Permanent		183	
Freehold		147	
Western Canada		151	240
Union	1	139	
Canada Landed Credit	133	132	37 at 132
Building and Loan	1174	1164	01 40 102
Imperial	1113	111	
Farmers'		114	
London & C. L. & A. Co		145	
Huron and Erie		139	
Dominion Savings and In-	****	100	
vestment Society	127	1251	
Ont. Sav. and Inv. Society.	136	133	
London Loan Company	114	100	
Hamilton Prov. and L	114	114	
National Inv. Co. of Canada.		102	
Anglo-Can. Mortgage Co		102	
Insurance, &c.		102	
British America	1154	1143	P. Carlotte
Western		151	*******
Isolated Risk	30	CONTRACT OF THE	******
Canada Life	1	190	******
Confederation Life	****	1134	
Consumers' Gas	****	1421	
Densinian Talamah	85	831	
Dominion Telegraph	1	1323	*****
Globe Printing Co	****	1927	******
Railways.			
Toronto, G. & B. Stock			*****
6 p.c. 5 yrs. stg. Bonds.		****	******
T. & N. 8 p.c. 5 yrs. Bonds.			*****
Debentures, &c.		1012	
Dom. Gov. stock, 6 p.c		1013	******
Dom. Gov. stock, 5 p.c	****	991	*****
County (Ont.) 20 yr. 6 p.c	****	1003	******
Tn'p (Ont.) 20 yr. 6 p.c	983	981	******
City Toronto 20 yr. 6 p.c	****	99	*****

London—Floating cargoes—Wheat, at opening, steady; corn, ditto; cargoes on passage—Wheat, slow; corn, ditto; cargoes on passage—Wheat, slow; corn, ditto; (several cargoes have been taken off the coast for the continent.) Mark Lane—Wheat, heavy; corn, ditto. London—Quotations of fair average quality No. 2. Chicago spring wheat, for shipment during the present month and following one, per sail to Queenstown, for orders, per 480 lbs, American terms, 41s. Imports into the United Kingdom during the past week—Wheat, 395,000 to 400,000 qrs; corn, 365,000 to 370,000 qrs; flour (sacks to be convered into barrels), 110,000 to 115,000 brls. Liverpool—Wheat, on spot, at opening, steady; corn, quiet.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLE

In the latter part of last week little enquiry was heard for anything, and prices, after starting firm, became weak and declined rapidly; since then, however, the demand has improved, and sales have increased while prices to-day seem decidedly firmer than before. Receipts of grain have, of course, been small, but until lately holders were not incorrected with price to tody some desicialty firmer than before. Essentiary of gards have, of course, the control of control of the control o

Total and the state of the stat

declined to 60 to 70c.

MUTTON—Receipts have been small but prices have been easier at \$5 to \$7 per cental, the general run being \$5.50.

POULTRY—Some few spring chickens have been offered and readily taken at \$5 to 40c; a few fowl have sold usually at 45 to 50c but with a very slack demand.

and more out to Outcome the condens and tollowing	FLOUR, f.o.c
one, per sail to Queenstown, for orders, per 480 lbs,	Superior Extra, per 196 lbs\$4 60 to \$4 75
American terms, 41s. Imports into the United	
Kingdom during the past week-Wheat, 395,000 to	Extra 440 445 Fancy and Strong Bakers' 405 410
400,000 qrs; corn, 365,000 to 370,000 qrs; flour	Spring Wheat, extra 4 05 4 10
(sacks to be converted into barrels), 110,000 to	Superfine 3 50 3 60
115,000 brls. Liverpool-Wheat, on spot, at open-	Oatmeal, per 196 lbs
ing, steady; corn, quiet.	Cornmeal, small lots 2 65 2 65
	BAG FLOUR, by car lot f.o.c.
	Extra
WEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLE	
SALE MARKETS.	
DALE HARREIS	GRAIN, f.o.b.
*	Fall Wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs\$1 06 to \$1 08
WEDNESDAY, June 19.	No. 2, 1 00 1 05
PRODUCE.	37- 0 0 00 1 00
PRODUCE.	
The market has been somewhat unsettled during	Red Winter none.
	Spring Wheat, No. 1 0 95 0 96
the week, with the amount of business doing and	No. 2 0 91 0 93
the tendency of prices varying at different times.	No. 3 0 86 0 88
In the latter part of last week little enquiry was	Oats (Canadian), per 34 lbs 0 30 0 81
	Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs 0 57 0 60
heard for anything, and prices, after starting firm,	No. 2, 0 50 0 52
became weak and declined rapidly; since then, how-	No. 3, 0 38 0 40
	Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs 0 66 0 68
ever, the demand has improved, and sales have in-	No. 2, 0 65 0 66
creased while prices to-day seem decidedly firmer	Rye 0 60 0 00
than before. Receipts of grain have, of course,	PRICES AT PARMERS' WAGGONS.
	Wheat, fall, per bush
been small, but until lately holders were not in-	
clined to sell; consequently shipments have been	Wheat, spring, do 0 90 0 97
small, and the decrease in stocks is insignificant for	Barley, doe 0 45 0 55
	Barley, do 0 45 0 55 Oats, do 0 32 0 00 Peas, do 0 63 0 00
this period of the year. Those in store on Monday	Peas, do 0 68 0 00
morning were as follows :- Flour, 20,727 bbls : fall	Rye, do 0 60 0 00
wheat, 124,703 bush; spring wheat, 249,021 bush;	Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs 5 75 6 00
	Beef, hind qrs., per 100 lbs none.
oats, 19,500 bush; barley, 57,203 bush; peas,	Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs 6 00 7 00
15,552 bush; rye, nil bush; corn, nil. Outside	Chickens, per pair 0 45 0 50
markets have been dull. English markets decid-	Ducks, per brace none.
edly so. A private cable from Liverpool to Mont-	Geese, each none.
real on Monday says quotations for wheat were	Turkeys none.
entirely nominal, and transactions unimportant;	Butter, lb. rolls 0 13 0 15
holders would be compelled to accept lower prices	large rolls 0 12 0 13

OATMEAL—Has been inactive, with lots offered at \$8,90, and \$3.80 bid. Small lots are easier at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

WHEAT—The recovery of last week in prices has been completely lost; up to Saturday the market was inactive, with both holders and buyers standing off. On that day, however, a cargo-lot of No. 1 springs spold at \$66 ch.o.c., and on Monday further sales of round lots were made at \$96 for No. 1, and \$25 for No. 2 spring at 19c. 0. On Tuesday prices fell and the cent, and No. 1 spring changed hands at \$5c, and five cars of No. 2 spring at 192 f.o.c., but there was more of the latter grade offered at the same figure. No. 2 fall was offered at \$1.05, and No. 3 fall at \$1, with no bids, though it is said that some enquiry for the former grade was heard. On the street, fall has ranged from \$8c to \$1.01, and spring from 90 to 97c.

OATS—The market has been more active and prices have been steady; there have been sales almost daily at 31c on the track. No sales reported to-day. Street price 32c.

Barlaws—There has been more active and prices have been steady there have been small, with prices unchanged at 45 to 56c.

Pass—Have been inactive and less firm since our last; no enquiry has been heard for No. 2 at 50c Lo.c., but none could be had. No. 1 has not been wanted and has been nominal. Street receipts have been small, with prices unchanged at 45 to 56c.

Pass—Have been inactive and less firm since our last; no enquiry has been heard for No. 2 at 50c Lo.c., but none could be had. No. 1 has not been wanted and has been nominal. Street receipts have been small, with prices unchanged at 45 to 56c.

Rys.—Remains neminal at 80c.

Corn.—There were two cars of choice quality sold on Tuceday at 455c, but this must be regarded as a top price, inferior being offered lower.

HAY—Pressed has been inscrive and weak with cars not likely to bring over \$12. The supply on the market has been active and see and the supply on the market has been active and see andered to \$2.50; do do per case \$5.05 to \$8.50.

all offering have been wanted and readily taken at firm prices. Export cattle have been very scarce indeed, scarcely any having been offered; the demand for them has been active at \$5 to \$5.25 for any really good quality, and weighing not under 1,350 lbs; first-class of rough quality have been taken for the local market at \$4.50 to \$4.75. Second-class also have been offering less freely and selling more readily than before and at firmer prices; the usual price has been about \$4: holders have been trying to run up the price still higher but have yet failed to do so. Third-class have been scarce and the few offering usually thrown in with second, but they may be regarded as steady at \$8.50. There have been sales of some small lots of first-class at \$4.50 to \$5 per cental; a car of mixed, averaging 1,000 lbs, at \$41; a lot of 15 steers, averaging 1,250 lbs, at \$62.50; a lot of 11 steers, averaging 1,250 lbs, at \$62.50; a lot of 11 steers, averaging 1,150 lbs, at \$40.76.

SHERF—The supply has increased, and has probably been sufficient, but as it has come forward principally in small waggon lots no large sales have been sufficient, but as it has come forward principally in small waggon lots no large sales have been sufficient, but as it has come forward principally in small waggon lots no large sales have been sufficient at \$4.52 per cental. Second-class have not been very much wanted, but have sold at \$4 to \$4.50 each, or \$8.50 per cental.

Lambs—Have continued to offer freely, and good

sold at \$4 to \$4.50 each, or \$3.50 per cental.

LAMBS—Have continued to offer freely, and good qualities to sell readily at firm prices. First-class dressing, from 30 to 35 lbs, have been steady at from \$3.50 to \$4, with all offering wanted. Second-class dressing, not less than 20 lbs, have sold fairly well at \$2.50 to \$3, but with quite enough in the market, if not too many. Any lighter than these are almost unsaleable, or go off at any price offered.

CALVES—The supply has been large, and fully sufficient of the lower grades has been on the market. First-class have found a ready sale, all offering being wanted; any dressing from 120 to 150 lbs have sold readily at \$5 to \$10. Second-class, dressing from \$0 to 110 lbs, have been plentiful, and ranging from \$5 to \$17.50. Third-class have been less abundant, but still slow of sale, with too many offer ing, and prices weak at \$2 to \$4.50.

qualities to sell reacting at firm prices. First-class creating, root less than 20 lbs, have sold hirly well at \$2.50 to \$3, but with quite enough in the market of the first prices are not too many. Any lighter than these are less, it not too many. Any lighter than these are less, it not too many. Any lighter than these are less, it not too many. Any lighter than these are less, it not too many. Any lighter than these are less to the property of the prices of

Markets.

Market-not very extensive, a few loads each of wheat, peas, and oats finding ready sale at yesterday's figures. Wool—a few bundles going at unchanged rates. Hay—several loads at \$8 and \$9. Strawberries plentiful, at 12½c per quart. Vegetables and flowering plants in great abundance.

Graix—Per 100 lba, Deihl wheat, \$1.60 to \$1.30; Treadwell, \$1.60 to 1.70; Red, \$1.60 to \$1.55; Spring, \$1.30 to \$1.70; Barley, 90c to \$1; Peas, 90c to 00; Oats, 86 to 92c; Rye, \$0; Buckwheat, \$0; Corn, 85 to 95c; Beans, \$0.

Product — Extra per dozen. fresh, 9 to 12c; extra products.

MONTREAL, June 17.—The supply of cattle limited at this market to-day, but was fully equ the demand, which was very slack from bute. The best cattle were picked up by exporters at: \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$c per lb. Butchers paid from 4 to \$\frac{1}{2}\$c per lb.

The property of the control of the c

12th inst., the wife of E. N. English, of a son.

TRACEY—In Guelph, on the 10th inst., the wife of Mr. Lawrence Tracey, of a daughter.

McArez—On the 14th inst., the wife of Jonathar McAfee, of Boon, of a daughter.

Weaver—On the 14th inst., the wife of Dariel M. Weaver, of Berlin, of a son.

Leanty—In Guelph, on the 10th inst., the wife of Jonathar McAfee, of Boon, of a daughter.

Weaver—On the 14th inst., the wife of Dariel M. Weaver, of Berlin, of a son. LEADLAY—In Guelph, on the 15th inst, the wife of J. H. Leadlay, of a daughter.

COTYON—At Kingston, on the 14th inst, the wife of Lieut. Colonel Cotton, Canadian Artillery, of a

Wile of Mr. A. Peden, of a daughter.

KENNEDY—In London East, on the 16th inst., the wife of Wm. Kennedy, of a son.

FERENS—At Herchmer's Point, near Kingston, Saturday, the 15th of June, the wife of Chas. T. W. Ferris, Esq., of, a daughter. MARRIAGES. ALDERDICE—WILSON—At Montreal, on June 4th, 1878, by the Rev. Robert Campbell, M.A., John Alderdice (late of Toronto) to Agnes, youngest daughter of the late John Wilson, Montreal.

daughter of the late John Wilson, Montreal.

Cox—Kirky—At the American Hotel, Toronto, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Isaac Campbell, of Richmond Hill, Robert H. Cox, of Thornhill, to Emma L. Kirby, formerly of Thornhill, only daughter of Mr. William Kirby, of Trafalgar. Mr. William Ripoy, of Tratagar.

Martin-McCormick—On the 12th inst., at the Chapter House, London, by the Very Rev. Dean Boomer, assisted by the Rev. P. B. De Lorn, Fred. C. Martin, of Woodstock, to Louisa Agnes, only daughter of the late Alexander McCormick, of Loudon.

Egan-Prebles—At the residence of Dugald McDonald, Esq., 6th con. Vaughan, on the 6th inst.

Y., to Miss May O'Donoghoe, of Detroit, Mich.

BOGART—HUFFMAN—On Wednesday, 12th June,
1878, by the Rev. Dr. Hartley, Mr. Marshall Bogart,
of Adolphustown, to Miss Emma, only daughter of
Mr. Isaiah Huffman, of Napanee.

DAFOR—SCRIMSHAW—At the C. M. Parsonage,
Napanee, on. Wednesday, 12th June, 1878, by the
Rev. A. B. Chambers, B.C.L., James Wilson Dafoe
of Mill Point, to Eliza Scrimshaw, of Richmond. DEATHS.

daughter.

ENGLISH—At "Woodlands," London East, on the simply procrastinated sufferings, leading to a fatal 12th inst., the wife of E. N. English, of a son.

THE LETTER OF '76. on ruesday at 454c, but this must be regarded as a to \$2.50; do so per case \$5.05 to \$8.50.

HAY—Pressed has been inactive and weak with cars not likely to bring over \$12.

TRADE—Has been rather less active since our last, one the market has been about sufficient; prices have been easy at \$11 to \$17, the general run being from \$14 to \$15, though the best price paid to-day was \$15.50.

Messrs. Weres & Potter, Wholesale Druggists, Boston. Mass: Gentlemen—I have for some months ferit is a duty that I owed to suffering humanity to write and readily taken at firm prices. Export cattle have been are filled with this very troublesome complaint. I have the wife of Mr. Edward S. Shier, of a son. Still-filled with this very troublesome complaint. I have the wife of Mr. Edward S. Shier, of a son. Still-filled with this very troublesome complaint. I have the wife of Mr. Edward S. Shier, of a son. Still-filled with this very troublesome complaint. I have the wife of Mr. Edward S. Shier, of a son. Still-filled with this very troublesome complaint. I have the wife of Mr. Edward S. Shier, of a son. Still-filled with this very troublesome complaint. I have the wife of Mr. Edward S. Shier, of a son. Still-filled with this very troublesome complaints. I have the wife of Mr. Edward S. Shier, of a son. Still-filled with this very troublesome complaints. I have the wife of Mr. Edward S. Shier, of a son. Still-filled with this very troublesome complaints. I have the wife of Mr. Edward S. Shier, of a son. Still-filled with this very troublesome complaints. I have the more than 20 years I have been affined with this very troublesome complaints. I have the wife of Mr. Edward S. Shier, of a son. Still-filled with this very troublesome complaints. I have the more than 20 years I have been affined with this very troublesome complaints. I have the more than 20 years I have been affined with this very troublesome complaints. I have the more than 20 years I have been affined with this very troublesome complaints. I have the more than 20 years

completely cured, and at last arrive at a respectable old age.

If this statement of my case can be of any service to those afflicted as I have been, and enable you to bring this remedy into more general use, especially on the Pacific coast, (where it is much needed,) my object in writing this note will be attained.

Very truly yours,

HENRY WELLS, of Wells, Fargo, & Co. Aurora, N.Y., June, 1876.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE is a local and Con SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE is a local and Constitutional Remedy. It is inhaled, thus acting directly upon the nasal cavities. It is taken internally, thus neutralizing and purifying the acidified blood. A new and wonderful remedy, destroying the germ of the disease. Price, with Improved inhaler and Treatise, \$1. Sold by all druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

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Instant Relieffor Rheumatism. Neuralgia, Paralysis, Cramps, St. Vitus' Dancc, Sciatica, Hip Complaints, Spinal Affections, Nervous Pains and Irritations, Ruptures and Strains, Fractures.
Bruises, Contusions, Weak Muscles and Joints, Nervous and Feeble Muscular Action, Gread Soreness and Pain in any Part of the Body, Weak and Painful Kidneys, Great Tenderness of the Kidneys of the Kidneys of the Nervous and the Kidneys of the Kidneys of the Nervous and the Kidneys of the Kidneys of the Nervous and Painful Kidneys of the Kidneys of the Kidneys of the Nervous System, Sion 14, south-half of Lot 21, County Nortolk, Townsend Township, 100 acres; 30 acres clear of stumps; well fence; 300 orchard; two large barms and frame house; well watered; one mile from a cheese factory; three miles from Village of Javris; eight miles from Simose; 300 market at either place for all kinds of farm produce. For full particulars address HUCH HUNTER, Jarvis P. O. Terms easy.

LANDS FOR SALE—CONCES.

SION 14, south-half of Lot 21, County Nortolk, Townsend Township, 100 acres; 30 acres clear of stumps; well fence; 300 orchard; two large barms and frame house; well watered; one mile from a cheese factory; three miles from Village of Jarvis; eight miles from Simose; 325-u acres clear of stumps; well fence; 300 orchard; two large barms and frame house; well watered; one mile from a cheese factory; three miles from Village of Jarvis; eight miles from Simose; and Pain in any Part of the Body, Weak and Painful Kidneys, Great Tenderness and Painful Kidneys, Great Tenderness and Painful Kidneys are supported by the Part of the Body, Weak and Painful Kidneys, Great Tenderness and Painful Kidneys are supported by the Part of the Body, Weak and Painful Kidneys are supported by the Part of the Body and Painful Kidneys are supported by the Part of the Body and Painful Kidneys are supported by the Part of the Body and Painful Kidneys are supported by the Part of the Body and Painful Kidneys are supported by the Body and Pa Kidneys, Great Tenderness of w Back, caused by Chronic Infammation of the Kidneys.

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.



By its union with the blood and its effect upon the muscles restablishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results:—
It will cure Consumption.
By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigour, it will cure Dyspesia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, worry, overtax of brain or irregular habits, Bronchitis, Acute or Chronic, Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

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Miscellaneous.

25 FANCY CARDS, 25 STYLES, 10c.; or 20 Chromo Cards, 20c.; or 20 Fancy Scroll Cards, 10c.; or 15 Chromo (Shells of the Ocean), 25c.; all with name; or 25 styles, all Fun Cards, 10c. Outfit, 10c. Sample, 3c. J. B. HUESTED, Nassau, N. Y. 310-52

THOS. NIGHTINGALE, MANU-FACTURER of Sewer Pipe, Drain Tile, and White Brick. Yorkville, Ont. 316-13 CEMENT—PORTLAND-ROSE-DALE, Oswego, &c., Land Plaster, Hair, Plaster Paris, Fire Brick, Clay, Grind Stones, &c. EDWARD TERRY, 25 George street. 311-26

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are inserted in this Column, 20 words for 50c; each additional word 2c. Parties replying to

20,000 ACRES FARM lands for sale. Fenton, Carnie, & Co's. Real Estate Catalogue, (Published Monthly), will be sent free to any address on application. FENTON, CARNIE, & CO., Hamilton, Ont. 1 a m MARM FOR SALE IN ETOBI-COKE Township, County York, within 10 miles of Toronto. Apply immediately, to Wi G-STONEHOUSE, Lambton Mills. 325-1

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Centre farm between Barrie and Orillia, one mile from Hawkstone Station, 200 acres, more or less: 130 cleared; good orchard; the rest a good bush; \$8,000; \$8,000 (abwn; terms given at 6 per cent. Apply on the premises to Mrs. GEORGE ADAMS, Oro,

West Half 21, 6, Whitchurch, 100 acres; East Half 23, 6, East Gwillimbury, 100 acres; East Half 19, 1, South Orillia, 100 acres; South Half 6, 2, Camden, 100 acres; 23 and 24, 2 Romney, 350 acress; 13, 2, Dawn, 200 acres; 3, 11, Chatham, 200 acres; N.W.ż, 8, 6, Walsingham, 50 acres; 22, 4, Melanchton, 100 acres; 13 and East Half 15, 1, Dunwich, 300 acres; Part North Half 3, 7, Flos, 81 acres.

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farm Wanted.

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goods advertised in this issue, or ask for information about them, will help THE MAIL, and often help themselves also, by stating that they saw the advertisement in this journal.

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see it before ordering. Send for pamphlets. DAVID
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made ; superior to any other in the market. Send to JOHN WHITEFIELD, 146 Front street, Toronto, Agricultural Works.

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MERS' saws of all kinds, and butchers' tools, warranted. E. WESTMAN'S, 177 King street east, Toronto.

Adaptability—Larger Capacity—Takes Less Power—Adaptability—Larger Capacity—Takes Less Power—Adaptability—Takes Less Power—Adaptability—Larger Capacity—Takes Less Power—Adaptability—Takes Less Powe Adaptability—Larger Capacity—Takes Less Power— Does More and Better Work—Is Stronger—and Costs Less for Repairs than any Reaper in the World.

Farmers look at these figures and draw your own conclusion. In 1876 we made and sold 120 Royce Respers. In 1877 we made and sold 1,000 Royce Respers, and for 1878 we are making in our Brampton and St. Thomas Works, 1,500 Royce Respers, 300 Improved Mowers, and 200 Combined Machines. That the Royce is the best Single Resper ever offered is attested by the fact that nearly all the leading manufacturers have shandraed their sold



The first SELF-REGULATING WINDMILL offered the markets of the world, and when material used, workmanship, power, and durability are considered, It is acknowleded to be the CHEAPEST AND BEST

The only mill which has stood the test of aquater of century. Farmers this is your Cheapest Investment. The cheapest power for watering stock, trrigating, grinding, and shelling corn, citing feed, sawing wood, &c. VILLAGE WATER WORLD A SPECIALTY. For particulars, estimates, &papply to FRED HILLS, 31 Church st., Toronp.

YOURSELF. date of marriage. W. FOX, bo

FOR 50c. You Can Tell 40,000; People That Advertisements of that class are inserted in the WEEKLY MAIL, 20 words for 50 cents each in sertifon, each additional word 2 cents. In the DAILI MAIL, 20 words for 25 cents, and each additional word, 1½ cent.

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tion Society. Parties wishing to join the colony will be supply with Pamphlet and Circulars on application to JOHN SMITH, Secretary. Hamilton, Ont.

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VOL. VII. NO.

FOREIGN NEV

THE EASTERN CRI

Memorial of Christians to Con

THE BERLIN CONCR

Prefer Turkish Russian Rule.

TRIUMPH OF BRITISH FIRM Lord Beaconsfield Puts Foot Down.

ITH LIBERTY TO ERECT FORTIFI

And a Garrison of 250,000

DISSATISFACTION AT ST. PETERS Turkey Thanks England Austria.

BRACONSPIELD THE RIGHT MAN RIGHT PLACE. ALL THE LATEST TELEGR.

FRIDAY, June 20.—A Berlin despatch s question of the withdrawal from Constanting discussed in Congress yesterday, but indipostponed, owing to a want of unanimity am representatives. Russia opposed the wit unless Varna surrendered. The session is r to have been very stormy. Congress re-as on Friday. Friday.

Berlin despatch to-day says M. D. Out assian Ambassador, has gone to St. Peter luce the Ctar to sanction the withdrawa assian forces from the vicinity of Constan unt Andrassy advocates their withdra trianople, the occupation by Russia of Shu Iran, and the occupation by Austria of ring the Russian occupation of Bulgaria. A correspondent of the Edinburgh Scotem a rumours of dissolution of Parliament dence in influential quarters. The war pe A correspondent of the Edinburgh Scotant the rumours of dissolution of Parliament credence in influential quarters. The war putil vary angry with the Government for such favourable terms with Russia as are do in the Schouvaloff-Salisbury memorandum, steady supporters of the Ministry profess to when Lord Beaconsfield's Asiatic scheme be known, it will placate those now offended an general enthusiasm. d and injured a Turkish ship ed and injured a luraism sup-correspondent at Berlin says the co-nia with the demand of England and evacuation of Bulgarla by the Ru-ttly after the conclusion of peace is using of the Balkan line by the Turki

LONDON, June 21.—A Berlin special ttoman members of the Congress have prearge number of memorials from the Chris ects of the Sultan, praying they may be le