

are rare. It is stated that Nicosia will not be made the Capital of Cyprus, because of its unfavourable situation, but some point will probably be selected between Larnaca and Famagosta, which possesses greater facilities for the construction of a harbour. bers have withdrawn from the Oneida Free Lovers community. Bishop Lafleche, of Three Rivers, has ordered the ladies of his congregation to abstain hereafter from wearing the fashion-able tight dresses in church. The Under Secretary for India, when in-tronuca, whe that the transformation of the number of deaths from famine in India as 1,850,000. An uprising of the Mahamedan fanatics at Linne in Horegonian in secretary for the number of deaths from famine in India as 1,850,000. PARIS, August 12.—The draft of the An uprising of the Mahamedan fanatics at Livno, in Herzegovina, is reported. The Turkish Commandant was killed, and the WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14. troops made common cause with the insur-CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 13.—It is thought here that it is impossible that the Bosnians can prolong their resistance. With a view, gents and marched with them. The Paris Moniteur says it has trustworthy information that the report pub-lished by *Le Constitutionel* of the contem-plated marriage of the Prince Imperial and Princess Thyra, of Denmark, is unfounded. therefore, to tranquilize them, the Porte has appointed Mehemet Ali Pasha as its

THE TRACK TO BE TORN UP.

Certainly nothing was done to the track and the train was in no way attacked by

stones or anything else. Previous to leav-ing the depot some few stragglers got to-gether and gave three cheers for Mayor Beaudry of Montreal.

WAS IT WISE ?

ON THE RAMPAGE.

THE WOUNDED.

ordinary traveling purch purch purch provide a structure of the postal car and did little damage. Several car windows, and windows in the freight sheds at the depot were broken by the mob, and a bill of damages will in all probability be sent in to the corporation. THE PRISONERS IN COURT. THE PRISONERS IN COURT. THE PRISONERS IN COUET. From an early hour this morning a crowd was gathered on the City Hall square, opposite the police station, being there in anticipation of hearingthe evi-dence against those who had been arrested yesterday and last night. Most of the crowd were anxious to get inside the build-ing when the Court opened shortly before ten, Ald, O'Keefe and Chabot presiding. The six young men arrested last might were called, but owing to the absence of the Police Magistrate an adjournment took was made, and the usual three cheers given for the Queen. The streets now were impassable, and the excitement was so great that if a word from either, side had been spoken it would have at once kindled the smouldering spark into a fire of very great dimensions. The police formed a line across the street and thus in knots discussing There was the street arabs and he situation. There was the usual supply of street arabs and they tried all their might to create a disturbance, but were handled promptly by the police. For the present the excitement has cooled down, but there is no doubt the late doings in Montreal have made party feeling very much stronger here than it has ever been before. The police are deserving of every project the police have made party Text of the Paris Postal Treaty, in which Canada is Interested. WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The Cabinet to-day approved of the new universal Postal Treaty recently concluded at Paris. This

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Farmers look at these figures and draw your ewn conclusion. In 1876 we made and sold 120 Royce Reapers. In 1877 we made and sold 1,000 Royce Reapers, and for 1878 we are making in our Bramp-ton and St. Thomas Works, 1,500 Royce Respers, 300 Improved Mowers, and 200 Combined Machines. That the Royce is the best Single Reaper ever offered is attested by the fact that nearly all the leading manufacturers have abandtned their old style of heavy machines, and making some one of the imitations of our Royce, not one of which proved satisfactory last year, and all of which are experires cleared; in a good frame barn, ood orchard; the failing spring of - CONCES County Nor isfactory last year, and all of which are expen ents to be tested at the expense of the buyer. Our improved Mowers and Combined Machines e unsurpassed on the continent for good clean TER. Jarvis P.

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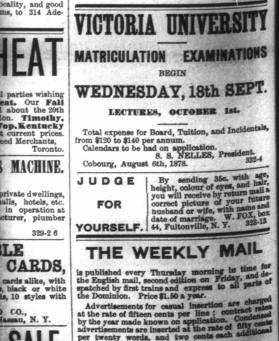
tial farmers who bought in the HAGGERT BROTHERS, Brampton, 13 HAGGERT & COCHRANE, St. Thomas HALLIDAY'S ta · · STANDARD

gration Co, 328 13 - 1= [=] SALE by Auction.

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If either nation imposes a domestic duty upon its own production, the same duty may be imposed on that of the other party. Clause 6 guarantees reciprocal rest to the ownership of commercial marks, emblems, and stamps. Clause 7 declares the Treaty to last ten years, dur-ing which time neither party can alter the direct or indurect durks on preducts and manufactures of the other. Clause 8 re-serves the right to modify the Treaty by serves and the time durks on the Standard to the Standard state of the other the Standard to thirty per cent. The United States to reduce other duries not exceeding forty per cent. to thirty per cent.

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it signs its own sentence.

shall give to the other the same commerce

advantages it gives the most favoured nation. It also provides for the revision of the American tariff on French products.

Herzegovina announcing that all persons who offer resistance to the Austrians will

tried by drum head court martial. The Times Vienna despatch says Caratheodori Pasha yesterday received fresh in-structions of a conciliatory character, and has communicated them to Count An-

Irasv. RAGUSA, Aug. 8.—Suleiman Pasha, with 1,500 Asiatic troops, is shut up in Tre-binje. He will not allow the insurgents to the there for the subscription of Turkish currency, has decided to raise import duties on salt, tobacco, and spirits to the extent permitted by its treaties of Commerce. nter the town, fearing a massacre of the on salt, Fifteen hundred urkish authorities. osnian regular troops have deserted from LONDON, Aug. 13.- A Vienna despatch

rebinje and joined the insurgents at Dursays official intelligence has just been re-ceived that the insurgents are evacuating the defile of Vranduk, where formidable LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Official Messenger of St. Petersburg in an article dwells upon the smallness of the material advantages which it says accrued to Russia through disregard by the Berlin Congress of the considerations of race in fixing the frontiers. It says the task of Russia is There will probably be a decisive conflict at now to see that the conclusions reached Serajevo, at which place the Austrians hope are carried into execution to the smallest to enter on the 18th inst. point, and that if the Porte does not ob-

erve strictly the conditions of the Treaty London, Aug. 8.—A Constantinople despatch says the Russians have begun to 4

are exaggerated, and that malignant fevers are rare. It is stated that Nicosia will not

Serajevo, at which place the Austrians hope to enter on the 18th inst. General Phillipovich has telegraphed that he would effect a junction with the army of the Grand Duke of Wurtemberg near Veitz to-day. The 20th Austrian division has not yet been able to reach Zworndt, and its outposts fought a battle with the insurgents near Gratschanitza on the 4th inst. The division was also en-gaged on 8th, 9th, and 10th. It advanced close to Tusla, but in consequence of the scaroity of supplies and exhaustion of draught animals, was obliged to fall back on Gratschanitza. CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 13.—The Russians will evacuate Adrianople within six weeks. They will evacuate Erzeroum and Bayazid upon the withdrawal of the British fleet. The Czar has telegraphed the Sultan requesting him to order the evacuation of Batoum. The German representative has also advised evacuation of Batoum, and the Porte has decided to comply with the advice. The inhabitants occupy Varna. SATURDAY, Aug. 10. SATURDAT, Aug. 9. - In the House of Commons last night, Sir Stafferd Northcote, Chancellor of the Ex-chapter, in answer to questions and arguments of Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Jenkins about the Anglo-Turkish Convention, maid :- "We have undertaken certain obligations in respect of the defence of the Asiatic Provinces from future attacks by Russia, und as a consideration or compliment of that underertain obligations in respect of the defence of the Asiatic Provinces from future statacks by Russis, and as a consideration or compliment of that under-taking Turkey has promised to enter into an agree-ment with us as to the carrying out of certain re-forms. These reforms will require very great care ; they will have to be elaborately discussed between two Powers. We hope for a certain amount of suc-cess. We are already in communication with the Ports in regard to various points of detail which are well understood, and have already been the subject of a good deal of examination. What we hope to do is to induce the Porte to enter into an agreement to effect such reforms as are desirable, and give specific guarantees for the carrying out of those reforms. There is a probability of our materially improving the administration in those Provinces in cartain paticulars which are vital. There are three great dispatients to which we intend to direct our atten-tion-revenue, judicial system, and police. Our objet will be to bring about practical improve-ments, which will be guaranteed by treaty, and not by mere general promise." DINEURON, AUG. 9.--The Scotzman's London cor-respondent says there is strong reason for believing in the targets, land do and Scanderoon, a port of Aleppo, is named as the probable objective point. PARS, AUG. 9.--The France-American Commercial of Batoum, and the Porte has decided to comply with the advice. The inhabitants of Batoum have again notified Mr. Layard that they consider themselves under British protection, and will hoist the British flag upon an attempt of the Rus-sing to comput their site.

BOMBAY, Aug. 12.—The Indian Govern-ment has received information confirming the report of the arrival of the Russian Mission at Cabool, with letters from the Czar. The Mission was received with high honours. It is believed that the Russians

PARIS, Aug. 9. - The Franco-American Commercial Paris, Ang. 9.—The Franco-American Commercial beforence after considerable discussion adopted a molect for a commercial treaty, thich was partly ammarized yesterday. The project proposes the bolition of French and American duties thirty to fifty er cent. The greatest reduction is upon wines and dist, the tariffs upon which are recommended to be tranged on sliding scale for three years. The doption of the project was greated with loud pipuase.

Aug. 9.-The seventh division of the Aus Lonox, Aug. 9.—The seventh division of the Aus-ian of army occupation, under command of the rand Duke of Wurtemburg, operating westward of be main body fought two battles with insurgents on he oth inst, at Varcarrakuf, and another on 7th at alize. The latter appears to have been a sitous engagement. The official report says decisive victory has been gained over Superior force of insurgents, after nine hours anguinary fighting. The Austrians displayed evoted valour. Political correspondence confirms be statement that the Sultan telegraphed to Queen itoria asking British mediation to stay the ad-ance of the Austrian army of occupation at anguina. The correspondence adds that the high Government decline to intervene.

passing in Central Asia during the past two months. Sir Stafford Northcote, Chandellor of the Exchequer, also pointed out that it was always understood that England had a greater interest in Afghanistan than Russia had, and was therefore bound to send thither a mission of equal weight and influence with that of Russia. Storight asking British mediation to stay the ad-ance of the Austrian army of occupation at anjaluka. The correspondence adds that the thish Government decline to intervene. A Trebizonde despatch reports the native tribes matering in great force in the deflas jeading to drin, determined to oppose the carrying out of the decisions of the Berlin Congress. It is esti-ated that their numbers will soon reach 15,000. The Londen correspondent of the Manchester fuertion asys the decided refusal of Austria any onger to tolerate delay in the execution of the com-maion entrusted to it by Europe, and the energetic distocestful advance of her corps of occupation fact on the Government at Constantinople. Yes-erisy Iresh instructions reached Caratheodori baha which met the Austrian demands much more locity than heretofore, and succestful. Yes-ericulars of a heavy battle, which marge on that ay along the whole line from Magiai to Sheptsches. A They ale whole line from Magiai to Sheptsches, and the woond in the Jones to the further was fifty killed and wound-the Bosnianing forces numbered about particulars of the the Sheptsche special forces numbered about particulars of the Mole line from Magiai to Sheptsches.

THE LATEST-THURSDAY. Two divisions of the Austrian corps enter Serajevo on Thursday. The in-habitants have given notice of their sub-mission. Gen. Szapary's check before Tuzla was due to the numerical superiority of the insurgents. The Austrians spiked two of their own guns. The engagements with the insurgents were very obstinate. A Paris correspondent learns from an

The mechanics in the shipwards on the Clyde have unanimously refused to submit either to an increase of the hours of labour or to a ten per cent. reduction of wages, the alternative offered them by their em-

ployers. A centenarian named Hutton died a few the defile of Vranduk, where formidable resistance was expected, and are retreat-ing to Serajevo. If this news be correct there will be no obstacle to a junc-tion of forces of General Phillipovich with those of the Grand Duke of Wurtemberg. There will probably be a decisive conflict at

differences between Messrs. Pardee and Lloyd, of the Belleville and North Hastings railway was made yesterday. The sum of the award will not be made known until

the costs dependent thereon are paid. Rev. Geo, Gilfillan died at Dundee yes-terday, aged sixty-five. The rev. gentle-man was minister of Schoolwynd church at Dundee for many years. He was an eloquent preacher, but he was an eloquent preacher, but he was known chiefly as an essayist and religious writer. chiefly as an essayist and religious writer. The Queen, it is said, rarely accepts pre-sents from her subjects in the United King-dom, but she has just made an exception to this rule. A gentleman begged her Majesty to accept some Cyprus wine upward of three hundred years old, and she has graciously acceded to his request.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Texas Pacific railroad, the report of the Directors stated that the net earnings for the year ending May 31st were \$88.-

287; the gross earnings, compared with previous years, increased \$278,857, and there was, an increase of 72 per cent, in nmercial tonnage.

The Moniteur says Russia has sent general Abramofski as accredited representa-tive to Cabool, the capital of Northern Afghanistan. The *Moniteur* regards this as grave news in view of the unsatisfactory relations between Shere Ali and the British Government, and as of Russian advance towards Afghanistan.

The report of the arrival of the Russian Mission at Cabool, with letters from the Czar. The Mission was received with high honours. It is believed that the Russians desire to establish themselves at the north-west of Afghanistan. Their representatives at Cabool speak of their desire to open up trade with Afghanistan. They will visit Herat and the western frontier.
An English Mission, escorted by cavalry, will leave Peshawor for Cabool in September.
LONDON, Aug. 13.—In the House of Commons to singht, Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to an interrogation, stated that it was impossible for the Government to say where the Russian forces in Central Asia ways understood that England had a greater interest in Afghanistan than Russia had, and was therefore bound to send thither a mission of equal weight and

The over while officiating on various occasions. The Ottawa Free Press says Dr. Brouse, M. P. for South Granville, will probably be gracettednas Sen-ator of the Dominion, in the room of the late Hon. R. Matheson, upon the dissolution of the present Parliament.

expressed their determination to proceed to the station in the regular way at all hazards. They were appealed to again and again, and finally were induced, but very reluc-tantly, to follow the advice of Chief Lantantly, to follow the advice of Unier Lan-grell. They reached the Junction at 11 o'clock without any disturbance occurring. The streets all the evening have been crowded with men and women, and the

crowded with men and women, and the greatest excitement prevailed when the train left the regular depot without the Britons on board. The Union men cheered, and some of them hissed the military as this evening to the depot. Further trouble is anticipated.

FEARS OF ANOTHER RIOT.

9.20 p.m.—A good deal of excitement prevails in the city, and the streets are crowded. Over one thousand Orange Young Britons and Orangemen have assem-bled at the hall on O'Connor street, and and some of them hissed the military as they marched away. About 9.30 a Young Briton named McGibbeny, whilst alighting from a street car near the depot, received a blow in the back of the head, and subsequently had his coat and shirt torn off, be-fore he succeeded in escaping from the mob. Brown's Hotel, on William street, was attacked by Union men. About 9 o'clock attacked by Union men. About 9 o'clock stones were thrown through the windows, but no one was injured. The police ap-peared on the scene several minutes later, and dispersed the crowd without any diffi-culty. The three Britons who were driven into Stratton's store in Dalhousie street, were rescued by the police and escorted to Upper Town without any further trouble. The streets are now deserted, and every-thing is quiet. No further trouble is an-ticipated: OTTAWA, Ang. 13, 2 a. m.—The Mont-real visitors left the city from the Rich-mond road, instead of from the railway station. They were not interfered with at

Berne 9th October, 1874, and the parties to irar the teuropean nations, and those of Turkey and Russia in Asia, Egypt, Fersia, British India, the United States, Japan, Canada, Merico, Brazil, irar the European nations, and those of Turkey and Russia in Asia, Egypt, Fersia, British India, the United States, Japan, Canada, Merico, Brazil, in a child the colories of France, far States, Japan, Canada, Merico, Brazil, in a child the colories of France, far States, Japan, Canada, Merico, Brazil, in a child the colories of France, far States, Japan, Canada, Merico, Brazil, in a child the colories of France, far States, Japan, Canada, Merico, Brazil, in a child the colories of France, far States, Japan, Canada, Merico, Brazil, in a child the colories of France, far States, Japan, Canada, Merico, Brazil, in a child the colories of France, far States, Japan, Canada, Merico, Brazil, in a child the colories of France, far States, Japan, the Netherlands, Portugal, and Deumark. The other British Independencies, Ber-metricol to articles of mail and printed for a sch system of the far the states of the sta station. They were not interfered with at all at Richmond road. THE TRACK TO BE TORN UP. The regular train was delayed fully two hours, and the passengers, who were prin-cipally Americana, were much alarmed. While waiting at the depot, a slip was handed by an unknown party to the fire-man of the train, warning the officials to be careful, as a party had left to tear up the rails at the Montreal road crossing. This was, in all probability, only an attempt to further alarm the passengers, as no such intention is believed to have existed at all. Certainly nothing was done to the track.

The discretion of calling out the military is very much questioned by many of both parties here. Shortly before one o'clock, when the city

Shortly before one o'clock, when the city Britons returned from the Junction, whither they had accompanied the Mont-real party, they proceeded to Lower Town and attacked a number of Catholic houses, firing their revolvers indiscriminately. A number of people were wounded, and at present it is impossible to tell what will be the result. The Catholic Union men, who had been parading early in the night, had become separated, and coild offer no for-midable resistance, which was undoubtedly a fortunate thing, for many lives would have been lost had they come to a fair fight. The wounded so far as can be learne head of Sussex street awaiting orders. INFLAMMATORY SPEECHES. ow are as follows :--An Alderman named Giles shot in th

the second se

also damaged. THE ARRESTS.

Those arrested to-night are A. Foster, C. Innis, F. Larocque, J. Larocque, Wm.

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called, but owing to the absence of the Police Magistrate an adjournment took for flourishing a revolver.

FOREIGN POSTAGE.

A WILD WOMAN

is a revision of the treaty concluded at Berne 9th October, 1874, and the parties to Berne 9th October, 10,7, and those of it are the European nations, and those of Turkey and Russia in Asia, Egypt, Dittick India, the United

expressed much gratification at the changes in the Berne Treaty, and with the satisfac-tory manner in which the American Com-missioners performed their duty. WHY THE GUARDS WERE CALLED OUT. WHY THE GUARDS WERE CALLED OUT. OTTAWA, Aug. 14, 12 a.m.—No disturb-ance has as yet occurred. The Orangemen, have dispersed, but the Catholics, number-ing over 3,000, are still on the streets in the vicinity of St. Patrick's Hall. One of the leaders having stated that it was their intention to march to Upper Town and de-molish residences of prominent Orange-men, Mayor Bangs ordered out the Foot, Guards. They are under the command of Col. Ross, and are now stationed at the head of Sussex street awaiting orders. Briven Crazy by the Death of Her Child She Flies to the Woods. By Telegraph to The Mail.]

By Telegraph to The Mail.] NEWTONVILLE, Aug. 14.—The wife of Richard Goodeneugh, a farmer in this vicinity, disappeared at four o'clock on Monday morning last, and after protracted search was found this afternoon sitting upon a log in a wood about a mile from her home. When approached she appeared wild, and made a desperate effort to es-cape, but she was caught and carried home. A quantity of provision procured at a neighbours cellar was found in ther posses-sion. The death of a favourite child is the supposed cause of this conduct. Speeches were made by Catholic leaders, some of whom counselled the crowd to act

Speeches were made by Catholic leaders, some of whom counselled the crowd to act in an orderly manner, and not to fight until they were attacked, and others en-couraging them to march through Upper Town and have revenge for last nights proceedings. These inflammatory speeches excited them, and at one time it was thought the advice would be acted upon. A start was really made, but Messrs. Starrs and Lefebore succeeded in making the crowd alter their determination. The Union men are all wearing handkerchiefs around their arms, and are armed with hardwood sticks. They intend remaining on watch until five o'clock in the morning, in consequence of the rumour that the Britons would burn down the Cathedral. A w ORANGE LEADER ATTACKED. 1 A.M.—Between twelve and one o'clock

POLITICAL NEWS.

HALIFAX. HALIFAX, N.S., Aug. 8.—After three or four unsuccessful meetings, and after hawk-ing the nominations about in a ridiculous fashion, the Grits have been compelled to accept Messrs. Jones and Power again as their candidates for the Commons. The pominetion in place of Mr. Power has been nomination in place of Mr. Power has been refused by half a dozen other men. It is a

forlorn hope and so considered by their best friends. MONTREAL WEST.

MONTREAL WEST. MONTREAL. Aug. 8.—To-day the rumour is confirmed that at the Grit caucus yes-terday Mr. Holton was chosen to run in the western division, and a requisition will be forthwith presented to him. There is considerable doubt expressed as to whether or not Mr. Holton will run. Chateauguay is loth to give him up. The Liberals could or not Mr. Holton will run. Chateauguay is loth te give him up. The Liberals could not bring out another man for Montreal West that would command the support he would. It is believed Mr. Holton prefers, personally, remaining representative for Chateauguay, but may be induced to take the step in the interests of the party.

MONTREAL

KONTREAL MONTREAL, Aug. 11.—The Grits have not yet suc-ceeded in inducing any prominent gentleman to sacrifice himself in their interest in either of the divisions, but two new independent candidates are to-day anounced, G. C. McLaughlin, of Nationak Party fame, in Montreal West, and F. B. McNamee in Montreal Centre. Efforts are still being made to induce Hon. Mr. Thibaudeau to oppose Judge Cour-sol in the East. The Conservative f candidates have already opened their committee rooms, prepared voters' lists, and canvaseers are actively at work. It is now thought that Mr. Deviln will not be a candi-date, the Gritshaving thrown him overboard, and the Irish rallying enthusiastically round M. P. Ryan, whose address was issued this morning. Ald. Stephens' candidature in Montreal West is not thought to be serious. The Witness says: "It is the prevailing opinion—for many Liberals them-selves admit it—that a Liberal who is a Free Trader has little chance of being elected in any one of the the list of the second second

The MacCartay Murder.

The MacCarthy Murder. S. Jons, N. B., Aug. 10.—The case for the Crown in the trial of the Osbornes, for the murder of timothy MacCarthy, was concluded at Dorchester the last witness examined was Benj. Allac, the october 12th, and concerning whom there has been optimized and the neur mentioned, which corro-her bar your at the hour mentioned which corro-her bar your at the her your bar bar bar bar bar bar at advanced the theory that MacCarthy was not murdiered at all, but met his death by accidentally show that Parker's vidence is unworthy of belief. Mr. Palmer spoke for two hours, and will resume on Monday.

leg, not dangerously. J. Marks shot in the right arm. Gilbert Allere shot in the arm. W. Taylor shot in the head ; his wounds W. Taylor shot in the head; his wounds are dangerous. Policeman McKenna shot in the leg. B. O'Neil shot in the leg. — Kelly, skull split open with a stone. Borthwick shot in the arm. The Revere House on Sussex street was completely gutted, and a house owned by Villepcue on St. Patrick street where a dance was in progress was fired upon and wrecked.

wrecked. Father Malloy's Home for the Aged was



Another Immense Gathering.

A DRIVER AND

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The Meeting Almost a Unit in Favour of the National Policy.

The meeting Friday night at the Amphitheatre was probably as large as any of the previous gatherings, and it is estimated that there were nearly four thousand people present. Speeches were delivered by advocates of both Protection and Free Trade views. The sense of the meeting was overwhelmingly in favour of the National Policy, but the exponents of the Grit theories were given a fair hearing, although it must be confessed the patience of the audience was sorely tried by attempts on the part of the latter to mislead them by the most audacious mis-statement

mislead them by the most audacious mis-statement of facts. The Victoria brass band was in attendance, and gave a capital selection of music during the evening. Among those on the platform were Ald. Tizard, chairman, and Messres. J. Ick Evans, A. Roe, E. Meek, R. A. Procter, Dr. Boyle, Dr. Geo. Wright, A. Boultbee, Robert Hay, G. B. Boyle, W. Watson, W. Morton, Oliver Wilby, J. F. Grange, M.P.P., J. Foy, R. B. Butland, W. Mills, Eyre Evans, Jas. Turnhull. Josenb Tait. and J. S. Larke.

For, R. B. Butland, W. Mills, Eyre Evans, Jas. Turnbull, Joseph Tait, and J. S. Larke. Ald. TIZARD stated that he took the chair at the request of the Executive Committee, and he acceded to the request with a great deal of pleasure. He would call upon Mr. Evans to read the rules which had been adopted by the Executive Committee for the gruidance of their meetings. Mr. J. Ick Evans, after reading the rules alluded to, stated that certain members of Parliament had

Mr. J. ICK EVARS, after reading the rules alluded to, stated that certain members of Parliament had been invited to attend these meetings. They thought it desirable that Mr. John Macdonald, M.P., in particular should be present to meet his con-stituents, and explain his views on the important questions of Free Trade and Protection. He would again call upon Mr. John Macdonald, Mr. Dymond, Mr. Metcalfe, and Mr. Blain, to come forward and address the meeting. These gentlemen had received previous invitations, but they appeared unwilling to face their constituents. He had to announce that mext Tuesday evening the meeting would be ad-dressed by Mr. Phipps (Applause.) Betore sitting down he wished to direct the attention of the an-dience to the garbled report of the ip roceedings that appeared in the Globe. Several of the state-ments in that sheet wereyery unjust to the Execu-tive Committee. For instance, it was stated in the Globe that there was a bar on the grounds, while the fact was the "bar" was nothing but a pen-nut stand. (Laughter.)

the fact was the "bar" was nothing bit a pea-hut stand. (Lughter.) The CHAIRMAN claimed the support of the meet-ing in fulfiling the duties of his position. He asked their patient attention for several gentlemen who would address them, who had studied the question, and from their addresses they would ob-tain valuable information. He trusted that Mr. John Macdonald would accept the invitation to attend and give an account of his stewardship. (Ap-nience)

plause.) Mr. JAS. TURNBULL was then called upon to adplause.) Mr. JAS, TURNELL was then called upon to ad-dress the mecting. He said that in his opinion Free Trade would do nothing to benefit the great masses of the people in this country, under the ex-isting state of things. When free trade primiting were adopted in Great Britain, that country was a giant in manufacturing supremacy, and could defy the world to compete with her and to throw open their ports as she had done. After forty years of Free Trade, the state of things had been somewhat reversed, and Great Britain was beginning to find out that there might be a flaw in the theory of Free Trade. It had been stated on that platform that under Protection wages had increased in the Unit-ed States only 60 per cent., while the cost of living had increased 90 per cent. But almost the same disproportionate increase had occurred in Great Britain under Free Trade. In Great Britain wages were as a rule lower than in the United States. Carpenters in the former country got only 26s. to 30s. a week. As one result of the free trade pelicy of Great Britin, she was now un-able to compete in many lines with the United States. He might state that Messrs. Wark & Sons, of Paisley, had been compelled to remove their busi-ness to New Jersey, and the British hands who had manufactured their thread had either to remain idle at home or expatriate themselves and follow to the United States. t home or expatriate themselves and follow to the inited States. The Canadian Reformer's idea of at nome of expairing characteristics and only of the United States. The Canadian Reformer's idea of Free Trade was 35 per cent. tariff for the United States and a 17 per cent. tariff for Canada. Surely this unequal competition could not be termed Free Trade. They could only have Free Trade with free trade countries, and unless there was an equality of conditions they could not compete un trade with their neighbours. He denied that the consumer paid the duties. A Canadian farmer could only get \$50 a bushel in the United States for barley that the American farmer received a dollar for; simply because the Canadian had to pay 15 cents a bushel for the privilege of selling in the American market. This duty went into the American Exchequer, and helped to meet the expen-diture of the country. (Applause.) A statement he felt bound to refue which had been made on that platform was that the interests of the masters and the workingmen were not identical. He had been a workingman all his life, and he had always found

were guilty of the same crime, if crim

<text><text><text><text><text> To the Editor of The Mail. in their respective States. as well as in name, the Supreme Court.

Trade, but how had that first been produced? For over five hundred years the policy of Protec-tion had been pursued in England. (Cheers). To take the woollen industry, England at one time bought her cloth from Flanders, but by imposing a prohibatory duty, the woollen industries were de-veloped to a point when they defied competition. Next the iron industry was protected. Up to 1781, nearly-two-thirds of the iron used in England was imported. This was checked by the imposition of a duty of ten shillings a ton, which was igradually raised to £6 108 a ton, or double the price of iron at the pre-sent time in England. The result was that from an importer, England became an exporter of iron. The same policy was pursued with regard to the shipping interest. There was a time when other countries did the English shipping business. A duty was levied when all goods coming in foreign bottoms, and no articles were allowed to come from the colonies except in English ships. In A Voics—What about the shipping ? Mr. Ros thought that the agricultural was the first interest of this country, manufacturing the second, and shipping the third. While the present Government refused to protect the two most impor-tant industries of Canada, they were very willing to instant the shipping industry by enlarging our tant industries of Canada, they were very mining to protect the shipping industry by enlarging our canals so that the western farmers might be enabled to ship their grain; but they would not protect the workingmen so that they could get a day's work. (Hear, hear.) In relation to the American shipping, the speaker read the following extract from a speech de-livered by Senator Blain at Chester, Pa., on April 20, 1878: speaker read the tonown balan at Chester, Pa., on April 20, 1878 :--"But the cessation of the Crimean war, by which we had largely profitted, followed by the panic and prostration of 1857, greatly depressed our shipping interest, and before we had fairly got under way again the war of the rebellion came on ; our large cotton trade was suddenly stopped; our seamen be-took themselves to our hastily enlarged navy; pi-ratical cruisers, bearing the Confederate flag, but really built and managed by Englishmen, took to the sea and made it so unsafe for vessels bearing the American flag that freights by them had to pay an enormous premium for war risks, and consequently merchants were compelled to send their cargoes by neutral vessels in order to insure safety and decrease expenses. These causes, in active operation with increasing effect for four destructive years, inflicted A duty was levied when all goods coming in foreign bottoms, and no articles were allowed to come from the colonies except in English ships. In this way England built up her trade. (Cheers). There came a time, however, when England wanted raw material. She had established her industries, and she then said, "Let us have Free Trade." Having possession of her own markets, and she had everything to gain from Free Trade. The Camadian Free Trade advocates were, however, blind to the lesson taught by the old English policy, and because England no longer needed Protection, they argued Protection was unnecessary for Camada.

The question is not as to how many ac-cepted the leadership of Malins, but as to the principles they represented. They (baker's dozen as they might be) represented principles dear to every friend of freedom ney had every promise to and strong as a look for a time allenge the world arts of trade and pros rinciples dear to every friend of freedom hey (few in numbers though they were) represented the sentiments of the majority of the order, and it would have been a sor-rowful day for British justice and British fair play if they did not. History is full the peo-would probesought blicy which The meeting closed with three cheers for the

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY AUGUST 16, 1878.

of instances where men single-handed stood up for the right, and triumphed in the end. Wilberforce was once the only known advocate of emancipation, and we COMMUNICATIONS. THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

7 .11

all know the result. As to the legal question, I have nothing to say, I leave that to the Courts to de-To the Editor of The Mail. Sir,-It is very amazing to see the atcide. But Dr. O. says that their leaving "was merely an excuse, so that they could run away with our charter and rituals and athen support and which common people tempts made by the Globe and other Grit sheets to prove that the Maritime Provinces are to give them a large majority at the coming election. If their ideas about the other Provinces are no more correct, Mr. other property, and which common people would call stealing." Now one thing is certain to my mind, and it is this, that the Mackenzie may as well pick up his traps and walk. Having been in nearly every county in those Provinces during the past few months, I am at a loss to see how the Grand Lodge of England received its char-ter, &c., from the R. W. G. L., and obligated themselves to cherish and defend certain understood and well-defined prinpresent Government are going to have more than four or five supporters from Nova Scotia, six or seven from New Brunswick, ciples, and until that Grand Lodge proves ecreant to that trust, that charter and those rituals are theirs, and nobody, not even the R. W. G. L. "of the World," and one from Prince Edward Island. Even this is allowing the Government two or three seats which will be very closely conmuch less the R. W. G. L., has any right to demand the same from them. tested. Yours, TRUTH.

Toronto, August 10, 1878.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

SIR,-Allow me to reply to an article

But if "common people" would call this stealing, what would an uncommon character like Dr. Oronhyatekha call it ? Truly to slander an individual in his absence is not the most manly trait in a man's character, and Shakespeare evidently thought so when he wrote :-

SIR, —Allow me to reply to an article which appeared in your issue of the 26th ult, over the signature of Dr: "Oronhyse tekha," in which he takes exception to the Boston Advertiser's version of the result of the suit (Lee v. Malins). Dr. O. says that the R. W. G. L., by its constitution, never excluded the negroes. True, it never did directly, for the reason abused by such men, while the good and that there was no necessity for its so dothat there was no necessity for its so do-ing, for the work of exclusion was most systematically done by the Grand Lodges in their respective States.

ind them at the Loui

many ac-but as to

But why did the R. W. G. L., the Supreme Court of the Order, for ten long

years allow its subordinate Grand Lodges to so exclude, and thus violate, one of its indicate to you, and I only stand in ad-miration and wonder at the unwearied fundamental principles? Where was its fundamental principles? where was its supremacy? Why did not that body ex-ercise its authority and compel the offend-ing Grand Lodges to act in accordance with the principles of the Order, or, in the with the principles of the Order, or, in the courage and fidelity with which this battle event of non-compliance, revoke their char-ters—and thus show that it was in reality, derful history. There never has been such vigilance and such courage exhibited, I am Boston for \$15,000-these lots comprise Yet it did not choose to do so, but Illowed a wholesale violation of its fundaallowed a wholesale violation of its fundamental principles, proving itself incompeunable to be present, expressed himself by

tent, vacillating, and weak; so much so letter in similar terms :that there was a necessity that it should be Malins and his co-delegates against such superseded, and superseded it was, for Malins and his friends had conspired against wrong-doing, had set themselves against those who violated principles, had description, and for the prompti-tude with which they courageously met it on Southern soil, they deserve the warmagainst those who violated principles, had determined to oppose Southern exclusion-ists and the traitors from Ontario and else-have come again to these shores in furtherwhere that assisted them and reorgan-ized the Supreme Court, restored to it its original status and its orig-inal principles, and thus clean-ed out the Augean stable and pass through a severe ordeal, encountering much misrepresentation and abuse; but they have maintained their ground un-flinchingly, and shown that they are not of

ape and quitting the use of intoxicating nors, continued in his old and down. CANADIAN. ard course until death closed the scen Mr. DeCosmos and Mr. Dalby have been selected as the Opposition candidates for Victoris, B.C. A good team ! LORD" OGILVY. - This " distinguished ndividual, who up to a few days een wanted by the Boston police force on a

charge of forgery was in this city last wee having stopped and registered himself the Walker House, on the 29th ult, Walter Maclean. Two detective offic or the factory hands must leave thi country. Says the Brockville *Recorder* :--Mr Albert Abbott, one of our scientific far-mers who believes in the efficacy of phos-phates, has thrashed his fall wheat and arrived in the city and took up their dence at the same hotel under finames. As soon as the "Lord" dis that he was the person for whom were in quest, he signified his willi urned out forty bushels to the acre, of the Clawson variety.

to return to the States without The Port Colborne Free Press has the rough the formalities of extrac following, which it calls "a sad tale :"-" Twelve out of the thirteen tugs owned He left the city next day with the offic and is now in Boston gaol awaiting tri here were lying in a bunch, idle, on Thurs-day morning (1st inst.) There is a whole The Montreal papers speak favou the Real Estate Exchange, newly volume in this paragraph." lished in that city. Formerly efforts i by the press to obtain a full account sales, public and private, were only par The Goderich Signal makes the distress-

ing announcement that an American paper proposes to change the name of the Cansuccessful. The Star says that adian salt metropolis to "Goosetown!" Exchange came into operation all the It appears that feathered geese are free and official transfers of property ha given to the press in detail, and ioners there, and march in platoons through the streets as they please, none daring to make them afraid. ward the private sales will be Through the influence of the Co

Mrs. Skelton lectured in Arthur last Friday evening on "Our Boys." If the boys of that village are no better than the Exchange, Mr. Ryland, the of Deeds, has kindly promised to of Deeds, has kindly promised to so the information needed regarding pr sales. This will be a great public and tage, as it will give reliable data which the actual value of property i those of other places, tongue thrashing will hardly improve them. The vigorous will hardly improve them. The vigorous application of the "birch" is the shortest nd best argument with "Our Boys;" city can be based. a few " sweeties" will do for " Our Girls. St. John's, P. Q., News :-- " It Last spring Walter Laing sold a hive of derful how exactly the arguments

The Stratford Herald says :--"

years ago Mr. Joseph Harrison,

prosperous and respected coloured of this town, escaped from slaver

here he has lived happily and

The Collingwood Bulletin says :- "T

contract for 17 car loads of this stuff

Last night (6th inst.

m home at the time.

unwarrantable liberties with the vo

habitants of the pious township of Pelha

Catherines, have, we are informed, receiv

instructions to prosecute the ancient sin ner, and no doubt the result of the tria

It costs a considerable amount of m to have a distilling apparatus about of premises, even though it be the proper of another. Robert Hassard, of lot 1, 14

concession, Luther, was charged at th

learned that the defendant knew the a

paratus was on his premises, but that

these points

a man named Fie

In giving

police court to-day (Wednesday), with

Messrs. Miller & Cox, barristers of St

man, and made overtures to he at variance with morality. This dis

l affair has become the talk

will be waited for with great int

those who reside in the locality.

The old man too

ginia, and came to this land

ably ever since. He now revisit the old home, and to see

and coloured races live in gether there under altered cond old plantation masters are dead an

bees to John Gregor, of Nassagaweya, and since that time the hive has produced five swarms. This is rather prolific ; but Locofocos of forty years ago are repeated the Free Traders of to-day. What the former said in the United States then, the the most singular thing is rather prome; but the most singular thing in connection with the matter is that the original swarm swarmed the second time. Mr. Laing has been a bee-keeper for twenty-five years and he never knew of a similar case. Inter are repeating, in almost the words, in this country to-day. If tion was represented then, as it is m the taxation of the many for the e-ment of the few; and the effect wh was predicted, would be produced would be to make a handful of m The Guelph Herald says :-- "Complaints

are made of ravages of the Hessian fly in this neighbourhood. It is said by some turers rich at the expense of the people. Of course their arguments refuted by the stern logic of fact, and who have been looking into the matter, that fully two-thirds of the spring wheat evil prophecies founded upon them falsified by the events which followed crop has been ruined. One gentleman says he has seen field after field which will strange to say, they are repeated with not repay the trouble of threshing. It is to be hoped that no very extensive area of as much confidence now as ever

the country is thus afflicted The new Presbyterian church at Mour Pleasant, the corner-stone of which was laid a few months ago, is rapidly approach-ing completion, and the dedication is expected to take place next month. It is

but Mr. Harrison hopes to see some The Courier learns that Messrs. Davies younger stock, and to greet them as an Seeley have sold 1,000 acres of phos and a brother. His tour will take Harper's Ferry, where John Brown the first gun for emancipation. Mr some of the best phosphate lands in Bur rison's visit will constitute a m Mr. Davies will have the manage gess. sode in a romantic career. ment of the mines, and will increase th force of men now at work. They have Great Western Railway cars were broug taken 150 tons from one lot, the past two through here last week, and were lose months, with four men. with box stuff and shipped By the census of 1871 there were 64.44? Bridgeport, Conn. These two are nar pericans in Canada. By the U. S. censu of 1870 there were 487,000 Canadians in the same destination. Box stuff is me

the United States. For every American of the forty millions who comes to Canada to enjoy the blessings of one-sided Free Trade, seven Canadians of the four milfrom refuse lumber that can be scarcely anything else. It is planed, rinn to a uniform width, cut into proper length bound in bundles like lath, and shipped i lions go to the United States to groan and die under a Protective tariff. Alas for the Bridgeport without change of cars. Ab 11 men are now employed at the planin perversity of human nature ! mill handling this stuff. About a mo

much misrepresentation and abuse; but they have maintained their ground un-flinchingly, and shown that they are not of those who believe in doing evil that good may come." Here we have the testimony of men of sterling worth outside the Order on this

THE ENGLISH MAIL

esting Summary of

ALUABLE PRESENT TO LORD BEACONSE Lord Beaconsfield's investiture with arter has been followed by a gra-mpliment from Sir Richard Wal the hon, baronet has presented the nier the star and badge of the Gart ds, which are said to be of ext amonds, which are said to be of each many beauty. They were formerly y Lord Hertford, the old friend of caconsfield, and this circumstance ances the value of the gift.

TERRIBLE BOAT ACCIDENT

On Thursday evening a fearful boa cident occurred on Lough Sillen, in County Cavan. A schoolmaster na McCabe, with his wife, a female tea ned Miss Nulty, an assistant tead named Miss Nuity, an assistant reac and thirteen school girls, went out o pleasure trip on the lake. They had been long out when the boat capsized, man named McDermott pushed out; man named McDermott pushed out boat from the shore to their assista He saw McCabe holding the boat with and and his wife with the other, and little girls on his back, while he endeavo ed to push the boat forward, but be McDermott could come to him McDermott could come to him, sank. The whole party of seventeen w

UDDEN DEATH IN THE WESLEYAN

FERENCE. A little before noon on the 26th the Rev. Peter C. Horton was speaking the Wesleyan Conference in terms of eul and affection about his old friend, the F H. H. Chettle, whose obituary had been read to the Conference. Shortly ter he had finished speaking, Mr. Ho fell upon the platform and fainted. was carried to one of the vestries, medical aid was sent for. He revived a while, but gradually sank, became conscious, and died of heart disease at a'clock in the evening. He entered FERENCE. clock in the evening. He entered esleyan ministry in 1832

MODERN EXTRAVAGANCE.

The Duke of Devonshire presided Inge meeting held in Buxton, to lister a lecture by Miss Emily Faithful, on " Extravagance of Modern Life." noble Duke, at the close of the lecture responding to the vote of thanks accor him, remarked that the lecture treated ne of the greatest evils of the day.] an evil that had not been confined to present time, but had been handed do from a .very remote period. It was, thought, open to much doubt if the had ever been so rife as it was at present time, or if it had ever bee prevalent among all classes of society. results of extravagance were so mani nd led to such an amount of misery, t was an easy task to denounce i his was not all that was required requisite that not only the cause bu cure should be pointed out, and this been done by the lecturer. He hoped subject would be properly taken up.

DRINKS IN HOT WEATHER.

An interesting correspondence is An interesting correspondence is g on in the daily and agricultural papers lating to "drinks in hot weather." article by Dr. Parker, called "Pers Care of Health," is quoted, in which writer says, "If you wish to keep a health to old age, never touch spirits, drink only one pint or one and a helf. drink only one pint, or one and a half of strong beer, or two pints of weak with your dinner and supper, divided two meals. Better still if you can ab from beer altogether." The best du writes Mr. J. G. Sproston, for this weather is thin oatmeal and water, w little sugar. Rice water, as used in I inde palatable, is also recommended its cooling and nutritious qualities. ounce of coffee and half an ounce of s build in two energies.

workingman all mis ine, taid he had always foot. that the masters encouraged their employses. If, however, the masters had no orders to fill, they could not be expected to be so philanthropical as to support their hands when there was no work to be done. If the masters prospered, the men also prospered. Another statement made on the Free Trade side was that if the manufacturers were protected, the consumers would have to pay more for their goods. In refutation of this argument, he would refer them was that if the manufacturers were protected, the consumers would have to pay more for their goods. In refutation of this argument, he would refer them to the United States, where food and clothing were as cheap as in Canads. (Applause.) He⁹ could go to New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other large cities, and buy goods in his own hine, such as shirts, drawers, tweeds, and blankets, just as cheap as we could make them. (Applause.) They had been told that if the principle of Protection were con-ceded, it would be necessary to protect the work-ingmen from the importation of foreign labour. The questions, however, were not identical. A workingman had a right to seek a home in Canada, and he could not be prevented. He earned his bread by the sweat of his brow, and contributed to the

workingman had a right to seek a home in Canada, and he could not be prevented. He earned his bread by the sweat of his brow, and contributed to the wealt of the country, and the money he earned was expended in our midst. But for the imported fabric, our money went to a foreign country, and employed men there instead of at home. (Ap-plause.) As they were on the eve of a general elec-tion, it would be well for the working classes to consider that they had the making of the laws in 1 their own hands, and if the Government would not carry out their views on this question. they could turn them out of office. (A voice that in the *Globe*" and applause.) Mr. Joseph TAIT was the next speaker called

turn them out of office. (A voice "We mean to put that in the Globe" and applause.) Mr. JOSEPH TAIT was the next speaker called upon. He was sorry to see that the gentleman with an M. P. to his name was not present. He was not, however, to be condemned because he had con-sulted his own personal tastes in the matter. The previous speaker had told them that before Britain adopted her Free Trade policy she was a commer-cial grant. The fact was that at the period when Free Trade was established in that country the ex-ports were £47,000,000 while the exports now were over \$1,000,000,000 He gave an emphatic "No" to the statement which had been made by some of the speakers that the United States was more pros-perous than Canada. (Loud cries of "yes, yes.") An evidence of this was the great depopulation which had taken place in many of their cites, in Oswego for instance. He upheld the doctrine that the consumer, besides paying the price which an article brought in the country in which it was pro-duced, paid also the freight in bringing it to this country, and the duty unpaid on it. He would say mothing about the loyalty question. That question had been quite enough talked about. Both parties were cring 'about loyalty and he did not care much which came out victorious in the end. (Hear, hear.) Canada for the Canadians was the cry of the Conservatives, but he thought he could show that a Protective tariff would not effect this. The States had a high Protective tariff and they raised under that the Americans had not America for themselves. (Cries of 'oh, oh.''). The only ones, he contended, who would be the gainers in Ontario, and a few coal producers in Nova Socia, while the workingmen all over awa agood in the United States as three or five years ago; and it was an evidence of this that twenty-eight railways in that country had recently to be sold under the hammer. While there was destitution in all Free Trade countries in the world, there was also desti-tution experienced in the Protective United States. (A Voic

heard the problem asked, "What was the Nati Policy?" They had been for five years under rule, and what the country wanted to know what the Grit policy was. (Hear, hear). He tended to give the meeting a few reasons why uld adopt a Prot country should adopt a Protective policy. Bit be-fore doing so he would like to take up a few of the arguments of the previous speaker. That gentle-man stated that the population of base place altogether was only about 55,000. They must have been, he thought that the population of that place altogether was only about 55,000. They must have been, he thought, much like the Kilkenny cats, which fought with each other till they were all degtroyed. (Laughter). The first real argument which his op-ponent had adduced was that relative to who pays the duty, and he believed the other side had ad-vanced some arguments on this question. He thought that the soller did in some instances pay the duty, but it was only in those cases where we did not manufacture the goods on which duties were im-posed. Our barley went into the United States, where it met with the competition of the same product of that country, and thus it became of secondary im-portance. In the export of this product we had eri-dently to pay the duty, and thesame was true in re-of horses in the States got \$20 more when he sold an animal than the Cinadian fowner, whose horse was sold to the same buyer. Who paid the duty? There was no doubt about it. The exporter from Canada paid the duty. On the it was true that we had to pay the duty. Because we lid not produce that article. In regard to railways he would say that the remixes of the previous speaker just showed how much knowledge he had on that subject. (Laughter.) He had with him country should adopt a Protective policy. But be-fore doing so he would like to take up a few of the

he would say that the remarks of the previous speaker just showed how much knowledge he had on that subject. (Laughter,) He had with him statistics which showed the number of railways in the world. In the United States there were 77,470 miles; in Canada there were 4,929 miles; in Maxico there were 403 miles; and in Great Britain there were 16,572 miles. There was hearly as many miles of railways on this continent as there was in Europe. It would be very remarkable indeed if two or three of these railways were not compelled now and again to sell out. The last report of railways in the United States showed that the whole system in that country paid 39 per cent. on the whole construction, while in Canada they had never had a railway that paid one dollar on its stock, or one dollar interest on its Government grant. If our railways were not bank rupt it was because we could not get anything for

erpreses. These causes, in active operation with increasing effect for four destructive years, inflicted, a terrible blow upon the merchant marine of America, and correspondingly developed and built up that of our start the causes if have adverted to were yee but temporary. In their nature, and we should in time have recovered from them. But during their operations another cause was still more potent, though silent, and that was the rapid transfer of the commerce of the Art the cause was even making at the cause of the Art t

and. A Vorce- It is not true. Mr. Roz—Then why didn't you stay there? (Hear,

A Vorte - It is not true. The Your - It is not true. The Your - Then why didn't you shy there? (Her, has been you bee

English policy, and because England no longer needed Protection, they argued Pretection was unnecessary for Canada. He did not think much of the leaders of the other side who were either afraid to come here or else had so much contempt that they did not deign to put in an appearance and discuss this question to the workingman. The whole doctrine of Protection rested on this one thing. The other side admitted that manufactures were as excellent thing, and that it would be an advantage to the country to have them, but thay said that it would find its own level. Unfortunately, capital was not a fluid. It was heavy thing and it was not easily moved. On landed estate in England you could borrow money from three to four per cent. In Canada they had to pay sight per cent. on equally good security. Why if capital sought its level like water, did it not come here? And so it was with reference to our manufactures, which could not procure capital as cheaply as those of England. To show that capital would not seek its level he would give a striking illustration. From 1815 to 1830 in England there was a marvellous development in manufactures. For the first of these years the amount of exports was \$39,000,000, while in the latter they had increased to £55,000,000. Why did not capital at that time find its way to Ireland, which presented great manutacturing facilities? Iron was to be found in nineteen coun-ties of that island and coal in sixteen counties. At that period the capital of England would have flowed into Ireland to its great advantage. But what were the facts? While the exports from Ire-land in 1815 were £900,000, while sum had been re-duced in 1815 were £900,000, while sum had been re-duced in 1846, fnotwithstanding her immense fertility, there was starvation in the land, and the poor in-habitants had to depend upon the chargital the point in-the starts and to depend upon the chargital the point in-the starts and to depend upon the chargital the counts, at

thing that has never been denied by

treasing in her wealth, how was it with poor Ireland? The people had fied from her shores, and in 1846, fnotwithstanding her immense ferdility, there was starvation in the land, and the poor in-habitants had to depend upon the English for their adapted for agriculture and manufactures than land. While Sockiand had gained immensely by her manufactures, where was Ireland? When James II united Sockiand had gained immensely by her hand. While Sockiand had gained immensely by her manufactures, where was Ireland? When James II united Sockiand had gained immensely by her hand. While Sockiand had gained immensely by her her bis anative country should receive the same Pro-tection as that of England. Was this country to be the Ireland of this continent (cries of "no"), or the England ? If it was not to be another Ireland, then let them build up their manuf factories as England built up hers. If there was any objection to Protection, it was from the fact of the relation which if placed Canada to the Mother Land. But while he was procue of the land which gave him birth, he did not forget that he was a Canadian. He did not for get that while England gave him birth. And did not from his children's mouths to add to the land twould be unnaturat for him to take the bread from his children's mouths to add to the land take the manufactures of England, but whether we would take the so of the United States who live so near us, and who, moreover, were sending their manufactures in this line to Manchester? Were they going to buy signature appears on said charter) refused to send them the password after they were in existence as a lodge about one year? Why, for the reason that he gave himself, the English when we could get them from the peo-ple of the United States who live so near us, and who, moreover, were sending their manufactures in this line to Manchester? Were they going to buy woollens from England when they could be bought much cheaper from the neighbours across the border? The proposition could not be considered. In 1373, we imported from England forty-nine mil-lions of collars worth of goods, but the amount had now fallen to thirty-nine millions. On the other hand while our trade with England was declining, our trade with the United States was increasing, and it was only a question of time when English products would be driven out of this country, and Canada would become the trade vasal of the United States. They would remember that in the seventeenth century, there existed great rivalry be tween Spain and England. But while Spain did not protect her industries, and in her arrogant pride of nobility sorned the working classes, Eng-and protected the one and appreciated the other. Now Spain was a trade vasal of the United States, or was she to be the England of the Inited States, or was she to be the England of the Inited States, or was she to be the England of the Inited States, or was she to be the England of the Inited States, or was she to be the England of the Inited States, or was she to be the England of the Inited States, or was she to be the England of the Inited States, or was she to be the England of the Inited States, or was she to be the England of the Inited States, or was she to be the England of the Inited States, or was she to be the England of the Inited States, or was she to be the England of the Inited States, or was the to be the England of the Inited States, or was the to be the England of the Inited States, or was the to be the England of the Inited States, or was the to be the England of the Inited States, or was the to be the England of the Inited States, or was the to be the England of the Inited States, or was the to be the England of the Inited States, or was namely, that "they were coloured people." Or why did he not report its existence in the journals of 1873, '74, or '75 ? For the same reason (we suppose) that they were not white. Of what use was the all-embracing char acter of the R. W. G. L., or the liberal decisions of its executive officers, when in practice they were both discarded and of and because it was so and after years of right

The matrix weight Province: The partial first or a method regard is a part of the analysis of the province of the weight are also and when it was balling the part of Mailing and Wash was believed that the part of Mailing and Wash was believed that the part of Mailing and Wash was believed that the part of Mailing and Wash was believed that the part of Mailing and Wash was believed that the part of Mailing and Wash wash believed that the part of Mailing and Wash wash believed that the part of Mailing and Wash wash believed that the part of Mailing and Wash wash believed that the part of Mailing and Wash wash believed that the part of Mailing and Wash wash believed that the part of Mailing and Wash wash believed that the part of Mailing and Wash wash believed that the part of Mailing and Wash wash believed that the part of Mailing and Wash wash believed that the part of Mailing and Wash wash believed that wash was their opinions wash the ropinions wash that for the part of Mailing and Wash wash believed that the part

to the R. W. G. L., at the expense of th continent, and at home in Britain, Malins order, and who from year to year proved themselves disloyal to first principles, and untrue to humanity. Why did he not show his nobility as a "noble red man," ajoys the almost unbounded confidence of he temperance people. But I know certain characters in America by standing up and demanding justice for those who happened to be only a little darker than himself ? Why did he not dedarker than nimself? Why did he not de-fend the principle : Equality for all, instead of misrepresenting his constituents and conspiring with southern allies against the life of an Order he was obligated to de-

to be its leaders. A GOOD TEMPLAR. from Canada were hirelings, and we are told that hirelings care not for the sheep. The doctor tries hard to prove some-Toronto, Aug. 5, 1878.

THE CREDIT VALLEY RAIL-WAY. _____

Malins or his friends, namely, that the R. W. G. L. always recognized the equality of men, and quotes decisions of R. W. G. L. chief executive officers to make good Entire Success of Mr. Laidlaw's Efforts. his position. Such recognitions and de-cisions are good enough in themselves, but as far as some fourteen Grand Lodges were

person or persons shall be admitted into our Order as members who are not white The despatch is in these words :--" LONDON, Aug. 10th, 1878.

To C. J. Campbell, Toronto.

"Sanders Brothers have arranged credits and purchased rolling stock, steel rails and fastenings for the whole line (16,000 tons), to St. Thomas, Elora and Orangeville, sub-ject to the required bonuses and exchanges of debentures. Public interests and this investment now absolutely safe, opponents notwithstanding. Prepare vigorously to lay four thousand tons now shipping, commencing at Toronto. " LAIDLAW."

Mr. Mackenzie on Contracts. (From the Halifax Herald.) While Mr. Mackenzie was yet in Oppo-

sition he was good enough to say : "The lowest tenders should always be accepted, and that the people were robbed of their hard earned taxes when a Minister

of Public Works conferred upon partisans and favourites contracts that legitimate tenderers offered to take at a lower figure." And, after he obtained power, he was ind enough to observe :--

"I assert, in the first place, that since no effect ? The Dr. also quotes from the declaration the inauguration of the present Govern-ment, the most scrupulous care has been the first alarm." presented by Bro. Malins at the Louisville session; but what does that prove? Why, that the R. W. G. L. had always recogtaken to have the contract system so ad-ministered, that it would be difficult, if nized the equality of men in theory, yet in practice it had failed to enforce it in certain obtain any advantage, or that public Southern States, and only vain attempts were made to get the coloured people their rights, and that in those States the order was exclusively a white organization, Contractors, who are opponents of the Government, should suffer any wrong in the administration of that Department."

Then he undertook to call for new ten-

. 1	Sec. 2\$325,000	Sec. 2 \$396
1-	8 291,000	3 328
d	5 266,825	5 812
	6 70,000	6 68
e	7 251,770	7 283
n	18 270,950	18 818
3-	14 271,950	14 292
e e		Total\$1,994
0		and the second second
t	Total-	Difference-
	\$1,747,495	\$247.
0	This difference is just 14 per cent. m	

the same period were only 5.825. These young Frenchman named Francois Reveaux were out of a list of 700,000 persons or firms engaged in business, and it is claimed that there are not so many in the United Kingwas in the act of throwing himself from the second story window of Mrs. Graham's Hotel, on Sussex street, he was caught by

But I know certain characters in America that have proved themselves so recreant to the trust committed to their care, so base and raise to the principles they profess, that were justice meted out to them they would be expelled from the ranks of the Order as unfit for membership, much less one of the boarders, and prevented from carrying out his rash act. Reveaux is an able bedied and respectable looking man about 30 years of age. He was suf from delirium at the time, having been on a big spree for the past three weeks. When brought to the station last night he seemed termination to take it home rather than brought to the scatton last night he seemen to be quite harmless, and said he was glad he was arrested, as he was afraid of putting an end to himself at times, when labouring under an uncontrollable power. When sell at that figure. Geo. Sleeman pur-chased the lot for 70c. per bushel. The 70c. per bushel. grain was very light in weight and dark in colour. It would weigh about 44 or 45 lbs. to the bushel." placed in one of the cells and asked to h Mr. D. D. Hay having sallied out to down, he remarked that there was no place for him, as the cell (which was empty) was

stump Perth as "a necononical Reformer," the Mitchell Advocate says D, D., as a member of the County Council, charged already full of people." It will be seen by the subjoined cable despatch that Mr. George Laidlaw has at length been completely successful in his offert to fact the Comit Comits Control, charged mileage for 60 miles and collected the amount, though the distance travelled was the only 34 miles. The Advocate makes the that a certain wealthy farmer, fifty and sixty years of age, living in the township of Pelham, went to visit a married man. another wealthy farmer iding in the same neighbou the ostensible purpose of examining a barrel of sugar lately purchased by the latter being aware that the young husband with

engine-drivers, who were frequently un-certain of their lights while approaching a junction or station. The purple shows anything but plainly at a distance, and can scarcely be distinguished from green or blue.

> Will somebody in the confidence of the Ministerial party, say Mr. J. D. Edgar, let the country know on what ground it calls itself the Liberal party? Its supreme head is Mr. George Brown. He has ruled it and shaped it for five and twenty years. At least seventy per cent of the so-called Liberals now entitled to vote have graduated having on his premises an apparatus for distilling purposes. Several witnesses were examined. For the defence it was as voters at the feet of this Gamaliel . all have been moulded in his hands. Is he a Liberal? Has he ever shown himself worthy of the name? If so, how and when ?

had been left there by The Newmarket Era savs :-- "Two who had moved to Kansas. It had nevel ladies walking along the railway track last Tuesday forenoon, Aug. 30th, had a nar-the case R. Melvin, J.P., sat on the bend row escape from being run over by the morning up train. The repeated "toot-ing" of the alarm whistle of the engine, the apparatus had innocently come into it defendant's possession, it was his duty have notified the authorities that it was ing" of the alarm whistle of the engine, fortunately gave them a timely warning, but not till the passengers on the train and people residing in the neighbourhood of the track were pretty badly frightened with the noise. People ought to have more sense than to continue on the track in front there. It could not be held as an excus that the defendant did not know what the law was, as every person had a right to become acquainted w enquiries. The court. -\$200 and \$17.55 costs. -Guelph

A correspondent of the Victoria (B. C.) ministered, that it would be difficult, if not impossible, for the public contractors who are friends of the Government to obtain any advantage A correspondent of the Victoria (B. C.) Standard writes :—"It is evidently the very first duty of the Government of a new country to cast around its inductivity of the duty off tea, new country to cast around its industries, whether of a manufacturing or agricultural panied the poncession by such the ten per cent. differentia whether of a manufacturing or agricultural nature, that fostering care needful to pro-tect them from being crushed out of exist-ence by the capital and labour of foreign States. It therefore behooves the people of these provinces, in view of the coming

be a very thirst-quenching dri mr. A. M. Chance recommends " **pulin," sold** in Imperial half-pints **eighteen-pence a** dozen. It tastes in **tonic, has all the bitter and ples** flavour of mild ale, and much reser in appearance and colour. It is guaran to be non-intoxicating and free alcohol. "Lupulin" can be easily tained. Another excellent beverage hot weather is made of tartaric acid, 1 sugar, and essence of lemon.

SPECIAL AND COMMON JURORS. In charging the grand jury at Che Assizes, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge ferred to the practice which exists an unler-sheriffs of separating jurors into asses-special and com on-with special jurors hardly ever esult that in criminal cases. He said that he prectice, which was contrary to the stiution and to law, and was totally detensible, parties to the most trum civil disputes could pick out from the p twdve men of first-class intellect and tion to try their cases, whereas the hig perion in the land might be on trial for lifeand would not be allowed that privil Lod Justice Bramwell, who sat in Ni Prius Court, had both resolved th the found on inquiry that "a grave indefensible abuse of the law" was per ed n by under-sheriffs they would each then fine heavily the heavily the sheriff, who was onl person the law could reach, in hop that this would have the effect briging about a proper administration that serve

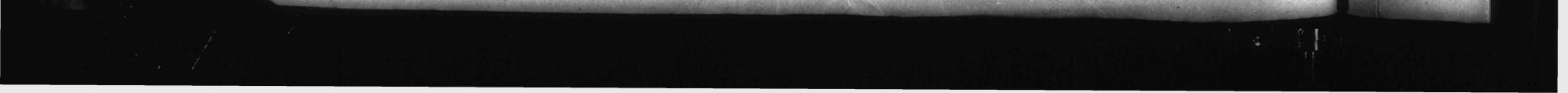
ITEMS.

Thomas Bayley, a telegraph clerk Hu, was at the Leeds Assizes, sente to be years' penal servitude for forgi teleram by which he obtained the of 20. -A the Central Criminal Court,

Pryst, formerly manager, and Col. J. Patick Mahon (The O'Gorman Mahon Capain Richard Sleeman, two of the d torsof the Lombard Bank, were comm r rial on charges of falsifying the of tat concern.

Te extensive corn stores of Me Banatyne, at Limerick, have been stroed by fire. The stores had only centy been completed, and were the fi in the south of Ireland. About £40 worh of grain were destroyed, the er dange being estimated at over £60,00 Te Times remarks that if the opi cuts anywhere that the Royal family ceivs too much from the nation, it is handbetter that it should be stated refued in Parliament than that it sh go o unchallenged and should be repe onlyn a safer place and before a less infomed audience. The highest and lowet have their allotted place in econmy of nature and perform the ictions.

Ata meeting of the Council of the I Agriultural Society of Ireland Major rowscalled attention to a new turnip rowscalled attention to a new turnip pest-a species of small green worm catenilar, which within the prev fortycight hours had covered a space twele acres of turnips on his estate in Comy Kildare. Such a thing had occured there for twenty-five years, worn speedily ravaged all the leaves cept the centre one, and showed won ful pwers of getting over the ground. Th Catholic Universe says the Eng Subdit is, withput doubt the most an Sabbth is, without doubt, the most a alousand extraordinary institution that alousnd extraordinary institution that work has ever known. The upper cla can do what they like without deserra the English Sunday, and the work classe are compelled to confine themse to a philo-house observance of the The Inglish Sabbath, says the Univ is a narvel of shallowness and absure lite and the state of the shallowness and absure It a marvel of shallowness and absurd It is a common belief, writes a Lon correspondent, that a person obtainin decre nise can immediately get mar again whereas the law provides that months must elapse before the decree a lute immade, finally dissolving the riage. A case in point was heard to in theDivorce Court, in which the petit or pare of the adcree of nullity of a finate of the ground that her husband Government contractor, had not waited a decree absolute to be made in regard a decre absolute to be made in regard his first wife before he went through a



ape and quitting the use of into nors, continued in his old and don ard course until death

" LORD" OGILVY. - This " distin "Lown OGHVY, -- Ints " distinguished" individual, who up to a few days ago, had been wanted by the Boston police force on a charge of forgery was in this city last week, having stopped and registered himself at the Walker House, on the 29th ult, as Walter Maclean. Two detective officers and closed : of tariff leave this

molan _Mr arrived in the city and took up their residence at the same hotel under fictitious names. As soon as the "Lord" discovered scientific faracy of phos that he was the person for whom they were in quest, he signified his willingness wheat and the acre, of the

to return to the States without going through the formalities of extradition. He left the city next day with the officers Press has th sad tale : and is now in Boston gaol awaiting trial. tugs owned The Montreal papers speak favourably of idle, on Thurs e is a whol

The Montreal papers speak avourably of the Real Estate Exchange, newly estab-lished in that city. Formerly efforts made by the press to obtain a full account of all sales, public and private, were only partially the distress erican paper ne of the Can uccessful. The Star says that Goosetown!" geese are free in platoons in platoons please, none

given to the press in detail, and hencefor-ward the private sales will be given also. Through the influence of the Committee of the Exchange, Mr. Ryland, the Registrar of Deeds, has kindly promised to supply the information needed regarding private sales. This will be a great public advan-tage, as it will give reliable data upon Arthur lovs." If the ue thrashing which the actual value of property in the vigorou is the shortest hich the based. ity can be based. St. John's, P. Q., News:—"It is won-derful how exactly the arguments of the Locofocos of forty years ago are repeated by moders of to-day. What the Our Boys:

' Our Girls sold a hive o agaweya, and the Free Traders of to-day. What the former said in the United States then, the has p prolific ; but latter are repeating, in almost the same words, in this country to-day. Protec-tion was represented then, as it is now, as the taxation of the many for the enrich-ment of the few; and the effect which, it original swarm Laing has five years an was predicted, would be produced by it 'Complaints yould be to make a handful of man Hessian fly surers rich at the expense of the whole aid by som Of course their arguments were the matter efuted by the stern logic of fact, and the evil prophecies founded upon them were falsified by the events which followed ; but, spring wheat ld which wil strange to say, they are repeated with just shing. as much confidence now as ever."

The Stratford Herald says :- " Forty ears ago Mr. Joseph Harrison, now a rosperous and respected coloured citizen this town, escaped from slavery in Virwhich was inia, and came to this land of the free, isex here he has lived happily and comfortably ever since. He now feels a longing to will be visit the old home, and to see the white llage, als and coloured races live in harmony to hard-working gether there under altered conditions. The Ir. Alexande

ensive area o

old plantation masters are dead and gone, but Mr. Harrison hopes to see some of the vounger stock, and to greet them as a man and a brother. His tour will take in Harper's Ferry, where John Brown fired acres of pho he first gun for emancipation. Mr. Harlands in Bur rison's visit will constitute a marked epithe manage ode in a romantic career."

ncrease the The Collingwood Bulletin says :- "Two They have Great Western Railway cars were brought through here last week, and were loaded the past two with box stuff and shipped direct to

ridgeport, Conn. These two are part of contract for 17 car loads of this stuff for Canadians in he same destination. Box stuff is made ery American rom refuse lumber that can be used for from refuse lumber that can be used for scarcely anything else. It is planed, ripped to a uniform width, cut into proper lengths, bound in bundles like lath, and shipped to Bridgeport without change of cars. About 11 men are now employed at the planing mill handling this stuff. About a month es to Canada ne-sided Free the four milo groan and Alas for the

mill handling this stuil. About a mouse age 150,000 feet of flooring and other lum-ber was also shipped direct to Winnipeg, nnual r ent authority Manitoba, by Mr. Appleton." The Ottawa Herald recommends the folr were 7.516.

the lowing as a text for temperance meeting speeches : "Last night, (6th inst.) while a and Canada for enchman named Francois Rev was in the act of throwing himself from the second story window of Mrs. Graham's Hotel, on Sussex street, he was caught by sons or firms claimed that United Kingcarrying out his rash act. Reveaux is an able bedied and respectable looking man two hundred market to-day about 30 years of age. He was suf an bid 65c. per been on rom delirium at the time, having big spree for the past three weeks. When unced his de rought to the station last night he seem me rather tha o be quite harmless, and said he was glad Sleeman purhe was arrested, as he was afraid of putting bushel an end to himself at times, when labouring under an uncontrollable power. When placed in one of the cells and asked to ite ght and dark in ut 44 or 45 lbs own, he remarked that there was no place sallied out to for him, as the cell (which was empty) was nical Reformer, already full of people. s D. D., as ncil, charge collected ce travelled was all dead yet.' The facts of the case are, makes the that a certain wealthy farmer. fails to between fifty and sixty years of age, living in the port Mr. Hay wnship of Pelham, went to visit a young ds then M married man, another wealthy farmer re and sup ding in the same neighbourhood, with siding in the same neighbourhood, with the ostensible purpose of examining a bar-rel of sugar lately purchased by the latter, being aware that the young husband was from home at the time. The old man took unwarrantable liberties with the young have had thei switches being lights, instea the lights on nan, and made overtures to her ent at variance with morality. This disgra plaints of the ful affair has become the talk of the in-habitants of the pious township of Pelham. Messrs. Miller & Cox, barristers of St. Catherines, have, weare informed, received equently approachin purple show ce. and can instructious to prosecute the ancient sin-ner, and no doubt the result of the trial from green of will be waited for with great interest h those who reside in the locality." fidence of th J. D. Edgar, let It costs a considerable amount of mon to have a distilling apparatus about one premises, even though it be the property of another. Robert Hassard, of lot 1, 14th ground it calls supreme head has ruled it and concession, Luther, was charged at the police court to-day (Wednesday), with having on his premises an apparatus for nty years. A have graduate distilling purposes. Several witnesses were examined. For the defence it was learned that the defendant knew the aphands. Is he a shown hims paratus was on his premises, but that If so, how and d been left there by a man named Field who had moved to Kansas. been used by the defendant. It had never savs : ilway track last 'In he the case R. Melvin, J.P., sat on the benc oth. had a narwith the police magistrate. In giving verdict the magistrate held that although over by the the apparatus had innocently come into the defendant's possession, it was his duty to have notified the authorities that it was there. It could not be held as an excuse that the defendent did. ted ' toot of the engine, ely warning on the train an urhood of the rightened with that the defendant did not know what was, as every person had a right to be to have more was, as every person had a tail a tail acquainted with these points by making anguiries. The court, therefore, would impose the lowest fine the law would allow -\$200 and \$17.55 costs. —Guelph Mercury. Sin Francis track in front acquainted with pecially after Victoria (B. Montreal Gazette :--- "When Sir Fra. Hincks took the duty off tea, he acc evidently ernment of a panied the concession by such legislation the ten per cent. differential dutyits industries tended to the encouragement of the long voyage and to the building up of a foreign trade for Canada. Mr. • Cartwright put duty on tea, but he repealed the ten per cept. law and can be the ten per or agricultura edful to pro ed out of exist our of foreign the peop cent. law, and as a consequence that foreig of the co trade which was becoming a most im mons, to be tant factor in the country's prosperity destroyed, and with it the grocery enced by th trade policy York i ness was transferred to New us narrates of being as formerly, done in M The duty under Mr. Cartwright's ned Dumouli lice Court on a higher than under Mr. Cartwrigues higher than under that of Sir Hincks, but the protection has moved and the trade destroyed. simply an illustration of the essen he did for The n a farm. re he had been ference between the two parties. Conservatives considered it their duty have regard to the fostering of the trade the country in the lin replied uestion was to the Peniter the country in the arrangement of tariff ; the Clear Grits hold that they er was oblige the affirmativ nothing to do with such consideration that Governments should not attempt build up trade and commerce by means fiscal policy, that their only duty is to lect revenue." ut farming isn't has the follow _ 66 / ed Hodgins, ion, Londo The little Republic of Switzerland of intoxication.

THE ENGLISH MATT. Interesting Summary of News.

ALUABLE PRESENT TO LORD BEACONSFIELD. ALCABLE PRESENT TO LORD BEACONSTIELD. Lord Beaconsfield's investiture with the Garter has been followed by a graceful compliment from Sir Richard Wallace. The hon, baronet has presented the Pre-mier the star and badge of the Garter in diamonds, which are said to be of extraordinary beauty. They were formerly worn by Lord Hertford, the old friend of Lord onsfield, and this circumstance en. hances the value of the gift. TERRIBLE BOAT ACCIDENT.

On Thursday evening a fearful boat ac-

cident occurred on Lough Sillen, in the County Cavan. A schoolmaster named McCabe, with his wife, a female teacher named Miss Nulty, an assistant teacher,

an evil that had not been comfined to the present time, but had been handed down from a very remote period. It was, he thought, open to much doubt if the evil had ever been so rife as it was at the present time, or if it had ever been so prevalent among all classes of society. The results of extravagance were so manifest, and led to such an amount of misery, that, it was an easy task to denounce it i but this was an easy task to denounce it; but this was not all that was required. It was equisite that not only the cause but the gated. There can be little doubt that the should be pointed out, and this had use of stimulants-of course, in moderation been done by the lecturer. He hoped the -does, as Dr. Farr implies, act as a preabject would be properly taken up. ventative of infection and contagion with DRINKS IN HOT WEATHER.

An interesting correspondence is going on in the daily and agricultural papers re-lating to "drinks in hot weather." An article by Dr. Parker, called "Personal Care of Health," is quoted, in which the writer says, "If you wish to keep good health to old age, never touch spirits, and child be used to be a system to be hand, an excessive indulgence in these powerful and stimulating beverages pro-duces the most disastrous effects. Causing a rush of blood to the surface of the body, it leaves the internal organs cooler, and the colder the external air the greater the liability of the system to be colder the external air the greater the liability of the system to be chilled down. It further contributes, of strong beer, or two pints of weak beer, with your dinner and supper, divided for two meals. Better still if you can abstain forn beer altogether." The best drink, when taken regularly in large quantities, to the degeneration of the tis-sus which compose the principal organs of the system, such as the liver, the heart, the spleen, and the kidneys. When the degeneration has already commenced, wing to incipient disease, it hastens the degeneration has already commenced, owing to incipient disease, and, of course, short-ens considerably the life of the drunkard or dipsomaniac. The tendency of dram-tinking to produce disease among the poorer classes is additionally enhanced by drink only one pint, or one and a half pints

mony of marriage with the petitioner. She A Gloomy Prospect. ful in her suit for (From the Cobourg Sentinel.)

marriage. The judges seem to regard the new prison regulations with disfavour. At Kildare Assizes Catherine Kelly, who had been convicted of being in illegal posses-sion of £2 10s. 3d., was put forward to re-ceive sentence. The Lord Chief Baron a term of imprisonment but for the severity of the new prison rules, which obliged a prisoner to sleep for a month on a plank been considered her to gaol. In the present case he would exercise his pre-sonvicted he would not, if the justice of the case permitted, send her to gaol. In the present case he would exercise his pre-sum of £20 provided her husband returned the £2 10s 3d to the owner before next as-sizes. We make the unwelcome announcem this week that on Wednesday the Ont Woollen Mills of this town were compel from want of orders, to shut down. Woollen Mills of this town were compelled, from want of orders, to shut down. The overstocked state of the market makes it impossible for Messrs. Reuth & Rosamond to continue the mills in operation at this time. Mr. Routh informs us that in a few weeks he will run the factory two days in the week to fill the orders already received; that from the present appearance of things throughout the country the prospects are exceedingly disheartening. The American manufacturers have sent their surplus stock of woollen goods to this country to be sold at prices with which Canadian manufacturers cannot hope to compete, and in Mr. Routh's own words "there must either be a change of tarif, or the factory hands must leave this country." Now we would inquire of Mr. Kerr and his friends, of those Grit merchants of Co-bourg who so strenuously support Mr. Kerr in his professions of Free Trade, how they like this effect of that policy on the pockets of their customers, the employés of the Ontario woollen mills? Does it not strike them as a most convincing proof of the hollowness, or rather worthersenses of the

An anometer on a log within but, a shoolmater make back by the state of the state state of the state of the state of the s

Cobourg, and yet Mr. Kerr and his friends virtually advocate their suppression ! How will the employees of both establishments regard this? They most assuredly well know upon whom to place the blame ; and no one will charge them with injustice if they refuse to work for a man who has those who temperately indulge in good deliberately voted against their interests. Immediately after the Norval Mills close wine or even pure spirits. On the other

A Dublin car-man was lately fined 2s. 6d. for being dirty and not dressed "in a be-coming manner." CANADIAN. 1d Drill and serving classes are being organ-ized, and will be held in the Toronto Pub-lic Schools after the summer vacation. Brantford has twenty-eight teachers, of whom twenty-five are females and thr

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1878.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

The Duke of Buccleuch has been elected Chancellor of Glasgow University, vacated by the death of Sir W. Stirling Maxwell. whom twenty-five are females and three males. It expended \$14,609 for school purposes last year. The school estimates of the City of To

The school estimates of the City of To-ronto for the current year amount to \$158,300, of which \$45,000 is for building purposes, \$4,000 for High Schools, and \$7,500 for Separate Schools. The teachers of Hamilton have organized themselves into an association, called the Hamilton Teachers' Association. Mr. Macallum, the Inspector, is President, and Mr. A. S. Cruickshank, Secretary. The growth of Separate Schools is well

CENERAL.

in the theatre of the Educational Depart-ment on Tues lay, the 13th instant. An interesting programme has been prepared for the occasion. Teachers can obtain certificates for reduced rates on the railways on application to the School Inspectors. The following papers will be read during the session :- On " Professional Training

Wright, of Toronto University; on "What Recognition can be given to Religion in the Public Schools," by High School Inspector Buchan; on "The work of the Association and how best to do it," by Jas. Hughes, Esq., Public School Inspector. Toronto; on "Educational tendencies of the age," G. Mayr, the Director of the Royal way, 13.63; in Sweden, 8.06; in Finland, 22.46; in Austria, 5.55: in Hungary, 12;

The Duke of Buceleuch has been elected f Chancellor of Glaggow University, vacated f Chancellor of Glaggow University, vacated by the death of a drunkard in Ports-mouth, N. H., has led to the arrest of ser-eral men for participation in a murder committed eighteen years ago. A woman of Mittineague, Mass., re-ently gave birth to a child with a cat's face and head. She had been constantly worried by a black cat, that she finally killed. Two girls in Bloomington, III., just for in a recent murder there; but they were ar-established with considerable difficulty. A Manchester schoolmistress lately ob-tained a verdict of £100 in a suit for libel a gainst a preacher, who wrote letters to the newspapers, charging her with cruelty to the children under her care.

Ritualism in England.

The Chinaman in America.

against a preacher, who wrote letters to the newspapers, charging her with cruelty to the children under her care. A woman at Fort Jefferson, so the Cin-cinnati Commercial says, recently gave birth to triplets, one of the children being as black as any negro, while the other two are as white as the mother. The second person to be punished in Virginia under the new law re-establishing the whipping post was a white girl of seven-teen. She received twenty-five lashes on her bare back, in the Elizabeth City Court House, at the hands of a negro constable. Seventy-two years ago this placard was

cannot stand a moment before the exasperated labourers. Cincaso, Aug. 11.—The shoe manufacturers who met on Saturday determined to adhere to their price of \$10.50 per week. Naw Yoak, Aug. 11.—A. Chicago despatch says the shoe manufacturers are considering the feasi-bility of sending all their work to eastern manufac-tories and closing up their own. Sax Fraxcusco, Aug. 11.—A Victoria despatch says when Parliament passed the Chinese Tax Bill, the discussion was very acrimonious. Both sides admitted necessity of a tax, but differed as to mode of collecting and amount. The Government pro-posed \$00 per annum, but being strongly opposed, reduced the rate to \$40. The Colonist, anti-Chinese paper, declares that the bill will make the Province a langhing stock throughout Christen-dom because of its absurd provisions, and charges that it was drawn by heavy employers of Chinese labour to ensure its disklowance at Ottawa. The Colonist attacks the Government for insincerity and bad faith.

garden of England, a family at this mo-ment who are rightly described as savages. They have lived for about twenty-five years on their own farm of forty acres, worth about \$200 a year, in a deplorably miserable tumbledown hovel, consisting of a single room, in which the whole family of

single room, in which the whole family of eleven persons, eat, drink, and sleep. No decent looking person can approach the place without being assailed by volleys of filthy abuse, often accompanied by mul, sticks, and stones, and they hold no com-munication with the rest of the parish. They pilfer and rob in all directions, and are the terror of the neighbourhood. There have been no fewer than fifty convictions have been no fewer than fifty convictions recorded against them, but when they return from gaol they recommence opera-tions. All attempts to induce them to sell out have failed.

According to a statement published by Bavarian Statistical Bureau, the proportion of blind, deaf, and dumb people, and of tence, such as that of which the Queen's Bench has now prohibited the enforcement, has been distinct-ly afirmed by the Privy Council appellate tribunal of the highest rank and authority. Are we to un-derstand that a single division of the High Court of Justice can and will set aside the law as settled by a tribunal of independent jurisdiction hitherto enjoying universal respect for importance and for the value of its decision. To this extent Lord Chief Justice at last is prepared to go; to stop short of it would be, he affirms, destruction to judicial duty. imbeciles in the different countries of Europe and in America is as follows : The proportion of blind people is in Germany 8.79 per thousand of the population; in England, 9.35; in Denmark, 7.86; in Norin Switzerland, 7.61; in France, 8.37; in Spain, 11.26; in Italy, 10.16; and in the United States, 5.27. Of deaf and dumb people the proportion

Naw Yosz, Ang. 11.—A member of the Chinese mbassy is reported as saying that the embassy imply came here the same as any embassy, to look fter the interests of their nation and see that relates with the United States were honestly basrved. They see nothing wrong in their country-hen coming to the United States, as Anericans go China or where they please, and engage in whether ey please as embassy is reported as simply came here the sa after the interests of a young man named Bobert H. J. Stanley, years of age, son of the late Ald. Robert was drowned while bathing in the Don river. Stanley and several others went to the river in the

Drowning Accident.

Between fonr and five o'clock on Sunday after

the circumstances attending the death of Robert H. J. Stanley, who was accidentally drowned in the Don river between four and five o'clock this atter-noon, but whose body was not recovered until tens o'clock this evening, and as I am satisfied that the said drowning was purely accidental, and his mother and other relatives are also satisfied and do not wish an inquest to be held upon the body no in-quest will therefore be held, into being necessary to prosecute any further investigation. As witness my hand at the city of Toronto, this eleventh day of August, A.D. 1878. A. BIDDET.

A. A. RIDDEL.

The Grand Trunk and Through Traffic

MONTREAL, Aug. 10.—Mr. Vanderbilt arrived here to-night and had an interview with Mr. Seargeant acting General Manager of the Grand Trunk, on the relations between the Michigan Central and the Grand Trunk. Some details were adjusted, and it was arranged that Mr. Hickson and Mr. Seargeant should meet Mr. Vanderbilt in Saratoga on the 20th instant to discuss and settle, if possible, all the diffi-entities within between these two lines. Mr. Seargeant instant to discuss and settle, if possible, all the diffi-cultice existing between these two lines. Mr. Scargeant left town immediately after the conference for Que-bec. Mr. Vanderbilt remains till Tuesday next. Mr. Vanderbilt is on a pleasure trip with his family. He expressed a desire to act in concert with the Grand Trunk and to afford that line all the necessary accommodation over the Michigan Central.

More Manufactories Wanted.

new industries. A public meeting will be held some time next week, at, which the property owners of the city will be invited to be present.

prevent strikes a vania last year.

ng preparations to transport from San Francisco \$7,000,000 gold to New York as third-class mail

made its appearance in the Provine of Estremadura, shouting for the Republic. The railway mail train has been stopped by them. Troops have gone in

formally disowned the Socialistic organizations the followers of Zorilla and Salemeron. The respondent says these organizations will certa be broken up almost immediately.

A cable special says a Paris court has decided that marriages of priests during the revolution of 1848 A caple special ways a rans court has decided that marriages of priests during the revolution of 1848 were illegal, also that the Government has given permission for the remains of David, the great painter, to be brought back to France; he was a fierce Jacobin and voted for the death of Leuis

western portion of the Pennsylvania coal region are idle, and large numbers of workmen thus thrown out of employment. Advices trom the Mahoney region state that owing to the inadequate supply of es are obliged to sus

More Manufactories Wanted. OTTAWA, Aug. 10.—An important conference was held last spening at the City Hall between the Fin-ance and By-law Committees of the City Council and citizens invited to attend for the purpose of dis-cussing the advisability of adopting a policy of en-couragement to the establishment of manu-factories in the city. The meeting was unanimously in favour of granting substan-tial aid to encourage the establishment of new industries. A public meeting will be held some time next week, at which the property owners of **Bitnalism in England**. Loxbox, Aug. 9.-Rev. Mr. Mackonochie, incumbent of St. Alban's, Holborn, having been suspended from his elerical functions for three years by sentempt of court in refusing to obey the decree, prohibiting ritualistic practices, has appealed to the High Court of Justice. The appeal was heard this week and decision rendered yesterday in favour of the appeal and decision rendered yesterday in favour of the appeal and decision rendered yesterday in favour of the appeal and be appealed to the High Court of Justice. The appeal was heard this week and decision rendered yesterday in favour of the appeal to the High Court of Justice. The appeal was heard this week and decision rendered yesterday in favour of the appeal and be the decree of the Privy Council and have repudiated the principles of law established by the judgment of the Justice I and that the legal authority of that high appellate tribunal. The revocation of the sentence passed upon Mr. Mackonochie implies that Lord Penzance was mistake as to the powers of his office and that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council shared in the responsibility for his mistake. This decision reverse thes judgment of the Justice I and that the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in a manner so bold that the Lord Chief Justice felt bound to justify it by contending that it was the judicial duty of the Court of Queen's Bench, in the exertise of its power of prohibition, to review its acts, and if it seemed right, to reverse thes and strong harguage. It must indeed be regarded as a very serious responsibility that has been incurred in the empotence of the Outer's Dance's Bench invision of the authority of the Cueen's Bench division of the authority of the Cueen's Bench division of the authority of the Cueen's Bench division of the authority of the Privy Council appealed the decision two ther dudges the seemed is the seme and strong harguage. It must indeed be regarded as a very serious responsibility that has been incurred in the competence of the

France and Germany are concerting measures to prevent strikes and outbreaks like those in Pennsyl-

The United States Post office authorities are mak-

A Madrid despatch says a band of insurgents har

A Madrid special says the Republican leaders have

In the House of Commons on Saturday the Sunday Closing bill, which provides for the closing of public houses in Ireland on Sunday, passed its third read-ing by a vote of 63 to 22; and the Territorial Water Jurisdiction bill passed the second reading. Jurisdiction bill passed the second reading. Mr. Howard, brother-in-law of young Farmer who

action was reserved at Niagara Falls, asys :-The accident was caused by poor Farmer's defective sight, he not being able to see the point to stop at before he was cauried over the ledge. Farmer's body has been recovered below the Falls.

The Rausch Creek and Lincoln Collieries in the



army of 120,000, organized in equivalent of 120,000, organized in equivalent of 120,000 artillery, 3,500 engineers, 2,700 force, and 2,000 cavalry. Beside which is called the elite army, the landwehr of 92,000 men. What and, it is sup The servant the room and and, seizing a which were injuries, but, fin-land does with all this military i n his narrow | not appear,

M. Chance recommends "Lu-sold in Imperial half-pints at adulterated, and the vile concoctions they en-pence a dozen. It tastes like a has all the bitter and pleasan ur of mild ale, and much resembles it appearance and colour. It is guaranteed non-intoxicating and free from Lupulin be easily can ained. Another excellent beverage not weather is made of tartaric acid, lump ugar, and essence of lemon.

SPECIAL AND COMMON JURORS

Irinking. In charging the grand jury at Chester Assizes, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge re-Irrespective, however, of all medical and scientific testimony as to the beneficial effects of stimulants when taken in moderaerred to the practice which exists among inder-sheriffs of separating jurors into two tion, there is one decisive test which has asses-special and common-with the ong ago settled the question. The univerresult that special jurors hardly ever serve sal experience of mankind throughout cen-turies in various conditions and under all criminal cases. He said that by this practice, which was contrary to the Concircumstances is conclusive as to the necesiution and to law, and was totally insity of a beverage partaking of the nature of elensible, parties to the most trumper a food and a stimulant. It is only reassert-ing a commonplace truth to say that the 5,000 individuals who annually kill themwill disputes could pick out from the panel will we men of first-class intellect and position to try their cases, whereas the highest selves by indulgence in excessive drinking person in the land might be on trial for his are merely so many cautions against intem-perance, and furnish not a single argument ifeand would not be allowed that privilege. Lod Coleridge announced that he and Lod Justice Bramwell, who sat in the favour of total abstention. As reasonable would it be to prohibit the employment of Prius Court, had both resolved that if chloroform as an anæsthetic because, if carelessly administered, it is sometimes fatal; or, forbid the use of strychnine as a the found on inquiry that "a grave and indefensible abuse of the law" was persisted n by under-sheriffs they would each of

then fine heavily the sheriff, who was the only person the law could reach, in the hop that this would have the effect of riging about a proper administration of ITEMS.

wholy from the use of while and fermented liquors through fear of becoming a drunkardis about as logical as never going near or on a river for fear of drowning, in-stead of learning to swim. Besides this, the implication that a man must be either a total abstainer or an habitual drunkard, in inclusion and discretizable to string. homas Bayley, a telegraph clerk at Hu, was at the Leeds Assizes, sentenced

Thomas Bayley, a telegraph clerk at Hu, was at the Leeds Assizes, sentenced to be years' penal servitude for forging a teleram by which he obtained the sum of 20.
At the Central Criminal Court, James Prive, formerly manager, and Col. James Prive Mahon (The O'Gorman Mahon) and Capain Richard Sleeman, two of the director of the Lombard Bank, were committed for tial on charges of falsifying the books of tat concern.
Te extensive corn stores of Messrs. Banatyne, at Limerick, have been destroed by fire. The stores had only recent been completed, and were tha finest in te south of Ireland. About £40,000 worh of grain were destroyed, the entire target that it should be stated and rend in Parliament than that it should be repeated experience. Herein, too, lies the measures his wants. But all these have to be regulated by a higher faculty. He must gauge his wants by his reason, and so unchallenged and should be repeated experience. Herein, too, lies the freed in Parliament than that it should be there a lies watts. But all these have to be regulated by a higher faculty. He must gauge his wants by his reason, and so unchallenged and should be repeated experience. Herein, too, lies the freed in Parliament than that it should be repeated experience. Herein, too, lies the freed in Parliament than that it should be repeated experience. Herein, too, lies the freed in Parliament than that it should be repeated experience. Herein, too, lies the freed of nature and perform their proper motions.

will agree with Dr. Farr's assertion that Agriultural Society of Ireland Major Bor-rowscalled attention to a new turnip crop "the present mixed dietary of wines and ales, in due proportion with vegetable and animal food, while yielding the maximum st-a species of small green worm or tepillar, which within the previous energy of life, is conducive to its duration. tyeight hours had covered a space of Wele acres of turnips on his estate in the Courty Kildare. Such a thing had not

Comp Kildare. Such a thing had not compare there for twenty-five years. The production appendix there for twenty-five years. The sentence of and showed wonder in powers of getting over the ground.
The Catholic Universe says the English such as the sentence of the days of what they like without descenating the nailes of the generalize called to group on the sentence of the days. The glish Subbath, says the Universe the sentence of shallowness and absurdity.
It is common belief, writes a London the produces the generalize of the like of the generalize of the like without descenating the finally dissolving the marray in the ground that her hushand, in and, finally dissolving the marray in the first wife before he went through a correst of the ground that her hushand, is not a correst of the gravity of the same the server known.
The gravel of shallowness and absurdity.
It is a common belief, writes a London the productive with mine, our profitably of a case in point was beard to care as before the decree shear the gravel for a decree of nullity of the same to component, that her produces. This proves how have the ground that her hushand, is made finally dissolving the marray and capital would find profitable employed. For a set allow of the united for any existing and capital would find profitable employed. The solution of the United final work as a stated to be 14,308,000.

shortly close; and the largest woollen mill in Canada, situated in the town of Sheradulterated, and the vile concoctions they casionally swallow are a frequent cause prooke, which employs six hundred men, as already closed. The same reason for of illness, apart from the indulgence itself of liness, apart from the induigence itself. Even middle class people should be careful of the wine they are in the habit of drink-ing; for M. Fastenr, in his work Mazadics des Vins, shows that poor wines undergo a all these misfortunes is a "market over We hope Mr. Kerr and Grit candidate in other manufacturing towns will explain how much depression can exist in defiance peculiar change of the nature of a disease, and this, Dr. Farr points out, accounts for of the benefits (!) of Free Trade. many of the sad consequences of excessive

> Something for Free Traders to Read.

(From the Cobourg Sentinel.)

As an answer to the arguments of Conservatives advocating a change in our tariff, several Reform speakers at different places have endeavoured to impress their hearers by declaring that the industries of the United States are suffering from the same prostration which is now so undeniably prevalent in Canada. They say that while protective tariff is in force in the neighbouring republic, the manufacturers there are distressed in a similar manuer as are those of Canada; and they attribute the these of Canada; and they attribute the attribute the content of the content of the content of the content of the the content of the the content of the universal inactivity in manufacturing cir-cles here, not to the competition from the other side of the line, but to "adventitious" circumstances originating in sources which can neither be controlled nor affected by medicine because, uncatiously taken, it is a virulent poison. To abstain wholly from the use of wine and legislation. Let us see what the American press says of the state of industry in that

press says of the state of industry in that country. We take the following from the Philadelphia Ledger of 1st inst: Taking Fifth and Columbia Avenue as a starting point, and working in a north-easterly direction. the first establishment visited was the very large brick building at Fifth and Columbia Avenue, known as the "Raleigh Mill," occupied by Joseph Adam-son & Co., manufacturers of suspenders. bindings, stay bindings, &c, ; and also by Jas. Welsh & Sons, manufacturers of oot-ton and woollen goods. Joseph Adamson & Sons employ 200 hands, and they are all working on full time and fair wages. No trouble has been experienced with the men on account of wages, and none is anticipat-ed. The running expenses for labour per week is about \$800, and the mill has a capacity for turning out from \$250,000 to capacity for turning out from \$250,000 to \$300,000 worth of goods per annum. The weavers make from \$5.50 to \$6 per week, and the other hands from \$9 to \$13.50 per week. The hands work ten hours per day James Welsh & Sons employs 90 hands and the establishment has been running o full time for six weeks. The mill contain 150 looms, and has a capacity of 30,000 yards per week of dress goods and flannels. No reduction in pay has taken place, and some of the hands make from \$15 to \$17

per week. There are no spinners, and the weavers get from \$6 to \$8 per week. The "Argyle Mills," at the north-west corner of Fifth and Columbia avenue, owned by Edward White, manufacturer of cotton, worsted, and wonlier goods. Three hundred hands are employed, and the mill is working on full time, and has been for a year past. There has been no reduction in wages of any account for six months past, and no trouble has taken place. The mill has 62 power looms and 8 hand looms.

The above are only three among the two dozen establishments the *Ledger* reporter visited ; and the others are all in the flush Mr. R. Bailey Walker, a Fellow of the snut down and workmen deprived of em-ployment, any man endowed with the usual amount of judgment can decide under which tariff arrangement manufactures are most likely to prosper.

Grant.

class eight.

and gives instruction.

paratus.

ustria, 9.66 per and ; in England, Austra, 9.06 per thousand ; in England, 5.74; in Denmark, 6.20; in Norway, 9.22; in Sweden, 10,23; in Switzerland, 24.52; in France and Spain, 6.26; in Italy, 7.34; and in the United States, 4.20. The pro-portion of idiots is in Germany, 23 per The report of Inspector Moses, of Haldi-mand for 1877 is before us, but from the arrangement of it, it is difficult to arrive at the general results of education in the at the general results of education in the country, but we glean from it the follow-ing facts. There were ninety-six teachers employed, of whom forty-three were male and fifty-three female. Of these six hold first-class Provincial certificates. The thousand; in England, 21; in Denmark and Sweden, 22; in Norway, 305; in Switzerland, 29; in Belgium, 14; in France, 26; and in Italy and the United States, 16. In view of the tide of emigration to Cy-

highest salary paid to male teachers was \$700, the lowest \$300. The average salary prus which is already setting in, "ex-Engi-neer-in-Chief for Syria" thus writes to the of a male teacher was \$410, and of a fe-male \$250. He reports that the teachers have improved during the past year, and this is attributed to the practical manner London *Globe*, explaining the laws of land tenure prevalent in the Ottoman Empire. The Mussulman law invests all freehold in which the Teachers' Association is con-ducted. He says "absence from the meetrights in the head of the State, and tenure rights in the head of the State, and ventre is entirely dependent upon cultivating or rendering productive the holding. Land, if left unproductive for three years, lapses ipso facto to the State. The ten per cent. ings on the part of our intelligent teachers is rare, and what is better, the desire to attend and make the most of the occasion is universal." My experience for the past few years has demonstrated the fact, that the oldest and most successful teachers in tax on the produce really represents a ren-tal, so that the burden is by no means excessive, and only rendered so by the method of collection adopted. No Turkish subict, therefore, can be a freeholder, but lately the stringency of this law was re-laxed in favour only of foreigners, who have not, however, hitherto availed them-selves of the privilege. The writer adds: and do what they can to make the meeting interesting and profitable. The number of children of school age residing in the municipality is 6,787, and of these 6,640 are entered on the general register. Twenty-four pupils under five years of age, are attending school. The total amount received for educational purposes in the county was \$49,283.11 The total cost per pupil was \$4.83 "There being plenty of elbow room in Turkey, the above law acts beneficially in reventing impoverishment of the soil in allowing without any penalty the ground to lie fallow two years out of three. In Cyprus, as certainly two-thirds of the istotal cost per pupil was \$4.83 FOREIGN.

The jury on education at the Paris Exhibition have elected Sir Charles Reed President of class six, and Lord Reay of

Cyprus, as certainly two-thirds of the is-land was unoccupied at the period of its cession to England, the Crown lands at the disposal of the Government must be very extensive." An English paper says that during the minority of the Marquis of Bute hundreds of thousands of pounds were spent by the Trustees of his estate in executing magni-ficent docks at Cardiff. There were those who demurred at so great an expenditure The Marquis of Hartington has accepted the position of President of the Ware-housemen and Clerks' Schools, a post held for many years by the late Earl Russell. who demurred at so great an expenditure of a minor's money in what they persisted in regarding as more or less of a specula-tive investment, and the sequel is likely to prove that they were right. Unless some The income of Christ's Hospital, Lon-don, for the year 1877 reached the large sum of $\pounds 78,885$, of this $\pounds 63,154$ was ex-pended on the maintenance of the schools. hed the large In Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark Holland and other countries there still ex-ist "ambulatory" schools, or schools in which the teacher goes from house to house The Legislature of New Jersey, the enacting name of which is "The Senate and General Assembly of New Jersey," has appropriated \$2,000 to supply the pub-lic schools of the State with metric ap-

Accident to the S. S. Quebec. Mornarai, Aug. 2. — The steamship Quebec, which accident before entering the straits of Belle Iac. Endy on the morning of August 8rd, the steamer, inpeed, when suddenly, about five o'clock a.m., she struck a rock and same to an immediate standstill. The locality is that knewn as St. Mary's Belle Iale, fortunately the damage to the bottom when so to great as might have been expected, but the vocality is that knewn as St. Mary's refer in the vicinity of the Straits of Belle Iale, fortunately the damage to the bottom who was not so great as might have been expected, but the vocale meanined bined to the spot by the rock beneath her. Six hours elapsed before she could be front hold, but this was punped out and some at-the to the coast could not be ascertained definitely, of the examination by the officers of the ship it was deemed divisable to proceed on the vorget. This advisable the port to assist in repairing the individual visible in port to assist in repairing the individual visible in port to assist in morning the is chy, arriving yesterday. It is stated that there was done, but with more caution than before, and the struck art in the forepart of the ship it was being to the excitent in the forepart of the ship it was done, but with more caution than before, and the struck art in the forepart of the ship it was done, but with more caution the vorget. This is city, arriving yesterday. It is stated that there was nine fest of water in the forepart of the ship, the side state while in port to assist in repairing the is city, arriving yesterday. The is stated that the ship the side and yester in the hole ship it was the side art in the forepart of the ship, the side art in the forepart of the ship. The vester is \$175,000 additional. The Quebee at the time of the accident had about \$000,000, whills at the time of the accident had about \$000,000, whills the this was punped nearly all out this morning the the side in the forepart of the ship. prove that they were right. Unless some unforeseen event occurs, Glamorganshire has seen its best days. The iron-works are dead or dying, the sound of wheel and hammer is no longer heard at Cy-fartha, and there is not the faintest prospect of Mr. Crawshay resuming his gigantic works. The port of Cardiff taps this whilom great iron and colliery county, and, of course, when mines and works are doing nothing, will be propertionately affected. Two years ago a line of packets was established by Lord Bute's agent to run between Cardiff and New York, but it did not pay, and was perforce abandoned. run between Cardin and New York, but it did not pay, and was perforce abandoned. "Lothair" is in no danger of starving, but his income falls very far short of what it was reported to be ten years ago. Grit papers here should explain what share Pro-tection has had in running the iron indus-try in South Wales. Caledonia-Successful Garden Party.

Caledonia-Successful Garden Party. CALEDOSIA, Aug. 9.—Last night a garden party was given here under the auspices of the Phoenix Lacrosse Club. It was a most successful demonstra-tion, and there were from eight hundred to one "thousand persons present. The grounds were deco-rated with huge pine and cedar trees improvised from the bush for the occasion, and the whole scene was brilliantly lighted up by Chinese lanterns and fiambeaux, giving a magnificent appearance to the park. The band from Hagarsville supplied the music for the entertainment, and the juvenile band of the village afforded not a little pleasure. A pleasing feature of the garden party was an address try in South Wales. A decision of considerable importance A decision of considerable importance to those interested in life insurance has just been given in the Superior Court of the State of New York ; the Court holding, in effect, that a wife's assignment is void if it be compulsory and made without consider-ation. Nicholas Butterly, in September, 1867, insured his life in the North America Life Insurance Company for \$5,000, to be paid him in 1881, or, on his death, to his wife, the defendant, or in case of her death before him, to his daughter. In October, 1872, he assigned this policy for \$1,500 to one McCormack, who assigned it to the plaintiff. Mrs. Butterly and daughter as-signed their interests for a nominal con-sideration. Mr. Butterly died in 1875. The plaintiff and defendant both made claims to the fund, and the company withdrew of the village afforded not a little pleasure. A pleasing feature of the garden party was an address by Mr. N. F. Davin, which was delivered in his hap-piest style. He dwilt chiefly on the importance of a sound physique, impressing upon the young men as an essential to their mental, moral, and physical health, temperance in all things. He pointed out the great benefit to be desived from athletic games, such as lacrosic, cricket, baseball, and other manly exercises of the same class, and dwelt in eloqueat language on the absolute necessity of having a definite object in view in order to secure success in life. The address was received by the large assem-blage with every mark of approval and appreciation. Mr. Davin has thoroughly ingratized himself into the kindly feelings and good will of all parties and denominations in this community since he came among them some two or three months ago. to the fund, and the company withdrew from the contest by depositing the money,

to the fund, and the company withdrew from the contest by depositing the money, leaving parties to the suit to contend for it. The Special Term found that Mrs. Butter-ly's assignment was made without consider-ation, and without any knowledge of its purpose or purport, and under such undue influence by her husband as amounted to compulsion. Her assignment was therefore void and she was entitled to the money. Judge Sedgwick, giving the decision of the Superior Court, on appeal, held that the testimony justified the finding of the Court a tSpecial Term, and that all that was con-veyed by Mr. Butterly was an interest contingent on his living until 1881. The wife's assignment being inoperative, he af-firmed the decision of the Court below.

of the accident.

Accident to the S. S. Quebec.

The New Planet.

WALLINGFORD, Conn., Aug. 10.—Four of the per-sons who were injured during the storm of. Friday died yesterday, making the number of people killed twenty-five. Relief committees have been formed at several Connecticut towns, and large con-tributions are being received. Meriden has contri-buted \$10,000. A Vienna despatch says the news of the electi in Hungary are still favourable to the Governme Returns up to the present show elections to 132 Liberals; 52 united Opposition; 36 Extre Left; 11 Nationals; and 50 Independents. H Tizsa has been unanimously elected deputy psigyoergy.

The Count de Chambord, in reply to a letter fo ble Missouri Historical Society Informing him of the proposed celebration of the discovery of the Mis-sissipp River, sent an autograph letter and a gold medal. In honour of the event the society has named its collection of modern medals the "Count de Chambord cabinet."

tributions are being received. Meriden has contri-buted \$10,000. WALLNEFORD, Conn., Aug. 11.—Twenty-three violans of the terms of disaster buried to day, mak-ing twork, seven in all nucied. One thousand peo-ple were present. There was one more death yes-terday. Seven wounded are at the Town Hall. Loxnox, Aug. 10.—A man named Robert Howie, of North Dorchester, was brought to gaol this morning on a charge of rape committed on the per-son of one Annie Moore, aged fifteen, who was em-ployed as a servant in his house. The crime is al-leged to have been committed on Wednesday night last, when Howie attended the funeral of his child. On his return he approached the girl Moore im-properly, and being repelled, obtained his desires by force. He was remanded for trial on the 17th. SCHOMBERG, Aug. 10.—On the 12th concession of King, at about nine o'clock yesterday morning, John Ralph, aixteen years old, son of Wm. Porter, shot himself. He loaded the gun with shot, placed the muzzle to his left temple, where the whole charge entered and came out from the right check. He breathed for about fifteen minutes after commi-ting under mental derangement. He had at-tempted before this to take his life by poisoning or hanging, but fearing to. do so, he secured the gun, which had hitherto been kept out of his way. de Chambord cabinet." Another terrific storm visited Washington om Saturday. The wind blew a tornado, trees were up-rooted, carriages and waggons overturned; and great-damage was done in various parts of the city. The large plate glass windows of the Western Union Telegraph Company's office being blown in struck a-messenger, lacerating him in the head in a fearful manner.

The London correspondent of the Scotsman says The London correspondent of the Scotsman says the Executive Committee of the Home Rule Con-federation, on Wednesday, passed a resolution strongly condemning Dr. Isaac Buttand the majority of the Home Rule members for their conciliatory policy towards the Government. This is probably the first step jin the crusade against Dr. Butt's leadership which is ended for all practical purposes.

the first step in the crussde against Dr. Butta leadership which is ended for all practical purposes. Mr. Thomas Dixon, freight train conductor on the H. & N. W. Railway, met with a severe accident on Friday, while in charge of a train, and within three miles of Barrie. The baggage van in which Mr. Dixon was, jumped the track, finging him violently against the side. He is badly bruised on the left side, and his head is contused. He was removed to his home in this city and placed under medical treatment. It will be some time before he is ablee to resume his duties. which had hitherto been kept out of his way. OTTAWA, Aug. 11.—A terrible accident occurred at the Victoria mine, near Wakefield township line, on Saturday afternoon. It appears that Mr. West, the mining engineer, ordered a blast to be put into a rock near a vein of phosphate, and a spark ignited the powder ; whilst the workmen were tamping an explosion took place, two young men named Paquet being seriously injured about the head, one not being expected to live, and the other losing his right hand. Dr. McCrae left Ottawa to-day for the scene of the accident.

treatment. It will be some unit of some to resume his duties. One Williams, a Hamilton fish merchant, has One Williams, a Hamilton fish merchant, has-quiring after him. On Thursday he stated he was going to a picnic and brought his family with him, and on Friday, his stall being closed, the city au-thorities made enquiries which elicited the fact that the fishmonger had absconded, leaving the city in deb \$14, and various confiding friends to a large amount. Mr. Williams was a great temperance man and had devised a plan of inaugurating tem-perance hotels around the market, but subsequent to be carried into effect. The Miners' Journal says, at a meeting of the spiget of a general strike determined on, to take place early in August, was re-canvassed. The em-ployees of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron the wages would soon be advanced to a \$2.60 basis, and they had assurances of steady work for the balance of the pear, and they preferred to let welf alone. The market may be said to have passed. The re will no doubt be some local strikes.

DEATH FROM POISON .- On Saturday about eight o'clock a man named William Leroy, a shoemaker, living on Boulton street, Don Mount, after a quarrel with his wife, swallowed two ounces of spirits of ammonia. As soon as it became known that he had taken the drug with the inten-tion of committing suicide, he was removed to the Hospital with all speed. He suffered great agony nospital with all speed. He suffered great agony and every effort was made to relieve him, but with-out effect. He died at hime o clock yesterday morn ing. Dr. Riddel will hold an inquest at the Hospital hold when the fact and the set of the

John Brown, the trusted servant of the Queen, is John Brown, the trusted servant of the Queen, is said to over his popularity to the fact that the ma-jority of English servants, from the palace to the plain residence in England, are great sticklers about their proper duties. John Brown is above such nar-row prejudices. If her Majesty has to go anywhere, here anything done from a cun of the at the necking row prejudices. If her Majesty has to go anyw have anything done from a cup of tea to the pas of a trunk, from the selection of a horse to the chasing of a book, John Brown is always on 1 ready, able and willing to bound over all the bas of red tape and formal departments, and get az these things, or see that they are done pror and properly. In this readiness and untirin tendance, he has ingratized himself with our Queen, who fully values his honest energy an tegrity, and who has thus made him her favo cillie. , and get and d

A Berlin despatch says in order to cover deficit in Imperial and State budgets, to preve currence and to prepare for a possible crease of military expenditure, Bismar looking out for fresh sources of revenu same time the Liberals are reluctant to Noting out for fresh sources of revenue. At same time the Liberals are feductant to oblige to do so without countercessions. An attemp apparently being made to secare a majority in Relchstag who, in return for Conserva obligations, shall satisfy the financial wants of Government. The declaration of the Thuring states that they are unable to continue the pre-rate of their contributions to the Imperial mill expanditures has long been foreseen, and as an crease in these contributions is likely to be requi-owing to the declarations is likely to be requi-plan for the raising of indirect taxes. This how along not the majority of obtaining Pa nd as an in plan for the raising of indirect tax does not remove the difficulty of

nentary consent. The late Michael Reese, of California The New Framet. WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 9. --In an interview with Prof. Lockyer, the celebrated English scientist, re-ported in the *Post*, he says he believed in Lever-rier's prephecy that Vulcan would be found. When they returned to Rawlins Prof. Watson's schement they returned to Rawlins Prof. Watson's statement that it is not a comet, and it is certainly not a star, therefore it must be a planet and form it e certific young days a pedlar, with his pack on h Heleft a fortune estimated at \$10,000,000, but of the largest real estate owners in San Fr He was noted during his life for his extreme He was noted turing interest of any kind. In the early days of victim to one of Cupid's darts. at the shrine of love for a time, h devotions, deserted the object of the bolic of the strength of the stre discovered Vulcan, he said, " Prof. Watson will be overjoyed to hear it, for corroboration is a great thing, and I know senseless qurstions of priority will not be allowed to interfere with discovery like enough data to be of service to him in trying to find Vulcan again."

therefore it must be a planet, and from its position an intra-Mercurial one." When Prof. Lockyer was informed that Prof. Swift, of Rochester, had also discovered Vulcan, he said, "Prof. Watson will be

The Professors of the University of Mos-cow have lately been giving a series of pub-lie lectures on literary and scientific sub-jects. Professor Timiriazef lectured on "Darwin as a Man of Science." Another

of the lectures, on "Byron as a supporter of the oppressed Nationalities in the East of Europe," was by Professor Storojenko. The Senate of the University of Edin burgh has received a bequest of £2,000 by the late Dr. Andrew Robertson. of Rich-mond, N.S. Wales, for the encouragement of "practical therapeutics;" also a be-quest of £4,000 by the late Mrs. Isabella Webster, of Edinburgh, for the founda-tion of homenic or or students enter.

ing upon their first theological session. The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education have approved of the Uni-versity College of Wales, at Aberystwith, as one of the three institutions in the United Kingdom where Government schol-arships for the principles of agriculture might be had. The other two institutions where holders of these scholarships may enter are the Government School of Science in London and the Royal College of Science in Dublin. For £50 the student can re-side at Aberystwith College.

in Dublin. For £50 the student can re-side at Aberystwith College. The Kingdom of the Netherlands has probably the most complete system of school inspection in Europe. The area of the country is 13,464 square miles and the population about 3,674,462. The territory is divided into eleven provinces and ninety-four, school districts. There is at the head of the schools a Superintendent of Public Instruction and he has an assistant in each province and a School Inspector in each school district, making 110 in all. These officers are appointed during good behaviour and must possess special qualifications. Education is not compulsory in the Nether-lands as it is in most countries in Europe.

tion of bursaries, open to students enter-ing upon their first theological session.

The Professors of the University of Mos



THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1878.

The Weekly Mail

TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Tax Globe of Friday corroborated the news which appeared in The Mail the same morning, that the General Election will take place next month, polling to be on or about the 19th. We oin with our Grit contemporary in the belief that the people of Canada are ready for the contest. The issues have been fully placed before them, and they are intelligently prepared to mark their ballots for the one party or the other.

I we agree with the Grit organ in this respect, we must differ from it most decidedly in its forecast of the election. It is indeed impossible for us to suppose that Mr. MACKENZIE, or Mr. BROWN, or Mr. PATULLO, or anybody else in the Grit Party who has any knowledge of the feeling of the country or of the drift 1873-4 of public opinion, can have the slightest faith in the statements of the Ministerial print. We are told that Ontario will

give to the Government at least as good a majority as it has now, that M. Joly's success in Quebec has so determined mattersin that Province that Mr. MACKENZIE will largely increase his vote there, that New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island will do at least as well for the Government as now, while British Columbia and Manitoba may do somewhat better for the Opposition. We are confident Mr. MACKENZIE has no

such helief . but if he has he will be the most grievously disappointed man in this country on the day after the polling. As sure as we are of anything human, we are sure that the General Election is going to reverse the state of parties in outlay was incurred by the extension of the Dominion, and we base this certainty | the of assurance on the testimony of shrewd which may be called a special outlay men and experienced politicians in every particularly as the present Government Province of the Confederation as well as on our own observation.

It requires a change of sixteen votes to evenly divide Ontario. It needs no exaggeration of hopefulness to warrant the belief that such a division can be made. bore signal witness to this in his circu-There are constituencies in this Province which have returned Grit members for many years by overwhelming majorities his colleagues? They told the people, which are now so completely on the dead and persuaded them too, that they balance, or with the Opposition. that the result of the polling will be a sur-prise to many people. The Opposition, fifty cents there, but enormously all west. Making all due allowance for will make no gainsis said, at least no gains which will not be counterbalanced by losses. This is all lows, acquitting them as we have done late there has been far too much poppycock. Does the Grit organ be-lieve that Lambton is so safe that the Premier's election is a certainty? Butlet that pass until the day of accounts. Does TILLEY'S estimate of the outlay by spring wheat will be about an average in it not know-or if it does not it ought to-that Mr. CARTWRIGHT has no more chance of election in Lennox, where he 1874.... had a few years ago a majority of over

800, than he has of being made king of 1876.. Cyprus? Has it no fears for Haldimand, South Renfrew, or the second seat in

Ottawa, or Prescott, or Dundas, or This shows a deficit in the three years of Storment, or Russell, or Glengarry, or \$2,425,100. It is apparent, therefore, North and South Bruce, or Brockville, that Mr. MACKENZIE has lived beyond or South Grenville, or Prince Edward, his income ; apparent also that he has or the Peterboroughs, or East Durham not fulfilled his promise to cut down the or the Peterboroughs, or East Durham (to say nothing of the West), or Peel, or expenditure—indeed, he has increased it.

to say nothing of the West), or Peel, or North Simcoe, or Centre Toronto, or the Yorks. or North Wellington, or deficit although putting over three milthe Yorks, or North Wellington, or deficit although putting over three mil-North and South Grey, or Essex, or the lions of extra taxes on the people ! Sir

ut a change of Go This will bring a change of policy. The demon of Free Trade which is blighting and National he land must be killed, Policy take its place. Impotence must give place to competency. We shall then have a restoration of confidence. We shall

Capital will flow into the country, and be invested in various manufacturing enterprises. Trade will brighten. Men will look each other in the face with hope and courage. There will be an brazen shield end to the silver and the system of management. There will be cleave to their leaders at the cost of stop put to a reckless and corrupt adation of affairs.

THE EXTRAVAGANCE CRY. THE Ministerial stump-speaker no onger indulges as of yore in vehement denunciation of Coalitions or eloquent

appeals on behalf of the Independence of Parliament Act, for the best of reasons. His "big held" now is to point out in language more or less frantic the frightful extravagance which increased the expenditure of the country from the yield per acre is unusually large, Canada should not attempt to \$13,500,000 in 1867 to \$23,300.000 in

What is extravagance in its generally accepted sense? Living beyond your income, or squandering your income or means recklessly. Now, the old Gov-ernment did not live beyond its income. Here are the figures :

Expenditure. \$13,496,000 14,038,000 14,845,500 15,628,000 17,599,500 Revenue. \$13,687,900 14,379,009 15,512,000 19,335,600 90,714,800 17,599,500 19,174,600 23,316,000 \$117,572,600 \$128,647,800 \$11,075,200

These surpluses were applied to the construction of public works and to other Capital Account matters. Moreover, in the years referred to, a vast the roseate anticipations of June and Dominion and the Fenian raids has had nothing of the kind to meet. It cannot be said, then, that the MAC-DONALD Government either lived beyond though not as heavy as fall wheat. its income or squandered its income recklessly; indeed, lar to the London capitalists in 1875. But how is it with Mr. MACKENZIE and would cut down the expenditure in round, after the manner of vigorous Reformers. Their figures are as fol-

\$900.000. 1874......\$23,713,000 1875......24,488,400 \$24,648,700 22,587,600

23,519,000 22,059,000 \$71.720.400 \$69.295.300

principle, and to follow the pleasant jingle of the name "Reform," even though it be borne by admitted cheats and humbugs, they wilf not stand up and humbugs, they will not stand up shoulder to shoulder, or stand up at all, for the Government on the 19th Septem-long.

THE FARMERS' WARNING. yet told the story, the anticipation of forcible annexation of this country, Mr. an abundant crop of fall wheat is fully DAVID MILLS had risen from his

Between increased acreage and increased would probably have been driven back year is much the largest ever known in American manufacturers, who have shut thus great, the quality is at least a fair average probably batter than the average probably batter that the average, probably better than the aver- | not raise a tariff defence, because Free

fouring mills to determine this to a greater nicety; but already it is known that fall wheat has not been injured by is no Free Trade. If the Americans

of good quality, may be taken as settled. With regard to fall wheat, therefore, early July are fully confirmed. Con- the idel of half a continent. But they cerning spring wheat, however, there is will not trade with us on free terms or a different tale to tell. The crop certainly had a good growth, and earlier in the season looked well on the ground, But the fierce heat of July, which over the Mr. CARTWRIGHT greater part of North America came just in time to favour fall wheat appears to have checked rather hurriedly the green growth of spring wheat, which ripens later in the season. Following this there have been heavy rains, no only in Canada, but all over the wheatsensational reports published in the interest of speculators, the fact that of quantity, if not better. But with regard to quality a considerable general deterioration is to be looked for ; indeed it can scarcely be otherwise. Fall wheat, coming earlier, was mostly secured in

good condition, but the spring wheat harvest has been prosecuted, and is still going on, under difficulties. Accounts generally agree that in the North-western States, beyond the fall wheat line and where spring wheat is the principal crop, a large proportion of the whole yield must turn out decidedly inferior in

is generally believed, be for

tion of the Governor-General's salary ? or Compulsory Voting ? Or the Repre-sentation of Minorities ? If these are among the Reform principles, in what way has Mr. Mackexznz shown himself a Reformer ? No Reformer can honestly sustain the present Government on the ground that it has observed in office the doctrines it taught in Opposition. Mr. Mackexznz and his colleagues have disregarded all that true Reformers professed to hold dear, and unless the latter are willing to cleave to their leaders at the cost of principle, and to follow the pleasant

even buying in the dearest and selling in the

THE REAL QUESTION. 7

IF, at the close of the American war, THE FARMERS WARNING. As far as the thrashing machines have when our cousins were agitating the and substantial reasons why working realized. Both in Canada and the States musty books and proposed that protection as naturally as ducks taking to while it is certain that more acres than defend herself, inasmuch as Peace should he find many Canadian workingever before were sown with this crop. was a Reform doctrine, the philosopher men, who have heretofore supported the yield per acre the fall wheat crop of this to Ann Arbor. Yet to-day, when the North America. While the quantity is us out from their markets, are organizing age. We must wait a little for the Trade is a Liberal principle, is received

rust, except in backward localities ; and the fact of an exceptionally heavy crop, save a fool would urge Canada to put up the tariff against them. Then, indeed, we should all be Free Traders, and the great COBDEN doctrine would b on even terms. They shut us out of their markets, and refuse to do business with us unless we contribute twenty cents on each bushel of wheat and \$20 on each horse worth \$100 to their revenue. They want one-sided Free Trade their market gate shut against us, and there can be no gain, but rather loss, to ours wide open to them. Now, even if we were equal to them in wealth and population, this one-sided arrangement uld be unfair to us. As it is, it is lisastrous. Four millions, giving all the cept for transit through in bond. odds and getting none, cannot hope to compete with forty-five millions, and

prosper. Let Reformers, not the hide-bound class who will vote for Party under any circumstances, but the thinking men him in the market for coarse grains. If among them, just reflect that Free Trade it were possible, which it is not, to in the abstract has no place in this controversy. The question is whether we shall meet the aggrandizing policy of the American manufacturers on equal or on unequal terms. That is the issue to be decided next month.

WORKINGMEN AND PROTEC TION.

MR. MACKENZIE has declared himself tterly unable to understand how any workingman can be a "Tory," and in doing so raises a false issue. In England the Reform leaders and the workingmen pean buyers refuse altogether to take inferior stuff, which remains to be "run " in " upon Canada. Let us here point truggle was for political reforms. the moment reforms of another charac-ter were touched, the so-called Liberal dubral factured goods, on one hand, and of leaders showed themselves " Tories" of what farm the most incorrigible kind. JOHN Say that a boot and shoe manufacturing BRIGHT, for instance, was called the boots slow of sale, while four dollar "tribune of the people" because he adrooated all merely political popular All that they have to do to meet the oc rights ; but when the Ten Hours Factory bill came upon the board he bittertory bill came upon the board he bitter-ly opposed it, as did most of his "Re-of the kind wanted, and issue fresh inform" friends, and it was carried structions to the foreman, and the thing against them by Conservative votes. is done. But the farmer cannot make to That was the first notable indication of a split between Reform leaders and not, for instance, talk and resolve thus working men ; and, to those who could to himself. "Last year my barley There will be what the Toronto Grit or- see far ahead it was a prophecy of the same split very much widened in be a deluge of a most unwelcome kind time to follow, and in our own time Our markets will be depressed, not by visibly widening every year. Nobody now doubts that DISRAELI long ago read can fall wheat, for that will either be sent this prophecy aright, and in the light to Europe or consumed by our of the revelation was prepared to educate his Party up to taking hold of those poor, inferior, North-western spring social and material reforms in the carrying out of which the workingman's inbut that of Canada. A few days ago the terest now chiefly lies. Had a deputation of English workingmen fifty years ago sought an interview with a minister in Downing street, it would have been to complain of imprisonment for speaking at public meetings of the rights of RENZIE no Reformer, for he has largely having added, emphatically, that he did not want to see any more of it. Now, suffrage. But when, a few weeks ago, British subjects, or to ask for household such an interview took place, the busi-ness in hand was nothing of this kind, but a representation of how unfair foralthough he promised to curtail it largely, in prosperous times. He found fault with Sir JOHN MACDONALD for drawing \$5,000 a year for each of the thirteen it indicates the new direction which the wants and wishes of workingmen are taking. Mr. GLADSTONE sees this, and his letter of approval to the British Workmen's Committee on the sugar-refining question shows that he has already taken new bearings as to how the land lies. The obstinate attitude on the ques-The obstinate attitude on the ques-tion of a home market for home labour does the greatest injustice to the Canataken by Mr. MACKENZIE, Mr. CART-WRIGHT and Mr. MILLS, in Canada, strikingly contrasts with the concessions which such eminent English Free Traders as Mr. GLADSTONE and Mr. MORLEY feel constrained to make, in view of the necessities of changed times. The latter see the change, and acknowledge it, though in doing so they have in a great enough for distilling, measure to "go back" on their most cherished convictions. The former are of colour. It would, of course, have to blind as bats and stubborn as mules; they will neither see nor do, and their vast region has an immense surplus of great effort is to prevent others from barley can scarcely be sold at all. Both doing. But the people of Canada can for distilling and for feeding, Indian for obstinate, pig-headed opposition to

vidence, however, that to loss in this respect, which comes not of our sending, afurther loss due entirely to our own folly should be added. The power to avoid, and it is our own if we suffer from it. We cannot order the seasons, but we can, if we choose, put a stop to the stupid system of allowing our home market to be taken advantage of by foreigners, to the great injury of our own producers, and without any equivalent rendered. Let the dis tinction between what is and what is not preventible be borne in mind; as also that other distinction which we have terial is produced and the manufacture the same is found in this above pointed out, between manufacturcountry; all articles which we do not ing goods and raising grain for market " or cannot produce to be admitted free." If Mr. MACKENZIE must continue The injustice from which Canadian farmers suffer under the present system hopelessly to puzzle himself over the conundrum of how a working man can is without parallel in the

A FALSE CHARGE.

Feeling that Free Trade and Grit gov

TORONTO BOARD OF TRADE.

Mr. Frazer moved that the subject o

encouraging and protecting manufactures

GIVING UP THE CASE.

For bringing Free Traders to their

"We regret that we are called upon to

classified in the tariff in " the

mels of party.

The

Grit con-

onded by Mr. B. B. Hughes. JNO. STEVENSON,

in get

there is actually no other instance like be a "Tory," it may nevertheless get into his head, without the aid of a surgiit to be named. Here are two communities, touching each other along a border line three thousand miles length; one of forty millions, with high Protection, and another of four millions men should be Protectionists. Both in with Free Trade. No wonder the Aus-England and the United States he may tralians who visited America two years Protection as naturally as ducks take to ago were struck with the peculiarity of he situation, and declared that it was un water. And he need not be astonished like anything they had ever seen or heard of. The Canadian people will have themselves to blame if they allow the 'Reform" party, now turning away existing injustice to continue any longer from it in disgust, simply because himself and others of its leaders have stu-

pidly set themselves against that particular kind of Reform which, more than any other, interests workingmen. Perhaps the success of the Toronto National ernment are being seriously damaged by Policy Amphitheatre may help him to Mr. W. H. Fraser's efforts in behalf of understand some things that have seem- Protection and National Policy, the Star ed dark to him before. vationist organs have been getting very

spiteful towards that gentleman, and now charge against him that he is not sincere in advocating the cause he champions, but that he took it up merely THE FARMERS' GRAIN MARKET. We point out elsewhere the inbecause he was disappointed jury that Canadian farmers must suffer during the next twelve months, from the ting the Australian Commissionership. This is an entirely false accusation, and crowding upon Dominion markets of inerowding upon Dominion markets of in-ferior Northwestern wheat and flour, of bers of the Ontario Manufacturers' Associ which that section of the United States ation, and others, who know of his labours as an advocate of Protection long before the will, by all accounts, have an immense present men came into power. He has been Secretary of the Association since 1871, and quantity to get rid of in some way or other. And we endeavoured to show, in fact it was his strongly pronoun further, that in all this crowding of low grade wheat and flour upon our market grade wheat and flour upon our market subject by the Dominion Board of Trade was in consequence of a motion made by the consumer, who would have a great was in consequence of a motion made by Mr. Frazer in the Toronto Board, and favour conferred upon him were the stuff adopted ; and the following extract from shut out of the country altogether, exthe minutes will show the date (Copy of Minutes December 12, 1873.)

The wrong done to the Canadian farmer in the wheat market under the present one-sided system is bad enough ; be one of the matters recommended to be discussed at the meeting at Ottawa. Secbut still worse is the injustice done to

cause that all grain, of every kind, produced in both Canada and the United States, should be of No. 1 quality, then the injustice would be much less ; but, enees, and compelling them to admit that as things are, it is greater in any particthey have been mistaken, there is nothing ular year in the ratio that the proportion of spoiled and inferior grain bears like hard facts. The Dundas True Banner to the whole crop. In years when the is a sound Grit organ, but last week it yield of any particular grain runs high virtually gave up the case for Free Trade in quality our market suffers less ; in years when it runs low in quality our in the following remarks on the stoppage of work by the Canada Screw Company : market suffers more. For superior American grain there is always a market in Europe, at some price or other ; but, except in years of great scarcity,

state that we have been advised that state that we have been advised that the Canada Screw Company contemplate pro-longing the stoppage of their works beyond the 1st September, the date on which they had intended to resume. This is owing, d to the very la

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Our Grit contemporary has a strong sus. latter we cion that it crowed too loudly when, on announcing the date of the elections, it ventured on a fore-cast of the result. And

so, on second thought, it sings small. Its one will be pitched lower still five we hence. Montreal Gazette :- " No party confident

'material advantages

market is the only cure.

was it not?

bating. Home industries with a h

f success would be driven to the loyalty nonsense to which the Globe is now de oting columns of its space. No, the Go rnment are a beaten party and they know All that is wanted is hard, honest work to make the defeat an absolute rout

The Government Engineer, under the Mackenzie Government, is like Brigham Young's mother-in-law, somewhat "numer He is now abroad in the Maritin Provinces examining harbours, and pros pecting breakwaters, and choosing site

for new lighthouses, for the elections ar near, and the Government is using it If. as American authorities claim, then are now 660,000 Canadians there, then the unhappy country has given the Yanke klyn and Buff together can boast of, and as many as th Nova Scotia and New Brunswic But the worst of it is, the exodus is ore than astonished at the extraord

4.473,000 immigrants took up their homes there between 1861 and 1877. This is over a million more than the total popula. tion of this country. No emigrant catche were employed; the victims came of the own sweet will. Felo de se extraordinar No emigrant catcher victims came of their The New York Times believes that sin He quite agreed with 1873 the foreign indebtedness of the Unit. udge, if a prisoner were required to

ousins, who are being crushed to dea by Protection, have reduced their de r 16 per cent ; we have increase 3 per cent. Mr. Pickard, the Ministerial didate in York, N.B., makes the following splendid exhibition of statesmanship and to the electors: "Our debt since the above burlesque was enacte the House of Commons, Baron Dowse

vastly increase until our population reac eight or ten millions or more. Perhap then our revenue will increase faster than his place, in another Assize town, our expenditure without increasing our red to the plank bed torture, and th taxes or tinkering with our tariff year he was armed with the regular printed Therefore he is opposed to tariff readjust of rules of prison discipline under the egulations, and from it he read as ment just now. "A farmer" informs us that the reasons

during the whole of his sentence, whi does not exceed one month, and during given by the Globe for the holding of the election on the 19th September are not of month of his sentence when it exceeds month, be required to sleep on a p bed. The prisoners shall be allowed a very substantial kind. Said the organ:-The time for the election has been well opportunity of earning by industry gradual remission of this requirement a the expiration of one month; but after has earned such remission, he shall liable to forfeit the same on accoun idleness, inattention to instruction, or chosen. It will occur before the breaking up of the roads and also before the agr ltural shows, and after the fall ploughing and seeding are finished." Our agricultural friend appears to be somewhat amused at this, as, he says, fall ploughing does not usually commence until October. selves we care not for the reasons. Of far The Baron remarked to the jury th greater importance is the fact that the date of the election has been fixed at a time so was by accident he became aware of rule, and if anyone asked them how little remote.

found it out, they might reply, it was accident too. What are we to learn f all this? It proves a total want of capa There seems to have been very little round indeed for the charge made agains hehalf of the Executive Irish finished screws now on hand, and to the on behalf of the Executive Frish Ome or, if not so, we can only come to the elusion, that it was an attempt to mis Parliament on a subject of vital im tance. Be it what it may, not can excuse the degraded mind that correct such a rule, and we hold that over the arearty is that framed it should Archbishop Lynch and the Ecclesiastical fact that the small amount of production required to supply the trade under existing Corporation over which he presides in refer-Fund under their charge. The School Fund under their charge. The School Fund certainly has not suffered; but on the circumstances can be more economically supplied from the large productions of th company's mills at Providence, R.I., which requires to maintain the assortment of stock. We may remark with reference to contrary several priests who previously put their hands into their pockets to tide over ever the party is that framed it, shoul forthwith made to answor. Engla law requires no brutal inquisition raci aid in asserting its authority; and we glad to see that the general feeling of pressing difficulties have never been repaid this industry that since the establishment of these works in Dundas, two years ago, ne advances which they made. It has been a case of great cry and little wool the price of screws has been reduced The Archbishop and the Ecclesiastical Cor-poration are thoroughly freed from the public on the subject is one of horror, agree with the principle that gaol should not be pleasant (as it was heretofo Armagh, where well known gaol-birds ferred being tenants of our county pri to that of practicing honeset labourd 40 per cent., and at the present time the English and Continental manufacturers are sending screws into this market far below charge of mal-administration; and the sooner the whole matter is dropped now, the price maintained in their own markets. The position of this industry in Canada is the better it will be for all parties to that of practising honest labour), but us not be brutes, as men to men too certainly a peculiar one, and one to which the careful consideration and atten-The Ottawa Free Press is good enough are. Let the convict be compelled d to tell us what seats now held by Consertion of the Government is directed. The existing tariff affords a protection of $17\frac{1}{2}$ the day to work, and that hard, as a vatives the Government are going to carry terrent of crime; but for the sake o boasted civilization, allow the poor wre per cent., the same as is allowed on rough castings, and when it is considered that positively. They are Kingston, North to pass the unconscious hours of slee Leeds. South Leeds. North Victoria the cost of screws is chiefly in their prosuch peace as their minds permit. North Ontario, South Ontario, South Vic duction and not in the value of the toria, London, East Middlesex, Kent. I HARVEST PROSPECTS. The Mark Lane Express considers must surely have stopped short, for th to judge from recent agricultural adv wheat seems to have improved wonder chief organ the other day said the Govern just claim can be established so as to inment have been "promised" thirteen seats now held by the Opposition. Why duce the Government to consider the quesin many parts of the country dur tion of a re-adjustment of the tariff to the circumstances of the case. It is cer-tainly unreasonable to maintain that such not let us have the other three? past month, and the sunshine of July repaired the injury caused by the exec rainfall of May to an unlooked for en we will only say, in reply to our Ottaw contemporary, that it knows but little o what it is talking about. Our friends in highly finished goods as wood screws should except in districts where the drought h what extent the grain has been affect the constituencies named, however, wi as rough castings, and there is evidently understand that extra efforts are to b something wrong in this matter, to whic made in them by the Government part and will act accordingly. the prevalence of wet before earing re to be seen; but there can be no doubt we call the attention of the Minister o Customs, believing, as we do, that such products are fully entitled to a higher grade of classification. Furthermore, we may add that we have every confidence, should any compensation be needed, will at least be found in the lux According to the United States census growth of straw. The prospects of the ley crop are variable, and generall promised entries of the lighter of 1870, there were in California 10,60 after proper representation, and enquiry or the Government at Ottawa, is made, that Canadians born, equal to the population ϵ where the grain has matured badly, some measure of relief will be afforded to two towns the size of Oshawa. In Corthe yield will certainly be light. I rain would do no harm to roots, and this new and important branch of indus necticut 10,861 ditto. In Illinois 32,550 one London. Iowa 17,907, two Brantford. tity would do more harm than go the aftermath, but any considerable The main points for which Protectionist Maine 26,788, three Port Hopes. Masscontend are here substantially admitted. It is simply a piece of amazing impudence chusetts 70,055, one Toronto. Michiga cereals at the present moment. Oat beans promise fairly, although there 89,590, two Hamiltons. Minnesota Id of our contemporary to profess to believe that the present starvationist Government 398, one St. Catharines. Missouri 8,44, some complaints of blight in the l one Brockville. Nebraska 2,635, and N vada 2,365, one Whitby. New Hampshi will do anything to help struggling Cana-THE BAGOT CASE. dian industries. There are amongst these, others that stand as much in need of fair 12,935, one St. Catharines. New Jersy 2,474, North Carolina 171, Alabama 18, Mr. Justice Warren sat on Saturd Dublin to hear an application for trial in the Bagot case. After hearing play as does the screw manufacture, but Arkansas 342. Delaware 112. Florida 17,

ascertain just what we have lost

do not hesitate to assert it has been deti-

mental to the interests of the countryat

large, and ruinous to the prosperity of the

City of Montreal. Our prostrate indis-

tries, silent factories, and closed refineris,

ment, no matter what its political nane,

shall receive my support unless a fair and

just system of protection to our native n

dustries be the main plank of its platform My belief is that the leaders of the Oppo

sition are imbued with the desire to in-augurate, should they secure the confidence

of the country, such a policy, in the re-id-justment of the tariff, as will promote the

our community. Should they do so they

will have my adhesion in carrying out the

views, but not under any other circum-

various commercial industrial

-

icy, and no Goven

interests of

tell the mournful tale of the male

ministration of the present Gov ment, to which our disasters, if

altogether, are in a great measure

am opposed to this p

stances.

THE ENGLISH MATT.

Liverpool Dates to August

Lord Lorne's appointment as Gover Longral of Canada has been well rece

the English press. The London correspondent of the gow Herald says :-- "The appointment the Marquis of Lorne to the Governo nion of Canada is understa been made at the direct initiativ

er Majesty." Another London correspondent alary of £10,000 will scarcely be aden for "royal splendour," and a propriet luments attaching to the he em

THE GAOL PLANK BED

Controversy continues on the new pri regulations. As reported in a recent su nary, at a recent assize Baron Dowse s he could not bring himself to impose penalty that otherwise he should h done, on some unfortunate, but respects young men, that the jury convicted of r and the learned Judge gave as his rea for not so doing, what had come to knowledge, namely, "that the prison on being sent to gaol for a month sho lie in their clothes during that perio Mr. Cowan, M.P., gave notice of his int ion of asking a question of the Gov ment on the subject; thus giving the cials, in high quarters, ample time to n hemselves up on the matter. Well, uestion was in due time put, but we ess, says the Armagh Guardian, we

"A convicted criminal prisoner

Satisfied that the Americans are rapid lestroying themselves by Protection, only reply of Mr. Cross, the Secretary of S for the Home Department, who is repo " That there must have been take in the information supplied to learned judge, for the treatment of priers in this respect is uniform, and in cordance with the regulations that been in force for many years in all pris

States has been decreased from \$1,200.000 upon plank in his clothes for a mon would be neither more or less than tor 00 to \$1.000.000,000. Meantime our debtedness to Lombard street has The character of these bedsteads d from \$100,000,000 to \$133,000,000. new, and they were well known. they were all supplied with beddin blankets. He had requested his right friend the Chief Secretary for Ir make inquiries, and he has been told must have been some mistake ma Armagh, for the prisoners in that gaol all supplied with blankets and bedding The above reply being the reverse of fact. Mr. Cowan has signified his i tion of going further in the matter.

Elgins, or North and West Middlesey JOHN MACDONALD reduced the taxes by three millions, and provided for the Fenian raids and the incorporation of the North-West, British Columbia, and or North and South Waterloo, or North Brant, or North Wentworth, or Hamil-South Huron, or Cornwall, or Worth Norfolk, or East and West Northumberland, or Algoma, or West Northumberland, or Algoma, or Lincoln, or Welland? If it has not it spent liberally, because the revenue was a liberal one. But his successor, who was must be very blind to what is going on before its very eyes. We do not claim going to cut down and lop off and shave and shear, has actually spent more money that the Opposition will carry all these seats, any more than We on a smaller revenue. Mr. MACKENZIE do not say that it may not lose a few which it now holds. But we do say there is a reasonable probability of the has been more extravagant in the carrying them all, while there is an years of famine. If a farmer has an absolute certainty of carrying income of \$1,000 a year he may spend such a proportion of them as will destroy \$990 of it on useful works about his the Starvationists' majority in this Pro-

can he then boast of his economy, burn-

who rests in this hope will be grossly deceived. The Opposition will have a very considerable majority from Quebec. That may be put down as certain. And as to the Maritime Provinces, we unhesitatingly venture the prediction now that not in one of them will the Government have a majority, while as to the whole of what are these Reform principles ? them they will be left in a glorious We do not say this with any minority. desire to make a beastful statement wit a view of affecting the electorate elsewhere, but because the necessity for put. Economy was imperatively necessary, ting the matter just as it stands is forced although he promised to curtail it largely, upon us by the monstrous misrepresen-

tations of the Grit organ. There is of course an element of un-There is of course an element of un-certainty in everything human; but, bar-ring the working of this element in the contest now in progress, we have no more doubt of the decisive defeat of the more doubt of the decisive defeat of the Government than we have of our own existence. They were returned to Prime Minister to \$8,000 and and keep the stuff wholly out of Canexistence. They were returned to power less than five years ago by a majority of 100. That majority has been gradually reduced, by the result of isolated elections, to from 40 to 45. In this reduction alone we have an in- exceed \$75,000 in all. This was they will be able to get good flour and this reduction alone we have an in-dication of the way in which public opinion has been running. Time has but served to show more plainly the incompetence and corruptness and down-right impotence of the Grit Govern-inter the good times when the revenue yas flush and every thirtieth of the hard times set in five years ago bringing enormous deficits and sorely the to get good nour and good bread at low prices ; admit it, and they will find every flour store and every bakery running over with the inferior stuff, which will be no cheaper after all. There will, however, be a profit to large ment, and to make ripe that feeling which a few weeks hence will declare itself decisively in the ballot box. The friends of good government—the real \$7,000, making the Cabinet salaries which commences with the Iowa, Wislovers of the country-have it in their hands to sweep the country from Cape considered necessary at a time when the it-will not save half a cent on the dol-Breton to Vancouver; and they will country was much better off than it is do it.

It will be the bounden and solemn duty of every man in Canada who loves his country and derives to see it prosper. Is Hostility to Coalitions one i it so, how can Mr. MACKENZIE be numbered among true Reformers seeing that half described. This is our warning to Can-described. This is our warning to Can-and will see, and will at an early day It will be the bounden and solemn during the next five weeks to exert himself to the utmost of his ability to secure the overthrow of the MACKENZIE-HUNTINGTON Administration. No greater ingly, or through gross carelessness, it present Government. Nor do we hesicurse could fall upon the country than that this Government should receive a new lease of office. They have blundered, bungled, revelled in corruption beyond all precedent. To some extent their MOORES and FOSTERS have dipped their faults in this respect might be forgiven hands deep down into the public chest. if they had shown fitness for their position. It needs not that their opponents should call them incapable and impotent, for have they not proclaimed that fact trumpet-tongued themselves ? Our trade has fallen off, our manu-Yactures are languishing, our farmers and nverchants are suffering from an unfair competition, large surpluses have given ly large deficits, and the Mr. MACKENZIE has no claim on the tell us with a frank- Reform vote, for he has invested three place to equally large deficits, and the Government ness which is at least refreshing they are helpless to do anything more than look on and liament. It was not an urgent case draw their salaries. They are where the public interests would have

place, in clearing and fencing and dragging out stumps, and still be economi-cal, for his balance is on the right side. And, except as to British Columbia and Manitoba, we believe the Govern- But when his income drops to \$990 and ment organ to be equally far astray as to he spends not only \$900 but \$1,000, how the rest of the Dominion. M. Joly's success (such as it was) settles nothing | ing the candle at both ends ? as to the Dominion elections. Anyone THE OLD REFORMERS THE organs of the Government are frantically calling on the old Reformers to stand up shoulder to shoulder, etc., in Is Economy one? Then is Mr. MAC-

\$92,000 or \$17,000 a year more than he consin, or Minnesota farmer who raised o-day. Is Hostility to Coalitions one ? If so,

his Cabinet is composed of old Tories ? Is Purity one? Then the Premier is surely coming upon them, under the has shut his eyes while the OLIVERS and He made a Minister of CAUCHON, the foulest public man, according to the Grit papers, that ever disgraced the country, and is now associated with Mr. HUNTING-TOR. He has rewarded notorious corruptionists, like Dr. HAGARTY and Mr. FRASER, of Northumberland, and his intimates are men like Major WALKER. Is Parliamentary Control one ? Then millions mainly through his brother's firm without asking the consent of Par-

to have attended the same crop in Canada. We have heard of localities in which it was so badly beaten down by the recent storms as not to be worth Prince Edward Island, and yet saved cutting. \$11,000,000 for Capital Account. He In seasons when crops are heavy, In seasons when crops are neavy, and when prices rule low, as they must for this year, buyers are apt to be saucy, and to insist upon having the best there is, or none. Wheat will be purchased is, or none. Wheat will be purchased on this continent for the European market, but buyers across the water, knowing that there is plenty, will refuse all inferior samples, and will take only the best. The good fall wheat will be taken but the inferior spring wheat will be left. And from this consequences very serious to Canadian farmers will follow. gan calls a deluge of wheat, but it will an overflow here of superior Ameriwheat, almost unsaleable in any market St. John, N. B., Daily Sun, referring to some St. Louis flour, said to have been defence of Reform principles. Now, laid down there at \$5 per barrel, mentioned a dealer's having said that he had seen some of that same \$5 flour, and his

increased the expenditure at a time when Economy was imperatively necessary, cerned that they are destined, if they live until another harvest, to see a good We reply that to put up the bars adian farmers ; we tell them what is punish these counterfeit "Reformers."

> will have good reason to pray for relief from the deluge of rubbish, in the shape of poor flour and poor bread, that will be put upon them by-and-bye, and that would be dear even at half price. It is a great mistake to suppose that there is economy to the poor man in buying inferior flour or bread, because man in it is called "cheap." It is not cheap by any means, but dear and unprofitable. To the rich man, whose table is spread with meats, fruits, and vegetables of all kinds in their season, bread is not the "staff of life"—the really chief article of food for the family-that it is to the poor man. While with the latter the single article of bread may count 25 per cent or more of the family's whole out-

the most necessary of all reforms. Let us take a glance at what is doing We have in these over the border. columns frequently pointed out a fact of great significance, and one not to be disputed either—that Democratic lead-duty, while if we attempt to send oats disputed either-that Democratic leaders who would fain do something for to the other side ten cents must be paid Free Trade are held back by the certain knowledge that the Democratic masses of the people, upon whose votes they depend, view all Free Trade moves depend, simply as schemes to take away their bread and butter. Democratic Congress-men may without serious risk talk about

Free Trade in a general way, and may guaranteed that from the harvest field even, as many of them did, merely out he should draw home only No. 1 wheat f compliment to Mr. FERNANDO WOOD. barley, and peas, all of which would who occupies the high and influential quickly sell, for export, at the best prices going. But the promise made to NOAH that seed time and harvest party position of Chairman of Ways and Means, vote for a measure looking in that direction which is sure not to be shall not cease while the earth recarried. But any real, effective Free maineth, does not go this length. Trade vote on the part of any one of have to take the bad draw their sataries. They are of no more account than flies on the wheel. This is what they say them-selves; and of its entire truthfulness we have the most ample proof. There will be no substantial improve-cabinet Ministers one? Or the Reduc-

ers have to sell, on the other boots are going off " like hot cakes." casion is to curtail their make of the former and increase their make of the latter suit the market in that way. He can yielded well, as to quantity, but the quality was so poor that half of what I took to market passed only for No. 2, the other half scarcely passing for No. 3, while a good deal of what came through the fanning mill I did not through the fanning mill I did not material used, it does seem reasonable to think of taking to market at all, claim that in this particular industry, a but kept it at home for feed. Raising No. 3 and No. 2 barley don't pay, therefore this year I will raise only No. 1, and get the big price for it all. Nor can he say that he will raise no more peas on his farm except such as are lean, plump, and free of bugs ; or determine that henceforth all that he has to sell, of every kind of grain, shall be of No. 1 quality, because that sells the most readily at any time, and brings the highest price. He may think it very de-sirable to have four hundred bushels of the best grain, rather than five hundred self in this respect. After he has done and take what the season brings him Even were he certain of so much in quantity every year, a thing which it is beyond the power of man to ensure, the variation in quality would still be a

source of yearly-recurring anxiety. It is in the taking away of his home market for grain for feeding and distilllatter being a local industry. Banner feels compelled to say something for it. We repeat what we have said bedian farmer. If his barley, for one fore, and what we firmly believe-that i thing, be No. 1, it will quickly be it were not for the trammels of party three-fourths even of the Grit press would taken ; as things are, however, at 15 cents less than his neighbour across the

come out squarely for Protect lakes would get for the same quality. Discoloured barley, of good substance, SHUTTING OFF DISCUSSION. perhaps, but, by reason of this defect, not suitable for brewing, would do well We have had of late to give place to because the spirit several letters which were refused adfalling from the worm shows no trace mission to the columns of the Grit organ, because the views expressed and the corbe sold for a less price, but the trouble rections made in them did not suit the now is that in some years discoloured partizan conductors of that paper. purport of the enclosed letter explains why

was not published in our corn, imported free from the other temporary and has been sent to us for pubside, fills up the market, and the We should add, the Globe has lication. Canadian grain remains unsaleable. The the name of the writer of the comtime was, not long ago, when the Canmunication :---"To the Editor of The Globe. ket for all the oats he had to sell. but "SIR,-In your comment of yesterday on Canadian woollen factories, you say for anything at a dollar and under per yard the Canadian manufacturer has no outside competition; and hoping you do now American oats are coming in by not wish to create a false impression, I wish to inform you that the firm to which on every bushel. As we have above, manufacturers have this point in belong is not making a yard of cloth over their favour, that within certain lines a dollar, yet we have only outside com-petition for every yard we sell. I can give you the names of over half of the woellen of production they can turn out this o the other style and quality of goods t suit the market The farmer would } anufacturers in Canada who are not makmanufacturers in Canada who are not mak-ing goods at a dollar per yard, yet their goods have to compete with certain lines of English goods which are largely im-ported, and that helps to glut the market. in some such position if he could

"In reference to the Norval cotton mill, in which I have an interest, it will not pay which I have an interest, it will not pay without running the cotton machinery, and what competition has stopped it? The States. If the Norval mill was a yarn mill alone, your remarks would be nearer the facts, but it is not fair to mention the seasons with the woollen part of the Norval cotton without mentioning what is the reason for stopping. "A WOOLLEN MANUFACTURER. "Toronto, Aug. 9tb, 1878."

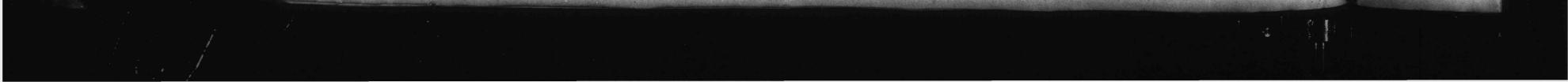
Georgia 247, Texas 597, Virginia 534-05 arguments of coursel, his Lordship re the application. The jury, he said, exercised their judgments upon the fa paternity, and had found that the Collingwood. New York 79,042, or Ottawa and one London. Ohio 12,98, one Belleville. Oregon 1,187, Pennsy-vania 1,022, Rhode Island 1,042, Sour was the son of the deceased. As Carolina 77, and Tennessee 587-one Pre-cott. Vermont 28,544, two big Chatham. Wisconsin 25,666, ditto. Territoris 5,000, one Oshawa. Will somebody figue out the value of these Canadian towns and Mr. M. P. Ryan to the electors of Ma treal Centre :- "Regarding the policy of the present Government in fiscal matters I

The house of Mr. W. Sowden, the T Ine house of Mr. W. Sowden, the I hill hotel, Stanningley, near Bradford been robbed of a large amount of pro-in bank notes, cash and securities. Sowden lately, "for better security said, withdrew a large sum in Ba England notes from the local branch large banking company, and kept it i lock and key in his bed-room. On Fri however on retiring for the night Mu o Mr. Sowden, and their payment been stopped. Of actual ready n there was not more than £60 or £70 s the spoil the robbers have carried off the rest consists of bank notes, bills change, and other documentary secur it is thought combable that of the pro-It is thought probable that of the pro carried away not more than from f to £8,000 can be immediately conv

fact of insane delusions, the jury were tioned not to confound simple delu with insane delusions, and had also cised their judgment upon the unco dicted facts of the history of the dece and had drawn the inference and a at a unanimous conclusion that the ceased, when he made his will, was su to a delusion as to the paternity child amounting to an insane delusion was satisfied with the verdict of the and he refused this motion, with cos ROBBERY OF FROM £15,000 TO £18,0

however, on retiring for the night, M Mrs. Sowden discovered that their dr had been broken open and plunder the extent, it is computed, of £15,6 £18,000. Some £5 notes were found the Stanningley station of the Northern railway, but probably the p sors of the unlawful booty had st them about in that particular neighbour for the purpose of putting the poli-their guard. The numbers of three of England notes for £500 each are k

Save the Children. If people would take better care of their hildren, half the infantile mortality would disappear. For all summer complaints so prevalent among children during the hot season, there is nothing that cures so quickly, or is so sure, as Dr. Fowler's Ex-tract of Wild Strawberry. For sale by all dealers into money. The police have asce that the robbers broke open the d ne robbers broke open the do om with a "jemmy," and com



EDITORIAL NOTES. to loss in this our sending

to our own Our Grit contemporary has a strong suslatter we icion that it crowed too loudly when, on announcing the date of the elections, it ventured on a fore-cast of the result. And so, on second thought, it sings small. Its tone will be pitched lower still five weeks is our own We cannot can, if we apid system to be taken nence. to the great

Montreal Gazette :- " No party confident. and without of success would be driven to the loyalty Let the disonsense to which the Globe is now de l what is not nd; as also voting columns of its space. No, the Gov. ernment are a beaten party and they know it. All that is wanted is hard, honest work to make the defeat an absolute rout." ich we have nanufacturfor market. Canadian ent system

The Government Engineer, under the wide world Mackenzie Government, is like Brigham instance like Young's mother-in-law, somewhat "numertwo com-He is now abroad in the Mari her along a ous." He is now abroad in the manume Provinces examining harbours, and pros-pecting breakwaters, and choosing sites for new lighthouses, for the elections are near, and the Government is using its nd miles in ns, with high ur millions. der the Ausmaterial advantages." ica two years culiarity of

If, as American authorities claim, there hat it was un. are now 660,000 Canadians there, then this een or heard unhappy country has given the Yankees more citizens than Brooklyn and Buffalo will have ev allow the together can boast of, and as many as there any longer. are in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick But the worst of it is, the exodus is not RGE. abating. Home industries with a home and Grit govmarket is the only cure. damaged by

Satisfied that the Americans are rapidly rts in behalf of lestroying themselves by Protection, only icy, the Star-4.473,000 immigrants took up their home getting very ere between 1861 and 1877. This is , and now over a million more than the total popula-tion of this country. No emigrant catehors were employed ; the victims came of their not sincere in champions merely up own sweet will. Felo de se extraor in get cusation, and

The New York Times believes that since ard to ers' Associ-1873 the foreign indebtedness of the United States has been decreased from \$1,200,000,ng before the 000 to \$1,000,000,000. Meantime our in-He has been ebtedness to Lombard street has ice 1871, and ed from \$100.000,000 to \$133,000,000, On usins, who are being crushed to death that led t by Protection, have reduced their debt luties of that r 16 per cent ; we have increased ours sion of the 33 per cent.

n made by Mr. Pickard, the Ministerial can-Board, and didate in York, N.B., makes the following extract from splendid exhibition of statesmanship in a

ard to the electors: "Our debt must vastly increase until our population reach 12, 1873. eight or ten millions or more. Perhaps then our revenue will increase faster our expenditure without increasing our ided to be taxes or tinkering with our tariff yearly. ttawa. Therefore he is opposed to tariff readjust-

ment just now. NSON. Secretary "A farmer" informs us that the reasons given by the Globe for the holding of the CASE. election on the 19th September are not of ers to their very substantial kind. Said the organ:to admit that The time for the election has been well hosen. It will occur before the br re is nothing chosen. It will occur before the breaking up of the roads and also before the agriof the roads and also versal ploughing tural shows, and after the fall ploughing. Snished." Our agricul-True Bannes last week it and seeding are finished." Our r Free Trade tural friend appears to be somewhat am the stoppage at this, as, he says, fall ploughing does not usually commence until October. For ourled upon to selves we care not for the reasons. Of far greater importance is the fact that the date ed that the

the election has been fixed at a time so

plate pro

works beyond little remote. which they There seems to have been very little his is owing. rge stock of ground indeed for the charge made against and to th of production Archbishop Lynch and the Eccl Corporation over which he presides in refer er existin ence to the disposition of the Separate School Fund under their charge. The School Fund certainly has not suffered ; but on the ons of the e. R.I., which contrary several priests who previously put their hands into their pockets to tide over ressing difficulties have never b advances which they made. ablishment been a case of great cry and little wool. The Archbishop and the Ecclesiastical Coro years ago, cad over poration are thoroughly freed from the charge of mal-administration; and the nt time cturers are sooner the whole matter is dropped now, the better it will be for all parties. tet far below wn markets. in Canada ne to which The Ottawa Free Press is good enough and atten to tell us what seats now held by Conserrected. The vatives the Government are going to carry positively. They are Kingston, North eeds, South Leeds, North Victoria their North Ontario, South Ontario, South Vie toria, London, East Middlesex, Kent. I: of the onable ust surely have stopped short, for the industry chief organ the other day said the Govern as to ment have been "promised" seats now held by the Opposition. Wh ariff to suit not let us have the other three? we will only say, in reply to our Ottaw that such contemporary, that it knows but little of what it is talking about. Our friends i crews sho same list constituencies named, however, wi evidently understand that extra efforts are to b to which made in them by the Government part linister of and will act accordingly. that such o a higher According to the United States censu confidence. of 1870, there were in California 10,66 nouirv Canadians born, equal to the population d that made, t two towns the size of Oshawa. In Conto of indusnecticut 10.861 ditto. In Illinois 32,550 one London. Iowa 17,907. two Brantford. Maine 26,788, three Port Hopes. M. chusetts 70,055, one Toronto. Mich admitted. 89,590, two Hamiltons, Minnesota believe one St. Catharines. Missouri 8,44 one Brockville. Nebraska 2,635, and N ada 2,365, one Whitby. New Ha ng Cana-Vaua 2,365, one Whitby. New Hampshie 12,935, one St. Catharines. New Jersy 2,474, North Carolina 171, Alabama 18, Arkansas 342, Delaware 112, Florida 17, Georgia 247 ngst need of fair cture, but lustry, the eorgia 247, Texas 597, Virginia 534ingwood. New York 79,042, ox Ottawa and one London. we said b one Belleville. Oregon 1,187, Pennsj-vania 1,022, Rhode Island 1,042, South -that if of party, Carolina 77, and Tennessee 587-one Pre cott. Vermont 28,544, two big Chatham

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16. 1878. the robbery before closing time. There were two hundred £5 notes, three £500 notes, and eight £250 notes' among the spoil ; but the depredators have not been THE ENGLISH MATT. OUR PARIS LETTER.

John Elliott's agricultural machine SINGULAR LIBEL CASE. 'Meadow Lark') from Bondon, O., which At the Belfast Assizes, Mr. Justice Law-son heard a special jury case in which Jas. Ledgerwood, publican, of York street, sought to recover from Mr. Chas. J. Dempwere ordered by Mr. Korman on the 24th of June for a French dealer in Normandy,

have already arrived at Havre, and on Frisey, proprietor of the Ulster Examiner, £1,000 damages in respect of alleged libellous articles which had appeared in that newspaper, in which it was stated that on the return of the Holy Family exday are to be tried before a large gathering of farmers under the supervision of the above named gentleman. This is the first operation of Canadian cursionists from Larne on the evening of the list June, stones were thrown out of the plaintiff denied that stones were thrown out of his premises. The jury found for the plaintiff, and awarded £200 ers, as a number of these gentlemen have been examining them at the Exhibition, and seem struck with their lightness, sim-plicity and practicability coupled with low

APFAIRS IN VICTORIA. The London correspondent of the Leeds me privately, but from an official source, represents the state of affairs in the colony of Victoria as exceedingly critical. Fail-ging all other means of regaining power, the squatters or aristocrats are straining every muscle to get Sir George Bowen recalled, mething and with this object they have put in motion all their Parliamentary friends to seach. The object the squatters have in "view, under pretext of sending Sir George Bowen to explain or defend his line of con-duct, is that during his absence, and pend-ing the arrival of his successor, should he be superseded, the administration of the superseded, the administration of the the be superseded, the administration of the superseded to the supersed supersed superseded to the supersed superseded to the supersed supersed superseded to the supersed supersed supersed to the supersed supersed supersed supersed to the supersed supersed supersed supersed supersed supersed to the supersed superse AFFAIRS IN VICTORIA. s use their influence with Sir M. Hicks-d Beach. The object the squatters have in view, under pretext of sending Sir George Bowen to explain or defend his line of con-duct, is that during his absence, and pend-ing the arrival of his successor, should he be superseded, the administration of the colony would have to be carried on under the supervision of the Chief Justice of the colony (Sir Wm. Stawell), the *ad interim* Governor, according to the constitution. Sir Wm. Stawell is known for his open hostility to the present Cabinet and its

Sir Wm. Stawell is known for his open hostility to the present Cabinet and its policy, and it has been quietly decided amongst its members that none of them will take the cath to him should Sir George Bowen be recalled. All the elements, therefore, of a most dangerous crisis are to be found in the present imbroglio, and the need of a firm and unbiassed authority at Trems. The price of the 4 lb. loaf is 5d ordinary,

The price of the 4 lb. loaf is 5d ordinary, and 6d superior quality. Mr. Justice Mellor will, it is stated, rea tire from the Bench at the end of the present term. The population of Paris is 1,818,710 and the indigent or pauper proportion last year was only $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stall. In this department we also find Severe fighting is again reported from

the Transvaal. In one skirmish, the British & Fuller, of Toronto, a number of grine forces being exposed to a falling fire, were compelled to retreat with a loss of 6 killed stonesfro m Joseph Goodfellow, of Northesk a cultivator and two harrows from Ged. and 9 wounded. Gillier, and a large collection of planks, il-lustrative of the different Canadian woods, While fishing at Staines Mr. Leader, the ell-known amateur oarsman, fell in a fit from the Government. The display of carriages upstairs may from the towing path into the Thames, and was drowned. Mr. Leader has been mar-

faithfully be said from their good work-manship, with low prices, to be unequalled by any in the exhibition. The correspon-dent of the London *Globe* observed he ried about a year, and leaves a young wife. His body was recovered. Mr. Bryant publishes in the Mark Lane

month of his sentence when it exceeds one month, be required to sleep on a plank bed. The prisoners shall be allowed the tunity of earning by industry the radual remission of this requirement after

BARRIE BAY PARIS, July 31st. Neptune Ned Again Scores

> a Victory. With Wallace Ross as Next Best, and Hosmer Third.

The Four-oared Race-The Leanders Win.

BARRIE, Aug. 12 .- If early birds are most successful in their hunt for means of sustenance, then do the Barrie people de-

every other place within half a day's travel, until there could not have been less than fifteen or twenty thousand people on the tiptoe of expectation to see the great race in which nine or ten of the first scullers of the day single mower ; Peter Grant, of Clinton, Ont., an excelsior hay fork, which is sup-posed to unload a whole cart in four fork-fulls; F. J. Craig, of Strathroy, Ont., has a gang plough and corn sheller; D. W. Vary, of Strathroy, Ont., a gang plough; James Arless & Co., Montreal, a patent horse stall In this denartment we also find hut when their crowded condition was but when their crowded condition was an improved churn, a washing machine, two boxes of clothes pins from McMurray seen, it is a wonder they were on hand so soon as they were. Passengers were liter-ally hanging on the platforms and covered the roofs. Two excursion trips were run by steamers from Owen Sound to Collingwood, one from Parry Sound and one from Penetanguishene, all loaded down with passengers. The Hanlan club including Messrs. John Davis, referee, W. Starling, of Belleville, McGaw, of the Queen's, and a full muster of the members, with several friends, Evan Morris, and Mrs. Hanlan, arrived at half past eleven, Mr. Bryant publishes in the Mark Lane Ecopress a receipt for "the best drink for the labourer at harvest and which he has himself used for years." "One lb. patent malt, ground in a coffee mill, with a gallon of boiled water. It is as good as beer, and not intoxicating. Sugar and milk can be used if required." Mr. Onslow, Mr. ex-sheriff East, and Gould, the Poole fisherman, have paid the usual quarterly visit to the claimant, when the yound him in excellent health, having the expiration of one month ; but after he has earned such remission, he shall be liable to forfeit the same on account of idleness, inattention to instruction, or mis-conduct." The Baron remarked to the jury that it was by accident he became aware of the fund it out, they might reply, it was by acident too. What are we to learn from all this ? It proves a total want of caspacity on behalf of the Executive Irish Officers, on this of, in ot so, we can only come to the con-

third. At two hundred yards opposite Dr. Morton's residence, the ohampion was still fifth, Ross pulling a forty stroke vigorously and determinedly, was in the van, with Approaching the quarter Luther fourth Approaching the quarter Luther dropped back, and Ned showed signs of going ahead. He captured Luther, and then nearing the half in front of the gas works, which are just being erected, the town having there route of the store as works, which are good strokes to the minute. Plaisted and Hosmer were still lapping each other, while Wallace Ross with long swinging fall, was keeping well ahead. At the three-quarters the positions were unchange ed huit it was evident that Hoamparts. three-quarters the positions were unchang-ed, but it was evident that Hosmer was

not going to die out, as most people imagined he would, judging from his per-formances in practice and his rapid ener-getic motion. He clung to Hanlan and after daylight, and the sound of the ham-mer employed in the erection of refreshment and viewing stands bulk be heard every-where. The bay as the morning sun rose lenged Ross, at the same time Hosmer closed on his Boston confrere. Between the closed on his Boston confrere. Between the leaders and the second and third magnificent races now ensued for the supremacy, and McKen and Luther fifth and sixth, were equally determinedly disputing their right to their places. Pat slogged away, and before reaching the turning buoy had taken fifth place from the Toronto man, who, nothing daunted, kept up the struggle. At the mile and the quarter Ross still led, putting in 32 good strokes to the minute, and at the mile and a half Hanlan, who was palpably taking matters easily who was palpably taking matters easily, paused for a moment. Meantime Hosmer and Plaisted had been at it hammer and tongs, and the former had given the latter

tongs, and the former had given the latter the go-by, taking third position well up with the first and second. Ross and Han-lan were now both rowing at the same rate, namely, 32, and were getting on even terms passing the mile and three-quarters. Han-lan put on a terrific spurt and closed in on Ross with wonderful rapidity. The New Brunswicker had been rowing a very wide Gourse. and on nearing the turning back found himself opposite to No. 3 instead of No. 10. He consequently had to pas six buoys before reaching his own—the 10th tion, dropped to fifth. in doing which he must have lost twelve or fifteen lengths. Hanlan, having hugged the shore a little too much also, had to cross a little to his buoy, at which he rounded in 13.30. He was now rowing with the greatest ease, and, in fact, except for a burst of perhaps a hundred yards or gether when he had traversed about a mile and a half. Plaisted, rowing 35 and 36, had increased the lead to two lengths at the so on entering the last quarter before turn-ing, he had not exerted himself to any great end of the first mile, McKen still being extent during the race, notwithstanding that he had rowed the two miles in the rear with Ross and Elliott close second, on his flank. Luther continued to keep of his brawny antagonist from St. John. That Ross should have made such a mistake lose inside; the others rowing all on the That Ross should have made such a mistake was, of course, very much to be regretted, but he subsequently said that the result would have been the same had he not gone out of the way, and therefore did not feel at all dissatisfied. The others turned their buoys in the following order :--Hosmer, third; Plaisted, fourth; Luther, fifth; McKen, sixth; Morris, seventh; Elliott, sighth: and Courters with the Edward outside of the course, it was almost impossible to tell his position, but he appeared to be well behind the first four. On the second mile he quickened his stroke to 32. and succeeded in closing in on the leaders. Plaisted was the first to turn his buoy, Edward eighth; and Coulter, ninth; Ross, the tenth man, having dropped out when he had travelled a little over half a him several lengths, and on entering the straight for home he found himself third, mile, finding his brother's boat too heavy and entirely unsuited to him. When Luther, having rowed the most direct course, being second. Ross and Elliott fairly on the home stretch. Hosmer chalalso had some difficulty in finding a enged Ross, and for a moment looked buoy to turn, which cost them third and fourth positions respectively. dangerous, but Ross drew away and gave chase to Hanlan, who, with that wonderful stroke and per-From the turn till two and a half miles had perbeen accomplished Plaisted increased his lead very considerably, but here Luther fect action, peculiar entirely to himself, was driving serenely on his homeward jour-ney at a no faster stroke than 28. Altk sagh the New Brunswicker caught up some of lead very considerably, but here Luther began to close in on him, and succeeded in the mext half mile in bringing Plaisted's advantage down to a length and a half. Keeping gamely on within a quarter of a mile of home the Pittaburg veteran had got to within a length of the Boston man. the New Brunswicker caught up some of the distance he lost in turning the buoy, he never entirely recovered it. Hanlan pulled on, dropping to 26, and now and then resting. When he heard the gun fire senger steamer on the course was the Lady of the Lakes, which was crowded. Of small boats, yachts, &c., there were not over a hundred all told, but these contrived to give a great deal of trouble by continuas he passed the winning buoy he put on a spurt, which was received with enthusi-astic cheers, amid which he crossed and turned for his boat-heuse, where Heasley was on guard waiting for him. Plaisted kept up the pursuit of Hosmer until about a mile from the turn, and then quit, leaving Hosmer to pull comfortably in for third prize several lengths behind Wallace Ross, whose victory over the other. competitors was as complete and easy as Hanlan's over him. McKen continued to follow Luther to the end, both keeping up ally crossing the course. Particularly was this the case when the men were waiting for the word in the professional contest, which was delayed half an hour by this GETTING BEADY.

for the Consolation Race, the distance of which was four miles with a turn, the same as yesterday.

THE CONSOLATION RACE. The water continuing rough, the referee cided to wait half an ho ur or so before

calling the professionals for their consola-tion race, in the hopesthatit would moderate. He was not disappointed, and about half-past six he sent them off in pretty good water, which before the contest was terminated had become perfectly smooth. Morris, who is suffering from boils, did not start. Luther had the inside, with Elliott in the second position ; McKen third ; Ed. Ross fourth, Coulter fifth, and Plaisted koss fourth, Conter firth, and Transter sixth. On the referee saying "Are you ready ?" Plaisted, following his Silver Lake teaching, rather, apparently to the referee's surprise, started off. The others were not slow in following his example, and caught the transfer of the same start of his doing en the water within an instant of his doing so, excepting Luther, who, being deaf and lying furthest off, had not heard the referee's words and was not pre-pared for such an irregular start.

Nearing the completion of the quarter mile, McKen, rowing 31, captured Elliott, and went for Plaisted, who was already well in front and cutting at a rattling pace. Elliott was third, Ed. Ross fourth, Coulter fifth, and tracts whom these Luther, hugging the shore, sixth. These positions were maintained to the comple-tion of the third quarter of the first mile, maintained to the compleworking men when Coulter fell off to last, and quit alto-

Hamilton, Aug. 13th, 1878.

LAURENCE PATRICK MURPHY, who deposed—On 12th July last I was acting as a special constable, having been sworn in company with a large number of others on the previous day, to keep the peace on the 12th. I went on duty shortly after eight o'clock in the morning; I was under the control of a sergeant of the city police. I was taken to St. James street, in front of No. S1, Plaisted was the hrst to turn ins basy, McKen, who was well up, with his usual hard luck, having to pause to look for his buoy, which was some 50 yards or more to buoy, which was some 50 yards or more to the look for his look for his about 8.30 a. m. I saw a number Basia Grant (a defendant), among (David Grant (a defendant), among (ered 81. I saw M David Grant (a detendant), among others, go into the building. I saw fully more than fifty persons going into the building on that morning. I am the person who made the deposition in which the war-rant in this case was issued, and it was after I saw rant in this case was insteed, and it was arter 1 saw the said persons going into the hall that I made my complaint. Previous to this I had seen an an nouncement in the papers that the Orangemen would walk in procession from their lodge room on the said 12th day of July, over the signature, to the best o my knowledge, of Mr. David Grant, one of the de fendants. After being sworn to that complaint the warrant was delivered to the high constable whom I accommanied to the said lodge room o the warrant was delivered to the high constable, whom I accompanied to the said lodge room; on our arrival there I pointed out the delendants Fred. Hamilton, Thos. Ingram, Alex. Gibson, Jno. Lil-burn, who were on the sidewalk at the door of the hall. On defendant, Alex. Gibson, I noticed a yet-low coloured mash. The defendants, Thos. Ingram and Fred. Hamilton were on horseback, and opposite the door of the hall I spoke to Ingram, and asked him what he was waiting for. I could not hear his answer. I told him that if he was waiting for any-

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tion there are without doubt fully as many unemployed men in the Dominion to-day

as there are across the border. But, leaving this fact out of consideration, let us see what the leading journals of the United States have to say on this very subject. The Scientific American, published in New York city, is probably the most influential and most widely circulated of any of the mechanical papers published in that country. It enjoys an immense circulation among the mechanical classes of both the United States and Canada, and issues also a monthly export edition which is mailed to all parts of the world. In its last issue, in an article discussing this very question of people out of work, the editor says :--- "It is certain that the number of will who cannot find employment throughout the country, is very much less than dema of millions begging for work, and groaning in enforced idleness; but no one else can ness; but no one else can discover them. The truth is that the great majority of our working classes are well employed, and the thrifty among them find that their diminished earnings now have quite as great a purchasing power as had their higher wages (in a depreciated

currency) years ago." The Grit demagogues who are continual-ly flaunting in the face of their Canadian udiences the fact of the thousands of idle

men in the States as an argument against Protection in Canada, she uld stop their nisrepresentations after reading these extaken, as they are, from a paper which is supported chiefly by the very mer Canadian emagogues are wasting their hypocritical tears upon-the

> Yours. &c.. VOTER

THE ORANGE TRIAL.

MONTREAL, Aug. 9 .- The first witness examined

Wisconsin 25,666, ditto. Territor 5,000, one Oshawa. Will somebody figu out the value of these Canadian towns a ascertain just what we have lost? USSION ive place to refused ad Grit organ Mr. M. P. Ryan to the electors of Ma nd the cor treal Centre :--- "Regarding the policy of not suit the the present Government in fiscal matters plains why

do not hesitate to assert it has been deti Grit mental to the interests of the countryat ous for publarge, and ruinous to the prosperity of the City of Montreal. Our prostrate indu tries, silent factories, and closed refineria the com

the mournful tale of the ministration of the present Gov ment, to which our disasters, if f vesterday ment, to which our altogether, are in a great measure am opposed to this policy, and no inder per ment, no matter what its political m shall receive my support unless a fair ing you do just system of protection to our nati ustries be the main plank of its Ly belief is that the leaders of to which oth over sition are imbued with the de augurate, should they secure the itside con I can give of the country, such a policy, in justment of the tariff, as will pr are not mak-rd, yet their various commercial industrial intere our community. Should they do so will have my adhesion in carrying on views, but not under any other of largely im the market cotton mill will not pay

Save the Children. ped it? Th If people would take better care of t was a yarn ld be nearen ildren, half the infantile mot disappear. For all summer com prevalent among children dur ntion the the son, there is nothing chie

quickly, or is so sure, as Dr. Fo tract of Wild Strawberry. CTURER.

or, if not so, we can only come to the con-dusion, that it was an attempt to mislead Parliament on a subject of vital impor-tance. Be it what it may, nothing can excuse the degraded mind that con-cocted such a rule, and we hold that who-ever theaparty is that framed it, should be forthwith made to answer. England's law requires no brutal inquisition rack to id in asserting its authority . and we are id in asserting its authority : and we are glad to see that the general feeling of the public on the subject is one of horror. We We with the principle that gaol life uld not be pleasant (as it was here forein rmagh, where well known gaol-birds pre erred being tenants of our county prisons to that of practising honest labour), but let is not be brutes, as men to men too often are. Let the convict be compelled during the day to work, and that hard, as a deent of crime; but for the sake of our asted civilization, allow the poor wretches pass the unconscious hours of sleep, in peace as their minds permit. HARVEST PROSPECTS. The Mark Lane Ernress considers that udge from recent agricultural advices. t seems to have improved wonderfully any parts of the country during the nth, and the sunshine of July has red the injury caused by the excessive fall of May to an unlooked-for extent. ptin districts where the drought has been

Liverpool Dates to August 1.

HE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

Lord Lorne's appointment as Governor-eneral of Canada has been well received

the English press. The London correspondent of the Glas-

Herald says :-- "The appointment of Marquis of Lorne to the Governorship

Dominion of Canada is understood to been made at the direct initiative of

Majesty." nother London correspondent says a

luments attaching to the Governor-

THE GAOL PLANK BED.

entroversy continues on the new prison

ulations. As reported in a recent sum-

at a recent assize Baron Dowse said

ould not bring himself to impose the alty that otherwise he should have

on some unfortunate, but respectable

the learned Judge gave as his reason not so doing, what had come to his

men, that the jury convicted of riot:

edge, namely, "that the prisoners

ng sent to gaol for a month should

asking a question of the Govern-

in their clothes during that period." Cowan, M.P., gave notice of his inten-

on the subject : thus giving the offi-

selves up on the matter. Well, the

tion was in due time put, but we con-

says the Armagh Guardian, we were

astonished at the extraordinary

Mr. Cross, the Secretary of State

e Home Department, who is reported

That there must have been some mis-

in the information supplied to the med judge, for the treatment of prison-in this respect is uniform, and in ac-dance with the regulations that had

in force for many years in all prisons. uite agreed with the opinion of the

if a prisoner were required to sleep plank in his clothes for a month it

be neither more or less than torture. aracter of these bedsteads he well

and they were well known, and were all supplied with bedding and

the Chief Secretary for Ireland to inquiries, and he has been told there

for the prisoners in that gaol were

d with blankets and bedding.

above reply being the reverse of the

Mr. Cowan has signified his inten-

going further in the matter. Well.

e above burlesque was enacted in

use of Commons, Baron Dowse has

place, in another Assize town, refer-

the plank bed torture, and this time

was armed with the regular printed code

rules of prison discipline under the new plations, and from it he read as fol-

A convicted criminal prisoner shall

ing the whole of his sentence, when it

not exceed one month, and during one

expiration of one month ; but after he

if not so, we can only come to the con-

He had requested his right hon.

been some mistake made at

high quarters, ample time

alship.

aving stated :-

of £10,000 will scarcely be adequate royal splendour," and a proposal will bly be brought forward for increasing four

damages.

oungest son of the Duke of Argyle, will forward in the Liberal come forward in the Liberal interest for Argyleshire, in room of the Marquis of rne, appointed Governor-General of mada. Lord Colin was born in 1853 lanada. Colonel Malcolm, of Poltulloch, M. P. for Boston, is named as a likely candidate in the Conservative interest ; at least a requi sition-numerously signed, of course-is to e presented to him by the local Conserva-

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, at Liverin a party riot, said he wished the law gave severe, causing premature ripening. To hat extent the grain has been affected by prevalence of wet before earing remains e seen; but there can be no doubt that, hould any compensation be needed, some will at least be found in the luxuriant another. growth of straw. The prospects of the bar-ley crop are variable, and generally un-

The marriage of Miss Margaret Philips, second daughter of Mr. R. N. Philips, M.P., of Welcombe Hall, Stratford-on-Avon, (also of London and Manchester,) to Mr. W. E. Price, M. P., only son of Mr. Price, of Tibberton Court, Cloncetter was selempined on Mondar in ing, particularly on the lighter soils, e the grain has matured badly, and A little the yield will certainly be light. in would do no harm to roots, and favour the aftermath, but any considerable quan-tity would do more harm than good to Gloucester, was solemnized on Monday in the Unitarian chapel, Little Portland street, London. The Rev. W. Gaskell, of cereals at the present moment. Oats and beans promise fairly, although there are some complaints of blight in the latter Manchester, performed the ceremony. The wedding was made the occasion for much rejoicing and great festivities in Stratford and the district around, where THE BAGOT CASE.

Mr. Justice Warren sat on Saturday in Mr. Philips possesses a landed estate of about blin to hear an application for a new l in the Bagot case. After hearing the 20,000 acres. trial in the Bagot case. The Ulster Home Rule Confederation body organised at the instance of the Eng-lish Home Rule Executive, is making exarguments of counsel, his Lordship refused the application. The jury, he said, had exercised their judgments upon the fact of paternity, and had found that the child tensive preparations for a general election. The Home Rulers of the Ulster boroughs are being organized, and it has been de-termined to contest at least two of the t to f insane delusions, the jury were cauhe not to confound simple delusions hinsane delusions, and had also exer-

ised their judgment upon the uncontra-licted facts of the history of the deceased, and had drawn the inference and arrived t a unanimous conclusion that the de-eased, when he made his will, was subject Monaghan and Tyrone will also be con-tested in the Home Rule interest. delusion as to the paternity of the The hot weather seems to have influenced The hot weather seems to have innuenced the legal temper. During the hearing of a petition in the Court of Chancery in Lon-done, a scene occurred between Vice-Chan-cellor Malins and Mr. Glasse, Q.C., the amounting to an insane delusion. He was satisfied with the verdict of the jury, he refused this motion, with costs.

ROBBERY OF FROM £15,000 TO £18,000. eading counsel of the Court. The house of Mr. W. Sowden, the Thorn-The Vice-Chancellor having stated that the case (the Stanningley, near Bradford, has bbed of a large amount of property Works) had better stand Herne Bay Water till the November sittings, Mr. Glasse re-marked on the inadequacy of 'the Court to bank notes, cash and securities. in lately. "for better security" it is d, withdrew a large sum in Bank of agland notes from the local branch of a deal with the business. The Vice-Chan ^{al}, withdrew a large sum in Bank of ^{igland} notes from the local branch of a ^{ge banking} company, and kept it under ^k and key in his bed-room. On Friday, ^{wever}, on retiring for the night, Mr. and d key in his bed-room. On Friday, r, on retiring for the night, Mr. and owden discovered that their drawers have audacity to make them. Mr. Glasse been broken open and plundered to (who spoke with suppressed excitement)-I, standing here, will not condescend to tell your Lordship what I think of you. it is computed, of £15,000 or ome £5 notes were found near tent, it is com Stanningley station of the Great hern railway, but probably the posses-of the unlawful booty had strewn At the Leeds Assizes, Richard Myers, booty had strewn booty had strewn ular neighbourhood ting the police off bers of three Bank 00 each are known her about in that particular neighbourhood or the purpose of putting the police of the guard. The numbers of three Bank Mer Sowden, and their payment has om stopped. Of actual ready money her sound the the balk of the property to de-eased's eldest son, whereas the forged one made it over to the deceased's econd wife. Atter the case had occupied nearly two this thought probable that of the property at the robbers broke open the door of a the mediately converted momey. The police have ascertained in the robbers broke open the door of a the norts well and the day of the deceased to penal server multing the robbers broke open the door of a the robbers broke open the door of a the norts matter of the increase that feel or only five minutes. Myers sand Joy were sentenced to penal server matter of the increase the forged one made it occursition the server. Myers sand Joy were sentenced to penal server the the obsers broke open the door of a the robbers broke open the door of a the norts matter of the increase and robe show as secretained the mode in core to the deceased to penal server found guilty, the important the robbers broke open the door of a the norts matter of the increase rease for a genal server found for the penal server found for the penal server in the dook vehemently protesting the increase the dook vehemently p about in that particular neighbourhood he purpose of putting the police off

Layard at Constantinople, and that the latter will resume his functions as her Majesty's representative at the Court of Madrid.

Madrid. A disgraceful scene has occurred at Cob-ridge, near Hanley. Two women, both married, and with families, arranged to fight. They tied up their hair, and made every preparation. Repairing to a piece of woman having her partisans. Teeth as well as fints were freely used, and, after three rounds, one, whose nickname was "Bounty," was severely bitten, and retired. cradle scythes. Having with this description completed It is stated that Lord Colin Campbell, the

> shall, in my subsequent letters touch on some of the most remarkable things in the exhibition in general.

The Wealth of Our Country.

The following clipping from a Canadian aper has been sent to us : we do not know event. m what paper, but its reasoning is

sound :--"What constitutes the wealth of a coun-try? The true wealth consists not so much so much the same to the second ; three entries. pool, in sentencing to eighteen months' try? The true wealth consists not so much imprisonment a man tried for taking part in her natural resources as in the active, profitable labours of her people. Some They were a religious trouble on the one stores of natural resources than countries in Asia and Africa have far greater hand, and a cause of resentment on the hand, and a cause of resentment on the other. There should be nothing of the kind. All party displays were an abomina-tion, and calculated to stir passion among those whose common Christianity should teach them to live at peace with one or the globe; while the resources than Britain is the wealthiest country on the globe; while the resources of Asia, if at all turned to profitable account, go to enrich an alien people. Our own Dominion has within her wide domain ample sources of national wealth, but it is only by the active pursuits and the well end labour of her people that she can attain to that eminence for which she is so well designed. It is not by sending to alien

nations the crude materials from which national wealth is to be obtained by the skilled labour of her people that this posi-tion is to be attained. When the products of her farms and the products of her mines dians, ten, twenty or a hundred fold, then our country can be said to be prosperous. This is true political economy—our coun-try's common weal. The great benefits received by a people from the encourage-ment of the skilled labour of her sons are constantly before our eyes. We will give

one instance :--"'Soon after launching the magnificen steamer, Rio de Janerio, John Roach, o Philadelphia, her builder, said to the Pre lent of the United States, part of the Cabinet and numerous other invited guests termined to contest at least two of the northern constituencies in the Home Rule interest, Londonderry and Newry. A series of electoral meetings will be held in the North of Ireland immediately on the rising of Parliament. The Counties of Monachan and Tyrone will also be con-

can labour. Mrs. Grundy Says that SOZODONT eclipses all other prepar

men to prepare with the same alacrity which he manifested on the Kennebeccasis two or tions for the teeth and gums. And what Mrs. G. savs is reiterated most emphatically hree week ago. Wallace Ross was at once by ninety-nine one-hundreths of the beauty and fashion of the land. seen to be coming from his boathouse. He was followed by the others in quick suc

Canadian Cholera Cured.

A. J. M. Leman, of Fournier, Queb writes of the Extract of Wild Strawberry: "I have known of some extremely bad cases of Canadian cholera to be cured by it, and do not know, a single case of disare of satisfaction where it has been used." For you Every one recommends Dr. Fowler's Ex-Glasse tract of Wild Strawberry to their friends, ent)— after once using it, for all summer com-plaints, it is so certain in its effects. For sale by all dealers.

Ladies of delicate constitution cannot use the coarse cathartics without danger. Bris-TOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS, uniting the properties of a gentle laxative and a stomachic, appear to be specially adapted to the wants of the sex.

Wind and water being favourable, the judges' boat steamed over the course to take a final look at the stake buoys, which fallow Luther to the end, both keeping up a good pace and finishing fourth and fifth respectively, the Fittsburger coming in for hearty encouragement towards the end, he and McKen having rowed a plucky race from beginning to end. Elliott was sixth, Plaisted, Morris and Coulter easing up and not being placed. The time given of radle scythes. Having with this description completed any glance through the Canadian section, I had been placed with large figures on them similar to those used for telegraphing on the cricket field. Five or six of these turning buoys were placed at the end of the first mile for the double scull and amateur singles which was two miles with

not being placed. The time given of-ficially is 28,12. The great feature of the race was the marvellous staying power manifested by Hosmer, who all the knowing ones turn-the amateur four-oared being two miles straightaway-and ten, at the mination of the two mile course, that being

the number of starters in the principa ought would quit after two miles THE FOUR-OARED RACE. but he rowed out to the end and pulled up as fresh as though he had only been out for a practice pull. The action of his body is decidedly singular. It seems almost as if from The action of his body is its nendulum sort of movement that the slid. 150 1631 155

ing the past twelve months, the world may expect a sculler perhaps even worthy to compare with our own wonder, Edward Hanlan. Nobody has ever disputed Plaisted's claims to being a fast sculler, but to-day Hosmer literally rowed him down. Disappointment was of course felt at the poor exhibition Morris made, but scarcely anything else could after all have been expected, considering that he had a boat to row in which he had not sat in twice before, and had travelled a

No. 1. Edward Hanlan, 22 yrs., 155 lbs., 5 ft. 83 No. 3. Alex. Elliott, 30 yrs., 152 lbs., 5 ft. 11 in., grant to the said Association, either on No. 2. Evan Morris, Pittsburg, 32 yrs., 170 lbs., 5 ft., 11} in., 0.

the positions at starting.

ning to carry out its project, and the success thereof is no longer doubtful, the Govern-ment will grant to the said Association, to After the regatta a large crowd congre-gated at the Barrie Hotel, where Hanlan and his friends have been stopping. In aid the accomplishment of its work, a sum equal to the half of the united amount of the subsidy from the Corporation and the response to frequent calls the champion bowed his acknowledgment amid tremen-dous cheering, and Wallace Ross was called for. He responded, and was received with neers equally as hearty. cession. Much time was lost by the diffi-culty in clearing the course, but at five-He spoke a few manly, modest words, acknowledging that although he lost a number of lengths by his mistake at the buoys, he was satisfied he and-twenty minutes to seven the men had all received their instructions, which inwould still have only come in second under cluded turning their own buoys, and were ready for the word. Hanlan had the first any circumstances. PRESENTATION OF THE PRIZES.

position at the inside, next him being Morris, then Elliott, Plaisted, Hosmer, At the rink in the evening fifteen hundred people gathered to see the prizes pre-sented by his Worship Mayor Ardagh. The applause when the professionals were called up to receive their prizes was ter-rific. Short pithy remarks, apropos of the occasion were made by Meerer Inc.

Morris, then Elliott, Plaisted, Hosmer, McKen, Coulter, Luther, and Edward Ross, with Wallace Ross on the extreme outside. Elliott, who, when the prelimin-ary question was asked, had the nose of his boat several feet in front, caught the the water perhaps a little before Plaisted and Wallace Ross, but all three made a vigorous dash while the word was still sounding. The others got off pratty wall together whon well the occasion, were made by Messrs. Jno. Davis, Henry O'Brien and the Mayor, and at intervals the band played and Spack-

Here Pat put on a magnificent spurt, but Plaisted responded, and, pulling for dear life, the two passed the winning buoy with only half a length between them, Plaisted getting first place by that distance. Mc-Ken, three or four lengths behind, was third, Ross fourth, and Elliot, who fell all to pieces ofter turning the state beat all to pieces after turning the stake boat,

answer. I told him that if he was waiting for any-thing he should keep moring. This was before the warrant was signed. As far as I could judge the object of this meeting was for the purpose of parading the streets. When the defendants were arrested by the high constable, they were handed over to the city police and taken to the police office. There was a great deal of excitement in the neighbourhood of the Orange Hall in conse-quence of the meeting. I was on duty in St. James street during the whole of that day with the exception of about fifteen minutes. I saw parties in the win-dows of the building; I think the second or this stories, and se wall on the way the starts to me personally. There was during that day great ex-citement, and it was with difficulty the crowd was kept back from the vicinity of the lodge room. fifth. No official time was taken, but the turning buoy, according to an ontaiden was reached in 14.30, and the four miles were complished in 29.31. The prizes were \$150 for the 1st and personally. There was cannot that day great ex-citement, and it was with difficulty the crowd was kept back from the vicinity of the lodge room. Those inside the lodge room were taken home in charge of the police for protection. the excitement in the crowd being very great at the time. Q. From all that you observed on that day, do you consider that the assembling of the Orange-men at the lodge rooms with the intention of walk. \$50 for the 2nd.

CANADIAN.

It is alleged that ratepayers in Quebec, supposed to be defaulters, have, to the surprise of the municipal authorities,

Active work on the construction of the

has began, under the superintendence of Mr. C. B. Daly, C. E. It is expected

that an engine will be put upon the road

Lord Dufferin has received from Eng-

bec, for the construction of Kent Gat

Chief Architect here of the Dominion

The Premier and Commissioner of Agri-

land by mail, per s.s. Peruvian, her Majes ty's gift of £10,000 sterling, to the City o

ment buildings strike.

next week.

Government.

From all that you observe a to consider that the assembling of f n at the lodge rooms with the intent the strests of the city would have It is suggested to form a purely Scotch regiment at Montreal, of which the Marquis of Lorne is to be invited to become honorary Colonel,

ected to by Mr. Doutre. The Quebec police have arrested an individual charged with attempting to mur-der the masons and labourers in the Parlia-

Objection overruled. A. I have no hesitation in saying I think there rould, judging from the appearance of the crowd ussembled there. Lidentify the defendants now before ussembled there. Lidentify the defendants now before ne to be the same that were arrested on my infor mation on the 12th July Mr. David Grant, one o dants, was arrested by the High (

The biology from the second of the right constable in the lodge room. Cross-examined by Mr. Doutre. Q. Previous to the morning of the 12th July last, idd you know by name any of the defendants? A. I knew David Grant, Thos. Inaram and F. Hamilton; I did not know the others by name or sight.

 A. It know have of them by sight?
 Q. Did you know any of them by sight?
 Q. Did you know any of them by sight?
 A. It know by sight William Garvin, who was discharged yesterday: I knew his name only after he had given bail; the face of John Cromwell was known to me, but I did not knew his name.
 Q. Which of the defendants, including those discharged yesterday, wore anything to indicate they were Orangemen?
 Objected to so far as it relates to the two defendants discharged and not on trial, and consequently irrelevant. Belleville and North Hastings railroad

relevant. Q. Did you ever hear of any one being arrested in your gave in your

Quebec, for the construction of Kent Gate. Before starting for the eastern townships yesterday, his Excellency inspected the repairs to the city walls now being effected under the direction of Mr. J. B. Bertrand, Q. Did you ever hear of any one being arrested in Canada on information such as you gave in your complaint of the 12th July last? Mr. CARTER objected to the question, as he thought it was a reflection on Mr. Desnoyers. After considerable talk on both side his Honour allowed the question, which was again put. Mr. MURPIT-I don't understand the question. Q. When you stated in your original affidiavit that you had just cause to suspect that David Grant and others had unlawfully assembled for the purpose of walking in procession through certain public streets, thereby provoking a breach of the peace and endangering the lives of the diteens, fild you mean to say that the Orasgemen intended to commit any breach of the peace if they were not you mean to say that the Orasgemen intended to commit any breach of the peace if they were not molested? A. I believe there would have been a breach of the peace if they had walked. I could not say who would break the peace. Q. Did you have just cause to suspect that the Orangemen would have molested any one if not st-tacked? A. Yes

Orangemen would have molested any one if not at-tacked? A. Yes. Q. Please state what gave you just cause to sus-pect what you have just stated? A. Because myself and others were insulted on

day. State how you were insulted.

Q. Could you name any one who insulted you?
A. No; it was from the windows that we were if

Q. Was it before or after the affidavit was given?

A. before and after.
Q. Of what did the threats consist?
A. I was called a "Papist son-of-a-b--;" I heard thers called the same , and the source of the same , Q. Did they call you by name ? A. Yes, sir. Q. What did you call them that made them call

A. I did not call them anything ; I was not there

the subsidy from the Corporation and the subscriptions of the citizens of Montreal, the Government thus engaging itself for a maximum of 500 families, and basing its calculations on the supposition that a sum of \$150 will be required per family, of \$\\$\\$ which the Government will pay one-third as soon as the payment of the other two-thirds shall have been assured by the taid Association to the satisfaction of the Government. **"The Beauty"** of having a bottle of Perry Davis' Pain Killer in the house is, that you are prepared for the "worst." Croup or cholera, the Pain Killer is a sovereign

'erry Davis' Pain Killer in the house is, that ou are prepared for the "worst." Croup r cholera, the Pain Killer is a sovereign Q. What mob?

Q. Was the mob composed of

lergymen's wives are more famous for he number of their children than the fullrotestants? A. I could not say what it was composed of, but or opinion is that there was a general mix. Q. What act of the Orangemen would have caused

the trouble ? A. Their appearance. Q. When you made your deposition on the 12th of July, did you suspect any act of violence to origi-nate with the Orangemen ? A. I believe it would have originated if they had

d in procession.. Do you call forming in procession an act of Q. Do you

violence ? A. I believe it is, according to law. This closed the examination. Mr. Douras stated that he and Mr. Carte agreed to postpone the case until Thursday m 2 o'clock, on account of Mr. Grant, one o defendants, going to Toronto, and would not a until Thursday morning. The Court then a Journed.

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

A Message from the Manse.

ness of their pockets. This, perhaps, entitles them to their universal cro domestic topics, and this also gives abu dant benefit to the statement made l Mars. Lillie Frazey, of the Methodist Epis-copal Parsonage of Eastchester, New York, that the only treatment for caked or broken breasts ever used by her is Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia. Sold by all druggists. Send for pamph-let.

emedy.

culture have reported the following as the proposition of the Quebec Government with regard to the aid it will give the Montreal Colonization Society in its scheme to en-able the unemployed workingmen and others of this city, to settle upon the wild lands in the Ottawa valley, which report has received the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor: — The Government is ready to

No. 3. Alex. Elloct, 30 yrs., 152 108., 5 ft. 11 in., No. 4. F. A. Plaisted, 26 yrs., 156 10s., 5 ft. 11 in., 0. No. 7. Harry Coulter, 35 yrs., 180 10s., 5 ft. 84 in., 0. No. 2. Evan Morris, Pittaburg, 32 yrs., 170 10s. 5 tained from the Corporation of Montreal the subsidy which it expects, and by means of this subsidy and the subscriptions of citizens, it shall have made such a begin-

The numbers preceding the names denote

nd under, for the championship of Lake Simcoe purse, \$35; two miles, with turn.

Geo. T. Galt, stroke. Percy Galt, spare man. Average weight per man. 1471 SECOND RACE-THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF LAKE SIMCOE. SUMMARY-Double scull race, eighteen

Time-14.40. PROFESSIONAL SINGLE SCULLS.

Harold Lambe, stroke

audour Bros. first, Neil Bros. second, Boo AMATEUR SINGLE SCULLS. SUMMARY.-Single scull race for ama-eurs; two miles with turn; prizes, two

AFTER THE REGATTA.

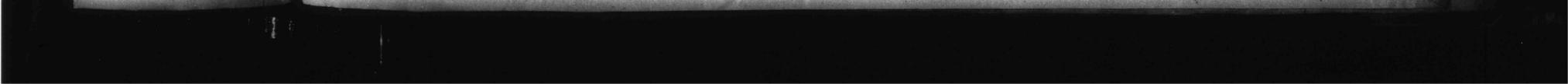
silver cups J. Phillips, Toronto Rowing Club, 1st. Roger Lambe, Argonauts, 2nd. H. Sandford, Barrie, 3rd. E. Roach, Toronto, 4th. Now came the great event of the day, and regatta; and the leading event of the season. Mr. John Davis, of Windsor, who now took the position of referee, lost no time in ordering the signal to be sounded for the

surprise of the municipal authorities, ing seat propelled him rather than that he propelled the sliding seat. For a youth 19 years of age he has certainly developed wonderful powers, and, should he continue to fill out and improve as he has done dur-Æmilius Jarvis, spare man. Average weight per man..... 1507 eight 152 lbs W. O Han, Roach, stroke. H. Crew, spare man.

Average weight per man 1571 146 148 157

esperately long journey within the past hree days. At Hamilton he may possibly The following is the order of the finish-

No. 10. Wallace Ross, 21 yrs., 175 lbs., 6 ft., 1 in., econd. No. 5. Geo. M. Hosmer, 19 yrs., 153 lbs., 5 ft. 8 n., third. No. 8. Pat Luther, 39 yrs., 175 lbs., 5 ft. 111 in., No. 6. Wm. McKen, 26 yrs., 156 lbs., 5 ft. 111 in.,



THE WEEKLY MAIL TORONTO, FRIDAY AUGUST 16, 1878.

face lit up with sunset glory; her light dust-coloured dress blown black by the strength. "I did not know there were younger fresh sea breeze; her slight, graceful figure, faultless in each curve and line; her hair-dark, yet holding a subtle tinge of red, enough to give that peculiar fairones. How do you do my dears !" "We's quite well," said Jack, Tricksy giving him a little shove forward, as much

giving him a little shove forward, as much as to say that he should be spokesman. "And so is Dandy—and Sag's coming to-day. We be's velly glad Sag's coming !" "Dear me ! are there more of you ?" cried Mrs. Robinson, not overpleased at the prospect of a "pack of brats," as she was wont to designate the young of the human species ness of complexion always seen with ruddy locks—put back simply from her face. and breaking into a perfect sea of ripples, above each tiny. shell-like ear; her soft, smiling mouth, and the clear-cut, deter-mined little chin, that told of latent pos-

was wont to designate the young of the human species. "Oh no." said Georgie, her soft, sweet voice like music after the blatant tones of her visitor. "There are only we three: Jack and Trickay are twins—his little love, birds, papa calls them—Dandy is the dog, and Shag is Jack's pony." And then, glad to be able to get an opportunity of speak-ing, she said, with a bright, happy look in her sweet face: well defined, and her eyes when she has ceased to look seaward, and has turned, with loving gesture, to her father, you can see them without hindrance—those frank,

honest, tender eyes, dark grey, with long black lashes, that tell of a drop of warm, true Irish blood in the veins, and warn you that you may meet with a want of caution in their possessor, but never with want of warmth and truth! her sweet face : "I am sure we shall like Sheeling ; we

are delighted with it already; and the wild flowers are so lovely, which is very nice, because papa is quite a botanist you "Oh, papa, what a lovely evening for r first coming to Beach House ! And do look at those pretty boats !" Georgie's voice was soft and low, yet full of that fervour of 'feeling peculiar to "Do yo mean he goes about gathering

weeds?" said Mrs. Robinson, puzzled at the idea of anyone admiring flowers that early youth. Certainly, her enthusiasm was not uncalled for, as a flotilla of fishing were not grown in gardens or greenhouses. What further enlightened remarks she might have made on Captain Hammond's favourite pursuit were cut short by her

smacks swept over the bay, like a flight o great white-winged birds, swaying in the wind ; now cutting through the water with a quick rush, now stopping and flapping

Willoughby Robinson, considering herself the leading lady of the place : what other their sails, till the breeze caught the can people considered her was therefore of small importance. The doctor and his vas again, and away they went flying off on the other tack. August is a month in which nature

our first o

"as though

wife, and the clergyman of the pretty ivy-covered church at the top of High Street, seems laden with ripeness and fulness of beauty. The flower-beds in Beach House formed another "clique" of this small but divided community; for Mrs. Robinson carden were all ablaze with scarlet gerahad pronounced opinions on matters in general, which opinions she held in such a niums and flame-coloured nasturtiums; the jasmine stars, white as milk, shone out rampant manner as rendered it almost im om among the ivy that covered the walls possible to dwell peaceably with her : and and framed the windows : and the large refore, though the minor politenesses of lde-tree bent downward life were observed by everyone, nothing like intimacy existed. The banker himload of berries, turning black with ripeness, and almost ready for the gathering for the gathering self was a quiet, let-everybody-alone sort hand. On sunny days the butterflies held of man, and rumour had it that he would have been only too thankful if the wife of high festival in this garden, the white ones, which are so commou everywhere, hovering over the flowers, and chasing each other his bosom would have pursued that line of A son and a daughter completed the

from spray to spray; while now and again a gorgeous "painted lady," with her glow-ing velvet wings, rested like a living flower upon some bush, and tempted little hands family circle, the son apparently leaguing with the mother against the father, while the daughter, an amiable, harmless sort of o imprison her, and crush the tiny feathers girl, tried to uphold the feeble authority off her pretty dress. But it was too late for the butterflies the nominal head of the house, and to explain away her mother's ill-natured say-

when Georgie stood on the lawn that first ings on every possible occasion. Indeed, the one was like the wasp that stung, and the other like the hand that applied honey evening in the new house; a great golden moth flew hither and thither, and a stagbeetle rushed past with a loud drone, while dipped down from the rosy

ing of her polite offer to display the dear little bottles, attired in their charming

green coats of mustard and cress." "She has a face-so--" continued Tricksy, puffing out her small cheeks to the "Like so !" echoed Jack ; and forthwith the colossal figures which boys build in wet



the freshest, push back the locks from her forche head, and watch the grey-white galls dipiput field out to great to the grey-white galls dipiput field out to great to the grey-white galls dipiput field out to explain the created of a discourse. An appy by ourselves, paps and I, with the head at the flowers and the great to the sea aut the flowers and the flowers and the great to the sea aut to flowers and the flowere

Normality with mean approach on their mean and part do be dense with and
proceeding with mean approach on their mean approach app the perusal of Lord Desart' "Children of Nature, a Story of Moder London." The hero is quartered in Can ada. His regiment is at Montbec, and) finds his bride at the Indian village Cocknewelago. The chief was dving he got there, and was a white man, in fa a gentleman from Boston, whose be daughter is left in the young Englishman charge. Of course he marries her, the ceremony being performed at St. Alban's Maine (sic), and he brings her home to London, where she is at once the victim of a social scandal, and he and she die under circumstances of the most distressing char acter. That is the story, and, my lord, though you may purchase the favour of all the critics, and you have been tolerably suc-cessful in that line, I, in my extreme sume to say that your story conhis story of watching the spider, that dis-gusting insect has been canonised as the incarnation of perseverance. I put in a plea for the house-fly. Seventy times seven times will that unabashed little pest come back to the same spot on the human coun-tenance. You may brush him off: but divorce court and its proceedings are-pe veekly society high life ! Because ly with his infernal buzz, tickling you to papers nowadays indite unwholesome a npertinent scandals, were not such thing long before the World and Truth existe the talk of the clubs ? English homes are as sacred as ever, except against the pu ation of the sheep, and of that class, in proportion the magnitude of society, the numbers less than in the days of the Regency. e numbers a his Lordship may turn to the letters writ ten by Lady Montagu, 150 years ago, from Cavendish Square to her sister, Lady Mar I will append an extract, transferred to m note-book a year or two ago, when chanced to write an article on the subje of the alleged degeneracy of society for an

English paper :-English paper :---"At Sir Robert Walpole's there is a Bill being prepared for next session to have not taken out of the commandments and clapped into the cred. Honour, virtue, reputation, &c., which we used to hear of in our nursery, are as much laid aside and forgotten as crumpled ribbons. To speak plainly, I am sorry for the forlorn condition of matrimony, which is as much ridiculed by our young ladies as it used to be by our young fellows; in short, both sexes having found the inconveniences of it, the ap-pellation of rake is now as genteel in a woman as in a man of quality." square, white towers surmounted with rmilion nightcaps, that serve to illumine the course by night and to mark it by day, are not sick of their job, and to be pitied for its monotony; but they have the best of it on the whole, and having regard to their lights (if I may say so) extract as much happiness from life as many a city man can claim to a man of quality. Lady Montagu proceeds to say she will have enjoyed, when called on to light his candle for the last time.

give instances and particulars if her corres-pondent cares to have them. Lord Desart's candle for the last time. For two hours more we enjoy in a dreamy sort of way the infinite variety of island, and I wonder if a paternal government has at some time had boulders on heaps of granite piled on the sunken rocks likely to decoy vessels to their destruction; or For two hours more we enjoy in a dreamy er it can be that all the rocks have will only end with the life of th had the natural decency to show their heads above water. For I notice no just submerged crowns with perhaps only a Mahommedan heaven on earth, there submerged crowns with perhaps only a warning breaker testifying their existence, as one would expect to do ; but always an island, be it no biggar than what the Trajan woman could cover with the skirts of her ulster. From every fissure in the rocks there seems to grow a bush or tree, though soil for its roots looks about as scarce as if you planted a young maple in to her destruction as the beautiful Nicholson pavement. Small oaks and feathering hemlocks mingle their colours with the brighter green of the cedar, and the glint of the white barked birch trees is as a streak of silver in the oaks and Chillingham. Our girls are not of the sort, and I chucked his Lordship's prurient trash into the St. Lawrence as we steamed through the centre arch of the Victoria bridge, glad we had the means to wash at setting of the picture. Ferns and lichens east one copy of its unhallowed impuribedeck nearly every nook and corner, but now and then through the tangled verdure a great round rock bares its bosom to the ships I never remember seeing so ships lying at the Montreal wharves, the being two four-masted sailing ships belong-ing to the Allans, besides their usual comwash of the wave in the steamer's wake. There is a vista between two bush-clad islands that even a Chatsworth Duke-Ing to the Alans, besides their usual com-plement of ocean steamers, loading for Liv-erpool and Glasgow. And we are soon rolling through the streets to the magnifi-cent Windsor Hotel. A truly gigantic en-terprise, and to judge by appearances, <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> small as it is-would fail to produce. though a Paxton were to lavish the on the work. Moreover, the eddying sinuosities of the stream clear as crystal, and its vast depth faultlessly reflecting the azure of the heavens, are inimitable factors in the general effect : though there is at simes perhaps just a lurking sense of arti-ficiality which must come from the perfect grouping of the clusters and that tidiness of outline which is born of the wash of centuries. Here and there great amor-nhous fragments of rock obtrude their bicular methods. orbicular masses, interspersed with natural cairns, to which the Brimham Rocks of Yorkshire and the rocking stones at Knaresmuch to show for them, both in and about the city. It furnishes a prolific theme for correspondence; and the two great subjects now monopolizing general attention are protection and the route of the line to which, before the assumption of the new railway system by the Quebec Govern-ment, this municipality voted a million dollars subsidy, but have stopped after naving about a third. It is a city of trade Yorkshire and the rocking stones at Knares-borough and Drewsteignton are child's play. And so on to the ancient town of Brockville, along whose eastern water-frontage runs a succession of pretty villas, each with a staircase down the steep face of the river bank, serving to connect the garden and the boathouse. The neatest and trimmest half-mile on the St. Lawrence paying about a third. It is a city of trade, and the traders are bent on teaching the and trimmest half-mile on the St. Lawrence is this co-operative terrace; and enough has been left to Nature for the owners to escape all charge of tea-garden architec-ture. At Prescott the thought occurs that Mr. Duncan Macdonald's road direct for Montreal must mightily lessen the crowd that once on a time kicked its im-patient heels at the Junction, beguil-ing time with a bottle of M. Beauport's excellent claret. At Cornwall one sees opponents of a National Policy a lesson at the coming election. But I am writing gossip for the general reader and his wife, and men do not feed canary birds with syllogisms. The Toronto party are here with the champion sculler, and with the booty they have brought away with them after their protracted siege of St. John. Hanlan is the object of some great demonstration to-night at the Skating Rink, of which, no doubt, you will have a full account by telegraph ing time with a bottle of M. Beauport's excellent claret. At Cornwall one sees rows of factory windows which may not be so uncommon an object in the view, when the champions of the National Policy hold the reins of Government. And Io ! there is the Red man and his frowzy telegraph. QUARTZ. squaw from St. Regis, the first point on the south shore in Lower Canada. Theirs The People's Favourite. the south shore in Lower Canada. Theres was the Western world ! What are they to-day ? Columbus told Queen Isabella that "they loved their neighbours as them-selves, and that their customs were very becoming, though they omitted to cover their olive-covered bodies with clothes !" The people's favourite medicine for diar-rhea, dysentery, cholera, cholera morbus, and all summer complaints, is Dr. Fowlers Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is pleasant to take, and never fails to cure. Although their olive-covered bodies with clothes!" Fenimore Cooper gave us other and more stirring ideas of them. Their present con-dition is a lasting disgrace to the humanity and intelligence of the civilizers who have displaced them. Passing Glengarry we take leave of Upper Canada, and are in the waters whereof "the free navigation " was for so many years a principal ambition in the mind of American statesmen. And now that by the treaty of Washington they have it, the practical difference between numc and tunc is invisible to the human eye. its action on the bowels is quick and effective, no bad results follow. For sale by all lealers. Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands, by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consemption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure affections, also a positive and radical cur-for nervous debility and all nervous com-plaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering. I eye. But of the rapids, am I to say more than that the river, swollen by the heavy rains to a height far above its summer average, writing. I cannot now put my hand on a copy of his essay ; but I will youch for the spiracy as surely as he met his death in an upper link of that chain of Canadian waters so vividly described in his little work. My so wan mind in passing through the Thousand so the opportunity of running them in the very possible advantage? The Long and Lachine, not to mention a half-dozen safety and at a speed that required the assurance to more than one timorous passent. Twenty years ago I wished, and I wish it twenty times more now, that an Act of Parliament could be passed, compelling any man or woman desirous of constructing what profame suburban heretics call a rock, rey, to come down here and take a lesson before daring to imitate Nature with their is a wiftest, and the nerve of the man who took the first big steamer down must have been before daring to imitate Nature with their torrent is swiftest, and the whole reservoir of the graat lakes is discharged through a is pointed for the first big steamer's bow is pointed for the first big steamer's bow is pointed for the second session of the County Model Schools will open on the thirty-first day of August and close on the twentieth of open on the the direction of December.

PREVENTION OF BOTS.

This is the season when the bot i is the main object of her existe fils the main object of the surface of animals in which her offspring may the inclement months of wirter. the inclement months of wirter. therefore, is the time to anticipate prevent the ravages of the young of insects. To the horse, especial larva of the *Estrus* is highly injurior in the case of animals that have be posed in the fields in summer, the poor condition which cannot be of by the greatest care, in a soft flab the muscles, in an indisposition to exe in perspiration and fatigue under efforts, in swelling of the legs when a ing still, in occasional irregularities of bowels-diarrhea, alternating with stipation-in occasional colics, and e violent and fatal indigestions or infl tions. In other cases a chronic persisting through the entire winter, disappearing at the soonest on the r of hot weather, betrays the presence of bots attached to the membrane lining throat in place of that covering the sto and intestines. No less than six different species

flies are known to hibernate in their form in the digestive organs of the All, however, pass through the same ons. and the same precautio ecessary for all alike. The flies are from midsummer through the he autumn, when the female is ren vigorous in attacking horses, and do ing her eggs on the long hairs by me a protractile conical extension of the part of her body (ovipositor.) Th are prolonged into a round mass at one end, by which they to the surface of the end is furnished with a minute lid opens in a day or two, to allow the the embryo. This latter is usual tracted by the tongue of the horse i ing to rid himself of the accumulatin By a special instinct, the fly depos eggs mainly on such parts of the (shoulders, breast, fore legs), as o easily reached by the tongue. ception shown in the eggs depos the jaws, is but an example of adaptation, for here the embryos fal manger, or at grass among the food horses, and are swallowed with the aliment. They leave the digestive the horse in the warm summer from May onward, and pass from th

forty days in the form of nympha emerging as the perfect fly. *Prevention.*—To prevent the atta the fly, it is not sufficient that the should be secluded in the stable dur warm months, as the insect will follo n his retirement, though not so num ly as in the open air. A good deal m accomplished by clipping off the long from beneath the jaws, from the breast, shoulders, chest, and fore 1 It is to these long and isolated hairs the fly prefers to fasten her eggs, their absence she will to a large onfine her attention to other Again : much may be done by oiling hairs of the lower jaw, neck, b of the lower jaw, neck, shoulders and fore limbs. This prev the adhesion of the eggs, and thus la obviates the danger. If to the oil is a some agent which is obnoxious to the its value will be increased. A drach camphor, carbolic acid, oil of turper tida, mixed with a quart will serve this purpose. wherever eggs have been attached to hairs, it is well to sponge these with w when the horse is returned to the st This may fail to remove the egg-she will usually extract the live embry mbryo, the empty shells that remain are per harmless. It is, however, advisable It is, however, advisa remove even the shells, if possible, as are then better able to judge when a mass of eggs has been deposited, and sponging will be demanded anew.



a hard-working, ill-paid man, as most country doctors are, and he had a large family of very young chil-

CEORCIE'S WOOER.

A STORY IN THIRTEEN CHAPTERS.

CHAPTER I.

elimate, and the richness of her soil, as though from ever looking across the water

Fertile meadows ran right down to the

very edge of the sea ; the pretty bladder-campion and "Our Lady's bed-straw,"

with its thousand tiny golden crosses, mingling with the pale rose stars of the

On a long slip of land which stretched

far out behind the town was a little fish.

ing village, quite an independent colony, where the children were young fishermen from their earliest years, and took to the

water as a matter; of course, like young

of the long row of cottages, might be seen sailors, young and old, enjoying an ample supply of tobacco; while at many of the

cottage doors the maternen's wives were busy making nets, and the children played and waded bare-legged in the shallow pools left by the tide; dragged about great empty crab-shells by way of go-carts, or sported in the water like a flock of dol-

phins. Sheeling—as any town of gentility natu-rally would—possessed a "High Street" by way of principal thoroughrare, and a market-place where, on certain days, the

country people congregated to dispose of various farm products; but, besides both these desirable institutions, Sheeling actu-

ally possessed a member of Parliament, which dignitary was always spoken of by

the inhabitants as "the member" as though he had the House of Commons to himself,

and from thence promulgated laws for the whole of the United Kingdom.

In the town itself gentry were few and far between, the local banker's wiie, Mrs.

conduct towards himself.

to the wound.

tage doors the fishermen's wives were

Of an evening, sitting under the shade

at her verdure and beauty.

sea-pink

Sheeling was a small country town on that part of the English coast facing the lovely "Emerald Isle," which seems to

prowed some of the softness of her

slightest possible provocation. Thus it will be perceived that Sheeling possessed more of the beanties of nature

struggles, and ignominious her failures, in trying to gratify this ambition.

ou'd take a house a mile or two out of town, and go backward and forwerd in the vehicle, it would be different, you'd see, Willerby," she would say to the longsuffering Robinson. But, weak on all other points, he was strong on this; he would not leave the comfortable house adjoining the bank ; and as to "the vehicle," as his spouse persisted in calling the one-horse carriage he kept for her use, he hated driving, and never entered it if he could help himself. The banker was a self-made man, and had married, as a clerk, on five-and-twenty shillings a week ; but he was not a snoh for he was never ashamed of

sky, with sudden eastward flight, shriek ill-paid man, as most country doctors are, and he had a large family of very young chil-dren, and a washed-out-looking wife, whose chief characteristics were want of strength of mind, and a tendency to weep on the slightest possible provocation. Thus it will be perceived that Sheeling possessed more of the beanties of nature

Thus it will be perceived time of nature possessed more of the beanties of nature than of social organisation. Now, the banker's wife had yearnings after county society, and many were her struggles, and ignominious her failures, in truggles, and ignominious her failures, in

about among the flowers followed by Dandy, noisy and delighted, discomforting sadlya flock of purple-black istarlings which had taken up their abode near Beach House garden, in order to profit by the load on the elder-trees, and, after having eaten the indeed." luscious berries all day, were going to roost, to dream of them all night, and get up next morning to eat again. At last, however, the children were captured and borne off in triumph : at which lamentable ermination of the run Dandy lay down, a disconsolate hairy ball, at his master's feet for Captain Hammond and Georgie had gone into the pretty drawing-room, where the reading-lamp threw a soft light over

COFFEE GATHERING IN RRAZIL

utmost.

daughter plunging into the conversation | in a sort of desperation, and expressing a gushing delight in Georgie's admiration of Sheeling. "Oh yes," chimed in the mother, before poor Georgié could reply, "the place is well enough, but the people are dreadbetween you and me and the wall as the savin' is Miss 'Ammond I same !' have to be very inclusive-very inclusive

Here Miss Robinson put in a word hurriedly : "Exclusive, mamma, exclusive." "One word is just as good as another, my dear," said the mother complacently, and then turned again to Georgie, who was most devoutly wishing she might get through the visit without laughing out-

right, "We live quite handy, you know, and

the children presented the appearance of two tombstone cherubs without their trun-pets. "Oh Tricksy," said Georgie, with diffi-culty keeping sufficiently grave to be edi-fying, "how often am I to tell you not "On Tricksy," said Georgie, with diffi-culty keeping sufficiently grave to be edi-fying, "how often am I to tell you not to make fun of people in that way? And see, you have led Jack into doing the seemed to me that her head became inconveniently far removed back from table, and in a recumbent Instantly the two little faces returned position in one of the ordinary berths, she to their normal proportions, and Tricksy must have been like a truss of hay in a child's slipper, but I did not see her stowed away. I have done with her, and hung her head. "I'se solly," she said, while Jack puc-kered up his mouth, ready to aid and abet his companion in ill-doing, in case she should see fit to cry. "Tricksy's solly," he urged. "Kiss the withoutsaying anything personal, merelyex-press the hope that she will never do it again. Bowmanville, Port Hope, and Cobourg all turned out for the event of their day, and young men and maidens did as of yore, point their skiff's noses to the swell of the two of us, sissy." And sissy, nothing loth, did so : after which the children flew

off like two birds, and were soon in ecsta-cies over a large holly-tree already thickly gemmed with berries, here and there be-

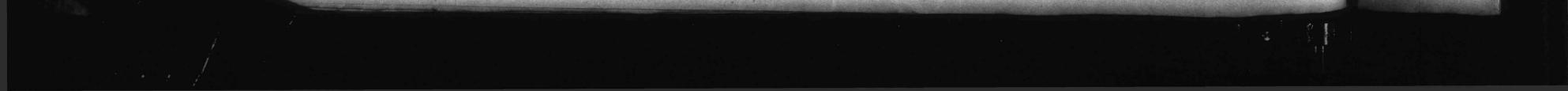
BLIND STAGGERS AND POISON GRASSES.

Certain seasons have their maladies, and particular articles of maladies, and particular articles of determine definite disorders with as n certainty almost as will the germs of a tagious disease. The connection bet green apples and Cholera infantum, between unripe gooseberries and n rash, is widely enough known; but t rash, is widely enough known; but the less intimate connection between partially ripened seeds of certain grass the one hand, and dangerous ne derangements on the other, is compare ly unknown. Yet how often do however that a whole studie of however happen that a whole stud of horses, a of cattle, or a flock of sheep, are att with dulness, drowsiness, or frenzy, in a sudden and uniform manner tha picions of malicious poisoning are are in localities where the disorder is prevalent, and consequently better u stood, it is known under the name stoomach staggers, grass staggers, and

staggers. RVE GRASS.

At the head of the poisonous At the head of the poisonous gra the different species of rye-grass (Lo deserve to be placed. One, indeed, Lolium temulentum (intoxicating rye-g or darnel), has had its poisonous qua recognized from time immemorial, as a by the writings of Theophrastus, V Ovid, etc.; and it appears to have utilized in the middle ages by mixin with headar in the meant seture of he with barley in the manufacture of b as to render that beverage more int ing. Growing among wheat, barley, and rye, it is sometimes so abundant and rye, it is sometimes so abundant prove hurtful to persons eating the prepared from these grains. In such it causes pains in the head, giddi dazzling of the eyes, or partial blind ringing in the ears, colicy pains, na vomiting, sometimes diarrhea, je movements of the muscles, unst vacillating gait, and an irresistible dr ness and sleep. These symptoms con after a meal, and last for several h In animals the effect is nearly the In animals the effect is nearly the A dog, after taking two ounces of dulness, larger taking two ounces of the four, was attacked within an hour dulness, langour, general trembling, vulsive jerking of the muscles, espethose of the limbs, head, and neck, s ing, and vomiting. The tremblin, weakness incapacitate the animal fo ing or drinking, and, if made to wal staggers, falls, and rises again with culty. Large doses prove fatal; smaller ones, recovery ensues : thou voluntary trembling may last for severity that the severity of the istered.

In horses analogous symptoms are duced. A mare took the poisonous of tracted from six pounds of the seed, showed signs of illness in three-quart an hour. After copious discharges the bowels and bladder, there were y the bowels and bladder, there were v general tremblings, a swinging back and forward, without moving the which which were propped outward in dif-directions to give a better support, the pression of the face was anxious frightened, pupils dilated, respir-deep and signing, and the heart's violent and loud. Soon the mare fa-covered with difficulty, again fell, a mained down, with convulsions main the neck, head and limbs, and four later death took place. The resu-seen in the dead body, were violet p of congestion in the stomach and intestines, engorgement of the veing ing from the bowels, of the liver, the right heart, with dark blood, c tion of the brain and spinal marroy some softening of the latter. The sai sults ensued upon a dose of four pour the seeds, while a dose of a pound half caused only temporary illnes which termbling, drowsiness, um gait, and dilated papils were the moi





midal of the rudder-chains and the fo of the rudder-chains and the force of the stream, just as the first man must have had well-grounded apprehensions that she would be dashed to pieces. Familiarity breeds contempt, and first men are for gotten as tentative experiment insensibly glides into habitual use. The sudden transition from the still bosom of the river to the noisy splash of the obstreperous breakers is an experience one might moral-ize on ; and the heavy buffets which some of them administer to the steamer's quiver-ing hull are remindful of a storm when bigger and deeper hulls are struck and shaken by the billows, of the Atlantic. I should much like to stand on the bank and watch the steamer as she shoots some of the curving rapids near the village of Coteau du Lac; for I fancy the sight must and ap-Year by fires camp The t to the ev of the rapi an likened anges of a together of te Valley in the Sagueitude. They of the curving rapids near the village of Côteau du Lac; for I fancy the sight must be far grander than it is from the deck of the steamer. Lake St. Louis is the last of the river lakes west of Montreal, and on entering it there is visible the swelling high ture ocean. heads rack frigate. outline of the mountain, beneath which lies the commercial capital of the Dominion and Trinity with the with the the commercial capital of the Ottawa is em with the The romantic embourchure of the Ottawa is liver by the passed, and the village of Canghnawaga passed, and the village of cauginnawaga puts in its claim to consideration, as the last link between the red man's legendary past and that teeming business present, in which the crowd of passengers on board the the traveller one appealand the will, in less than an hour, be only insignifi-Captain Basil cant units. And by a curious coin as we pass the village, I have nearly combiect in his as we pass the vinage, i have hearly com-pleted the perusal of Lord Desart's "Children of Nature, a Story of Modern London." The hero is quartered in Can-ada. His regiment is at Montbee, and he finds hide at the Iddian "Ill." Repelling ntrymen i itations are ing to flee ada. His regiment is at Montbee, and he finds his bride at the Indian village of Cocknewelago. The chief was dying when he got there, and was a white man, in fact forgetting one of those gentleman from Boston, whose beautiful laughter is left in the young Englishman's the interious canopy o everlasting charge. Of course he marries ing nor re ceremony being performed at St. Alban's Maine (sic), and he brings her home to but that on London, where she is at once the victim of a social scandal, and he and she die under : no electric s soft spirit a social scandal, and he and she die under circumstances of the most distressing char-acter. That is the story, and, my lord, though you may purchase the favour of all the critics, and you have been tolerably suc-cessful in that line, I, in my extreme mathing to them and to you, will me the evening what appetite no -no flies me by the nothingness to them and to you, will pre-sume to say that your story con-tains as monstrous a libel on Eng-lish homes as your few references to Canada are impossible anachroniams, writing at use of two Bruce told er. that dissed as the to Canada are impossible anachronisms. Think you because to-day there is a divorce court and its proceedings are per-haps unfortunately—available to the daily press, that the deeds which lead there are I put in a imes seven pest come new and unknown to your predecessors in high life ! Because the weekly society n off but high life ! Because the weekly society papers nowadays indite unwholesome and impertinent scandals, were not such things long before the World and Truth existed the talk of the clubs ? English homes are von to as sacred as ever, except against the publi-cation of the misdeeds of their black erary Goth sheep, and of that class, in proportion to idiotically the magnitude of society, the numbers ar ess than in the days of the Regency. Or his Lordship may turn to the letters writen by Lady Montagu, 150 years ago, from to have been Cavendish Square to her sister, Lady Mar usoeing Swis will append an extract, transferred to my note-book a year or two ago, when I chanced to write an article on the subject usan ome re own clothes f the alleged degeneracy of society for an surdities of English paper :-"At Sir Robert Walpole's there is a Bill being don't say live in the

prepared for next session to have not taken out of the commandments and clapped into the creed. Honour, virtue, reputation, &c., which we used to hear of in our nursery, are as much laid aside and forgotten as crumpled ribbons. To speak plainly, I am sorry for the forlorn condition of matrimony, which is as much ridiculed by our young ladies as it used to be by our young fellows; in abort, both sexes having found the inconveniences of it, the ap-pellation of rake is now as genteel in a woman as in a man of quality." nted with e to illumine regard to say man of quality. from

Lady Montagu proceeds to say she will to light hi rive instances and particulars if her corresadent cares to have them. Lord Desart's

book is quite improper enough to insure its being read, but the things he would in a dream have us believe are of everyday occur-rence are only spots in the sun of English nent has e, and are not of to-day or ve

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1878

have formed. To these must be added some species very ela

ainent symptons. These last represent ery closely the common stomach, or blind taggers, which is caused by the ingestion f small quantities frequently repeated. Oatle and pigs were found to regist the close of common the last of the store leguminous plants, and notably the hyrus sativa, or vetch, the seeds of ch, when introduced into the food of Lathyn which, action of comparatively large doses of the poison when given by the mouth. When, which, when introduced into the food of man in quantity sufficient to form one-twelfth of the whole, produce paralysis of the lower limbs; or, when furnished to the horse, causes roaring and other paralytic troubles. Even the common cultivated vetch (*Vicia sativa*), when consumed by horses at an advanced stage of ripening, and before it is fully cured, is liable to in-duce a form of staggers characterized in the main by symptoms of palsy. however, the poisonous oil of Lolium was injected into the veins of cows, the same class of symptoms were produced, though they proved less fasting, usually passing off in six hours after a single dose.

ERGOT.

PREVENTION OF BOTS. This is the season when the bot fly ful-ils the main object of her existence, in numerable eggs on the surface of those aminals in which her offspring may pass the inclement months of wirter. Now, therefore, is the time to anticipate and in the case of the young of these insects. To the horse, especially, the larva of the *Costrus* is highly injurious, and in the case of animals that have been ex-posed in the fields in summer, the evil-effects are seen for the entire year—in a por condition which cannot be corrected by the greatest care, in a soft flabbiness of the muscles, in an indisposition to exertion, in perspiration and fatigue nnder slight The ergot of rye and of other grasses is interesting in this connection, for, although only a parasitic growth on the seeds, it is capable of producing different forms of nervous disease, which might readily be included under the vulgar but comprehensive name of staggers. When this agent affects the nervous system, it produces extreme lethargy, and gradual wasting, a progressive paralysis, or convulsions and delirium. The other forms of ergotism do effect on cattle. When, on the other hand, it is eaten habitually with the food, not interest us at present, and this form may, be readily recognized by the ripe state of the grass, and by the long, black, still, in occasional irregularities of the wels-diarrhoea, alternating with con-into the fourth stomach at short intervals, into the fourth stomach at short intervals, and staggers is a constant result. The stain other cases, a chronic cough sisting through the entire winter, and appearing at the sconest on the return to weather, betrays the presence of the tert and the state of the poison, falling into somnolence and convulsions, which speedily terminate in death. Fowls, on the other hand, whether chickens or ducks, resist large doses. A spur-like processes growing out of the husks in many of the heads. In hay it is similarly distinguishable by the presence of the plump, well filled seeds, and by the into long, blackish masses, altogether un-like the original form of the seed. It is satisfactory to be able to conclude with a second provide the seed. chickens or ducks, resist large doses. A cock ate a pound of the seeds in fifteen days cock ate a pound of the seeds in fitteen days without suffering, and fattened on the regimen. Large doses of the oil, repre-senting twenty-eight ounces of the seeds, proved fatal, while smaller doses—the equivalent of four ounces—provoked vomiting, diarrhees, and a little drowsiness.

It is satisfactory to be able to conclude with one general preventive for ergot, as well as for the piosonous seeds seeds of the grasses and leguminose, and even for the ill effects of those as yet unmentioned grasses; such as feather grass (*Stipa*) and bristle grass (*Stearia*), in which the sharp or barbed awns prove irritating to the digestive organs. This is, simply to prevent the plant from running to seed.— *Live Stock Journal*. ACTIVE PRINCIPAL OF LOLIUM TEMULEN-TUM.—The poisonous elements in this grass are a greenish oil, existing to the amount of are a greenish oil, existing to the amount of one per cent. in the dried grain, and a non-saponifiable yellow material in the propor-tion of nearly two per cent. Both are ex-tracted by treating the pulverized grain with ether. This active principle is, how-ever, only found in the ripened seeds. In the court stores of its courth and not

WEEDS AND THEIR DESTRUCTION. (From Rural Affairs.) (Continued.)

Chess, Cheat, or Broom Grass (Bromus ecalinus).—One of the most troublesome the early stages of its growth, and up to the formation and ripening of the seeds, this grass is as wholesome as any other. veeds which infest the wheat fields of this country. The panicle is branching and spreading, and bears numerous spikelets. This weed was formerly supposed by some trass, therefore, which is cut green, and hay made from young, unripened grasses, may be fed to stock with the most perfect to be produced from degenerated wheat ; but the fact that it belongs to quite a disconfidence, though it should contain large quantities of even the Lolium temulentum. tinct genus from wheat, renders this im-possible. The following are the principal That which has been allowed to run to ed will be dangerous in exact ratio with auses for the adoption of this remarkable notion :-RELATIVE POISONOUS QUALITIES OF OTHER

SPECIES OF RYE-GRASS.—While Lolium temulentum is the most deleterious of the smaller than those of wheat, and may be numerously scattered through seed wheat, and reproduce the weed among the stubble, ye-grasses, it must not be supposed that perennial rye-gruss (L. perenne), Italian rye-grass (L. Italicum), and the annual, or

nain at some depth in the soil, unperceived, and dormant until

flax rye-grass (*L. linicola*), are all liable to produce poisoning when the seeds have been allowed to ripen. Their comparative wholesomeness depends on the presence of a more restricted quantity of the two poisonous ingredients; but being grown as egular forage plants, and thus likely to be taken in larger quantities, they are far more frequently the cause of staggers than even the dreaded *L. temulentum*. The ratio of poisonous qualities in the four may be measurably deduced from the accompanying table, giving the per centage of the poisonous ingredients in each :

3. When the young chess plants, grow ing from this seed, are shaded by a de ing from this seed, are shaded by a dense crop of wheat, they grow only a few inches high, sometimes not over two inches, per-fect their seed, and are wholly unobserved; but when the wheat is winter-killed, or The yellow matter referred to appears to otherwise destroyed, they spread and grow upwards unchecked, three feet high (as at a), and often produce from two to three

SEE.

THE .

a

such plant existed.

appear.

CHESS, CHEAT, OR BROOM GRASS. might be caught in the act, furnishing

of such curiosities, but never finding any, offered a reward of five hundred dollars, a

year or two ago, which offer he published in the Country Gentleman, and kept it

standing for several months. But no double

plant was presented. From the value of the prize, offered during a pecuniary pres-sure, the conclusion was adopted that no

The process for the eradication of this

weed is simple-namely, sow none but per-fectly clean seed, and it will gradually dis-

lectly clean seed, and it will gradually dis-appear from the land. Many theorough farmers have adopted this mode, and have completely extirpated it from their farms. The improved modern fan-mills (of which Nutting's is the best) have greatly facili-tated this object, and chess has become a less formidable weed than formerly. Fortial (lenses (*Matrice*)) — There are two

Foxtail Grass (Setaria) .- There are two

species which are often abundant in corn-fields, and spread rapidly by seed. The common Foxtail (Setaria glauca) has a tawny, bristly, cylindrical spike; and the

so ther (Setaria viridis) a larger and green spike. They are easily destroyed when they first appear above the surface; and being never allowed to go to seed, soon dis-

II.-SIMPLE PERENNIAL WEEDS.

Tall Crowfoot or Butter-cup (Ranunculus acris, acrid Ranunculus)—An introduced

weed, common in meadows and pastures in

many parts of the Northern States. It is not a formidable weed. It is easily eradi-cated by good cultivation in connection

head of wheat and a head of chess from same root. The writer, having often heard

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sist in using the grasses before the seeds troublesome. The broad-leaved is comm along foot-paths and in door-yards, and is sometimes called by the aborigines " the white man's foot," The lance-leaved spreads white man's foot." The lance-leaved spreads more extensively, often prevailing to a considerable extent in pastures. Both are i perennial-rooted, and they may be de-stroyed in a small way by cutting off the root beneath the surface, and on a larger scale by rotation of crops and thorough culture. The seed being about the size of rod clours and an effective state of the ed clover seed, are often sown with the

and the second of the second second

ever found his glass indicating one third cream ? There is only one way at present and this is the making of butter from a known quantity of milk. Will those gentlemen who publish their cream pre-centages remember this ? It may be satisfies factory to olsim 40 per cent of cream from a milk, but is it useful ? The quantity of the seller of cream. It does not indicate the butter yield of a cow. Remember this. Per cent of cream and per cent of the seller of cream. It does not indicate the seller of cream. It does not indicate the butter yield of a cow. Remember this. Per cent of cream and per cent of the seller of cream. It is probable that the per cent of cream. It is probable that the per cent of cream. It is probable that the per cent of cream. It is probable that the per cent of cream. It is probable that the per cent of cream. It is probable that the per cent of cream, and guality of the cream, but it does not, and cannot we repeat, tell the butter richness of the milk." we repeat, tell the butter richness of the

MILK IN BAD ODOUR.

"A farrow cow for winter use, ests heartily and is apparently healthy, but her milk has a fatid odor, especially offensive in tea. The cream has a strong smell, as though kept too long. Her feed is hay, branmash and beets." The description of the cream indicates souring from the use of too much layering from the use of too much laxative food. Drop off the beets and feed the bran dry for a while ; and see that she has salt and fresh water regularly, and all she wants; and that her stable is so cleaned as to be free from odour, and the milk will probably soon become right. If it does not, and the milk and ream, after they get cold, have a strong cowey smell, cleanse the bowels with physic. Milk is sometimes affected by feeding beets which are very full of sugar, if they are fed very freely and for a long time. It is possible this may be the only

FOR COW WITH CALF.

"We are told by experienced dairymen

if it does so before grass comes, richer food may be given till relief is obtained by grass. Bran-shorts and roots make excel-

HINTS ON WORKING BUTTER. Do not work too much nor too fast. Work slowly and until all the salt is thoroughly and evenly absorbed. Otherwise the butter will not be of uniform colour. Working it too fast will destroy the grain, and the butter becomes salvy and lard-like in its texture. Let it stand or put it away in the tray for twenty-four hours. Then work it enough to remove all the buttermilk or surplus brine, so that the butter may become dry or like a piece of cheese. Mould into rolls, and set them away for twenty-four hours, or until they ecome hard and firm. The cloth should become hard and nrm. The close should now be put on, so as to cover one end, while the other is left open for the stamp. The cloth should be cut in pieces of exact size and dipped in brine, and the butter size and dipped in brine, and the butter i rolled when the cloth is dripping wet. Butter should never come in contact with the bare hand. When in the bulk it can be easily handled with a ladle and a flat



HOW TO FOLD GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING.

If you do not keep a valet (and if If you do not keep a valet (and if you wish to dress with economy, you had bet-ter not) you must either be your own valet ter not) you must either be your own valet or get some one to do the work. No clothes, however new, will look well un-less kept in shape. This is done by folding them carefully up the moment you take them off. Next morning or the day after will not do. The reason is, while the cloth has the warmth of the body in it, it is more plastic and impressionable them and stones of the nonses and sidewalks. We have heard city folks express much sympathy for men labouring in the fields, and wish they could hold an umbrella over their heads, but there was not half so much occasion for their sympathy as they supposed, and the labourers would not thank them for an umbrella. The truth throw their clothes down in a heap, to put is, farmers are accustomed to this ex- them on next morning all in wrinkles "A farrow cow for winter use, eats artily and is apparently healthy, but her ilk has a fetid odor, especially offensive tea. The cream has a strong smell, as cool, and if there is any breeze stirring, the farmer gets the benefit of it. An-to turn out spick and span, but encoded other, and probably the great reason why farmers suffer so little, comparatively, from heat is that, as a class there are the source of the so from heat is that, as a class, they are tem-

repays the outlay. I said above, clothes must be folded care from heat is that, as a class, they are tem-perate. This leads us to say that sunstroke is not solely the result of the sun's influence, the artificial heat of the body generated by heat-producing food and stimulating drinks having much to do with Physicians are not fully agreed as to the nature of sun-stroke, the majority attributing it to con-gestion of the brain, while others think it is an overheating of the blood, causing a partial coagulation, so that death is caused from the inability of the heart and lungs

from the inability of the heart and lungs to perform their functions. However this may be, all are agreed that excessive eat- arms doubled, skirts brought up to collar ing and drinking aid in promoting the disease, and that the greater number of persons affected are habitual drinkers of nave her first calf in summer, that the green feed may provide a large flow of milk. Now what shall be done to produce this result with our Jersey heifer whose first calf is due early in May, before pastur-ing? How shall we feed her before and after ?" Give nutritious and rather open food, such as wheat-bran or shorts, or eat. food, such as wheat-bran or shorts, or oat-meal and a few roots, both before and after coming in, till all the cake and swell-ing is out of the udder, and carefully avoid the solution of the udder of the udder of the solution of the udder of the solution of the udder of the ud ollowing these directions; they hot days. Heat producing food is not so stifulating as alcohol, but farmers, and indeed all men, their overalls, roll them up, and place the often under their bed or pillow.

When clothes are wet, they must not should make more discrimination than they are wont to do between the diet of summer folded-only pulled into shape and put to dry. A coat is best placed over the and winter. Pork may be a good food in back of a chair, as if dressing a lay figure cold weather, and is just the thing when a back of a chair, as if dressing a lay figure ; found better than hanging them from pegs, man is going out into the woods, or on the mountain, chopping, but as spring and sum-mer come on, nature demands a change of diet. Habit, however, is a second nature, and those accustomed to fried pork for breakfast, and boiled beef and pork for tincture of iron (hot) must be administered by a tailor, unless you can have breaktast, and boled beer and pork for dinner, may not stop to consider that some-thing else would answer the purpose of re-storing wasted powers a good deal better. They may be conscious of not having much appetite for animal food, and still keep roth on setting it is their conston appetite for animal food, and still keep right on eating it, because it is their custom given her to iron on the wrong side onlyand nothing else is furnished. This may be very practical, but it is not philosophical. previously having damped the refractory

garments with a moist sponge. Of all enemies to clothes the most deadly be very practical, but it is not philosophical. The Esquimaux eat blubber with impunity the year round, but the inhabitants of the torrid zone live mostly on a light diet, milk, fruit, &c. We, whose lot is assigned in the temperate zone, may imitate the Esquimaux in winter at a respectful distance, but in summer should take a lesson from equa-tarial questions. rain, your suit is done for. You must have a limber switch or cane borne on the torial customs. There is no better diet for the hot months than milk. It is food and drink combined. effective strength of your toilette establishment, and make free use of it at the en ment, and make. free use of it at the end of a dusty day. If you don't like the job yourself—and few do—you must get it done by the handmaid, the domestic Abigail before alluded to, or by any one else you please, so long as it is done. However, I repeat, dusted the clothes must be, or they will be done for. All the elements of nutrition are contain in it. This, and this only, gives a start in life to all animals of the class mammalia, and it were well it a milt dist was better appreciated by man all through his exis-tence. One of the best developed men, bowl of bread and milk. He stood over six THE LAUNDRY. The sticking of starched clothes to the The sticking of starched clothes to the smoothing iron is one of the most vexatious things with which the laundress has to contend. This is partly owing to the adulterations in the starch, for which there bones, muscles, and brain were developed in pro-portion. Milk is easily digested and assimilated, and physicians are prescribing s no remedy but to obtain a good article. Starch gloss is used more to prevent this sticking than for the glossy surface which it pretends to give. The latter is rarely, if ever, obtained in perfection without polish ing iron and machinery. So, dear ladies, t now-a-days instead of beef tea for their atients exhausted by pneumonia or typhoid wer. We wish farmers would also raise and ing iron and machinery. So, dear ladies, do not waste your time and strength in consume more vegetables and fruit. As it is, the denizens of cities, where there is no pursuit of it. I learned this from a woman once emvegetation, eat more fruit and vegetables than the tillers of the soil on which these ployed in the laundry of a shirt and collar factory. She said also that the only gloss things grow. The New Yorker finds at his factory. She said also that the only gloss market a perfect surfeit of vegetables and fruits, and this not for a short season, but off and boiled it up in the starch, and she through the year. Strawberries and other fruits find a market in the cities long before nickle cent to a pint of starch. She and long after their season in the surrounding country, and the citizen, especially in the summer, lives in great measure upon this cooling, antiseptic food. There is a very manifest improvement in this direction among the rural population, and we should smooth. I have long used this in various ways and find it always good I prefer white soap. If the clothes are already stiff I dampen by merely dipping them in soapy water. Care of the irons has much to do with suc-cess. They should not be permitted to stand on the stove to receive slops from the cooking. When not in use they should be kept in a dry place. If the face is once rust-eaten it is irretrievably injured. If rusted, however, rub them on emery or brown paper, but not on salt as this tends to more rust. Beeswax may be used freely at any time, rubbing on the hot face of the iron, and then rubbing the iron thoroughly on cloth or brown paper, Some laund-resses always do this before putting an iron to a starched surface.

succulent growth, and by the abundant purple juice of its berries. The root is perennial, and easily destroyed by cutting off with a stiff hoe below the surface. 1. The seed of the chess plant are much Water Hemlock (Cieuta maculata the root more especially, are deadly poison. The aromatic quality of the plant some-times induces children and others to eat anperceived to ordinary observation. 2. The seed being very hardy, may reit, endangering or destroying their lives; and it is also sometimes fatal to cattle Hence it should be carefully extirpated The stem is spotted with purple or marked with short streaks. The root is perennial. brought near the surface, and subjected to the action of light, air, and moisture. A bushel of Perhaps the most dangerously poisonou plant known. chess contains over one million Poison Hemlock (Conium maculatum, seeds; yet a bushel is only spotted Conium) .- This plant somewhat

twenty-thousandth part of the esembles the preceding, soil on an acre of ordinary depth ; hence there may be on chess seeds through the soil, and yet, constituting but a twenty-thousandth part of its bulk, be wholly impercep-

All the second s

tible to observation CHESS.

difficulty. 70 3 FOXTAIL GRASS.

latter. In some places the narrow-leaved is tolerated as a forage plant—and although not a decided pest, farmers would be better Poke or Pokeweed (Phytolacca decandra) Well known by its rank, fleshy, and

spotted Cicuta).-The stem and leaves, and

lent substitutes for grass.



uring that time the use of any heating ood, like corn-meal, oil-meal or cottonseed-hot days. meal. After the swelling has disappeared.

The fall which was commenced in Paradis rocks have will only end with the life of the planet. There are some irreconcilable Christians who could make for themselves a tice no just Mahommedan heaven on earth, rhaps always have been such, but I don't ir existence. believe it is in their power i nt always an an what the the the skirts fissure in the bush or tree, ooks about as to her destruction as the beautiful Mr ng maple in Chillingham. Our girls are not of that oaks and sort, and I chucked his Lordship's prurient eir colours trash into the St. Lawrence as we steamed the cedar. through the centre arch of the Victoria ite barked ridge, glad we had the means to wash at silver in the and lichens least one copy of its unhallowed impuri corner, but I never remember seeing so many big ships lying at the Montreal wharves, there rled verdure

som to the being two four-masted sailing ships belong-ing to the Allans, besides their usual comner's wake. two bush-clad orth Dukeplement of ocean steamers, loading for Liv erpool and Glasgow. And we are soon to produce. rolling through the streets to the magnifi-cent Windsor Hotel. A truly gigantic ennganda the eddying terprise, and to judge by appearances, flourishing under the regime of Mr. Southas crysta flecting the gate. American city peculiarities have been summed up in street cars, trade-signs, itable factors there is at ense of arti-in the perfect i that tidiness of the wash reat amor-rude their in any city of 150,000 inhabitants on this with natural many chy of Atlantic. Immense sums of with natural momey have been expended ; but there is are child's correspondence; and the two great subjects ent town of tern water- protection and the route of the line to which, before the assumption of the new railway system by the Quebec Govern-ment, this municipality voted a million dollars subsidy, but have stopped after paying about a third. It is a city of trade, and the traders are bent on teaching the pretty villas, he steep face onnect the The neatest St. Lawrence and the traders are bent on teaching the opponents of a National Policy a lesson at and enough owners to en architec the coming election. But I am writing t occurs that gossip for the general reader and his wife, and men do not feed canary birds with direct for syllogisms. The Toronto party are here with the the crowd its imbeguil.

champion sculler, and with the booty they have brought away with them after their protracted siege of St. John. Hanlan is Beauport's one the object of some great demonstration to-night at the Skating Rink, of which, which the the National no doubt, you will have a full account b nt. And telegraph. QUARTZ. his frowzy

st point on ada. Their The People's Favourite. hat are they cen Isabella The people's favourite medicine for diar hea, dysentery, cholera, cholera morbus and all summer complaints, is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is pleasant to take, and never fails to cure. Although irs as themwere very to take, and never fails to cure. Although its action on the bowels is quick and effect-ive, no bad results follow. For sale by all clothes ! and more sent condealers.

humanity who have Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands, by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and per-manent cure for consumption bronchitis, lengarry we nd are in the ion" was ambition in manent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure nen. And ton they between for nervous debility and all nervous com-

plaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering. I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for pre-paring and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y. 329-3t heavy rains average, The Long Cascades half_do

nity. There the improb-The attention of all County Bon Public School Inspectors, and Principa Model Schools, is directed to the fact who took the first session of the County I Schools will open on the thirty-first d August and close on the twentieth of es where the ole reservoir ed through a plainly tober, and the second session will open on the 28th of October and close on the 21st the adhesion of the egge, if to the oil is added obviates the danger. If to the oil is added some agent which is obnoxious to the fly, its value will be increased. A drachm of camphor, carbolic acid, oil of turpentine, camphor, darbeit a mixed with a quart of sweet Honce. trembling and convulsions are or assafectida, mixed with a quart or sweep oil, will serve this purpose. Finally, wherever eggs have been attached to the hairs, it is well to sponge these with water, when the horse is returned to the stable. when the horse is returned to the stable. This may fail to remove the egg-shells, but will usually extract the live embryo, and SYMPTOMS OF POISONING WITH PEREN-NIAL RYE-GRASS.—Coming on as this does from the continued eating of rye-grass, it e empty shells that remain are per fectly harmless. It is, however, advisable to remove even the shells, if possible, as you are then better able to judge when a new mass of eggs has been deposited, and when sponging will be demanded anew. developes slowly, and occurring when these grasses have just run to seed, it is easily recognized. The horse is dull, languid, spiritless, falls asleep while eating or drinking, the jaws suddenly ceasing to act, and

FARMERS CL

nuscles, in an indisposition to exertion, perspiration and fatigue nnder slight

in swelling of the legs when stand-

hot weather, betrays the presence of the ts attached to the membrane lining the

at in place of that covering the stomach

No less than six different species of bot

mations, and the same precautions are essary for all alike. The flies are active

essary for an ance. The mes are acuve m midsummer through the heats of umn, when the female is remarkably orous in attacking horses, and deposit-her eggs on the long hairs by means of rotractile conical extension of the hinder

of her body (ovipositor.) The eggs prolonged into a round button-like

at one end, by which they are glued surface of the hair, while the free

furnished with a minute lid, which

in a day or two, to allow the exit of

mbryo. This latter is usually ex-ed by the tongue of the horse in seek-

rid himself of the accumulating eggs. special instinct, the fly deposits her

ainly on such parts of the skin

lers, breast, fore legs), as can be

reached by the tongue. The ex-on shown in the eggs deposited under

aws, is but an example of another tion, for here the embryos fall into the

or at grass among the food of the

They leave the digestive canal of

s, and are swallowed with the regular

orse in the warm summer months,

May onward, and pass from thirty to

days in the form of nympha before

ing as the perfect fly. *vention.*—To prevent the attack of y, it is not sufficient that the horse

ld be secluded in the stable during the

in the open air. A good deal may be

plished by clipping off the long hairs

arm months, as the insect will follow him his retirement, though not so numerous-

om beneath the jaws, from the neck, east, shoulders, chest, and fore limbs.

to these long and isolated hairs that

absence she will to a large extent

fly prefers to fasten her eggs, and in

nfine her attention to other horses.

Again: much may be done by oiling the hairs of the lower jaw, neck, breast, shoulders and fore limbs. This prevents the adhesion of the eggs, and thus largely obviates the danger. If to the oil is added

the amount of *darnel* present.

others are always harmless.

first are known to hibernate in their larval form in the digestive organs of the horse. All, however, pass through the same trans-formations, and the same precautions are

BLIND STAGGERS AND POISONOUS GRASSES.

staggers.

the nose dropping into the manger or trough. Standing in the stall, or in harness, he falls asleep, and may shiver or sud-Certain seasons have their specific Certain seasons have their specific maladies, and particular articles of food letermine definite disorders with as much pulse tardy and full. When made to walk, ertainty almost as will the germs of a conhe sways and staggers, the unsteadiness be tagious disease. The connection between reen apples and Cholera infantum, and etween unripe gooseberries and nettle-tah, is widely enough known; but the no tah, is widely enough known; but the no intimate connection between the He may hang back on the halter, or push tially ripened seeds of certain grasses on to one side against the stall. By-and-by one hand, and dangerous nervous ngements on the other, is comparative animal moves his limbs as if walking or unknown. Yet how often does it uppen that a whole stud of horses, a herd cattle, or a flock of sheep, are attacked ith dulness, drowsiness, or frenzy, in such sudden and uniform manner that sus-core of mellicione program animal moves his limbs as if walking or trotting, jerks his head, grinds his teeth, animal moves his limbs as if walking or trotting, jerks his head, grinds his teeth, animal moves his limbs as if walking or trotting, jerks his head, grinds his teeth, animal moves his limbs as if walking or trotting, jerks his head, grinds his teeth, animal moves his limbs as if walking or trotting, jerks his head, grinds his teeth, with a rigidity and hardness of the muscles a while, leaving the animal quiet, and often ons of malicious poisoning are aroused. drowsy, with heavy, hanging, expression-less face, as before the violent fit came on. evalent, and consequently better underevalent, and consequently better under ood, it is known under the names of from the herd, dull, drowsy, with drooping od, it is known under the names of mom the herd, durit, drowsy, dilated pupils, aggers. Irom the herd, durit, drowsy, dilated pupils, deep, slow breathing, and full, but sluggish

RYE GRASS. At the head of the poisonous grasses, the different species of rye-grass (*Lolium*) deserve to be placed. One, indeed, the little disposition to be roused. Appetite is Lolium temulentum (intoxicating rye-grass, or darnel), has had its poisonous qualities recognized from time immemorial, as shown not entirely lost, however, but, as in the case of the horse, the victim will go on grazing at intervals, and thus taking in renewed doses of the poison. As the case utilized in the middle ages by mixing it with barley in the manufacture of beer, so s to render that beverage more interies of the case and other obstacles of the case trees, fences, and other obstacles of the second se as to render that beverage more intoxicat-ing. Growing among wheat, barley, oats, and rye, it is sometimes so abundant as to rove hurtful to persons eating the heart into pits and ditches, and often inflicting upon himself serious injuries. Becoming still more violent, he pushes against walls, breaking teeth or horns, or dashes through fences, bellowing in the most excited and terrified manner, and soon perishing by reasen of the violence of the spasms, or of the self-inflicted injuries. In some cases death may ensue in from three to giv hours. prepared from these grains. In such cases it causes pains in the head, giddiness, dazzling of the eyes, or partial blindness, ringing in the ears, colicy pains, nausea, vomiting, sometimes diarrhoca, jerking movements of the grande death may ensue in from three to six hours, while in others, the dull, drowsy, sleepy stage may continue for days before that of delirium supervenes. Sheep suffer to as large an extent as do voliting, sometimes diarrhœa, jerking movements of the muscles, unsteady, vacillating gait, and an irresistible drowsi-ness and sleep. These symptoms come on after a meal, and last for several hours. several hours. cattle, but the symptoms tend rather to merge into dulness and stupor than into violent delirium. They more around apart from the flock, with red eyes and drooping animals the effect is nearly the same. dog, after taking two ounces of darnel our, was attacked within an hour with dulness, langour, general trembling, con-vulsive jerking of the muscles, especially those of the limbs, head, and neck, slaver-ing, and vomiting. The trembling and Weak near increase to the trembling and eyelids, and usually perish in a state of oma, or in convulsions. PREVENTION.—For the prevention these attacks, the meadows bearing the akness incapacitate the animal for ing or drinking, and, if made to walk, he staggers, falls, and rises again with diffirye-grasses must be stopped from running to seed. If pastured, it may be kept eaten o close as to prevent the formation of seed; Large doses prove fatal; after or, if any portions have been allowed to a ripen, it had better have the tops cut off ller ones, recovery ensues ; though in-

voluntary trembling may last for seven or with a mower than leave them to poison the stock. If cut for hay, it should be cut green, which will secure a sweeter and eight days after the agent has been ad-In horses analogous symptoms are promore nourishing fodder, and one that will be open in no degree to the suspicion of deduced. A mare took the poisonous oil ex-tracted from six pounds of the seed, and showed signs of illness in three-quarters of an hour. After copious discharges from the bowels and bladder, there were violent

terious qualities. The treatment of cases of this kind consists in clearing out the bowels with a pur-gative of twice the usual strength, and The black of the second elements may have entered the blood by the use of of iodide of potassium and other diuretics. The conception of the the nse of of iodide of potassium and other diuretics. The congestion of the brain is to be kept in check by bags of ice, or cloths wet with ice-cold water, applied to the head, and by the administration of bromide of potassium twice a day. p and sighing, and the heart's beats lent and loud. Soon the mare fell, re-rered with difficulty, again fell, and re-

ained down, with convulsions mainly of re neck, head and limbs, and four hours SOME OTHER POISONOUS SEEDS. Some other grass seeds besides those of

come other grass seeds besides those of rye-grass are open to suspicion, and notably millet, or Hungarian grass, which some-times induces a nervous disorder, an un-certain staggering gait, and temporary paralysis, not unlike the effects of the her dath took place. The results, as seen in the dead body, were violet patches of congestion in the stomach and smille, or Hungarian grass, which some instances, engrgement of the reins lead instances, engrgement of the reins of the ones from 's still followed in the retired part of the right have the inflection of the mills, and we showed that there is no necessary relationship the porters, and of the plantain, whown as the plantain, known as the plantain, known as the plantain, known as the plantain, whown as the plantain, whown as the plantain, whown as the plantain, whown as the plantain, are formitable weeds, although somewhat agit, and dilated pupils were the most pro-which trembling, drowsiness, unsteady gait, and dilated pupils were the most pro-ters weither has more partonager of the seasen than any other in a dilated pupils were the most pro-ters weither has more partonager of the seasen than any other are formitable weeds, although somewhat it here the most pro-ters weither has more partonager of the seasen than any other in a dilated pupils were the most pro-ters weither has more partonager of the seasen than any other is and in both, therefore, prevention will con-ters weither has more partonager of the seasen than any other is and in both, therefore, prevention will con-ters weither has been added. The flamtion sease of th later death took place. The results, as seen in the dead body, were violet patches of congestion in the stomach and small

Hence, trembling and convulsions are more marked in poisoning with darnel and flax rye-grass, and sleepy staggers more commonly follow the use of Italian or percential rye-grass. thousand seed to a single root, cover the whole surface, and lead to the superficial conclusion that the wheat, being killed,

was converted to chess. Those who advocate this notion of trans-mutation, have claimed that among the countless millions of plants which change every year from wheat to chess, many nd ranker grower, and has a disagr odour. It grower, and has a disagreeable odour. It grows abundantly in some places along roadsides. The root is perennial. It is easily destroyed by mowing just before seeding, and by cutting up the roots. Ox-eye Daisy, or White Daisy (Leucan-thermum walkare). A perennial rooted wead

vithout it.

themum valgare). - A perennial-rooted weed and one of the worst the farmer has to

contend with, on account of its extensiv spreading, and the great difficulty of its extirpation. The seed are very tenacious of life, and will vegetate after passing through the stomach of an animal. The wide foothold it has obtained is of course the result of slovenly farming, and is most conspicuous in pasture fields, whitening the whole surface when in flower. Variou means have been devised for destroying it Attempts have been made to turn it to ad count by compelling animals to eat it Sheep may be made to feed on it by de priving them of all other food, especially early in the season while the young plant are tender and less bitter than afterwards but it is bad economy, and they cannot thrive when driven by starvation to eat npalatable food. A correspondent of the *Cultivator* says that a large farmer suc-ceeded in killing most of the daisies on a sixteen-acre lot, by turning in five hundred sheep a week at a time—but it was a very

JOHN'S WORT.

expensive experiment, for the sheep be-came extremely poor, and he regarded his loss at one thousand dollars. Thorough cultivation is the best remedy, and may





OX-EYE DAISY. best usually in poor pastures, where there is not enough fertility to cause the growth of interfering plants. On rich ground, tall and dense grass will soon overtop and partly smother the mede

cated by good cultivation in connection with rotation of crops. John's-wort (Hypericum perforatum, or perforated Hypericum)—A well-known and very troublesome perennial weed, and often occupying neglected pastures to such an extent as to greatly diminish or exclude the grass crop. Good cultivation and ro-tation will extirpate it. Sheep eat it when it is young and tender, and thus tend to keep it dewn—but sweet grass and clover are much better food for these animals, and they should not thus be compelled to suffer from the bad husbandry of their owners. partly smother the weeds. (To be Continued.)

TEST OF THE BUTTER COW. The Scientific Farmer makes some im-

from the bad husbandry of their owners Dr. Darlington remarks, in alluding to the fact that it was named "St. John's-wort,"

A small bag of hops, say as large as one's head, placed in a bin of grain, it is said will des

said will destroy weevil and other insects which find a lodgment. It costs but little and is easily tried. and is easily tried. To prevent iron rusting, give it a coat of linseed oil and whiting mixed together in the form of paste. It is easily removed and will preserve iron from rusting for tence. One of the best developed men, both physically and mentally, that we ever

rears The Michigan Farmer, whose opinion in such matters is entitled to much weight anticipates that there will be a general eet high in his stockings, and his anticipates that there will be a general drop in the price of wheat, from this time till the income of the crop, when it will probably settle down to the lowest figures known there since 1853. Depend upon this assertion : A good, well hung gate will save its cost the first year in the time saved hy, storping to put

year in the time saved by stopping to put and have been any one passes. Farm gates are pleasant for master and men, and n England there are good, substantial ones nto every field on the farm, and all have ood, safe latches made to open easily with a riding stick or whip, so that a farmer can go all over his farm without dismounting. There are no wagon ways of any kind with ut gates for the convenience of equestrians.

CANADA THISTLES,

egarded his Thorough and has yet whenever an attempt is made nd may be to exterminate it by the original process of yeas which attacks a person suddenly. There is a preparation for it in over-work, to it sapproach by nervor cultivation is the best remedy, and may be given as follows:--Plough the sod tho-roughly, plant corn, hoe and cultivate well once a week. Next year sow and plough in two crops of buckwheat, and the third year manure and plant corn again ; then again two crops of buckwheat for two years more, when the daisies will have vanished and the land be land be ground so thickly with to exterminate it by the original process of ploughing and digging. The subterranean stem lies rather deeper than land is gen-cult to reach it by this means. This rhizoma spreads horizontally in every direction, sending up shots to the surface, which cover the ground so thickly with prickly leaves as to effectually provent

which cover the ground so thickly with prickly leaves as to effectually prevent stock from pasturing where they grow. This underground stem when the weed is untouched, seems deathless. At the end Initial subject to about and exposed to the untouched, seems deathless. At the end of the second summer the plant itself dies, but this underground root survives. The difficulty in attempting to eradicate this weed by digging or pulling it up is in the failure to get the whole root out of the ground. It extends in so many ways and to such length that although it is often supposed that the whole of the root has been taken out, an examination will show that the roots are broken off, and that a portion of them remain in the ground. It is, of course, possible, to eradicate the weed from the soil by digging it-up, but the amount of labour necessary to accomp-lish it, and the uncertainty of success are what deter many from undertaking it. A better and easier way is to cut off the what deter many from undertaking it. A better and easier way is to cut off the A better and easier way is to cut off the plant close to the ground at about the time t begins to fulfil the mission of its growth it begins to fulfil the mission of its growth —the time of perfecting its seed. Let it remain during the season up to that time undisturbed, and when its greatest vitality is in the weed, which is at the time of flowering, cut it off. The roots are then in an exhausted condition, having con-tributed the vitality necessary for the plant to mature its seed. This lost vitality is method to the vote the roots during the lower of the lowe

eturned to the roots through the leaves The day after the cession of Cyprus was from the atmosphere, and if the plant is de-stroyed the roots are left without the means announced the reading-room of the British Museum was thronged with newspaper men cramming up on Cyprus. Every book to recuperate. Possibly there may be enough vitality for the roets to throw up some new sprouts, and if such should be the case, cut them off during the fall. men cramming up on Cyprus. Every book and every atlas containing anything bearing on the subject was in requisition, and yet not one of the articles produced men-tioned the fact that Cyprus was the first After this treatment, if you have any thistles the next year, there will be fewer

lieve the farm of this terrible nuisance. At a late meeting of the Elmira (N. Y.) Farmers' Club, President Hoffman said : "The method recommended by the secre-tary is the only safe one. Thorough sum-mer fallowing will kill Canada thistles." Col. Crocker remarked : "I agree with him in the estimate the secretary puts upon it as a means of clanning our fields." nim in the estimate the secretary puts upon it as a means of cleaning our fields. I have tried it for Canada thistles with full success. A certain field got so badly over-run with thistles that I was nearly dis-couraged about subduing them, but I tried a summer fallow and it cleaned them so there have a translot upon and the so

TO WASH BLACK CALICO WITHOUT FADING

Put it to soak in weak suds made boiling hot; let it stand until cool enough to handle, then wash and rinse in the usual way. For stiffening, use strong coffee or old skim-milk.

TO PREVENT FLANNELS FROM SHRINEING.

In washingflannels, or other woollen arti-In washingtiannels, or other woollen arti-cles, have the suds ready prepared, by boiling up and so dissolving small pieces of soap in rain-water, without soda; but do not use the suds when boiling; let them be lukewarm only when the articles are put in. The flannels should not be rubbed with a large piece of soap, nor should the material itself be rubbed as in washing linen, etc., the fibres of the wool contain numberless little hooks, which the rubbing numberless little hooks, which the rubbing knots together: hence the thickening of the fabric, and consequent shrinking in dimensions. Well sluice the articles up and down in plenty of suds, which after-wards squeeze (not wring) out. The clothes wringers, consisting of a pair of India rubber rollers, between which the oldther here are creating around upper tupor and every atlas containing anything bear-ing on the subject was in requisition, and yet not one of the articles produced men-tioned the fact that Cyprus was the first place where Christianity was planted after it left the mainland of Asia. The Texas papers tell an interesting story of Mr. J. B. Wilkinson, a cattle merchant of Brown county. He sent his daughter to a boarding-school in Kentucky, where she was seduced by a bank clerk and disap-peared. Her father "found her in St. Louis, while on a spree, in a honse of ill-fame," and has taken her home. The item is headed "An Erring Daughter Re-claimed."

of them, and another application of the same remedy will probably entirely re-lieve the farm of this terrible nuisance.

