DR 1877.

tious Delays in Gathering the Crops; No Crop Repairs; No Telegraphing for Repairs; No Repairs rges to Pay; Easily adjusted to all Kinds and ain ; A Child can Manage it ; Light in Draught st Reaper; The most Simple and Durable of all Cheapest Machine in the Market.

Thousand Machines Sold:

LWAYS ENTIRELY SATISFIED

DR 1878.

nes are being Built, ubstituted for Wrought-Iron Frames, efly used in place of Cast Iron, Cast-Iron in Combined Machines, reduced over Three Hundred Pounds.) or Light Mowers.

will be the lightest in weight and draught of any machine in the strong and durable, and as free from liability to breakage as those determined that it shall excel in eyery particular all other machines therefore taken this Unprecedented Step in advance of all ture of Harvesting Machines. For further information address

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Machinery.

MAXWELL REAPER — BEST see it before ordering. Send for pamphlets. DAVII MAXWELL, Paris, Ont. STUMP MACHINE.

The cheapest and most easily worked machine made ; superior to any other in the market. Send to JOHN WHITEFIELD, 146 Front street, Toronto,

Agricultural Works.

OUR IMPROVED ROYCE REAPER Adaptability—Larger Capacity—Takes Less Power— Does More and Better Work—Is Stronger—and

Costs Less for Repairs than any Reaper in the World. Farmers look at these figures and draw your own conclusion. In 1876 we made and sold 120 Royce Reapers. In 1877 we made and sold 1,000 Royce Reapers, and for 1878 we are making in our Brampton and St. Thomas Works, 1,500 Royce Reapers, 300 Improved Mowers, and 900 Combined.



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

Proved to be the best made, the most perfect self-regulator, and the most durable windmill known, by receiving two medals and two diplomas at the Contornia

The only mill which has stood the test of a quarte of century. Farmers this is your Cheapest Investment. The cheapest nower for watering

height, colour of eyes, and hair, you will réceive by return mail a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. W. FOX, box 44, Fultonville, N. Y. 323-13

FOR 50c. Your Farm is Por Sale or to Bent Advertisements of that class are inserted in the WEEKLY MAIL, 20 words for 50 cents each is session, each additional word 2 cents. In the DAILS, MAIL, 20 words for 25 cents, and each additions word, 1½ cent.

MANITOBA.

OLLARS Hamilton and North-West Coloniza tion Society. OR U.S.

Parties wishing to join the colony will be supplied with Pamphlet and Circulars on application to

is published every Thursday morning in time the English mall, second edition on Friday, and spatched by first trains and express to all periods the Dominion. Price \$1.50 a year.

Advertisements for casual insertion are characteristic for the properties of the prop

VOL. VII. NO. 326.

O. FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1878.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN NEWS THE EASTERN CRISIS. THE BERLIN CONCRESS.

Memorial of Christians to Congress.

They Prefer Turkish to Russian Rule.

TRIUMPH OF BRITISH FIRMNESS. Lord Beaconsfield Puts His

WITH LIBERTY TO ERECT FORTIFICATIONS

And a Garrison of 250,000 Men. DISSATISFACTION AT ST. PETERSBURG. Turkey Thanks England and

BEACONSPIELD THE RIGHT MAN IN THE

ALL THE LATEST TELEGRAMS. FRIDAY, June 21.

LONDON, June 20.—A Berlin despatch says the question of the withdrawal from Constantinopie was discussed in Congress yesterday, but indefinitely postponed, owing to a want of unanimity among the representatives. Russia opposed the withdrawal unless Varna surrendered. The session is reported to have been very stormy. Congress re-assembles on Friday.

Assed in Congres yester.

Assed in Congres yester.

Assed in Congres yester.

Assembly on Friday.

A Berlin dispatch to-day say M. D. Oubril, the Rusian Ambassador, has gone to St. Petersburg to Eastern question.

Rossian forces from the Vicinity of Constantiance.

Count Andrasay advocates their withdrawal to Adriance, the occupation by Russia of Binmis and Varra, and the occupation by Austria of Bonish during the Rusiana occupation of Bulgaria and St. At to-day Congress Count Schotovalod' ship bury in the Government for making such arourable terms with Rusria as are at disclosed in the Schouwland' Salisbury memorandum, but the content of the Schotowalod's Salisbury memorandum, but the when Lord's Baccustedid's Aslatic scheme becomes when Lord's Baccusted Baccustedid and excite the discussion relative to garranting the Balzans, and the William Lord's Baccustedid's Aslatic scheme becomes when Lord's Baccustedid's Aslatic scheme becomes when Lord's Baccustedid's Aslatic scheme becomes when Lord's Baccust

TELEGRAPHIC MISCELLANY.

HIS OLD CONSTITUENTS. Visit of Senator Macpherson to the Saugeen District.

Bosron, June 26.—The commencement of Harvard University to-day was largely attended. Gov. Rice, with his guest Lord Dufferin, were escorted from Boston to the College by the National Lancers. The degree of LL. D. was conferred upon the Right Hon. Frederick Temple Blackwood, Earl of Dufferin, Nathan Clifford and Thomas Case. The latter is President of Haverford College, Penn.
Earl Dufferin, in a speech at Harvard College to-day, make of his eniovable relations with the people

AT PALMERSTON.

greeting yeu, and we feel that our expression is but the faintest index of the welcome which awaits you at every point in your contemplated visit to the Saugeen district. Your wise progression and patriotic endeavours to expose the incapacity of the present Government met with our unqualified approval. The unprecedented extravagance of this Administration is so patent that numbers who best merit the names of Reformers can no longer support their injudicions and corrupt management of public affairs. Your alents and untiring exertions in exposing and repressing this maladministration have been noted and appreciated by us. Momentous, indeed, will be the coming contest, and our ardent wish is that Canada may make manifest her desire for progress, honour, and prosperity by restoring to power the Liberal-Conservative party. We tender you the best wishes of the Association we represent, and we beg to express the pleasure we feel in meeting you.

"We have the honour to be, &c.,

"President of the Liberal-Conservative Association of North Perth.

"JOHN LIVINGSTONE, JR.,

'President of the Young Men's Liberal-Conservative Club, Listowei."

POLITICAL PREPARATIONS.

FRONTENAC. Kinesron, Ont., June 24.—The Reformers of the county of Frontenac have nominated Mr. M. crachan, of the Township of Fixtaburg, as their suddate for the Dominion House, and Mr. Thes. lawson, of Wolfe Island, for the Local House.

WESTMORELAND, N. B.

VANDREUIL. MONTREAL, June 26:—Dr. Valois, is coming tout as an independent candidate for the Dominion Parlisment in the county of Vaccircuit. ST. JOHN COUNTY AND CITY.

MONTREAL ROWDYISM Attack on a Young Briton Band.

MONTREAL, June 25.—The Orange Young Briton's band of Montreal escorted their brethren of the Hamilton band from the Mechanics' Hall to their hotel after the concert given in their honour tonight, followed by a crowd of persons numbering about 1,000. A number of the Catholie Union meacused of pelting stones, were routed by the processionists, and some of them roughly handled.

THE INDIAN WAR.

A Protracted Campaign Probable.

The Indians Defiant—A Successful Assa ult
—Chief Moses Band Desperate and 1 totermined.

Associated Press Telegram.]

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

FOURTH PARLIAMENT-FIRST SESSION The House met at 3.05 p.m. QUEEEC, June 25.

THE TWELFTH IN MONFREAL.

hotel after the concert given in their honour to night, followed by a crowd of persons numbering about 1,000. A number of the Catholie Union men, accused of pelting stones, were routed by the processionists, and some of them roughly handled.

A MYSTERIOUS OCCURRENCE.

A man Taken off a Vessel Believed to have Foundered in Deep Water.

St. John, N. B., June 26 — Despatches received here to-day report that a man was landed at Weymouth N. S., yesterday after being taken off the Bay of Fundy by a collision. The Confederate was seen to sink after the crash of the collision, and there is some wonderment at her being seen floating and at a man being on board.

Fracas Between Military and Civilians.

Great excitement was caused at Hamilton from a rumour which was widely spread to the effect that a fracas had taken place at the Gun Shed between some numbers of the Field Battery and civilians, in the committees, after being amended by Messra.

## THE CAMPAIGN

The Issue Before the Country.

It has been shown in the foregoing to the public expenditure, more in the revenue has come short of the expendi-interest of selfish partisans than of the ture—which Mr. Cartwright says caninterest of selfish partisans than of the taxpayer. Surpluses have given place to deficits; and the deficits threaten to be chronic, although three-millions of extra taxes have been imposed. Their management of the great public works has been unfortunate because of their incompetence. Fifteen millions has been spent on the Pacific railway of which at least three and a half millions—the steel rails, the Foster payment, the Kaministiquia fraud and the useless Fort Frances canal—have been absorbed ### Section of this unhappy Colineration of the such that the colineration of the such that the colineration of the such thappy Colineration of the such thappy Colineration of the such that and and it 'Let us protect ourselves, and the such that and and it 'Let us protect ourselves, and the such that the protect ourselves, and the protect ourselves, and the county of the such that the protect ourselves, and the protect ou Fort Frances canal—have been absorbed ducts, the products of the four millions, in doubtful purposes; while the hope of are debarred by the high tariff the mar-

war and the coming of the millennium. So when the nations are equal in point of natural resources, of industrial ability, of the power of production and the power of consumption, we may expect the laying aside of hostile tariffs and the establishment of a universal Free Trade Zollverein. But so long as one nation is weaker than another, so long will hostile preservation is a fundamental law of human nature. Five-and-twenty years ago, England, having by three centuries of the most careful Protection, developed her resources until she feared no competitor, put aside her tariffs and blandly asked the other nations, weaker than herself in all that makes nations great, to follow her example. But what has been their answer? It is inconceivable to suppose that Cobben and Peel surpassed all the other statesmen in the world in wisdom, or that the latter should have failed with one accord latter should have failed with one accord to believe in Free Trade had it been in the interest of their respective countries to adopt it. Their unanimous refusal, then, to follow England's example must then, to follow England's example must be based on their conviction that what was good for her is not good for them. France, Germany, Russia, Austro-Hungary, Italy, and little Belgium, admire England's doctrine in the abstract, but the structure of the capital prosperity, and that they were free traders. They gave this answer in 1876, and Sir A. T. GAIT, no mean authority, wrote to Mr. Mills, a member of the Cabinet: "The real question at issue is whether the present tariff" is the best possible for the present cir-France, Germany, Russia, Austro-Hungary, Italy, and little Belgium, admire England's doctrine in the abstract, but reply to the cajolings of the Manchester School that they cannot become Free Traders because they cannot afford it. They do not control the world's wealth, the world's marine, and the vast capital which her three hundred years of high tariffs, coupled with her own natural wealth, centred in England; and their circumstances being different, as they are yet weaker than she, they cannot afford as yet to compete with her on equal terms. They must keep up a tariff armament because, unprotected, their markets would fall an easy prey to her superior wealth and strength. So, also, say the statesmen

of the United States. THE "REFORM" VIEW. Canada is a country of four millions, composed of a string of Provinces, as yet, from a commercial point of view, but little used to each other's company. Our only neighbour is an enterprising and aggressive nation of forty-five millions of people. She surpasses us not only in the artificial wealth which eleven times our population gives her, but in the extent and variety of her natural productions, for her climate embraces allowed to enter ours almost at will, or the frigid and torrid zones, and she has One-sided Free Trade which bars us out a marvellous wealth of coal and iron.
This nation, feeling her home markets insecure against England, three thousand miles away, maintains a high tariff.

Canada joining this great nation from end to end of the four thousand miles of frontier, has a very much lower tariff, a mere revenue tariff; and the more dark temporarily stand it against weaker neighbours, or Protection to our own people, founded on their experience of battling in vain against a rich and agreesive neighbour with revenue tariff; and the men now in power pretend to say that Protection simple issue. against greater wealth and greater manufacturing ability is a humbug; that in protecting themselves against Free Trade England because of her superior powers (with which Protection long and unflinchingly maintained endowed her)
France, Germany, the States and all the rest have gone mad; that their statesmen are blind and their experience a chimera; that the armament of the weaker against the stronger is a monstrous doctrine; and that we with our revenue tariff ought to be able to meet the Americans and hold our own from one end of the frontier to the other.

On what is this sweeping assertion based? It is based, says Mr. Mackenzie, on the fact that England can afford to be a Free Trader. But is Canada England? Have we her wealth or population or resources? Have we fortified ourselves by three centuries of high tariffs? Has England lying along her tariffs? Has England lying along her-frontier a neighbour possessing at least ten times her wealth and population, with a high Protective tariff, pouring over her border its surplus production, killing off her industries by organized competition and swamping her agricul-tural and manufacturing markets with the products of its richer soil and better equipped and more numerous factories?

the products of its richer soil and better equipped and more numerous factories?

The assertion, then, is based on the theory that because Free Trade is alleged to be good for England, it must also be good for Canada, all other things being unequal to the contrary notwithstanding.

But what is our own experience, for after all that is the test? The history of our industries since 1873 tells the tale. Many have been utterly wiped out by American competition. All have suffered. Our tea and sugar trade are gone. Our foundries and rolling 

g and commercial record of the for the past five years is a terrible against this one-sided system. nume of trade has fallen, according to Mr. Cartwright, from \$218,000,000 to \$168,000,000. The liabilities of public records that the men now in power are unworthy of a renewal of the confidence of the people. They have violated the pledges on which they obtained the confidence of the country. They have been extravagant where they promised to be economical. They have perpetrated jobs where they inculcated honesty. They have conducted public affairs, more particularly those relating to the public expenditure.

set out in 1875, 1876, 1877, and

	Canadian Duty.	American Duty.
Wheat		20c per bush.
Rye and barley. Indian corn and	Free	15c per bush.
oats	Free	10c per bush.
Wheat flour Rye flour and		20 per cent.
cornmeal	Free	10 per cent.
Oatmeal	Free	de per lb.
Potatoes	10 ₩ ct.	15c per bush.
Live animals		20 per cent.
Coal		75c per ton.
Salt	Free	In packages 12c per 100 lbs.; in bulk 8c per 100 lbs.
Wool	Free	25 to 50 per cent.
Pig iron	Free	\$7 per ton.
Bar iron	5 petr	35 to 75 per cent.
iron	5 ₩ ct.	\$25 and \$30 per ton.
Iron rails	Free	\$14 per ton.
Steel rails]	Free	\$25 per ton.
Bricks	Free	20 per cent.
and shruhs	10 10 ct	20 per cent

THE WELLAND CANAL.

If Canada had the American tarin and the Americans had ours, matters would be about equal, allowing for their greater wealth, &c., but with the tariff as well as the wealth, population, producing power and resources in their favour, the arrangement must strike the dullest mind as being essentially one-sided.

### TRADE NOTES.

Our Grit friends claim that they are Free traders and friends of the Dominion, and that the Conservatives are Protectionists and the worst enemies the country can have. The only difference between them

But we can raise ours, and our farmers will then make what theirs are now making. Who will object—our cities and towns are the consumers? Give our workingmen and mechanics the good wages that Protec-

ts Importance, History and Advance-ment—The Present Enlargement—The Progress of the Work. Unquestionably, one of the most import-Progress of the Work.

Unquestionably, one of the most important of the public works of Canada, from a national and commercial point of view, is

fact, that more than twelve millions of dollars will have been spent on this work by the time it is completed, and, those who do not make it a practice to read blue

our country. The amount certainly seems large, but business men are agreed that there could not be a better investment.

The fact is there has been considerable uncontributed by the Imperial Governcertainty during certain seasons as to the water supply of the present canal, which comes from the Grand River, and it has been urged that interruptions to navigation would be less likely if the canal were supplied from Lake Erie. The old canal too,

that a larger trade could be effected if the canals) was necessary, while before it was possible to connect the upper lakes with navigable waters on the American side, leading to the ocean, our neighbours had to build a canal—the Erie—of 350 miles in length. Another advantage is that our route is shorter; it is only 375 miles from Port Colborne to Montreal, the head of Canadian decan navigation; while it is 500 to miles from Buffalo—which is to the Erie what Port Colborne is to the Welland—to New York, the head of American ocean navigation. In this connection it may be said it is calculated that by the Canadian route a cargo of grain from Buffalo will reach Liverpool just as soon as by the American route it will reach New York. But. ty, of last session:

"That this House is of opinion that the welfare of Canada requires the adoption of a National Policy, which, by a judicious readjustment of the Tariff, will is benefit and foster the Agricultural, the Mining, the Manufacturing and other interests of the Dominiou; that such a policy will retain in Canada thousands of our fellow-countrymen, now obliged to expression, now obliged to build a canal—the Erie—of 350 miles in for cheap United States oats, flour and pork. When did our farmers ever gets such poor prices for all their produce as since our Free Trade Government got into power.

Eggs, butter, beef and mutton, are almost a drug in our cities and towns—our operatives and mechanics are gone, or too poor to buy them.—Cobourg Sentinel.

The Toronto Globe, a Free Trade news played the themselves in search of the employment denied them at home; will restore prosperity to our struggling industing the structure of the service of the cocan, our neighbours had to build a canal—the Erie—of 350 miles in for cheap United States oats, flour and pork. When did our farmers ever gets such poor prices for all their produce as since our Free Trade Government got into power.

Eggs, butter, beef and mutton, are almost a drug in our cities and towns—our operatives and mechanics are gone, or too poor to buy them.—Cobourg Sentinel.

The Toronto Globe, a Free Trade news said it is calculated that by the Canadian route a cargo of grain from Buffalo will reach Liverpool just as soon as by the Amilian the country men, one of the merican side, leading to the ocean, our neighbours had to build a canal—the Erie—of 350 miles in the build

and of the public works of Canada, from a national and commercial point of view, is the Welland Canal; and its enlargement, which is now in progress, is calculated to add immensely to the commerce of Canada. Everybody may not know it; but it is a fact, that more than twelve millions of dollars will have been spent on this work by do not make it a practice to read blue books for recreation may be interested to know now that more than six millions have been spent already.

WHY THIS EXPENDITURE?

"Why should Canada have undertaken this extensive work?" is a question which may well arise in the mind of one unacquainted with the commercial history of our country. The amount certainly seems lows:—

ST. CATHARINES TO THOROLD-THE GREAT

Set of the party of a control of the party o

There are seven locks altogether before a St. Catharines is reached, and when one is described they are all described, except as has been before pointed out, the lift of the inner locks is not so great as that of the entrance locks. The canalling between the locks is formed partly by excavation, and partly by embankment, the earth removed by excavation being used for the embankment, thus saving digging on the one hand, and the removal of the earth to a distance on the other. All the heavy work of this part of the canal appears to be completed so far as the contractors are work of this part of the canal appears to be completed so far as the contractors are concerned, and all that is wanting is a few finishing touches, the gates, the machinery, and the water. The route of the new canal has necessitated a change in the line of the Welland Railway which, from Port Delhows to Thereld Dalhousie to Thorold, runs between the old and the new canals. At Port Dalhousie, the road at present runs at almost right angles across the bottom of the new canal a few hundred feet from the first lock. As

few hundred feet from the first lock. As the waters, when they are let in, are not expected to stand still for the passage of trains between them, a new line has been found for the railway, which, with an ascending grade, will cross the canal by means of a swing bridge a short distance further on, and return again to its old line. The grading of this new the subject in fine style.

The Sarnia Board of Education have sent a deputation to Lockport, to investigate the practical working of the Lockport heating system, with the purpose of adopting it for their new Model Schooli from the result of the subject in fine style.

The Sarnia Board of Education have sent a deputation to Lockport, to investigate the practical working of the Lockport heating system, with the purpose of adopting it for their new Model School if There were 298 pupils attending the Winnipeg Public schools in March and 354 in April. The adverge attendance in March and 354 in April. The short distance further on, and return again to its old line. piece of railway has been completed, but the swing bridge has not been put up, and the rails have not been laid. In speaking of bridges, it should be said that none of them are built yet, and all the roadways, except one which is formed by means of a culvert, run across the line of the canal and through the embankments, the cutand through the embankments, the cuttings in connection with which will have to be filled up before the water is let in.

At St. Catharines the new canal is at one point a mile distant from the business part of the present city. The old canal, it will be remembered, is very crooked, but the new canal strikes almost a straight line from its first lock to its junction with the upper basin. When near St. Catharines the two cuts are probably farther apart from each other than at any other place. The distance of the new canal from the

point the twenty-five which have to be to built. There are twenty-seven lift locks on the old canal, but there will be two less on the old canal, but there will be two less on the new one, in the first place because of the greater lift of the locks on the new line, which avoidsone lock; and secondly, because as the water will be drawn direct from Lake Erie, there will be no ascent from the lake into the canal, as is the case now, which will avoid the second lock. A work of no small magnitude on this section is the Great Western railway tunnel which runs beneath the canal near Meritton. The original intention was that trains should cross the canal by means of a swing bridge but to the first place because will be drawn direct from the lake into the canal near Meritton. The original intention of unfairness, and refer to the results of the High schools. The Committee disclaimed an intention of unfairness, and refer to the results of the High schools. The Committee disclaimed an intention of unfairness, and refer to the results of the High schools. The Committee disclaimed an intention of unfairness, and refer to the results of the will avoid the second lock. A work of no small magnitude on this section is the Great Western railway tunnel which runs beneath the canal near Meritton. The original intention of unfairness, and refer to the results of the will avoid the second lock. The Belleville Board of Education have just bed. tention was that trains should cross the canal by means of a swing bridge, but to this the Company took objection, the traffic on the line being very great, and the loss of time and the danger to trains crossing a swing bridge being very objectionable. The consequence was that a tunnel was decided upon. The tunnel has been built. It is 665 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 18 feet from the rails to the centre of the masonry. The crown of the arch is exactly two and a half feet below the bottom of the canal. The approach to the

### EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CANADIAN. A new High School is to be erected in Seaforth. Guelph and Fergus are having new High School buildings erected.

The Cobourg Public School Board require the sum of \$4,500 for school purposes this year. of \$4,500 for school purposes this year.

A City and County Teachers' Institute will be held at St. Catharines on the 28th inst. It cost the County of Waterloo \$215 to examine candidates for teachers, and the County of Peel \$15 for 66 candidates. for 66 candidates.

The Wellington County Council voted \$300 for the purpose of assisting Mount Forest in erecting a High School building.

The Trustees of the Newark Public School have been beautifying the school premises by setting out about sixty maple trees.

The Public and High schools at Elora were recently entered by thieves and about \$4 abstracted from one of the teachers' desks. Woodstock wants more school ac especially a new High School building ance has increased 25 per cent. over la ance has increased 25 per cent. over last year.

Judge S. Grier, of Goderich, Inspector Miller, and Mr. Adamson have been appointed a committee to investigate and consider certain grievances existing in School Section No. 7, Usborne. . The Parkhill Gazette severely reprimands some of

the members of the School Board for non-attendance at Board meetings. It lays down the law on the subject in fine style,

The Wellington County Council at a recent me ing by a vote of 29 to 14, dismissed the Co-Board of Examiners. The Board were hear their defence, but failed to clear themselves of charges (especially of their excessive "charges" services) laid against them:

John Shannon, a teacher of the Public School in the Township of Seymour, was tried, at the last sit-tings of the Quarter Sessions at Cobourg, on a charge of shooting a pupil of his, a young girl of sixteen years old. He was found guity and sen-tenced to ten years' imprisonment—in the Kingstoa Penitentiary. the two cuts are probably farther apart from each other than at any other place.

The distance of the new canal from the west end of St. Catharines will no doubt tend to the attraction of business to its east end.

The Clinton High School site cost \$1,050, being acres; building, \$3,125; outbuildings, \$250; initure, \$450; apparatus and furnkure connectivities, \$300; improvement of ground and fend with it, \$300; improvement of ground and fend \$100—total cost, \$5,275. The running expense and.

St. Catharines to Thorold—The Great

Western Tunnel.

Between St. Catharines, and about half a mile south of Thorold, there are no less than eighteen lift locks, making up to that point the twenty-five which have to be built. There are twenty-seven lift locks on the old canal, but there will be two less than did canal, but there will be two less the state of the stat

ENGLISH MAIL

eresting Summary of New

most appalling disaster that has occurre tory of British coal mining, with the soil on of that which happened at the Oaks armsley, in 1866, occurred on the 7th inst lienes of Messrs. Richard Evans and a about seven miles from Wigan. The several thousands of hands, and their are in the centre of a thickly populated insted a short distance from Earlstown J. tinted a short distance from Earlstown, in the Manchester and Liverpool section of and Morth-Western Railway, ion took place at the Wood consists of two mines, called respectively the design of the was unfortunately the one in which number of miners were at work. Ten mine had been examonounced safe, and, as no powder is allowed in it, it is difficult, in the absence information, to conjecture the cause of m occurred which shook the earth for mins, with the shock of an earth. Turton, the manager of the mine, descended to the workings, and sin rescuing most of the men, about twen our, who had been employed in the Raven our, who had been employed in the Flori ne. There is little or no hope, says that any of the men at work in the Flori nave survived the accident. When the sentered by Mr. Turton and a gang of dilunteers, the dead and mangled bodies i horses were found to be lying about rection. It is feared that the number of the will amount to not less than 230. But will amount to not less than 230. But will amount to not less than 230. But will amount to not less than 230.

direction. It is feared that the number of time will amount to not less than 230. But ti to such a calamity is not to be measure by the number of the dead. It is sad enoug not of 230 men swept suddenly to their doon is sadder still to think of the families the behind them to mourning and desolation calamity means nothing less than the benefit of a whole community where even hold is stricken and every family mourns. We are prompted to ask almost in deep hing more can be done to avert these frequence where when the same and the same and so regular that it seems a mockery to describe them as accidents. I has as yet been assigned for the disast. assist in clearing the mine.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

ounts relating to the trade of for the past month have been les are—Imports, £31,028,768; 075. In each case the total is be that of the exports, against £79,928,471. Nearly imports shared in the dulne In the House of Lords a very important

itigants whose cases are tried before ided in the case of Garnet v. Bradley action for slander, in which the pla

reversed, and that of the Exchequer Division firmed, with costs.

The annual race of the tea ships from China London has just commenced, and promises to more than usually exciting on account of the veclose contest last year, and from the fact that this a newly-built vessel which is making her main homeward trip. Last year the excitement ventred upon the relative merits of the Gleneag (the winner in 1876) and the Loud-um Castle, a n vessel. The race was won by the latter, but on by two tides, or twelve hours. This yethere is another competition in the Oce Hing, which was launched on the Cly in February last and made a very go passage outward. The last-named seems to he been the most fancied by shippers, as she succeed in getting a cargo and starting first. The oth ships engaged are all first-class ones, and incluted Glenartey, the Radnorshire, Glenearn, Glen las, Glenfalloch, with the Braemar Castle, one the Castle line of clippers. It is thought, however that the Gleneagles will land the first cargo of a market were 10 per cent higher than last year, but equality of the first pickings is said to be vesuperior.

g at the next ser

The gates that of the excavation, used for the ging on the al appears to ting is a few nery, of the new from Port ort Dalhousie. almost right

All the heavy e new canal a are let in them, a new de, will cross ing bridge a eturn again put up, and that none of the roadways means of a ts, the cutcanal is at old canal, it a straight line with the St. Catharines

farther apart

other place no doubt d about half a g up to that ven lift locks place because dsecondly, beent from the A work of no runs beneath ild cross the roach to the n line to the After passing he other side bably be some ough it. At sed to run. It this highest

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oint appears to d before with n St. Catha-

on of some

without the and observaundations of dern appearthe bottom of exploring the ORNE. wo canals run led section 16. ns in the direc-18, 19 and 20, out last year, de machinery employed, e time it took , it will take omplete them. known as level of the water level g less than an et in length, isting of six ach, to carry

of dollars. It , it will be an e overcome in ndeed greater ne work, than ng of the precture. At nproving the rogressing, it h in the excare have been ed by April ed, Port Col ur on Lake a revival of At this -not a the dans

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

bridge, but to objection, the great, and the to trains cross-very objection—that a tunnel tannel has been g, 16 feet wide, the centre of of the arch is of the arch is it was objected to as being offer was finally adopted by 10 to 5.

Judge Hustings, of San Francisco, will give the State of California \$100,000, the interest of which is to be used in maintaining a law school in connection with the State University.

The will of the late Rev. Dr. Sweetser, of Worces.

expenses of a student in the Theological Seminary,
There are now in Boston six public and many
more private kindergartens. St. Louis has thirtytwo that are public; Chicago has seven, and Cincinnati, Cleveland, Indianapolis and Nashua, N. H.,
one each.
A commission has been appointed to superinteni
the examination of the bed of the Tiber. M. Geffory, Director of the French School of Rome, is one
of its members. The recovery of many archaeological treasures of inestimable value is confidently
expected.

of the State applying for the same, one sample set of apparatus to teach the metric system of weights and measures.

The Quaker sect has agreed that Earlham College is to be its principal school in the West, and Haverford College its Eastern school. All other Quaker colleges in the West are to be reduced to preparatory schools. This husbanding of resources for the growth of a thoroughly good college is worthy of a wise and unpretentious people.

The New York State Teachers' Association will meet in the Capital City this year for the first time. This will be the thirty-third annual meeting of the Association. Delegates are expected from all parts of the State. The sessions, commencing July 9th, will probably continue through three days, and are to be held in the Albany High School chapel.

A "Summer's Institute" is to be started at Martha's Vineyard this summer. It will begin July 15th and continue five weeks. Instruction by distinguished teachers will be given in Greek and Latin, English literature and elocution, German, French, industrial drawing and phonography. There will likewise be lectures on many attractive subjects and Shakesperean readings. Tuition in any one branch for one term will be \$15; for a shorter time, \$42 week; board and lodging will cost from \$50 \$10 per week.

Geneva has long possessed.

sankments are there is to be a from one side order to allow keep the same The work in ion of the old ot been compand and widening amburg to Port ass since Octotos of removirg so of the canal fourteen feet ide at the botic the progress anse it is for In some secin others it elland or Chiptes at the countries.

Shakesperean readings. Tuition in any one branch for one term will be \$15; for a shorter time, \$4 a week; board and lodging will cost from \$5 to \$10 per week.

Geneva has long possessed a Horological School, and in consequence Swiss watches have long been celebrated throughout the world. A new Horological Institute, at a cost of \$200,000, has recently been opened there, and great results are anticipated. There are seven instructors, who are experts in theory and practical workmanship. No pupil can graduate until he has repeatedly proved his skill by making watches up to a fixed standard of excellence. In Lyons, one school teaches all that is known about the manufacture of silk, and whose silks stand higher in the estimation of the world than thove from that famous mart? The Institution has twelve from that shows the manufacture of silk, and whose silks stand higher in the estimation of the world than thove from that famous mart? The Institution has twelve from that famo

CALLENDER'S FAVOURITE COMPOUND DENTIFICE.—A fragrant, stimulating, astringent, and disinfectant. It is composed of materials which are pleasant and wholesome, effectually cleansing the TRETH and MOUTH, and producing the most beneficial effects. It imparts to the breath a most delicate fragrance restores to health more in the feet wide all as to size, and as to size, and feet wide able engineere overcome in an added greater in the mucous membrane of the gums, and producing an agreeable and refreshing sensations in the mucous membrane of the gums, and producing an agreeable and refreshing sensations in the mucous membrane of the gums, and producing an agreeable and refreshing sensations in the mucous membrane of the gums, and producing the most of the most of

tion in the mouth.

The Dental Association of Ontario—
"Having examined and used this Favourite
"Compound Dentifrice, recommend it for
"general use." The following are a few of
the many names who speak and write con-

the many names who speak and write concerning it:

From J. Branston Willmort, D.D.S., M.D.S., Prof. of Operative Dentistry and Dental Pathology, School of Dentistry.

"Having carefully examined your Com"pound Dentifrice, I cordially recommend it as containing all the essentials of a "first-class Dentifrice.

From Wm. Briggs, Pastor of Metropolitan church, Toronto:—"I have much "pleasure in stating that your Compound "Dentrifrice is certainly the best I have "ever used."

From D. Thomson, Homopathic Chemist, Toronto:—"I have found your Favore" ite Dentifrice all you represent it to be, "having giving it a trial myself, and would thus recommend it to the public as the "Safest, Pleasantest, Best, and Cheapest" in the market." Sold by all Druggists at 50 cent

bottle. Prepared by F. G. CALLENDER, To NORTHROP & LYMAN, Teronto 10 Sole Agents for the Don

THE ENGLISH MAIL

OUR PARIS LETTER.

THE VERILLY MAIL, DORONTO, PRIDAY, JUNE 98, 1878.

STREET STREET, MAIL, DORONTO, PRIDAY, JUNE 98, 1878.

STREET, MAIL,

CONTROL CONTROL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1878.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN. Mr. MACKENETE's official thurifers in the press pretend to believe that his appeal to the country will result in a victory held in North Leeds. His party infias decisive as that of 1874. They maintain that the Government is popular, though it is safe to say there never was a more unpopular Government in Canada. They assert that the Party is united, though Mr. Brown's time is taken up in reading out the HAYS, the the Convention might come to. On this as decisive as that of 1874. They main-They hold that the rank and file are still enthusiastically in favor of Mr. MAGKENZIE, whereas they know that thousands of honest Reformers are dissatisfied with his glaring breach of principle, and thousands more "ill at "ease" because he is essentially a Reformer who can find nothing to reform.

Might come to. On this conference there with some gentlemen on the subject of finding work for a number of unemployed people. Afterwards, on his return to Toronto, he wards, on his return to Toronto, he wrote to Mr. Skead: "I regret "that I was away from home when to "your telegram arrived. Immediately Conservative he declares himself to be to some people he would have some people he would have the same to the same that about two months ago onference there with some gentlemen on the subject of finding work for a number of unemployed people. Aftermarks and had a conference there with some gentlemen on the subject of finding work for a number of unemployed people. Aftermarks and his return to Toronto, he wrote to Mr. Skead: "that I was away from home when to conservative he declares himself to be to some people he would have the same that about two months ago onference there with some gentlemen on the subject of finding work for a number of unemployed people. After wards, on his return to Toronto, he wrote to Mr. Skead: "that I was away from home when to some people he would have the same that about two months ago onference there with some conference there with some conference there with some conference there with some people. After my return to Toronto, he wards, on his return to Toronto, he wrote to Mr. Skead: "that I was away from home when to some people he would have the same that about two months ago on ference there with some conference there with Moreover, the manner in which he is tory to the best men in the Party. First of all, he has no policy, except the let-things drift policy Mr. CARTWRIGHT

that his plus thirty will be converted bimself up as a condition and putting away of a genuine country deman a careful and not over sanguine enquiry in every county in the Province goes. the most the Government can possibly in the other six Provinces they will be

The heat and burthen of the Opposition battle will centre in Ontario; and let our friends be ready for a most deter-WALKER, BROWN, SIMPSON, and the rest are experienced and not particularly scrupulous cam-paigners, as the Courts have declared; and that they will make "pushes" and "stands" grand and big beyond prece-dent is certain. The Opposition can only meet them by thorough organiza-tion, unceasing vigilance and hard work. We have begun well, let us increase our efforts everywhere, so that victory may be ours in every Province of the Con

### MR. MACKENZIE'S META-PHYSICS.

gentleman who was a member of Parliament and is now a strong supporter of Sir John Macdonald, had a contract for delivering spikes on the railway for \$96 per ton. A few months afterwards I obtained ton. A few months afterwards I obtained a contract by open competition for the delivery of the same class of spikes at Fort William at \$54 per ton. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) I also found the same gentleman was supplying common iron nails to the railway authorities without competition—without inviting tenders—at the rate of \$6.50 per keg. I purhoased them almost of his game, and trust to them to deal \$6.50 per keg. I purhoased them almost immediately after my entrance into office at \$3.10. (Cheers.) I found further, that the previous Government were paying for ordinary iron for the Intercolonial, pur-

The spike insinuation is that a Parliamentary supporter of Sir John MAC- ary breaks out with a frothy and furious the obtained \$96 a ton for his spikes, whereas Mr. Mackenzie obtained spikes, whereas Mr. Mackenzie obtained spikes.

"by open competition" for \$54 a ton.

The only \$96 purchase on record is that

We did not make the statements referred King's. But Mr. Domville was not a member of Parliament at the time; and further, the contract was obtained of a prevailing error regarding farm emby open competition. Here is the ad-

of the intercolonial Railway nereoy give public notice that they are prepared to re-ceive tenders for track-laying, and tenders will also be received at the same time and place for 250 tons of Railroad Spikes, according to sample to be seen at the above office. Tenders to state the price per ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered at the Grand Trunk Station at River du Loup, in equal quantitie in the months of July, August, and Settember-next.

Intercolonial Railway Commissioners office, Ottawa, 3rd May, 1872. them one from Mr. Burper, now Minister of Customs, who asked \$115 a ton.

Mr. Domville's tender was the lowest, the next lowest being that of the Messrs. TRUDEL, \$99 a ton. This disposes of the insinuation that the Independence of Parliament Act was violated, and a supporter of the Macdonald Government granted the contract on extravagant private terms. As to Mr. MacKenzie buying spikes in 1874, for \$54 a ton, how can be credit himself with last contract to take the place of those which fire and the woodman's axe together have "wiped ton, how can be credit himself with last cannot employ more than half or two-thirds of those who have been in the habit of depending upon it. No new forests of those who have been in the habit of depending upon it. No new for them, it cannot employ more than half or two-thirds of those who have been in the habit of depending upon it. No new for them, it cannot employ more than half or two-thirds of those who have been in the habit of depending upon it. No new forests of oak and pine are growing up to take the place of those which fire and the woodman's axe together have "wiped to take the place of those who have been in the habit of depending upon it. No new forests of oak and pine are growing up to take the place of those which fire and the woodman's axe together have "wiped the woodman's ax

ed to submit his name as a candidate at the Conservative Convention recently

and proposed to make Dr. Ferguson's nomination unanimous. But Mr. Jones does not belong to that breed of dogs. His next step was to come out with an address repudiating the Convention, declaring that he would not abide by its de-

pertinence and practiced a fraud. How on, and he tried to get the Conserva-

A correspondent of the St. John, N.

B., New Dominion writes a crushing letter on Mr. Mackenzie's spike-andrail speech, which the organs invariably rehash by way of reply to the Steel Rail charges, on the "Reform" principle that two blacks make a white. The gist of the speech, as found in the official campaign book is as follows:

"When I came into office I found that a gentleman who was a member of Parliament and is now as a member of Parliament and is now as a member of Parliament and is now as strong supporter of Sir John Macdonald, had a contract for deficience of the gentleman who was a member of Parliament and is now as strong supporter of Sir John Macdonald, had a contract for deficience of the Grits is to divide it. Mr. Jones and the Grits have taken advantage of an apparent split in the Opposition ranks to call a Convention to nominate a candidate in their interest. They hope to win by means of Mr. Jones cannot do this for them unless he succeeds in deluding a number of Conservative electors. We warn gentleman who was a member of Parliament and is now a strong supporter of Sir John Macdonald, had a contract for deficience were built upon trees and painted poles for the accommodation. "farming" "The land has not been "farming" believe we can utter this note of warning with perfect confidence that it will not go unheeded. North Leeds is too staunch a Conservative riding to allow us to indulge the slightest fear that it will not go right. But we present to our friends in the constituency the real character of Mr. Jones' treachery and

FARM LABOUR AND QUESTIONS OF FACT. chased without tender, from 42 to 62 cents of the Globe should have remembered per pound, when I could buy it at every blacksmith's corner for 34 cents.

THE Globe should have remembered DAVY CROCKETT'S maxim: "Be sure blacksmith's corner for 34 cents." THE Globe should have remembered "you're right, then go ahead." Despising such caution, our excitable contempor-DONALD had a private contract by which denial of certain statements which we of June, 1872, when the MACDONALD to without due consideration, nor have Government bought spikes at that rate from Mr. Domylle, now member for confirmation by competent testimony. It was necessary to make them, because ployment in this country, an error which the Globe has done its best to propagate. INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—The Commissioners appointed for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway hereby give the farm may not be as abundant in Canada as many people have supposed seems to have on the Grit organ the same effect that the shaking of a red rag has upon a mad bull. Time and again have our manufacturers and their employes been told by the Globe, that if they could

of 2,240 lbs., delivered at the Grand Trunk
Station at River du Loup, in equal quantition the months of July, August, and
Set tember next.

(Signed)

A. WALSH.

E. B. CHANDLER.

C. J. BRIDGES.

A. M. MCLELLAN.
Intercolonial Railway Commissioners

Office, Ottawa, 3rd May, 1872.

A number of tenders were sent, among them one from Mr. Burgers now Minthem one from Mr. Burgers now Mintion tilve without Protection it was their duty to leave their present occupations altogether, and take to farming, fishing, or lumbering. Should it appear, however, that these departments are already full the dictatorial advice thus given loses its point, and only the alternative of leaving the country remains. As for lumbering, men who know the business will tell you that to invest in it any more capital than it now

of miles to American furnaces, and paying fifty cents per ton at the boundary ponents.

NORTH LEEDS.

Ir is very questionable whether Mr.
Francis Jones should have been allow-

The question is not idly or foolishly raised, but has fit occasion and official sanction. We do not desire to hit "that I was away from home when 
"your telegram arrived. Immediately 
"after my return from Ottawa, I 
"caused enquiries to be made on 
"the subject of employment for 
"farm labourers. As I stated to 
"the deputation at Ottawa, the demand 
"for this class has hitherto exceeded 
"the deputation at I are comment to find

claring things drift policy Mr. Cartwright
enunciated last session; and secondly,
the men who are acting directly under
him in this Province, viz., Major
Walker in the western peninsula, Senator Simpson in Central Ontario, and
the Wallers and Murrays in the East
are neither a cleanly nor a popular
crowd.

Advices received from every corner of
Ontario by the Opposition leaders not
only-satisfy them of this but lead them
to believe that with a determined and
united effort on the part of their friends,
the Gevernment will even be badly
routed here. In British Celumbia,
Manitoba, Prince Edward Island, Nova
Scotia, and New Brunswick, a crushing
defeat awaits Mr. Macrenzie. In Quebec, although his political agent a
Spencerwood has done him some service
at the expense of the constitution, he
will also be in a large minority. Ontario, where he now has a majority of
thirty, could not save him even if he
retained his hold; but the prospect is
retained his hold; but the prospect is
retained his hold; but the prospect is
that his plus thirty will be converted
claring that he would not shide by its decision and that he will be a candidate
himself, not in the interest of Sir John
Macrenzie, but in the interest of Sir aimself up as a candidate must be evi- for their labour. We hold it to be a fac dence to everyone that he was prepared to take this ground. Were he not prepared to take this ground, his presence work in numbers sufficient to supply pared to take this ground, his presence in the Convention was an impertinence and a fraud. Mr. Jones is shown, by his subsequent address to the electors, to have committed an important that is likely to arise for many years to come. We do not mean shiftless immigrants from East London, who can neither hold a plough nor drive a team, but men who can do both or next month, but we have every confidence that time will bring testimony to

vindicate amply our position.

gant private terms. As to Mr. Mac.

KREED burging spikes in 1874, for \$54 at ton, how can he credit himself with examinating particles. The first half contrary. Every year the lumber occoromy for that? The garber back to get saw-fold in 1875. Mr. Macron and the complex particles and the contrary for that? The garber back to get saw-fold in 1875. Mr. Macron and the contrary for the steel in 1875. Mr. Macron and the contrary for the steel in 1875. Mr. Macron and the contrary for the steel in 1875. Mr. Macron and the contrary for the steel in 1875. Mr. Macron and the contrary for the steel in 1875. Mr. Macron and the contrary for the steel in 1875. Mr. Macron and the contrary for the steel in 1875. Mr. Macron and the contrary for the steel in 1875. Mr. Macron and the contrary for the steel in 1875. Mr. Macron and the steel in 1875. Mr. Macron and

Canadian grower receiving the American market price less fifteen cents a bushel to which the grower contributes to the United States treasury for the duty. The buying season begins in November and closes at the end of June. Of the extent of the trade an idea may be formed from the report for 1877. of Mr.

"I find that during the period between This that during the period between the middle of November and the last June there were certified for exportation at the four consulates in the Province, it voices for 782,732 bushels of potator

305,927 52 cts. 105,185 49 cts. 60,000 46 cts. 782,732

"These potatoes at 15 cents a bushel paid duties into the United States Treasury In other words the farmers of Quebec lost \$117,409 through not having a home market and being compelled to pay the

American duty. THE SPARROW CRUSADE. There is not a more instructive history than that of the sparrow in the United States. Up to this time he has been petted and cared for as an immigrant of no ordinary value. He did not come to the shores of the new world unsought, like so drive a team, but men who can do both, and we affirm that of such the country conservative, pledged to Conservative has now all that the farmers can be got the many of his fellows of the human species from England, Scotland or Ireland, who conservative has now all that the farmers can be got the conservative has now all that the farmers can be got the many of his fellows of the human species from England, Scotland or Ireland, who crossed the Atlantic of their own accord in search of better fortunes or for their in search of better fortunes or for their in search of better fortunes or for their that Mr. Mowar has drawn attention to a new development in Ganada, the existence here, on the spot, of a supply of farm labour equal to the demand: that the farmers can be got the Atlantic of their own accord in search of better fortunes or for their in search of better fortunes or for their wit's end to render a reaso construction. Lessly torn from his sylvan retreats, and thus captured and enslaved was brought ever the seas for a special purpose. The lime challenging general attention, has the very season of the human species from England, Scotland or Ireland, who crossed the Atlantic of their own accord in search of better fortunes or for their wit's end to render a reaso constant in the port of the demand: that the farmers can be got the Atlantic of their own accord in search of better fortunes or for their wit's end to render a reaso crossed the Atlantic of their own accord the policies of the country in search of better fortunes or for their wit's end to render a many of his fellows of the human species New Yorkers sent an order to the old sod tive nomination under false pretences.

Mr. Jones has stamped his own dishonesty so unmistakeably that he can receive no further countenance from the Conservative Party of North Leeds. We are not sure that he has not been playing the Grit game from the start. North Leeds is one of the most proponent admits the substantial truth of our statement when it chides them for that "curse of Ontario," which grains of corn. The sparrow was a common bird at home, but he became an aristocrat in the grand republic.

Well may we ask for what purpose was

well may we ask for what purpose was to synchronize the sparrow caught by thousands in traps, and ruthlessly torn from his native retreats and from his kindred, and thus transported across the seas. The story is a simple one. In common with ourselves our American cousins love to adorn their public thoroughfares and parks with beautiful trees. They made their avenues the free Trade and Protection battle. "Our friends in Canada are fighting the Free Trade and Protection battle. If they think their four millions of people can compete against England's wealth the thirty millions and England's wealth the citizens regarded with natural the citizens regarded with nat the Free Trade and Protection battle,

"If they think their four millions of
"people can compete agafast England's
thirty millions and England's wealth
"of manufactures, of course they are
"justified in maintaining Free Trade.
"So also if they think they can "buck"
"So also if they think they can "buck"
"our wealth of manufactures. But if
"our wealth of manufactures. But if
"they find they can do neither; if they
"find our tariff is a set-back to their,
"farmers and industrials; if they find
that their country is becoming poor
"because of the inability of manufacturers to thrive, they will adopt a
"wise Protective tariff. Our tariff is
"not the best model. It was framed
in the midst of war, and there are
"many incongruities in it. It is too
"high in some places and too lowi in
"others. Let the Canadians frame a
"reasonable and effective tariff, and if
"they don't find it full of benefit, if if
doesn't enrich them, if it doesn't
"buck" against eleven times our possible
"transers a market, then the ex"perience of history is a fraud and the
"teachings of common sense selusive."

This is a practical address to us. Free
Trade in the abstract is a noble lides,
but we can't afford to crusade on behalf
of an idea, while our neighbour to the
south pursues Protection. It can't be
done. If the States in 1861, when they
had thirty millions of people, found it
imposable to "buck" against cleven times our population in the States. That ought to be
a self-evident proposition, but Free
Traders will not see it because they are
purposely blind.

\*\*THE SEASON IN ENGLAND,
According to that standard authority,
the Mark Lane Express, the season so far
has been ratheran unfavourable one in England. So recently as last week there was
much complaint of continued wet and cold
—oold winds, heavy rains, and occasionan
night frosts. In Scotland the crops had
not suffered to the same extent as in England, but at the latest date
mathed to the same extent and
changed for the worse there, too. "Up to
the first week of "Mexican Indian

have had. We may call it a remarkable coincidence that reports from the two different worlds of business and of fashion should agree so well as in the present case.

\*\*CANADIAN POTATOES.\*\*

The Quebec papers report that a vast quantity of potatoes has been bought in that Province by American buyers, the Canadian grower receiving the American of nature without entailing loss. There is to be shot down by the ten thousand. But the great should remember the lesson read by France. One year there appeared a small bird in such numbers that it threatened to devour the crops wholesale. The farmers in their wisdom shot down the birds. They exterminated them. But they were amazed and horrified to find their crops and trees seized by millions of caterpillars, and soon every green thing was eaten up. We cannot destroy the balance of nature without entailing loss. There is of nature without entailing loss. There is a proper remedy, and that is to restrain the too rapid growth of the birds. The sparrow

In his speech at Weston the other day the right thing for Canada. In this he follows his leaders, it having been over and over again declared by Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Cartwright that duties are to be imposed, not for purposes of Protection, but with a view to revenue solely. It is not the encouragement of home production of any kind which is sought, for to try to do this by statute is held by our present rulers to be an absurdity; but simply the raising of the revenue which is necessary to meet of the revenue which is necessary to meet the national expenditure. And Mr. Blain, the national expenditure. And Mr. Blain, on the occasion referred to, praised highly the wisdom shown by English Free Traders in striking out of the list of dutiable articles many hundreds that produced little or no revenue. Now, let us take these wise men of ours at their word, and ask them to be consistent. It is a fact undeniable that the amount of revenue now derived from the importation of agricultural implements. the importation of agricultural implements and machinery, steam engines and boilers, boots and shoes, manufactured tobacco, and whiskey—to mention only a few articles the annual sales of which reach high figures—is next to nothing at all. On the tariff principle upheld by the Government and its supporters the duties on these articles should be struck off at once, because they are unproductive, therefore useless, and mischievous besides. They will be at taining duties on articles that produce no

time challenging general attention, has been coming upon us gradually during for several thousands of sparrows, and if years past, and that the main causes of we mistake not the wise folks of Boston from its London correspondent, Mr. Jennings. We make a fuller extract to-day. and it must strike the reader as a very complete answer to those who say that Protection enhances the cost of manu-

> from foreign competition. American calicoes are in every dry-goods store—American iron is being used on English railroads. The change seems incredible, but I have looked very carefully into the facts, and there cannot be a moment's doubt with regard to them. The Trade Returns for May, which were only issued yesterday, disclose a startling state of affairs—startling, that is, to all who have an eye for facts and attach more importance to them facts and attach more importance to them than to theories. The exports again show a falling off of over 7½ per cent. In all dea falling off of over 14 per cent. In all departments of the cotton and iron trade we sell less and less to former customers. The writer of the Times city article is now adds our contemporary, will throw a large sell less and less to former customers. The writer of the Times city article is now fairly scared. Speaking of iron and steel manufactures, he says: 'At present it is a trade which must mean loss, and perhaps ruin in the long run, to important sections of the community, for it is a trade carried on at an obvious loss.' Now, when this very result was foretold not long ago in your own columns and those of one of your London contemporaries, the Times, Mr. Giffen and other political writers treated it as a mere display of stupidity and ignoas a mere display of stupidity and ignorance. I must say that I wish it had been that and nothing more, for it is not pleasant to see a national trade falling into decay.
>
> "But what has all this got to do with "But what has all this got to do with American readers, some one may say? A good deal. In the first place it is America (I hope Mr. Grant White will allow me to use that word—I do not know of a handier one) which is the most active and most successful competitor of England in her present markets. Then, again, America not only takes away England's foreign customers, but is underselling her at her own doors—in London, Liverpool, and every large town. While thus cutting her commercial resources down, she (America) grows harvests which no other country is able to produce and which England is obliged to buy, This year, I understand, you will have a very fine harvest. I can only say that it will be wanted in Europe. Russia has not grown much more grain than she wants, and the yield here will be comparatively small. Europe must go than she wants, and the yield here will be comparatively small. Europe must go across the Atlantic for what she needs to make up her deficient supply of food. And then recollect that it is not for grain only that England now comes with money in her hand to United States ports. The sale of American beef is simply enormous, considering that even when I left New York in 1876 the trade was almost, if not quite, unknown. And now we pay something like \$20,000,000 a year for American beef, and the business is constantly increasing. So that for the meat consumed, this country must now depend very greatly on the United States. These are the facts—draw from them what depend very greatly on the United States. These are the facts—draw from them what conclusion you will. There is one conclusion which I should be disposed to draw, namely that this state of affairs must inevitably restore your long-lost prosperity. It is an ill wind that blows no one any good. Foreign capital must necessarily pour into the country, making up in a large measure for the losses of the last few years, and infusing new life and energy into all departments of trade. This is as certain as that the sun will rise to-morrow. The recovery of trade in America does not now depend upon accident or artificial causes, depend upon accident or artificial causes, but is being produced by fixed laws—for there are such things in connection with the commercial as well as the physical world, although they are not by any means what the political economists suppose them

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Dr. Tupper's reception at Pictou gives the lie direct to the misrepresentations in which the Grit organs are prone to indulgo as to the extent of the member for Cum

great rogues now escape punishment in has pleaded guilty, and has been sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment at hard labour. To a man of his antecedents this is truly a terrible punishment.

mmigrants at New York this year, as compared with last. Up to the 1st inst, there had arrived at Castle Garden 23,140 people of the immigrant class, while the number of the same class for all last year was only 46,267. The immigrants are mainly of the farming class, and nearly all act upon Horace Greeley's advice, and "go west."

is jug-handled, for instead of having made

The Milwaukee Sentinel says :- " From what we can gather from a perusal of the Canadian papers, one of the two political parties there is trying to prove that Uncle Sam has runed himself by protecting his industries, and that we are forty-five miltion of tramps. This is news up here. By the way, why have ten thousand Canadians settled in Wisconsin within three years? Got tired of getting fat on Free Trade, we

As an evident token of their intense de Party are circulating Mr. C. F. Fraser's speech in the Ontario Legislature against Orangeism among the Catholic population of the country. We do not hesitate to characterize such conduct as worthy the severest reprehension. No lower or more sire to remove all sectional and sectarian

odgement on the docks of the Limeston ity. The oxidation must be very serious, for some of the rust is in large flakes, and from a sixteenth to an eighth of an inch in thickness. Occular demonstration of Mr. Mackenzie's admirable business habits and

throw our caps up in the air, and shout for in joy. Here is one of the current items of joy. Here is one of the current items of news of the day. "About 8,000 tons of steel rails have just been shipped from Barrow for Canada. Several heavy cargoes have already been sent over the Atlantic this season, and others are to follow." He was a true prophet who said that Canada was destined to be a great

The Dundas Standard says that the his intention of being present at a grand Screw Company are about to shut down Reform demonstration, to be held soon at their factory for some time to come. This, adds our contemporary, will throw a large number of hands out of employment, and will put many families under the necessity of practising a rigid economy. We understand that a desperate and long-sustained attempt, by English competitors, to drive the company out of Canada altogether, by cutting down prices, is the cause of the intended attorney.

tended stoppage.

The Dominion Pacific Herald foots up the result of the recent election in British the result of the recent election in British member, neither a servile follower of Hon Columbia as follows:—Government, 6; A. Mackenzie nor of Sir John Macdonald.

the 5th inst., says: "At present the iron and steel trade is a trade which must mean loss, and perhaps ruin in the long run, to important sections of the community, for it is a trade carried on at an obvious loss."

The competition of Belgium, Germany, and the United States, which are protected against the British foundries, is rousing John Bull, and after a while, he will admit that there is something wrong in one-sided Free Trade. And if he can't stand it, how can we?

The Halifax Reporter and Times is inthe American Government is moving in the matter of Reciprocity. Our contemporary looks upon this bit of news as being another "kite" merely, intended to amuse the people of Canada, and if possible to keep them content a little longer with the do-nothing policy of the Ottawa Government. We would merely observe that the same thing has been tried before, and by the same men, but this time we think it will decidedly fail of having the old effect.

Antivari, the bone of contention between Austria on one hand and Russia and her protege Montenegro on the other, is a seaport on the eastern side of the Adriatic. n the Turkish Province of Albania. It is And still they go, although according to the organs, "the great Reform party was never more united." The Hamburg Volkstott, a journal which has from the begin ning supported Gritism, is out for Protection and against the Government. The Berlin News says "there seems to be a terrible falling off just now in the number of German Grit papers."

trade being overshadowed by those of the larger seaport of Scutari, which is only fourteen miles to the south, has upwards of 40,000 inhabitants, and does a considerable foreign trade. If, however, it were annexed to Montenegro, it would become the principal seaport of an independent though small State, and would gain greatly in importance. It will be useful to explain that there are two Turkish towns having the name of Scutari, which is only fourteen miles to the south, has upwards of 40,000 inhabitants, and does a considerable foreign trade. If, however, it were annexed to Montenegro, it would become the principal seaport of an independent though small State, and would gain greatly in importance. It will be useful to explain that there are two Turkish towns having the name of Scutari, which is only fourteen miles to the south, has upwards of 40,000 inhabitants, and does a considerance in the principal seaport of Scutari, which is only fourteen miles to the south, has upwards of 40,000 inhabitants, and does a considerance in the principal seaport of Scutari, which is only fourteen miles to the south, has upwards of 40,000 inhabitants, and does a considerance in the principal seaport of Scutari, which is only fourteen miles to the south, has upwards of 40,000 inhabitants, and does a considerance in the principal seaport of an independent though small State, and would gain greatly in importance. It will be useful to explain the principal seaport of an independent though small State, and would gain greatly in importance. It will be useful to explain the principal seaport of an independent though small State, and would gain greatly in importance. It will be useful to explain t ned, and another in Asia Minor, the most heretofore; but we may expect now to hear frequent mention of the for-

> The Belleville Intelligencer, as well it might, severely criticises the following extract from a recent speech of Mr. Mackenzie, who, Mr. Blake assures us, is peculiarly exact in all his statements "During the previous session Mr. Anglin, one of our ablest and most advanced Parliamentarians, and one of our anced Parliamentarians, and one of our lost brilliant Irish orators, was our peaker. He, by the mere accident of hav-

> If Mr. Mackenzie had reversed all his statements he would have been in line with the truth. It was not a "mere accident," Mr. Anglin's printing job, but evident pap Mackenzie is painfully addicted to such gross misrepresentations.

The London correspondent of the New York World, a Free Trade journal, says -"Perhaps some of your readers may renember that nearly two years ago I called attention to the declining condition of Engglish cotton and iron manufactures. At that time no one was willing to pay any attention to the question here, or laughed at the idea that American competition could ever injure Lancashire or Stafford shire. The 'political economists' came forward in a body, and proved by figures Orangeism among the Cathone population of the country. We do not hesitate to characterize such conduct as worthy the severest reprehension. No lower or more unworthy appeal could be made to any section of the people of Canada.

The predicted by the philosophers. Many months have elapsed, and the figure-mongers are evidently beginning to have their eyes opened. The British exports in May show a decline of 7½ per cent. American and American iron calicoes, the correspondent says, are in every dry goods store, and American iron is being used on English railroads."

> NORTH LEEDS AND GRENVILLE To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,-The Globe of 21st inst. adverts tothe apparent schism in the Conservative I might supplement this information by saying that Hon. A. Mackenzie has signified

port attached to it by the chief Grit organ, I will also humbly undertake to show. In the address published in the Globe, as emanating from Mr. Jones, it will be seen that he announces himself as a Liberal-Conservative candidate, but if elected will take his seat as a "free and independent Columbia as follows:—Government, 6;
Opposition, 17; Independent, 2. It is not yet announced that Mr. Elliott, though himself without a seat, has resigned the Premiership. Perhaps, in spite of his crushing defeat, he intends to hold on to office and help his friend Mr. Mackenzie all he can in the approaching general election for the Dominion. Your modern Grit is equal to anything.

The London Times, in its city article of the 5th inst., says: "At present the iron and steel trade is a trade which must mean ery again headed the list on the second

against the British foundries, is rousing John Bull, and after a while, he will admit that there is something wrong in one-sided Free Trade. And if he can't stand it, how can we?

The Victoria (B.C.) British Colonist, of June 9th, mentions the arrival there of the barque Quickstep, from Hong Kong, with 355 Chinese immigrants. Our friends by the Pacific coast are anything but well pleased at this, and think the new comers far from being a desirable acquisition. Had these Chinamen gone to Queensland, Australia, they would have had to pay a tax of \$50 per head before landing; and our contemporary wishes that British Columbia had a similar defence against "the enemy."

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With an avidity peculiar to the species,

The Halifax Reporter and Times is incredulous, and has its suspicions about those Ottawa despatches announcing that the American Government is moving in the matter of Reciprocity. Our contemporary looks upon this bit of news as being anothing who is "(all things to all men")" nothing, who is "all things to all men"to show that the Conservatives of North Leeds and Grenville are divided. But day comes around, will arise in their might, and with such a majority as will

## THE CHURCHES.

(Continued from Third Page.)

phlet he had circulated, they would be and apologized for.
LORDSHIF trusted that Mr. Wright-he advice of the last speaker, we the resolutions. The debate ty not promoted the peace and quiety lod. This was to be regretted, and he sin

## THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

ian thuren in Canada, and win use several hymn books, es Presbyterian Hymn Book, the SU. P. Hymn Book, and the Hyu Church of Scotland, all of which used, and are used in congregated whereas the variety of hymogen whereas the variety of hymness. ions now using hymn books Committee consisting of Rev. Dr. Jenki Dr. Gregg (Joint Conveners); Rev. Dr. Prof. Mowat, Donaid McCrae, J. S. Bl Macdonnell, J. Thompson, of Ayr, J. Gordon, J. Robertson, of Winnipeg, Morris, Hon. A: Vidal, Robert Mux Morice, Charles Robeson, A. J. Mackenzi Fairbairn be appointed to provide a set the four hymn books above mentioned, lish the same as a book of praise allow

eration clause by clause of the report of the tee on Hymnology,

meant something very different from author or sanctioned.

Rev. Mr. McMullen agreed with Dr. Robb, was of opinion that the occasional use of hymnone or two cases did not prove that the use we lowed. He would suggest that the claus

lowed. He would suggest that the clause omitted.

Mr. WILLIAM ADAMSON said the word allowed used simply because Dr. Robb at Halifax last said that hymn books were not "sanctioned" "allowed."

Rev. Dr. Greeg suggested that possibly change of the preamble so as to read that the hywere allowed in congregations of the United Chr would meet the objection of Dr. Robb.

Rev. Dr. Greeg remarked that it was impost to satisfy some people.

The MODERATOR said he would read a portion resolution moved by Dr. Robb last year. The

moved that the clause be expunged.

The molion was voted on and lost; yeas 44, 63.

Rev. J. Scott (Bruce) and several others dissertion the finding of the House.

Rev. Dr. Robs intimated that he would take further part in the discussion.

On the second clause.

Rev. Dr. Rein contended that the use of the lish Presbyterian Hymn Book was not, as state the clause, allowed.

Rev. Mr. Wilson (Kingston) said the Hymn I had not been ecclesiastically allowed and there great difference between being allowed and with the Hymn Book had been rejected by the I byteries and by the Synod of the Canada I byterian Church.

Rev. D. M. Gordon said he adhered to the to of the clause, but he would omit the word allow say that the hymn books were in use.

The clause was agreed to.

On the main motion,

A proposition was made to allow the Comm to take the hymns from other sources than the hymn books now in use. The proposition was

to take the hymns from other sources than the hymn books now in use. The proposition was agree it to.

The MODERATOR—The Committee can't admit

Ninth Day.

Antivari, the bone of contention betw

Austria on one hand and Russia and her protege Montenegro on the other, is a seaport on the eastern side of the Adriatio n the Turkish Province of Albania. It in the Turkish Province of Albania. It is but a small place, its opportunities of trade being overshadowed by those of the larger seaport of Scutari, which is only fourteen miles to the south, has upwards of 40,000 inhabitants, and does a considerable foreign trade. If, however, it were annexed to Montenegro, it would become the principal seaport of an independent though small State, and would gain greatly in importance. It will be useful to explain that there are two Turkiah towns having the name of Scutari, the one above mentioned, and another in Asia Minor mentioned, and another in Asia I across the water from Constantinople, of which it is in fact a suburb. The latter is the "Scutari" of which we have heard the most heretofore; but we may expect now to hear frequent mention of the forent rell. Mass.

The Belleville Intelligencer, as well it ents this might, severely criticises the following extract from a recent speech of Mr. Mackenzie, who, Mr. Blake assures us, is rrivals of peculiarly exact in all his statements :-

"During the previous session Mr. Anglin, one of our ablest and most advanced Parliamentarians, and one of our most brilliant Irish orators, was our Speaker. He, by the mere accident of having done some printing at the ordinary rates in the office he owned or controlled, was found to have violated technically the Independence of Parliament Act. and he r, as comly of the Independence of Parliament Act, and he was obliged to resign in consequence."

If Mr. Mackenzie had reversed all his statements he would have been in line with the truth. It was not a "mere accident," Mr. Anglin's printing job, but evident pap for purposes of conciliation; the printing was Canadians not done at "ordinary rates;" nor was it done in an office which Mr. Anglin "owned st Decem- or controlled;" and the violation of the Independence of Parliament Act was not "technical," but direct and absolute. Mr. Mackenzie is painfully addicted to such gross misrepresentations.

al of the The London correspondent of the New York World, a Free Trade journal, says : -" Perhaps some of your readers may remember that nearly two years ago I called re. By attention to the declining condition of Engglish cotton and iron manufactures. At that time no one was willing to pay any attention to the question here, or laughed at the idea that American competition could ever injure Lancashire or Staffordshire. The 'political economists' came forward in a body, and proved by figures that England was importing far more than sectarian F. Fraser's she was exporting, and consequently must be growing richer. In other words, they showed that the road to wealth is to spend twice as much as you earn. I have sometimes tried the experiment for a short period, but it did not lead to the result and the result when the pullescophers. predicted by the philosophers. Many months have elapsed, and the figure-mongers are evidently beginning to have their eyes opened The British exports in May show a decline of 71 per cent. American show a decline of 71 per cent. American fackenzie's calicoes, the correspondent says, are in every dry goods store, and American iron is being used on English railroads."

flakes, and NORTH LEEDS AND GRENVILLE. on of Mr. To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,-The Globe of 21st inst. adverts tothe apparent schism in the Conservative "circumstance"—as a prominent character in one of Fenimore Cooper's works would say—of peculiar significance a fly-sheet address issued by Mr. Francis Jones. It also avy car- states that Dr. Ferguson is the nominee of a very divided party; and-mark the next statement-concludes by giving the date of the next meeting of the Reform Association. I might supplement this information by saying that Hon. A. Mackenzie has signified his intention of being present at a grand shut down Reform demonstration, to be held soon at ne. This. some central point, and then the readers of entirety, and conjure up a fitting finale. entirety, and conjure up a fitting finale.

That the Conservatives of this riding are divided, I will not attempt to deny; but that that fact does not bear the weighty import attached to it by the chief Grit organ,

I will also humbly undertake to show. In the address published in the Globe, as emanating from Mr. Jones, it will be seen that he announces himself as a Liberal-Conservative-candidate, but if elected will d foots un take his seat as a "free and independent member, neither a servile follower of Hon. A. Mackenzie nor of Sir John Macdonald." in British ent, 6: It is not Mark the anomaly—a Liberal-Conservative candidate, but an Independent member ! Now for a few facts Lawyers like facts; tite of his so do the people of Canada, as the Grit Hold on to Mackenzie do Covernment finds to its cost. A Conservative Convention was held at Merrickville on the 8th inst. Four aspirants to Par-liamentary honours presented themselves— Messrs. Ferguson, Jones, Montgomery and Anderson. On the first ballot Montgomery

Anderson. On the first ballot Montgomery headed the list with a majority of seven. Anderson, having polled the smallest number of votes, was thrown out. Montgomery again headed the list on the second ery again headed the list on the second ballot, by a majority of one, and Jones was dropped. On the third ballot, Dr. Fergu-son was chosen as the Conservative candi-

son was chosen as the Conservative candidate by a majority of 17, the vote standing 72 to 55. Before proceedings were commenced, each candidate, with his signature, agreed to support the nominee of the Convention. In the matter, Messrs. Montgomery and Anderson have acted the part of gentlemen, although the former had a large support. Mr. Jones, however, has seen fit to "repudiate all proceedings of said Convention." Why? Did he not with his bond agree to bow to the will of the majority. He says:—"Every principle of honour and honesty, and even common decency, were violated on that occasion." By whom? Is not he himself violating every principle of honour? Does nd, Ausnothing? The other gentlemen, though defeated, have gracefully accepted the same, and will extend their support to Dr.

Ferguson.
With an avidity peculiar to the species, With an avidity peculiar to the species, then, the Globe snatches upon the maudlin fly-sheets of Mr. Francis Jones—a man who is a Liberal-Conservative candidate, but will be an independent member, a Grit in disguise—a man who regards his bond as naught, and his honour as less than nothing, who is "all things to all men"—to show that the Conservatives of North Leeds and Grenville are divided. But those self-same Conservatives, when pollingday comes around, will arise in their ng in the day comes around, will arise in the might, and with such a majority as we strike terror to the hearts of politic quacks, assert their condemnation the iniquitous proceedings and finance muddling, with which the people of Canal have been cursed for the last four years. and by Yours, &c., dvocate of

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THE CHURCHES.

(Continued from Third Page.)

And the contribution of th

RAILWAY POOL SYSTEM.

Disinterested Views of Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt.

The PRESUTTENA CHICK.

Land borner of the control o

Eight Men Saved and One Browned.

OTTAWA, June 26.—T. Aumond, who has just returned from the Upper Ottawa, furnishes the particulars of a sad drowning accident which occurred at the Chatz Rapids on Saturday last. Mesers. McCaution and Fraser's timber was at the time running the rapids, and a quantity becoming stuck, a gang of nine men were despatched in a lumber boat to remove it. Before reaching it, however, their boat in running the rapids, which are extremely distributed to the strong of the men were tossed on the sillow into the water. The current was very strong at the boat in running the rapids, which are extremely distributed to the water. The current was very strong at the boat in running the rapids, which are extremely distributed to the water. The current was very strong at the strong of the water of the men were tossed on the sillow workman, and was in this way rescued. The ninth party, a man named Bertrand, was not so fortunate, for before the same assistance could be extended him, he was a good swimmer, but the current was a sold ashed against the rock, and sank to rise no more. He was a good swimmer, but the current was a sold same assistance could be extended him, he was a good swimmer, but the current was a follows:

There is no doubt but that all would have been drowned had they not been washed on the rock. As at it was they came near perishing from cold and exposure, having remained eight hours there before the same assistance could be extended him, he was a good swimmer, but the current was a follows:

There is no doubt but that all would have been drowned had they not been washed on the rock. As the was a good swimmer, but the current was a follows:

There is no doubt but that all would have been drowned had they not been washed on the rock. As the sum of the sum o

completely his own opinion has been justifie expense of that of his friends is now well

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

The North defeated the South in a match played on the 10th, 11th and 12th, at Lord's by three wickets; South 202 and 203, North 180 and 225 for seven wickets. For the South Mr. W. G. Grace made 45 and 77, Mr. Ridley 49 and 4 and Mr. Hadow 40 and 22. For the North, Mr. Hornby scored 7 and 27, Barlow 20 and 23, Mr. Steel 26 and 35 and Greenwood, not out, 36 and 18.

The Australians played a match with Eighteen of Batley which was drawn on account of rain, the "Colonists" being far ahead.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE V. WANDERERS.

A match will be played on the Toronto ground to

The Venerable Archdeacon Row, of Kingston, Jamaica, has taken in his co-workers in the church there and some confiding merchants to the extent of \$80,000, selling bills of exchange to some of these against funds in England, where he had none. Criminal proceedings are threatened by some of his creditors, and he has now taken up his residence in Maderia, where it is supposed he is beyond the reach of British law. He still drawa \$4,000 per annum as Archdeacon, although he has been absent from the Island two years.

Hamitons, June 27.—A grand Orange demonstration took place this morning on the arrival home of the band from Montreal. A great crowd assembled at the railway station, composed of clizens and members of the Orange Society, who waited for the arrival of the train specially to give this popular band a hearty welcome. A torchlight procession was then formed, in which the Young Britons and True Blues, with their bands, took part. The flag of the True Blues was carried in front, and conspicuous in the procession was a transparency, bearing the words, "No fair-play in Montreal," "Equal rights to all," and "Welcome home." On the way down to the station the crowds which followed the procession cheered lustily, and the streets presented a lively appearance until 2.30 this morning. In the route up James street, enlivening music was played, and at the end of the journey congratulatory addresses were made and responded to, when the proceedings were brought to a close with three ringing cheers for the Queen and three for the band.

presence of a force of regular troops in Quebec during the next few months.

The Newfoundland journals bring us intelligence of the fact that the Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint the Hon. Frederic B. T. Carter, of that colony, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George, Sir Frederic, who is a brother of our respected fellowcitizen Mr. P. H. Carter, of the Grand Trunk Company, occupies a seat on the Newfoundland Bench; and it is stated that there is through the whole Newfoundland community but one feeling on his elevation, "a feeling of sincere pleasure that this gentleman's day of reward and honourable recognition has arrived after so many years of meritorious public service,"—a feeling in which we are sure Toronto participates.

To pass from poverty to wealth is only changing misery, but to pass from illness to health is like flying from this world to paradise, Many aged people who are troubled with derangements of the urinary organs would speedily be rid of their ills if they would use Victoria Buohu and Uva Ursi, which is prepared expressly to meet their cases, and cure all diseases of the secretory system. \$1.00 per bottle.

have no other medicine. Send immediately three dozen more and oblige,
Yours very truly,
J. S. SCARLETT & BRO.

Mr. Creighton, of the Owen Sound Times, has just issued a political almanac for the Dominion elections. It is similar to the almanac Mr. Creighton published during the Local contest in 1875, and is brimful of facts and figures for the electors.

NORTH NORFOLK.

One of the most significant political gather- to make an unwarrantable attack on the

opment of our great natural resources.

The following resolutions were then carried without a dissenting voice:—

120 West Broadway, N. Y. Trial bottles 25 cents.

A SIGNIFICANT LETTER. UTTERSON, June 10th, 1878.

MESSES, MILBURN, BENTLEY, & PEARSON.

GENTLEMEN.—We are entirely out of your Victoria Hypophosphites, and our customers must have it. It is highly appreciated by the whole community. They will have no other medicine. Send immediately three dozen more and oblige,

Yours very truly,

"THE ORANGEMEN AND POLITICS." To the Editor of the Globe,
Sir,—In your issue of 11th inst., under
the above heading, you have been pleased

one of the most significant political gatherings ever held in North Norfolk was held at Simcoe on Saturday last. Five hundred delegates from all partsofthe Riding unanimovely chose Mr. Aquila Walsh as the standard bearer of the Liberal-Conservative party, for North Norfolk, to do battle "for the National Policy." The Convention exhibited a grand and conclusive expression of the earnestness with which the present Opposition party in Norfolk are working for the overthrow of the Mackenzie Government and the good of the country.

Dr. John Wilson, late Warden of the County and now Mayor of Simose President of the North Norfolk Liberal-Conservative Association, occupied the chair, and Messrs. W. W. Livingstone and J. F. Wilson performed the duties appertaining to the office of scretary.

The large fiall was crowded, including the gallery; numbers had to remain outside vainly endeavouring to gain admittance. The enthusiasm was unbounded and showed the marked esteem in which Mr. Walsh is held personally, and the confidence the electorate have in him. It was moved by Mr. Jacob Soverreids, for Middleton (late Warden of the County), and seconded by Mr. Robert Watson, of Windham:—"That Aquila Walsh, Esq., be the candidate in the interests of the Conservative Party at the approaching elections and solved the marked esteem in which the conservative Party at the approaching elections and conservative party; which perhaps is the case, it must be doubtless because that party is the most constitutional and loyal of the two great political parties who aspire to control and day, commencing at two p.m. sharp, believeen the Upper Canada College Club and an eleven of the Wanderers' Club. Admission to the ground and stands will be free.

The GAME IN ENGLAND.

Notis defeated Kent on the 6th and 7th in one innings with 48 runs to spare, the victors owing their success mainly to Richard Daff's 52 and Schy's 50.

The Gentlemen of England defeated the Oxford University by one innings and 12 runs. For the Gentlemen, Mr. A. D. Hornby scored 22, 1. D. Walker 30, Mr. Vernon 65 and Mr. Kingston 61.

Pedestrianism.

The Female cinamion.

Madame Anderson, who styles herself "The Lady Champion Walker of the World," recently completed at Leeds the feat of walking 1,500 miles in 1000 hours, continued to walk a quarter of a mile every quarter of as hour, her average time being two minutes and thirty seconds, and afterwards, for several hours, continued to walk a quarter of a mile every quarter of as hour, her average time being two minutes per quarter.

Raseball.

The games played during the past was and so distribution; and if the Conservative are found with the conservative at the interests of the Conservative Party at the approaching election for the House of Commons to represent North Nortolk."

The resolution was carried unanimously, the entire audience rising when asked to vote and cheering.

Mr. WAISH was then sent for and made aware of his unanimous nomination, which he nocepted, thanking the electors for their ornal every quarter of as hour, her average time being two minutes and thirty seconds, and afterwards, for several hours, continued to walk a quarter of a mile every quarter of as hour, her average time being two minutes and thirty seconds, and afterwards, for several hours, continued to walk a quarter of a mile every quarter of as hour, here of the County of the two great death of the County of the two great death of the County of the two great death of the County of the cou

opment of our great natural resources.

The following resolutions were then carried without a dissenting voice:

Moved by Mr. J. W. Doyle, seconded by Mr. James McKnight, and resolved,

"That this meeting is in favour of a policy that will do justice to Canadian industry, and is of opinion that the views announced by Sir John Macdonald, and sustained by the Opposition in Parliament, will, if carried into effect, remove the depression now existing in all branches of the trade of the country.

"delegation" was influenced by any other motive than the interests of peace and the maintainance of constitutional rights and

delivery, and the engrossing nature of the subjects discussed, for nearly two hours, being greeted from time to time with tremenduous cheering. His speech fully sustained his character as one of the ablest platform speakers in Canada, demonstrating and exposing the hollowness of the "Grit Purists'" pretensions to economy and the falsity of their loudly proclaimed pretensions to superior virtue.

Mr. Wallace, as well as Mr. Walsh, clearly stated to the electors of both Ridings that as their practice had been in the past so would it be in the future, viz., that they would in conducting this campaign throughout their respective Ridings of North and South Norfolk, in addressing their respective electorates, keep free from personalities, bickerings, or other offensive tactics, so far as in them lay. They intended to conduct this political battle as became men and fellow-electors, who only appealed to the reason, sense and understanding of their fellow-countrymen to decide whether Canada was to be for the Canadians or a pasture ground for the Americans.

The meeting, which was so successful re-

CANADIAN.

The meeting, which was so successful regarding numbers and enthusiasm, broke up at about 6 p. m., after giving three deputation direct, for reasons best known to themselves as to his readiness to receive them, we see no good reason why such fault should be found with us for putting ourselves above an act of humiliation to Mr. Mackenie in accepting, under the circumstances, an indirect inthe House of Commons for North Norfolk, but only by fair, honourable, and honest means and convincing argument.

Soothing Syrup Superceded. — The stomach is the citadel of life.—more so, perhaps, in infants than in adults—and a perfect remedy that never fails to allay all the 20th of themselves as to his readiness to receive them, we see no good reason why such fault should be found with us for putting ourselves above an act of humiliation to Mr. Mackenie in accepting, under the circumstances, an indirect inthe thouse of Commons for North Norfolk, but only by fair, honourable, and honest mentary Opposition. This statement is liferally false. So far from that being the deputation of the Americans.

The meeting, which was so successful regardiness to receive them, we see no good reason why such fault should be found with us for putting ourselves above an act of humiliation to Mr. Mackenie in accepting, under the circumstances, an indirect inthe fault of humiliation to Mr. Mackenie in accepting, under the circumstances, and the Chairman (Dr. Wilson), with a de

M. O'Flynn, the Ministegial candidate in North Hastings, brought whiskey these the other day and dispensed it to the electors. Of course, Mr. O'Flynn, like, Mr. Wiser, the Sonth Greaville distiller, is pledged to Prohibition.

Buffalo Advertiser:—'In all probability from the manufacturing country have not which will flow into this country. The capacities of the United States as producing and manufacturing country have not begin to be tested yet, and there is no reason to fear that we shall not be able to give reason to fear that we shall not be able to give reason to fear that we shall not be able to give reason to fear that we shall not be able to give reason to fear that we shall not be able to give reason to fear that we shall not be able to give reason to fear that we shall not be able to give reason to fear that we shall not be able to give reason to fear that we shall not be able to give reason to fear that we shall not be able to give reason to fear that we shall not be able to give reason to fear that we shall not be able to give reason to fear that we shall not be able to give reason to fear that we shall not be able to give reason to fear that we shall not be able to give reason to fear that we shall not be able to give reason to fear that we shall not be able to give reason to fear that we shall not shall not give reason to fear that we shall not shall not give reason to give reason to fear that the formal reason to fear that the formal reason to fear that the formal reason to fear that we shall not that the formal reason to fear that the formal reason to give reason to fear that the formal reason that the formal reason to fear the fear that the fear

June 26th, 1878.



And there was the little country station, with my aunt's pony-chaise and a fat pony, and the old man-servant touching his hat and smiling a welcome, the great dog barking his recognition.

Presently we were driving through shady lanes with high banks covered with wild

flowers, the trees meeting overhead, and the honeysuckle and wild rose sending forth a delicious perfume, while I asked and obtained information concerning Daisy Farm and its inmates.

How well I remember it all—the white most actualing heavistable and the sending heavistable and the white

lanes with high banks covered with wild flowers, the trees meeting overhead, and the honeysuckle and wild rose sending forth a delicious perfume, while I asked and obtained information concerning Daisy Farm and its immates.

How well I remember it all—the white gate standing hospitably open; the oldfashioned garden; the long, low, rose-bovered farmhouse; and the figure standing in the porch, with gardening gloves, a basket on her arm; and a sun-bonnet shading the delicate face. I have called her an old lady, but she was not more than fifty-five, and retained much of her youthful beauty—it was changed, but there still; the refined features, black hair with silver streaks, the soft blue eyes, and pink and white complexion. I used to think, and I do still, that it was her sweet placid temper which kept her young—it is worry and disappointment that ages us far more than years.

I neard him accept aunt's cordial invitation to come again, and then he begged her and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young have her and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house the and her young friend to go to his house t

say, Alice, most remarkable that he should come and settle here of all places. And just at this time too! I always say there's a providence in these things. Of course I shall think it right to renew my old acquaintanceship."

to the stranger; but annt, finding out that we both played chess, brought out a board and set us down to it, while she sat by

and set us down to it, while she sat by knitting complacently. I could not help wondering how much those observant grey eyes saw, nor could I help rather a guilty blush when I caught them fixed upon me. I lost my game thinking of these things, and did not propose another.

I heard him accept aunt's cordial invitation to comparation to comparation to the beautiful to the comparation of the set of the set



The facts were reported to the County Crown Attorney, Mr. Fred. Fenton, and he acting under the instructions of the Attorney-General, ordered Coroner Lapsley to hold an inquest, which was begun on Friday, 10th June, at Mr. Hunter's house, and continued for several days. The reason for holding the inquest was that a report had circulated that a murder had been perpetrated in that neighbourhood many years before, and that the skeleton was that of the victim. The evidence taken at the inquest is re-produced below.

ROBERT ARCHIBALD HUNTER, sworn—I was digging a drain about three weeks z and came upon the remains of a human being; they were deposited about two feet below the surface; the ground presented an appearance of having been disturbed at some previous time; the place is swampy and has not been disturbed to my own positive knowledge during the last nineteen years; I received information about five years ago from Mr. John Walton that I would find the remains of William Linen at the end of the old log house; or if not, I would find the remains of a human being about four yards north-west likely and the remains of a human being about for water of the place is swampy and has not been disturbed to my own positive knowledge during the last nineteen years; I received information about five years ago from Mr. John Walton that I would find the remains of William Linen at the end of the old log house; or if not, I would find the remains of a human being about four yards north-west likely and the disappeared in the fall following, because I know he did not the wast spot; but I found the remains of a human being about four yards north-west likely and the disappeared in the fall following, because I did ploughing there for George

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THE COMMON AILMENTS O STOCK.

The cause of colic has been attrib special seasons to the scarcity of the te, causing the work to be much, ad necessitating extra and severe the ordinary death-rate from this di snrprisingly augmented, especially pregnant mares. Thus animals over by work and below the mark in p ability or condition, are more pre disease, and, consequently, suffer nder the prevailing cause. In this country, colic generally from the practice of giving too quantities of food at once, particularly chaff and grain, after long fasts, and allowing the animal to swell himself water. By this practice the stomach larged and weakened, digestion, more or less impaired, and the resu we have said—disease, sometimes el and at others fatal, from rupture important organ, as the stomach or intestine, &. Another cause arises the practice of turning hungry a upon plentiful pastures, or allowi muc hgreen food the first time in the

One result of colic which so leads to a great mistake, is that in after death, the greater part of the times are discoloured and black as It may happen that one portion canal slips inside itself as it were, dition known as invagination or intus tion, occasioned by violent straini some cases also when the anim-violently, the expansion of mer known as the caul and technic peritoneum, which unites the intesting the spine, is torn, and some portion through the opening. In each of cases strangulation of the gut follow death soon afterwards, but the integrate of the secondary in the immediate. bourhood of the accident. The co entation within the stom intestines has been going on for some and by constant pressure on the vessels, the flow of blood towar vessels, the flow of blood towar liver is arrested. This prevents the of the intestines discharging their con and in turn we have extensive stagn. The pains of colic from being unu severe, gradually lose their intensity the animal ceasing to roll about, pers standing, resting first one hind is then the other. The pulse becomes and imperentially breathing. rapid and imperceptible, breathing quick, and catching; cold sweats the body, and after a few hours he down and dies in a few minutes. arrest to the circulation of blood fro arrest to the circulation of blood fro intestines towards the liver gives rise extensive and general strangu Sensation is destroyed, and the parts to die; but being so essentially imp in the maintenance of life, the anima before mortification ensues. These we have said, are liable to be mistak each other—local strangulation or invition confounded with that arising pressure on the portal vessels. Nice nation is necessary, therefore, careful post-mortem examination wonly determine the true state of affair also suggest the cause—an essential

in the course of prevention.

In the treatment of colic, there a many opinions almost as stars in the ament; and in course of practi advocates of each will produce corn ing results of a successful character this says little where all cases, from different causes, are treated he same stereotyped remedies. Some advantating the animal about, and even ging, to keep him upon his legs.

As the animal finds most comfort rolling about, the stall (a box or elbara is much better) should be

down with straw, and there he mallowed to indulge. Medicine salways be at hand where horses are ject to colic, and the proper dose gi once. Oils of all kinds are too sl action, and, besides, they nauseat horse long after the attack is norse long after the attack is Nothing answers so well as aloes, i a bolus or in solution, as preferr briate this, the following form mused with great benefit; Solution of 4 ounces; sweet spirits of nitre. ounces; essence of ginger (concentre 2 drachms—mix, and give at once; dose. Injections of soapy water are valuable, and should be passed u rectum at least every hour, until re obtained. The use of pepper, or ginger, &c., to the rectum, sheatly vagina, for the purpose of inducing animals to urinate or stale, is to be demned as cruelty, as no relief is gain the passing of urine; the affection connected with the kidneys, and the fr

attempts made by the animal do dicate that, but rather disorder in all parts almost participate.

In all cases tepid water may be al the animal to drink if he will take the action of medicine will be g facilitated when much food is present there will be less liability to its been hardened and forming irage dry can lumps. The next thing of important to make the animal as comfortable as sible, and to do this he should be free ly rubbed down and the bed kept as str

some practitioners use spirits of ammin 1 oz. doses largely diluted; and in to allay excessive pain, powerful ren are injected beneath the skin; bu rule the simple means we have points The prevention of colic lies in the proper food—sound, dry provende moderate quantities supplied at reintervals. Care should be taken to long fasts, and the control of the intervals. Care should be taken to long fasts, and the supply of large question ties of food, and especially cold afterwards. The stomach being weakened is not capable of true diges and the animal, very hungry, bolts food without proper mastication as salivation. All kinds of food which should be rejected. If they are not not ly tempting to the animal, no artificial paration can make them useful or omical, as they produce disease, an loss in the end is greater than the sat the begining. Bran or linseed teache given with chaff and corn, a moderate supply of roots to prom sufficiently loose state of the bowels when horses are turned upon grangeren food is supplied the first time is spring, they should not be allowed their fill. Large quantities of food times are dangerous, but more so times are dangerous, but more so they happen to be of a fresh and suc-kind.

WESTERN NEW YORK DAIRYM

airymen had greatly changed whort time, that all their old-time short time, that all their old-time and ages of geographical position in the "belt" had vanished, and they mus compete with the Great West, we cheap land and large production, futhern to sell dairy products below actual cost.

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sudden disappearance; I know notning further in regard to the matter.

JOHN HERRON, stonemason, sworn,—I am a resident of the township of Scarboro; I am no relative to the late Geo. Heron, shoemaker; one evening, between eight and nine o'clock, my son and I heard a man shouting murder; coming up the town line; the man was Wm. Linen; I asked him what was the matter. he said that Wm. Heron and one Campbell were behind the bush going to murder him; he never stopped, but kept on running towards Sylvester's tavern; the next morning Richard Sylvester (since deceased) told me that Wm. Linen came to his place and stopped all night, and when any one came into the bar-room door he seemed very much excited, and that he remained at Sylvester's all night and left in the morning; subsequently Janes Gooderham told me that he had seen him on the first concession of Scarboro going towards the east; I was told this after his disappearance.

Farm

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the first concession of Scarboro going towards the east; I was told this after his disappearance.

CHAS. SANDERSON, blacksmith, sworn—I am a resident of Scarboro'; I have frequently seen and spoken to Wm. Linen; I have seen him carrying whiskey very often, sometimes barefooted and bareheaded; I remember the time that he disappearance farther than hearsay; one night in Sylvester's barroom i heard a man tell Geo. Heron (now deceased) that he had put old Bill out of the way, and George Heron threatened to take him to Toronto if he said so again; old Bill was the name Wm. Linen commonly got; Geo. Heron also said that if he or any other man would say that again he would spend the last copper he had to put him through.

SAMUEL MARTHY, sent., farmer, sworn—I have been a resident of the township, of York for forty-four years; I live on the same lot that Geo. Heron ived on; I have seen Wm. Linen, but was not acquainted with him; I remember the talk of his sudden disappearance; John Campbell, that is Geo. Heron's son-in-law, asked me to go and search Armstrong's bush for him, but I did not go. and the son-in-law, asked me to go and search Armstrong's bush for him, but I did not go.

Wm. Herox, sworn—I am a resident of Thornhill;
I am now engaged in working a stump machine; I remember Wm. Linen, a shoemaker by trade, and he worked for my father, the late Geo. Heron; I remember his disappearance, but I was away from home at the time, threshing with men named Wm. White and George Legge; my father and I had a quarrel, and I left home for some time, but I cannot exactly say how long before he disappeared; I do not know how those human remains came to be deposited where they were found; I do not remem. hat I had

not exactly say how long before he disappeared; I do not know how those human remains came to be deposited where they were found; I do not remember telling John Walton that I had buried the old horse "Bill"; I know nothing about the human remains found in the swamp; my father (George Heron) and my mother and sister are all dead; I know nothing about the floor being burnt; I do not know whether his name was Linen or Laney.

JOHN HERON, labourer, sworn—I reside at Thornhill, in the township of Vaughan; I am a son of the late George Heron; I can remember Wm. Linen; I was living at home when he went away; I was then about ten years of age; I never heard my father, mother, or sister say anything about the affair; I cannot remember any particulars about it; my father, mother, and sister are all dead.

SAMUEL RICHARDSON, M. D., sworn—I have examined the remains produced and find them to be the greater part of the skeleton of a full-grown human being; from the prominence of the marks showing the points of muscular attachment I believe them to have belonged to a man, and from the loss of teeth and other things to be one past the prime of life. The bones seem to have remained in the ground for several years; most of the long bones have been broken, but it is impossible to tell when they were done, whether before interment or since. VIDENCE AT ADJOURNED INQUEST AT DAWES' CORNERS.

WM. WHITE, labourer, sworn—I know William Heron; he was working for me in the month of August, 1855; he only worked one month for me; he left us to go home generally on Saturday nights, or to go somewhere to get clean clothes, I suppose; I am perfectly sure it was in the year 1855 when he worked for me. I am perfectly sure it was in the year 1856 when he worked for me.

Seneca Thomson, farmer and stonemason, sworn
—About five or six years ago John Walsh and I had a conversation at Hagerman's Corners; I think he stated that William Laney had met with foul play from Geo. Heron; John Walton was present at the time; the conversation was general between the three of us; and John Walton stated he went to George Heron's house, and he saw him (Heron) have old Eill Laney down and his wife kneeling upon his legs assisting her husband, and saw Laney move his legs; I think he (Walsh) stated that he only suspected Laney had met with foul play from Heron.

John Parkin, recalled—The reason I say Linen disappeared in the fall of 1857 is because I know he did; I went on the farm next to it (Heron's) on the lat April, 1857, and he disappeared in the fall following, because I did ploughing there for George Heron at that time, and I never done any ploughing for anyone before; Jimmy Farnan was the man who done the ploughing with my team; I was married 8th March, 1855, and Mr. John Fitzgerald left about the last of May, or beginning of June, 1865, and I am satisfied he was not working for George Heron after I moved on to the farm in 1857.

Thomas Walton, farmer, sworn—After these remains were found, I might have told Mrs. Robert Hunter something to the effect that, "Now you will believe my brother John when he tells you he knew where the bones were, and he could tell you a good deal more;" I never heard my brother John say anything about the bones until after they were found.

After a short consultation the jury unanimously returned the following verdict:—"That it appears to the jury that the remains of a human being were found by Mr. Robert Hunter, about May 1st, 1878, buried one or two feet below the surface of the ground in a swampy place on his farm, Lot 2 in concession, 4 East York, but it is impossible from their imperfect condition to determine whether they are the remains of a man or a woman. There is reason to suppose however that they are the remains of one Wm. Linen or Laney, a journeyman shoemaker, aged about forty-five or fifty years, a man of intemperate habits, formerly resident in that neighbourhood, who suddenly disappeared in the fall of 1857 or thereabouts. There is also evidence to show that shortly before his disappearance the said Linen was assaulted and supposed to be seriously injured, if not murdered, by two persons who have since died, and there is no evidence before the jury to implicate any person now living, either as principal or accessory in the matter. The jury also find that it is not established in evidence that said Linen was assaulted

Mr. IRVING asked for the sentence of the court on T. F. Row, alias Roy, convicted at the Spring As-

T. F. Row, alias Roy, convicted at the Spring Assizes of bigamy.

The prisoner, on being placed in the dock, made no reply to the usual question, why sentence should not be pronounced upon him.

His Lordship, in delivering sentence, said that he had received a numerously signed petition praying that the prisoner might be leniently dealt with; that another thing in the prisoner's favour was that he laboured under the belief that he was legally divorced from his wife; also that he had not disguissed the fact of his previous marriage to the woman he intended to make his wife. Under the circumstances, he would sentence the prisoner to be confined for the space of three months in the common gaol.

Welland—Church Bazaar.

Welland, June 22.—A grand bazaar in aid of the building fund of the Episcopal church was held in Orient Hall here on Weinesday and Thursday. One of the features of the bazaar, which was highly successful, was the voting for an "election cane," the candidates being Mr. C. W. Bunting and Mr. Hershey, the Dominion candidates for the county. There was a large attendance on both days, many persons from the surrounding country couning in to take next in the county.



The common all mere the property of the usual kind of food, and substitution of coasses, and if the spring is take, casing the work to be much behind, and necessivating extra and severe exertion, and inferior articles; and if the spring is take, casing the work to be much behind, and necessivating extra and severe exertion, the ordinary death-rate from this disease, and severe exertion, and return the ordinary death-rate from this disease, and severe exertion, and return and severe exertion, and return and severe exertion, and return and the property of the usual kind of food, and substitution of coasses, the spring is take, cassing the work to be much behind, and necessivating extra and severe exertion, the ordinary death-rate from this disease.

What we want is a properly constructed by work and below the mark in point of ability or condition, are more predisposed to disease, and, consequently, surfer most influence which is applyed. The coasse of the country, colic generally arises of the providing the work to complete the prevailing cause.

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In this country, colic generally arises from the prevailing cause, are more predisposed to disease, and, consequently, surfer most cannot be consequently, surfer most cannot be consequently, surfer most cannot be c



THE WEIGHT MAIL TOOKEN PRINTS BY 1987

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pound of butter to a cream, one pound of flour, one pound of sifted loaf sugar, eight eggs beaten separately, half pound of almonds cut into small pieces, quarter pound of candied citron, half pound of candied lemon, both cut into thick long pieces, almond or orange flavouring according to taste; after the butter is beaten to a cream, add the eggs, then the flour, beat all well for an hour, after which put in the other ingredients. Paper the tins or dishes in which the cakes are to be baked, and take care that they are baked well and lightly.

APPLE CHARLOTTE.—Two pounds of apples pared and cored, slice them into a pan; add one pound of loaf sugar, the juice of three lemons, and the rind of one, finely grated. Boil all together until it becomes thick, which it will do in about two hours, turn it into a mould, serve cold,

The Inter-Ocean says that two samples of barley,

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Montreal	186	162 135	[23 at 77
Ontario	781	773	77}
Merchants'	113	911	
Consolidated			
Dominion	119	116	*****
Hamilton	99½ 83	991	******
Federal	104	103	10 at 103
Imperial	104	103	*****
Molson's			
Canada Permanent		179	
Freehold		147	
Western Canada Union	1414	146	
Canada Landed Credit	1334	1324	
Building and Loan		116	
Imperial Farmers'	115	1114	9 at 115
London & C. L. & A. Co	147	145	A ## 119
Huron and Erie		133	******
Dominion Savings and In-		1011	
vestment Society	100	1211	*****

grs. on the 7th of June, 1877. Of the amount affoat

Exception of the price of the cost, per of the cost, per

The state of the state of the	100 100 No. of the contract of	а
Maritime Provinces have declined five cents on flour		а
during the week. Receipts have been small, but	FLOUR, f.o.c	ä
	THE SECOND OF THE SECOND SECON	ü
offerings of wheat and flour were abundant until	Superior Extra, per 196 lbs\$4 60 to \$4 75 Extra	ä
the last couple of days, when they fell off, as holders	2 20	ä
were not inclined to meet the views of buyers. Stocks	Fancy and Strong Bakers' 4 15 4 20 Spring Wheat, extra 4 10 4 20	ä
have sentiment to meet the views of buyers. Stocks	Spring Wheat, extra 4 10 4 20	ä
have continued to decrease. Those in store on Monday	Superfine	
morning were as follows :- Flour, 17,917 bbls ; fall		
wheat, 113,078 bush; spring wheat, 205,194 bush;	Commeal, small lots	
note 10 500 hugh & hader 50 cos 200,104 Dubli ;	Pulse 2100 th, by the 106 1.0.C.	
onts, 19,509 bush; barley, 57,829 bush; peas,	Extra	Ĝ
16,567 bush; rye, nil bush; corn, nil. Outside	Spring # nose, extra 5 15 3 90	ä
markets have been dull. English markets have	GRAIN, Lo.b.	ë
continued to decline; red wheat shows a fall of 2d;	Fall Wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs \$1 05 to \$1 06	
sometimed so decime, red wheat shows a fall of 2d;	No. 2 1 00 1 03	
red winter of 3d; white of 1d, and club of 4d, but	No. 2, 1 00 1 03 No. 2, 0 92 0 96	ä
corn has advanced 3d. Markets have been heavy,	Red Winter none.	ä
and the home demand slack all week, but an inquiry	Spring Wheat, No. 1 0 94 0 96	ä
and and delimine black all week, but an inquiry		ĕ
has been heard for the continent which has taken		ä
off cargoes fairly well. It is worthy of notice, how-	Oats (Canadian), per 34 lbs 0 30 0 31	ű
ever, that prices of cargoes of spring to arrive have	Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs 0 55 0 58 No. 2, 0 50 0 52	ä
declined is 6d during the week, which seems to be a	No. 2, 0 50 0 52	ä
	No. 8, 0 40 0 00	ä
larger fall than that on cargoes off the coast. Im-	Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs 0 66 0 67	ä
ports last week show a decrease on those of the pre-	No. 2, 0 64 0 66 Rye 0 60 0 00	ä
ceding week. The weather has improved and become	Bye 0 60 0 00	а
	PRICES AT PARMERS' WAGGONS.	
hot and forcing, which must help English crops.	Wheat, fall, per bush	
The total supply of wheat and flour in the week ending	Wheat, spring, do 0 on 0 os !	
on the 15th inst. showed a large increase over that	Barley, do 0.45 0.55	ē
of the preceding week, and was equal to 543,750 to	Oats, do 0 32 0 33 Pess, do 0 61 0 69	
or one precenting week, and was equal to 543,750 to	Peas, do 0 61 0 62	ä
571,875 qrs, against 403,000 to 411,000 qrs consump-		ä
tion, indicating a surplus in supply over consumption	Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs	ä
of 140,750 to 160,875 qrs. The supply of Maize for	Beef, hind qrs., per 100 lbs none.	ä
of recitor of recitor die. The supply of maize for		ä
the week was equal to 2,920,000 to 2,960,000 bush,		ä
against an average weekly consumption in 1876 of	Ducks, per brace none.	g
1,320,000 bush. against 771,078 bush. in 1875.	Ducks, per brace. none.  Geese, each none.  Turkeys none.	ø
	Turkeys none.	ä
The quantity of breadstuffs in transit has con-	DULLOCK, ID. ROUS	ä
tinued to decrease. The cable of the 20th inst.,	large rolls 0 12 0 13	ă
reports the total quantity of wheat and flour affoat	tub dairy	ð
The same desired of a most more allogs	Eggs, fresh, per doz 0 12 0 14	а

week; and for the last eight weeks, 11,420,675 bush, vs. 1,683,098 bush the corresponding eight weeks in 1877. The visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, the rail and lake shipments from Western Lake portc, and the amount on the New York canals at the undermentioned dates was as follows:—

1878. 1878. 1877. 1876.

June 15. June 8. June 16. June 17.

Wheat, bu €,254,490 6,345,973 4,044,691 10,319,180 Corn ... 3,707,025 10,357,648 10,775,026 7,551,017 Oats... 2,003,698 2,208,207 2,414,833 3,445,416 follows:
1878. 1878. 1877. 1876.

June 15. June 8. June 16. June 17.

Wheat, bu €,254,490 6,345,973 4,044,691 10,319,180

Corn ... 8,707,025 10,357,648 10,775,026 7,551,017

Oats... 2,003,698 2,208,207 2,414,833 3,445,416

Barley... 1,041,786 1,103,514 535,073 516,986

Rye ... 416,942 521,217 536,709 288,490

LUMBER.

Business has slacked off a little. This is, however, usual at this season of the year, it will likely remain quiet for six weeks or until harvest is well on. There has been during the past few months a good trade at prices above last year's rates. A resumption of the same extended demand is looked for in fall at still better prices. Prices close generally firm. Clear, \$28 to \$30; pickings, \$18 to \$20; common box, \$10 to \$12; culls, \$5 to \$6; flooring, undressed, \$12.50 to \$18.50; flooring, dressed, \$1 inch, \$18 to \$20; flooring, dressed, \$1 inch, \$25 to \$25; flending, \$10 to \$10.50; bill lumber, \$18 to \$20 feet, \$10.50 to \$11.80; bill lumber, \$24 to \$25, \$12.50 to \$14; bill lumber, \$26 to \$10 inch, \$14 to \$16; bill lumber, \$1 to \$5 inch, \$18 to \$20; bill lumber, \$3 to \$5 inch, \$18 to \$20; bill lumber, \$4 to 50 inch, \$25 to \$30.

on of Mr. James McLarty, aged 23 years and 6 months.

Waldron—In St. Catharines, on the 21st inst. Annie Theresa, only child of Mr. P. Waldron, aged 1 year and 9 months.

Sheppard—On Sunday, 23rd inst., Edward Sheppard, of Richmond Hill, aged 59 years and 48 days.

Crans—On 24th inst., William, twin son of James and Tryphena Crang, aged 12 weeks.

Lannix—On Tuesday, 25th inst., Joseph, youngest son of Thos. Lannin, aged two years and six menths.

Presrox—On Tuesday, June 25th, at her residence, 178 Cariton street, Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Thos. J. Preston, Eaq., of this city.

Dellos—At Goderich, Sunday, June 23rd, after a lingering illness, John V. Detlor, aged 72 years.

McCrare—At his residence, London road, Guelph, on Sattriay, 22nd June, 1878, David McCrae, aged 78 years, a native of Carsphaira, Kirkoudbrightshire, Sociand.

Strayars—At his residence. Montreal, on the COLEMAN—In Darlington, on the 10th inst., the wife of Mr. Francis Coleman, of a son.

Shiff—On the 16th inst., the wife of Mr. George Smith, Berlin, of twin sons.

ELLIS—On the 22nd, at 35 Wellesley street, the wife of John F. Ellis, of a son.

YOUNG—In Brantford, on the 20th inst., the wife of Mr. William Young, grocer, of a son.

COTIS—In Brighton, on Thursday, June 20th, the wife of Mr. William Young, grocer, of a son.

COTIS—In Brighton, on Thursday, June 20th, the wife of Mr. William Young, grocer, of a son.

Montreal Gazette please copy.

Wassyrs—In Brantford, on the 23rd inst., the wife of Thomas Webster, of a daughter.

CAMPRED—At Woodstock, on the 23rd inst., the wife of Thomas Webster, of a daughter.

GIRDLESTONS—In Windsor, Ont., on the 20th inst., the wife of C. H. Girdlestone, of a daughter.

CAMPRON—At Malta, on the 5th June, the wife of Major D. R. Cameron, R. A., C. M. G., of a daughter.

CAMPRON—At Malta, on the 5th June, the wife of Major D. R. Cameron, R. A., C. M. G., of a daughter.

VENABLES—On the 18th, the wife of John H. Ventage of the standard of the standard sent and sent the matter from the reader from the need of cereasing common prudence on their own behalf. They must judge for themselves whether the mode and arrefused sent in the apparent of the mode of the mode of the sent o

THE MAIL never inserts advertisements known to be of an immoral or swindling character. It refuses thousands of dollars offered it for such advertisements every year, and throws out advertisements every year, and throws out advertisements suspected of being of this nature from every issue. Nevertheless it cannot hold itself responsible for the good faith of its advertisers, nor undertake to relieve readers from the need of exercising common prudence on their own behalf. They must judge for themselves whether the goods advertised can in the nature of things be furnished for the prices asked. They will find it a good rule to be careful about extraordinary bargains, and they can always find safety in doubtful cases by paying for goods only upon their delivery.

MARRIAGES.

DRURY—WINFIELD—On the 12th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. R. Mosley, Henry J. Drury to Mary Ann, eidest daughter of. Mr. William Winfield, of the Township of Humphrey, Muskoka District.

BRAMFORTH—GWORGN—On the 13th inst., in Parry Sound, by the Rev. R. Mosley, Edward A. Bramforth to Mary George, both of the Township of McDougall.

LAFRAMHOUSE—SP. JEAN—At the Bishop's Palace, Ottawa, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Bouillon, Mr. Louis Laframboise, of the French Translator's Office, to Miss M. L. Alphonsine St. Jean, eldest daughter of Dr. P. St. Jean, M.P.

Montreal papers please copy.

DAVIDSON—MONTSONMEY—In Toronto, June 19th, by the Very Rev. Dean Grasset, Mr. W. H. Davidson to Miss Sarah Montgomery, both of Streetsville.

HOOPER—MILLER—By the Rev. W. Burns, of Streetsville, at the residence of the bride, on the 19th of June, 1878, John Hooper, Commercial Traveller, of Hamilton, to Miss Eliza Jane Miller, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Miller, of Tratalgar.

JOHNSON—HALL—At York Mills, in St. John's church, by the Rev. Canon Osler, James A. Johnson to Annie Hall, eldest daughter of J. B. Hall, all of this city.

Barber—Merky—On the 19th June, by the Rev. to Annie Hall, eldest daughter of J. B. Hall, all of this city.

Barber—Leary—On the 19th June, by the Rev. Dr. Smithett, at the residence of the bride's father, Peel street, Lindsay, J. H. Barber, of the Victoria R. R., to Elizabeth A., eldest daughter of R. Leary,

REFERENCES.

REFERENCES.

Henry Wells, Esq., of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, who says: The benefit I derive from its, daily use its one invaluable. Geo. W. Houghton, Esq., who says: The benefit I derive from its, daily use its one invaluable. Geo. W. Houghton, Esq., was the residence of the bride's mother, Kingston, by the Rev. R. V. Rogers, M.A., assisted by the Rev. Alexander Macgillivray, M.A., of St. Andrew's church, it scarboro, brother of the brider's church, it scarboro, brother of the Brother's church, it scarboro, brother's church, it scarboro, brother of the Brother's church, it scarboro, brother's church, it scarboro, brother's church, it scarboro, brother's church, it scar

june 10th, Joseph Cox, to Catharine Thompson, joth of Oiden.

Dunn-Mathews—On the 25th inst., at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Samuel J. Boddy, H. K. Dunn, to Maria Louisa Mathews, both of this city.

HORTON—SMART—At the residence of the bride's uncle, E. Brokovski, Esq., Lakehurst, Oakville, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. Canon Worrell, Rector of St. Jude's church, E. E. Horton to Emily W. Smart, both of Toronto.

MACKENER—HANILTON—On the 25th June, 1878, by the Rev. T. G. Smith, of St. Andrew's church, Kingston, J. D. Mackenzie, Esq., F. R. C. S., England, Surgeon-Major H. M. Indian Army, to Mary Hamilton Hamilton, daughter of the Hon John Hamilton, Senator, of Kingston, Canada.

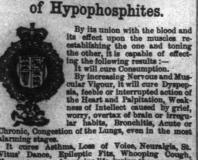
Muscogee Creek Nation, I. T., Feb. 10, 1878. PRICE 25 CENTS. Ask for Collins' Voltato Plaster, a - union

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RADICAL CURE

For

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.



Agricultural Emplements.

FOR 1877.

Over Thirty-Five Thousand Machines Sold!

No Breakages; No Vexations Delays in Gathering the Crops; No Crops Damaged while waiting for Repairs; No Telegraphing for Repairs; No Repairs to Buy; No Express Charges to Pay; Easily adjusted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grass or Grain; A Child can Manage it; Light in Draught; A Perfect Mower; The Best Reaper; The most Simple and Durable of all Harvesters ; The Best and Cheapest Machine in the Market.

PURCHASERS ALWAYS ENTIRELY SATISFIED

FOR 1878.

Forty Thousand Machines are being Built, Steel Frames being Substituted for Wrought-Iron Frames, Malleable Iron chiefly used in place of Cast Iron. Only Six Pieces of Cast-Iron in Combined Machines. (Weight thereby reduced over Three Hundred Pounds,) Single Reapers, or Light Mowers.

JOSEPH HALL MANUFACTURING CO.,

OSHAWA, ONTARIO

Farms tor Sale.

each additional word 2c. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw them in THE MAIL. MARMS FOR SALE-LOTS NO.

10, Con. A. and B., Township Elderslie; one mindred and fifty acres; good buildings; well watered; adjoining the thriving Village of Paisley, Railway Station and gravel road. SAMUEL T. ROWE, Paisley. FOR SALE-700 ACRES IM-

PROVED and wild lands, in the Townships of Morris and Wawsnosh, in the County of Huron, all within three or four miles of the Village of Blyth, on the London, Huron, and Bruce Ráilway. P. KELLY, Blyth. CATARRH.

A FARM FOR SALE — LOT north half 16, 1st con. of Euphrasia, County Gray, containing 100 acres, 90 acres cleared; in a good state of cultivation, with a good frame barn, one stable, and good log house, good orchard; the Nasal Passages called Chronic Catarre; bottine and should be suffered water. Apply to Henry Teed, Heathcoat Post Office.

DARM WANTED-50 ACRE

Miscellaneous.

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

SAWS, SAWS, SAWS. FAR-MERS saws of all kinds, and butchers tools, warranted. E. WESTMAN'S, 177 King street east, 310-59.

PICKERING COLLEGE, PICKERING, ONT.

MANITOBA

Hamilton and North-West Coloniza Parties wishing to join the colony will be supplied with Pamphlet and Circulars on application to

25 FASHIONABLE VISITING CARDS,

Situations Vacant. A GENTS-3 TO 5 DOLLARS

costs nothing to try it. We want an energetic agent, male or female, to represent us in Montreal Novelty Co., Montreal, Que.

Machinery.

MAXWELL REAPER - BEST

STUMP MACHINE.

The cheapest and most easily worked machine made; superior to any other in the market. Send to JOHN WHITEFIELD, 146 Front street, Toronto,

Agricultural Works.

OUR IMPROVED ROYCE REAPER



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

HALLIDAY'S

STANDARD

CHEAPEST AND BEST

Otis.



Celebrated Extra XX XXX

VOL. VII. NO

FOREIGN N

THE EASTERN

THE BERLIN CON Discovery of the Cle

Stole the Salisb

Memorandum Austria to Occupy Bo

Herzegovina. Servia and Roumania

INTENEGRIN TERRITORY

Turkey.

Fruitless Protest of Tu

Funeral of the Queen ALL THE LATEST TELL

Prince Gertschakoff has annous will not again attend Congress of illness. It is believed the real can disgusted with the turn of events.

A Constantinople despatch says there at the progress of affairs by the increasing. men, but they express the fear that will accept.

The clerk in the Foreign Office, are charged with furnishing a copy of Schouwaloff memorandum to the Gimeronandum, which he was erforeign Office to copy, and the same numicated it to the Globe. Marry wrote to the Merrisay Advertiser officepy of the memorandum to that jupon suspicion was roused, and he waremanded. He has been bailed by of the Globe.

upon suspicion was roused, and he waremanded. He has been bailed by of the Globe.

A Berlin special says the delegates have submitted to Congress a memora the wishes of their countrymen. It is that the memoral declares the Be to the prospect of Austrian occupation of the Bervian troops.

A coursepondent states that the me Bosnian delegates will only accelerate occupation of Beesla as a counterpois occupation of Bugaria.

At Wednesday's sitting Prince who had to be carried to the Council rospoke with effort in a trembling voice expression of resolution, said the rea about to make were prompted by love of his country. His colleagues had graions in the name of Russia far surpass had thought of making. He was far to of the feeling which actuated his colle