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to deliver on receipt of satisfactory orders our CELE.

A VPION THRESHING MACHINE, to be driven by
These machines have been without a rival for the
nearly all the other threshing machines are imitanine, s, and have failed to give entire satisfaction. The

THRESHING MACHINE

nd Can ada ever since introduced by the late JOSEP all Chainpion Threshing Machine has been gradual each year as experience proved wise and desirable stily made and called improvements. The gre exercised in the working parts of the machine so to frepair and prevent annoying delays which are Nothing but the very best material has been used and the workmanship is unsurpassed. Our machines

OND POINTED CYLINDER TEET as much as the ordinary teeth. We can supply

PELTON, OR HALL HORSE POWERS r DOWN or MOUNTED on TRUCKS as customers Sibuilt specially for SEPARATORS, with broad tires

cial machine for STEAM THRESHING-with 36 ch grain belt, and we also supply a Steam Engine which our Thresher in a first-class manner as rapidly as it. Our engine is made from the most improved model nited States, and gives universal satisfaction. It is easily and perfectly governed, and not liable to acforder, and all danger from sparks entirely removed. on application. For further information address

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words for 50c; that they sav

HOPEFIELD LOTS NO.

ACRES IM the Townships of Huron, al

Farmers look at these figures and draw your conclusion. In 1876 we made and sold 120 Reapers. In 1877 we made and sold 1,000 Reapers, and for 1878 we are making in our Entern and St. Thomas Works, 1,500 Royee Res 300 Improved Mowers, and 200 Combined Mach That the Royce is the best Single Resper offered is attested by the fact that nearly alleading manufacturers have abandened their style of heavy machines, and making some of the imitations of our Royce, not one of which practisate of the buyer.

DUNTY.

BLOMF1FLD Emigration Co, 5

COLLEGE of Fricals, will

IVERSITY

Business Life.

ILLIAMS, President

40,000 People That s For Sale or to Bent

VOL. VII. NO. 332.

FOREIGN NEWS.

AUSTRIA AND BOSNIA.

Upon.

ton's Resolution.

Beaconsfield and Salisbury.

ALL THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

ic Instruction think it should not mitted to without a formal conven-The Grand Vizier, Safvet Pasha, who nes to avoid difficulties with Austria, is

ed Herzegovina to-day,

attitude of the populace.

tion was resumed.

acquiring Cyprus.

vina as the Austrians advance.

furkish officials and Austrian Consul-general have fled from Serajevo, the capi-

ited Mahommedan and Christian bands

entrate in the defiles leading to Herzego-

e debate on Lord Hartington's resolu

Mr. ROEBUCK, the member for Sheffield.

said the conduct of the Liberals throughout

would live to see them in power again.
Sir WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT, Lib-

thought the Government was insincere.

integrity of Turkey, had been destroy-by the Treaty of San Stefano. The

vernment had succeeded in restoring ich of Turkey's independence and in-

grity; though after the result of the

ndment adopted without a division.

om all the Powers except Turkey. The

ying the Sultan has sanctioned the

charter steam transports for the convey-nce of a hundred thousand men to Odessa about a month hence, but this will de-

nd upon the evacuation of Varna. The assian Imperial Guards have been ordered

oreturn as soon as possible. The Russian imbassador at Constantinople urges the orte to accelerate the evacuation of Varna,

the date of the event is uncertain.

egarding the rumour that General
leben refuses to withdraw before the
adrawal of the British fleet, a despatch
Berlin says Prince Gortschakoff made

SHARP SKIRMISHES

TOI DNTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1878.

THE SITUATION CRITICAL The Austrian Troops Fired

Division on Lord Harting-Grand Civic Banquet to Lords friendly, especially with Russia and France.
He could not conceive of a greater misfortune than the estrangement of France.
During the ceremony at Guildhall on HE ELECTIONS IN GERMANY Saturday of presenting the freedom of the city to Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbur

LONDON, Aug. 1 .- A Pera despatch of 5th July says the Austrian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina threatens to produce a Ministerial crisis in Constantinople. The Minister of War and Minister variance with his colleagues.
The eighteenth division of the Austrian sed the Dalmatian frontier and A Derbend, Bosnia, despatch says the nguard has arrived at Banjaluka. The tal of Bosnia, on account of the menacing

is stated the Austrians were fired at for two hours crossing the River Save by It is also said these will fall back and con-In the House of Commons this evening

the crisis had been such that he did not think either himself or Mr. Gladstone al member for Oxford, declared he

that it had no belief whatever that any danger was to be apprehended from Russia in Asia Minor, but it wanted a pretext for ber for Limerick, announced that he ald support the Government.
Sir WILFRED LAWSON, the Radical memfor Carlisle, expressed surprise that Plunkett's vote of confidence was not nore strongly worded, so as to obtain a efinite decision before the dissolution of arliament, which was most imminent.

Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE declared that

Sir Stafford Northcote declared that the Crown is Government had acted strictly in a dents.

BERLIN, Aug. 4.—Complete returns from the German elections show the following results as regards the great parties:—93 Conservatives, 110 of the various Liberal and 96 Ultramontanes. 66 second th that of 1856, as the keystone of the reaty of 1856, namely the independence parties, and 96 Ultramontanes. 66 second

> TUESDAY, Aug. 6. A Vienna despatch says the Abend Post (official) publishes the following details of the Austrian occupation of the Turkish Provinces:—
> "The main column of the Austrian troops ad-

ballots will be necessary.

war it was impossible to insist upon their maintenance as defined by the treaty of 1856. He entered into a detailed refutation 1856. He entered into a detailed refutation of Mr. Gladstone's statements in regard to the attitude of the British Plenipotentiaries at Congress. The Government had used its influence to prevent Turkey from attacking Greece when she could have done so with overwhelming power. In regard to the Anglo-Turkish convention, he said it was necessary to prevent Russia from undermining British influence. The principal point of the Chancellor's speech was an emphatic denial of the existence of any other secret engagements, although he admitted it was quite true there had been confidential communications. In conclusion, he maintained that it was the duty and interest of England to maintain Turkey in as stong a position as practicable.

Lord Hartington's resolution was rejected by a vote of 338 to 195, and Mr. Plunkett's amendment adopted without a division.

The announcement of the vote was re-

and four Austrians were wounded."

A Belgrade telegram says the revolutionary excitement throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina is rapidly increasing as the Austrians advance, and bands of the inhabitants are collecting. Considerable uneasiness prevails in Servia at the aspect of affairs in the neighbouring Provinces. The Austrians were expected to enter Zerajovo to-day. The announcement of the vote was re-ceived with prolonged cheering.

A special from Berlin reports that ratifi-cations of the Treaty of Vienna have arrived exchange of ratifications takes place on Saturday, as Congress arranged, notwithstanding the Porte's delay.

A Berlin despatch says the Ottoman Embassy, although it has not yet received the formal ratification, has received a telegram saving the Sultan has executioned the to-day.

A Government of defence has been pro-

A Government of defence has been pro-claimed at Mostar, Herzegovina.

A Rome despatch says the Italian papers state that the Sultan has telegraphed to Queen Victoria, requesting her mediation to prevent the Austrians from advancing on Banjaluka.

The Telegraph's despatch from Vienna aty of Berlin.
ONDON, Aug. 2.—A Constantinople desch says the Russians are endeavouring announces that the Austrian commanders have been ordered to resort to the utmost

telegram saying he had been seriously ill from congestion of the lungs, but was then convalescent. This morning the Arch-bishop received a message that the Dele-

gate died suddenly of heart disease.

His Excellency, the Papal Delegate, was taken ill on Sunday night, July 7th, of influmnation of the kidneys and sore chest. During the following week the latter developed into congestion of the lungs. For several days previous to his death he was several days previous to his death he was steadily gaining strength, and his medical attendants, Drs. Shea and Crowdy, con-sidered his convalescence so marked that a speedy restoration to health was looked on speedy restoration to health was looked on as certain. It is believed that heart disease supervened and was the immediate cause of his death. Long continued overexertion, mental and bodily, caused constitutional prostration. He died at 6.45 p-m. on Sunday, Aug. 4th.

on Sunday, Aug. 4th.

QUEBEC, Aug. 5.—The flags at the Archbishop's palace, Laval University, and the Parliament House are at half-mast, and in a few days a requiem mass and funeral service will be celebrated in the Basilica for the repose of the soul of the deceased pre-late Mgr. Conroy.

THE FISHERY AWARD

The U. S. Government About to Open Co respondence with Great Britain.
Washington, D.C., Aug. 6.—Examing ion of the report of the Fisheries Commission of the report of the Fisheries Commission. sion has been made with a view of present-ing the subject of the excessive award of five and a half millions fully and clearly to the attention of the British Government. Correspondence between the Government will be commenced by Secretary Evarts.

Alleged Misappropriation. MONTREAL, Aug. 4.—Criminal action has been instituted against Mr. Chas. Griffin, a prominent young stockbroker of St. Francois Xavier street, partner in the firm of C. G. Hobson & Co., on the charge announces that the Austrian commanders have been ordered to resort to the utmost severity.

Wédnesday, Aug. 7.
The Austrian troops are advancing on Maglai amid continuous rain. Reports have been received of two more sharp skirmishes on Monday at Kosna and Gracanica, in both of which the insurgents were defeated. The Austrian loss was trifing.
A Vienna special says Caratheodori Pasha has been instructed to declare that the Porte declines all responsibility for occurrences in Bosnia.
A Constantinople telegram says it is rumoured that Austria, believing the Porte instigates the Bosnians, has threatened to withdraw her Ambassador.
A Vienna special says the Austrians suched the height of Maglai on Monday at Kosna for Montreal stock. It is alleged the stock was never purchased as instructed, and that Mr. Griffin entered into a speculation from which he expected speedy and handsome returns, but which failed and lost him not only a quantity of his own funds, but also the whole of those entrusted to him. He was arrested yesterday afternoon by the High Constable. Griffin was formerly clerk in the Bank of Montreal stock. It is alleged the stock was never purchased as instructed, and that Mr. Griffin entered into a speculation from which he expected speedy and handsome returns, but which failed and lost him not only a quantity of his own funds, but also the whole of those entrusted to him. He was arrested yesterday afternoon by the High Constable. Griffin was formerly clerk in the Bank of Montreal stock. It is alleged the stock was never purchased as instructed, and that Mr. Griffin entered into a speculation from which he expected speedy and handsome returns, but which failed and lost him not only a quantity of his own funds, but also the whole of those entrusted to him. He was arrested yesterday afternoon by the High Constable. Griffin was formerly clerk in the Bank of Montreal stock. It is alleged the stock was never purchased as instructed, and that Mr. Griffin, as trustee, to be invested in Bank of Montreal stock. It

OVER THE FALLS.

Death of Mr. Farmer, of th

General anticipates trouble with the rail-roads this summer, growing out of the re-duction of the rates for carrying the mails.

mercial life in connection with a city firm in London.

The New York World says Mr. James

The London Echo states that owing to the prostrate condition of the cotton trade, Hornby & Son, of Brookhouse, the largest mill-owners in the Blackburn District, have

Hoedel, the would-be assassin of Emperor William, is described as a fragile waif of misery, ragged and unkempt, yet with some measure of intelligence, and with enough fluency of speech and disregard of consequences to be dangerous.

The contract for the Georgian Bay branch was let this week to John Heney, of Ottawa, who has, it is understood, sold out to a company composed principally of Americans, the parties whose names appear being Messrs. Charlebois, of Montreal, and Flood, of Hunter's Falls, N. Y. The figure is

orm that there will be no dissolution of Parliament this year. Dr. Mary Walker has been arrested in New York for the offence of being followed by a crowd of loafers.

The price is to be five per cent. less than last year.
Lord George Campbell, fourth son of the Duke of Argyll, and brother of the Marquis of Lorne, is about to follow in the footsteps of two of his brothers, and enter upon com-

Gordon Bennett is negotiating for the purchase of the Union Dime Savings Bank building, 32nd street and Broadway, for the Herald and Telegram. It is valued at half

given a fortnight's notice to the operatives that they will close the mills.

A special from Cyprus says the fever is increasing at Nicosia, which place is unquestionably very unhealthy. General Wolseley and staff will go under canvas untillegent the trung or Trackly because the

right hand of citizenship. Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury replied and the Court at once adjourned, the greats of the day leaving Guildhall with the Lord Mayor in his carriage, and a procession to the Mansion House, where the Ministerial banquet took place in the Egyptian Hall. The scene at Guildhall was very brilliant. The wastern was bright.

On their arrival at Guildhall Lords becomes all its latest instructions were to insist upon the control of the Turkish Provinces. He said, consensually the scene of the Start was bright. Lordon, Aug. 4.—The banquet in honour of Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury were present. Lord Beaconsfield are was bright. The scene was bright. The scene was the most influent at the Maintain company were present. Lord Beaconsfield was been captured to the Ministers and bright was grand affair. Most of the Ministers and bright was grand affair. Most of the Ministers and bright was grand affair. Most of the Ministers and bright was grand affair. Most of the Ministers and bright was grand affair. Most of the Ministers and bright was grand affair. Most of the Ministers and bright was grand affair. Most of the Ministers and bright was grand affair. Most of the Ministers and bright was grand affair. Most of the Ministers and bright was grand affair. Most of the Ministers and bright was grand affair. Most of the Ministers and bright was grand affair. Most of the Ministers and bright was grand affair. Most of the Ministers and bright was grand affair. Most of the Ministers and bright was Morris, the sailmaker, perceived smoke issuing from the forehold. The chief officer being on watch set to work at once, and got the tarpaulins taken off, when a volume of fire and smoke, with a sickening smell, presented itself. The hose being got ready, Sinclair was the first volunteer to go below, regardless of the danger, to direct the water on the burning compartment. He was not long down when he had to be dragged to the top almost to death from suffering. His place was immediately taken by Mr. Thompson, the first officer, who gallantly stood his ground until he was overcome also by the gases that had been generated. The engines were kept going, and water was poured down without confusion or disorder, and the cabin passengers all the time were quietly sleeping in their berths unconscious of being in such imminent danger. The steerage and intermediate passengers were aroused, the fire being close to their quarters, but were so assured that their terror did not amount to anything further than an immediate resort to prayer. Many who it was aftered wards seen, had never offered a supplication before the Province of Ontario by the ground until he is the passage of the Act formerly control. So admirable was the discipline among the crew, that everything was done without confusion or disorder, and the cabin passengers all the time were quietly sleeping in their berths unconscious of being in such imminent danger. The steerage and intermediate passengers were aroused, the fire being close to their quarters, but were so assured that their terror did not amount to anything further than an immediate resort to prayer. Many who it was aftered as unconstitution of the Dominion. The Attorney-General will open the argument in the morning, and Wr. Hodgins. Messrs. McManon and Monk will then argue the case for the Dominion, after which the Attorney-General will reply.

The arbitrators present, Sir Edward the control of the Dominion, after which the Attorney-General will reply.

The arbitrators present, Sir Edward the control

The strain of th

The passengers are of opinion that the fire was the work of some fiend, who deliberately placed combustibles in the bales of goods, for his own infamous purposes. An investigation is now proceed-

Scandal at Quebec. QUEBEC, Aug. 3.—The case of the Queen

QUEBEC, Aug. 3.—The case of the Queen v. Celina Gosselin, charged with keeping a house of ill-fame, promises to bring to light some interesting facts as to the kind of a life led by some of our leading men. The origin of the prosecution is told in the following story:—For some time the son of a well-to-do tradesman has been a regular visitor to the establishment and has managed to keep his mistress in a style altogether beyond his means. Recently he paid the keeper of the house five hundred dollars, in which sum there was a cheque for \$100 requiring his father's endorsation. Madame Gagnon, the woman in question, gether beyond his means. Recently he paid the keeper of the house five hundred dollars, in which sum there was a cheque for \$100 requiring his father's endorsation, mext day visited the tradesman's premises and related to him the story of the son's life, at the same time presenting the cheques for endorsation. The irate father could hardly believe the tale and accused Madame of having stolen the cheque and a quantity of valuable jewellery belonging to the young man's mother and sisters, which she also visited Madame Gagnon's house, and, notwithstanding her statement that she had not stolen the various articles of jewellery better that she had received them as presents, he took them sway and restored them to the parents. Madame Gagnon at once took out actions against the detective and the parents of the young man; chargening them with having entered her premises ing them with having entered her premises and the Dardt have the had not stolen the various against the detective and the parents of the parents of the parents. Madame Gagnon at once took out actions against the detective and the parents of the young man; chargening them with having entered her premises in the hard of the parents of the parents. British possessions and the next various times. The parents placed the matter in the hands of a detective, who also visited Madame Gagnon's house, and, the parents of the parents. Madame Gagnon at once took out actions against the detective and the parents of the young man; chargening them with having entered her premises and related to him the said with the possessions and the United States of America into Lake Superior. But if a manimously:

Clarke, and Messrs. Hogg, Miller, and Messrs. Hogg, Mill Wolseley and staff will go under canvas outside of the town on Tuesday because the Greek house owners demand such exorbitant rents.

A cable special says the election of Secialists in Germany at the recent elections is looked upon by the French Government as tending to greatly encourage the Commune, and the Workingmen's Congress announced for September 3rd has been prohibited.

Captain Fred. Burnaby, author of "A Ride to Khiva," is engaged to be married to a young lady of eighteen, a ward of the Irish Court of Chancery, and heiress, it is said, of \$50,000 a year. The marriage will not take place immediately, as there are some legal matters to arrange.

The contract for the Georgian Bay branch

___ Tragedy in a Theatre.

the first offset were its in noncritical to the first offset were its in noncritical to the first offset in the series in the continue of the first offset in the series in the first offset in the first offs

PRICE FOUR CENTS THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

Award of the Commissioners.

Saveu the Alian Steamship Moravian.

Montreal, Aug 6.—The Star gives the following account of what was near being a terrible catastrophe to the Alian steamship Moravian in mid-ocean on her last were present this morning, and it was an-nounced that owing to the absence of Sir Francis Hincks the hearing of argument would not be proceeded with until ten o'clock to-morrow morning. Hon. Oliver Mowat and Mr. Thos. Hodgins, Q. C., L. L. D., were present on behalf of the Province of Ontario, and Mr. Hugh Mc-Mahon, Q. C., and Mr. Monk, Q. C., on behalf of the Dominion.

The Attorney-General will open the argument in the morning, and will be followed.

the Dominion, after which the Attorney-General will reply.

The arbitrators present, Sir Edward Thornton and Chief Justice Harrison, occupy appartments in the Speakers' Chambers, while the counsel engaged have rooms for their use on the Senate side. It is expected that the argument will conclude on Saturday evening. Mr. Tyson, stenographic reporter for the Court of Queen's Bench, will take the argument in short hand.

agreeed to accept the proposition.

As Mr. Doutre's letter refusing the offer of the prosecuting counsel was only received to-day, notifying them to proceed, Mr. Carter, Q.C., asked a postponement till Friday.

Mr. Doutre, counsel for the defence, objected, and the case was finally adjourned till to-morrow afternoon.

Following is the correspondence which was laid before the Court:

"Movrman, 30th July.

Albany river, thence up the middle of the said Albany river and of the lakes

the said Albany river and of the lakes thereon to the source of the said river at the head of Lake St. Joseph, thence by the nearest line to the easterly end of Lac Seul, being the head waters of English River, thence westerly through the middle of Lac Seul and the said English River to a point where the same will be intersected by point where the same will be intersected by a true meridional line drawn northerly from the international monument placed to mark the most north-westerly angle of the Lake of the Woods by the recent boundary commission, and thence due south, follow-ing the said meridional line to the said infollowing upon the international boundary line between the British possessions and the United States of America into Lake

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 2.—Reports from every wheat-growing county in the State place the entire yield at 30,000,000 bushels.

—a crop without precedent in the State. The average yield per acre is 19 to 20 bushels. The quality is fully up to the average. The corn products have much improved. The oats are not up to the improved. The oats are not up to the Arabidad Chicago, Ill., Aug. 2.—President Keep has just returned from a trip over the North-Western road and all its tributanes. North-Western road and all its tributanes. The carefully examined the crops, and so the Chicago and North-Western is every article of grain, except wheat, at there was been considerably overestimated.

Well known to the Toronto detectives, having been alreedy convicted there for hurglas. Willist, Aug. 6.—George Ogston, a well known far mer of this place, met his death to-day while practice was going on at the rifle range. He was marking at the 500 yards range, and was struck in the small of his back, a little above the left hip. The ball passed nearly through the body, lodging above the right hip, where it could be felt. The underly shot was fired by George Ray, who, of course, is exoherated from all blame. The wounded man expired about two hours after the accident.

Nowwer, on the Toronto detectives, awaline alreedy convicted there for hurglas?.

Willist, Aug. 6.—George Ogston, a well known far mer of this place, met his death to-day while practice was going on at the rifle range. He was marking at the 500 yards range, and was struck in the structure of this place, met his death to-day while practice was going on at the rifle range. He was marking at mer of this place, met his death to-day while practice was going on at the rifle range. He was marking at mer of this place, met his death to-day while practice was going on at the rifle range. He was marking at mer of this place, met his death to-day while practice was going on at the rifle range. He was marking at mer of this place, met his death to-day was fred at mer of this place, met

THE ORANGE PROSECUTIONS

Criminal Proceedings to be Gone on With.

The Orangemen Through Their Counsel, Decline to go Direct to the Privy Council.

MONTREAL, Aug. 6.—The Orangemen arrested on the 12th came up in Criminal Court this morning.

Mr. Carter, Q.C., said the case had been adjourned to admit arrangements being made, but no agreement having been ar-

rived at, it was necessary to ask a further Court containing a formal proposal of the prosecution to take the case straight to England, and Mr. Doutre's refusal to accept the offer, although at a preliminary hearing of the case he had verbally agreed to accept the proposition.

As Mr. Doutre's letter refusing the offer

The Montreal Troubles. Oshawa, July 31.—Last night a public neeting was held in the Drill Shed to give expression to public opinion with reference to the Montreal troubles. Before the meeting a procession of several hundred headed by the band of the 34th Battalion marched through the principal streets, and then to the drill shed, where a very large and respectable meeting was assembled. and respectable meeting was assembled. The chair was occupied by Mr. G. H. Grierson, J. P., and the following gentlemen occupied seats on the platform:—Rev. Messrs. Hogg, Miller, and J. S. Clarke,

the United States of America into Lake Superior.

"Given under our hands at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, this third day of August, 1878.

"(Signed), "ROBT. A. HARRISON, "EDWD. THORNTON, "F. HINCKS.

"Signed and published in the presence of "(Signed, "THOMAS HODGINS, "E. MONK."

The arbitrators and legal gentlemen who acted as counsel left for their respective homes to-night.

"In the United States of America into Lake Chipron, Aug. 5.—On the 23rd of June, 1877, the Niagara post office was entered by burglars, the safe blown open and robbed of postage stamps, money, and valuable papers to the august of over one thousand dollars. So cleverly was the job performed that not the slightes the was left to work on, and the police in the various municipalities gave the job up; but about two months ago Detective Gorman and Officer Wynn, of the Ontario Police, discovered the right clus, and communicated the facts to Chief McDougald here, who, when the case was ready, caused the arrest of Mike Hogan in Tononto on last Tuesday. Hogan was brought here on the 31st ult., was remanded till to-day, when he came up for trial this morning. He pleaded not guilty, and elected to be tried by a jury, the evidence being conclusive. He was sommitted by the Police Magistrate for trial in Lincoln County, when he was taken this afternoon. Hogan is an old head at the was taken this afternoon.

published every Thursday morning in time to English mail, second edition on Friday, and atched by first trains and express to all parts to Dominion. Price \$1.50 a year.

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done it, and will do it on the newton
More than 20,000 young mon absenty your a
More than 20,000 young mon absenty your
Park'ye. No injury. Bearly 500 young
The presented his minister to the control of the contr THE WEEKLY MAIL



THE ENGLISH MAIL

Interesting Summary of News.

The Mark Lane Express of the 15th says that with the exception of a few light showers the weather during the past week has been dry and seasonable, and the growing crops have made further satisfactory progress, in spite of the low temperature ming time having passed under favourable conditions, wheat now looks strong and healthy. Unless weather of an entirely mormal character supervenes, a fair average yield may be anticipated.

MEAT IMPORTATION. A return relative to the importation o eat during the years 1876 and 1877 has just been printed as a parliamentary paper. The total quantity of dead meat imported into ports of the United Kingdom during was 1,167,580 cwt., the value being £2,923,184; whereas the quantity imported in 1877 was 1.581.420 cwt, of the value of £4,117,808. Last year more dead meat was imported into Liverpool than into any other port in the United Kingdom, the total quantity amounting to 718,100 cwt., valued at £1,761,393; 415,647 cwt. of the value of £1.113.177, were imported into London, and 282,019 cwt. valued at £757,-912, into Glasgow.

EXTRAORDINARY MURDER OF A FAMILY. A terrible tragedy has been enacted in the village of Llangibby, near Newport, foully murdered. The bodies of the man and his wife were found outside the house, in the garden, and the children were disdead in bed. The throats of the adults had been cut, and the children having been hacked with a knife, their beds had been set on fire, and they had been left to burn to death. The police are scouring and a despatch in a country, late edition in the London Globe of the 18th says that a Spanish sailor was this mornng apprehended on suspicion of being the murderer of the wife and family of Watkins at Llangibby, Monmouth. His name and he is known to have been discharged from Usk prison on Tuesday morning, where he had undergone nine months' imprisonment for housebreaking in The driver of the mail cart noticed the man about seven on Wednesday evening, two miles from Abergavenny, and refused his application for a lift to Newport. On the arrival of the mail cart, the driver ascertained from the local papers that a murder had been committee and communicated his suspicions to the police, who at once watched the entrances to the town. At twelve the prisoner enered, and in broken English indicated his desire to go to Cardiff by the Great Western railway. Whilst standing at a fountain near the station, he was interrogated by P. C. Tooze and apprehended. His appearance showed that he had recently bee engagéd in a severe struggle, his face, hands, and arms being bloody and much scratched. Some of his clothing was wet as if having been washed, but marks of blood were plainly visible. In his possession was a large clasp knife, which appears been washed, and female clothing and several articles of small value, which he had not when he left prison. There is great popular excitement.

In a very interesting sketch of the comwho are good for anything—how to render prompt obedience to the word of command. again, they are accus climbing, and have acquired the knack of preserving a steady footing when lands-men, for the most part, would be apt to lose their heads; added to which is the fact that a good sailor is a man who can make himself useful in constructing and repairing much of the gear of a fire brigade. For these reasons, and one or two minor ones perhaps, the London fireman is always a man who has at some time or other been aboard ship, and it is usually found that about six weeks' residence at head-quarters will convert a good sailor into an efficient and useful member of Capt. Shaw's brigade, well drilled in the manipulation of engines, hose, scaling ladders, ropes, jumping sheets, and so on, and capable of carrying any one of his com-rades from the roof of a house, or—what must be even a greater trial of strength of nerve—of permitting anyone of his con-rades to carry him."

SAILORS AS FIREMEN.

THE HORSE-SHOEING CONTROVERSY. Summing up the horse-shoeing question the Glasgow Herald observes;—"It will probably be difficult to convince those most interested that shoes may, in numerous instances, be dispensed with. Indeed, it is pretty obvious from the tone of some e agricultural papers that the proposal of Mr. Ransom has not as yet found much favour, but we hope that discussion at any rate, will not be stifled, and, without being logmatic, it may be said that shoes of the kind now worn are undoubtedly hurtful to the horse, and ought to be superseded. An unprotected foot becomes stronger and more callous the more it is exposed, and as nature is always lavish in her expedients, there is no doubt that she would hoop which ignorant farriers whittle" away with such dexterity to any kind of going which these animals might be required to endure. All that need be asked in the meantime is a fair trial in the way of training a few horses to without shoes, first of all on the farm, then on the roads of country and town. If it is found that shoes can be entirely dispensed with, the saving to owners

As reported by cable, the Marvin prose cution has collapsed. Most of the paper

contain comments on it.

The Daily News says:—"The conclusion of the prosecution of the Foreign Office writer Marvin, though exceedingly impotent and lame, can hardly be said to have been unexpected. Desper-ate efforts were made to prove the abstraction of an actual document, or at least the abstraction of the paper on which the copy was taken. But these failed, and if th latter had succeeded it would still have been a not very creditable device. The ruth is that the revealing of secrets in this manner, whatever be its moral comcharacter, does not appear to constitute larceny either in the eye of the

law or in the eye of common sense. The London Globe has some remarks well erving reproduction. It says :- "Pieces of information are contemptuously thrown to its organs in the Press, like bones to dogs by unsympathetic masters. But if favoured creature ventures to snatch a morsel for itself, a close, strong muzzle must be instantly fitted on its jaws. The real object of the abortive prosecution, which collapsed so miserably yesterday, was nothing else than to exercise a sort of terrorism over the more independent por-tion of the London Press. In effect it de clared in the clearest way that the revelation of State secrets is reserved exclusively for Ministers. Quite recently two of our morning contemporaries have prematurely published official information of the highest importance; the one the Anglo-Turkish Convention, the other the full text of the Berlin Treaty. Yet we have not even heard a whisper of any Government proceedings being instituted against the "conspirators" and "tempters" concerned in these revela-In brief, what is permissible to a journal on the favoured list must not be attempted by a less obsequious newspaper under penalty of prosecution by the State. To all intents purposes this is the system common

State secret, has a very close resemblance to presenting the management with a large sum of money for the purpose of extending its circulation and influence. From one point of view, the former practice is even more mischievous than the latter, inasmuch as an important piece of State information, such, for instance, as the Anglo-Turkish Convention, might be turned to good account for gambling purposes on the Stock Exchange. But, confining ourselves to the more direct consequences, this most injurious system operates in a double way against the public interest; it bribes and it threatens, it purchases and it prosecutes, by State secret, has a very close reser progress, in spite of the low temperature ens, it purchases and it prosecutes, by which has prevailed after sundown. The turns, as circumstences may render ex-

ous system operates in a double way against the public interest; it bribes and it threaters, it purchases and it prosecutes, by turns, as circumstences may render expedient."

The Globe adds:—"Our part in the ymatter was extremely simple and perfectly straightforward. Information that seemed to be of great importance was brought to us in the ordinary course by a regular contributor; we published it as soon as might be, thus incidentally preventing the slightest chance of its being surreptitiously turned to evil account for Stock Exchange purposes. It is our intention to follow precisely the same course, whenever we have an opportunity, so long as the practice continues of imparting State secrets to particular intention to follow precisely the same course, whenever we have an opportunity, so long as the practice continues of imparting State secrets to particular intention to follow precisely the same course, whenever we have an opportunity, so long as the practice continues of imparting State secrets to particular intention to follow precisely the same course, whenever we have an opportunity, and on the cause of the possibility of such a party to be very freely talked about in other than the ordinary political circles. Recent experiences in America show that such combinations are possible; and those, therefore, who count on the farmers supporting them in spite of all provocations, because they know they will never become 'Radicals,' would do well to consider the spirit that has been aroused in about in other than the ordinary political circles. Recent experiences in America show that such combinations are possible; and those, therefore, who count on the farmers supporting them in spite of all provocations, because they know they will never become 'Radicals,' would do well to consider the spirit that has been aroused in another light than that of the orthodox party alternatives."

SCARCE AND DEAR AGRICULTURAL LABOUR.

Mr. T. G. Scott writes to the Times :—

"From some mysterious cause, an adequate in other than t tinues of imparting State secrets to par-ticular journals. And we shall be at all ticular journals. And we shall be at all times ready to justify our conduct against whatever Government may happen to be in

power.' Another London paper says :-- "There has been a general exhibition of meanness all round—meanness on the part of the Government, which obtained high-class work from ill-paid servants; meanness on part of the Globe, which, for the sake of a little ephemeral popularity, prematurely the village of Llangibby, near Newport, Monmouthshire. A farm labourer, named Watkins, his wife, and three children were watkins, his wife, and three children were held guiltless of a breach of trust; above all, meanness on the part of the Morning Advertiser which betrayed its "Own," it "Military," its "Special" Corresponden

at St. Petersburg and Woolwich, after having availed itself of his sinster services. RIOTING IN SCOTLAND AND IRRIAND. A monster demonstration, attended by upwards of 15,000 Orangemen, was held on Friday at Glasgow, and the proceedings passed off without any disturbance. A similar demonstration at Wishaw, however, resulted in a somewhat serious disturbance, An Orange procession was passing along one of the streets, when some Catholics raised the cry of "To — with King William!" Immediately afterwards one of the processionists was struck by a boy in the crowd, and a general fight ensued. Sticks and stones were freely used, and a shot was fired from the ranks of the Orangemen, which shattered a window. the ball falling among some women who were standing in the house. Some other detachments of Orangemen came to the assistance of their brethern, and speedily ove back their opponents, who, it seemed for some time, were going to have the best When it was supposed that the processionists not belonging to the town had left per train, the Catholics, who meanwhile had organized their forces, again turned out in the street to number of about four hundred men and women, armed with ings, sticks, pokers, &c., and attacked all straggling Orangemen. Some of them were most unmercifully kicked. A regular hand-to-hand encounter was the result. One Orangeman was knocked down and struck with a stick, and when he seemed in imminent danger of his life he drew a revolver and fired three shots at his assailants, who at once gave him a wide berth. With great difficulty he managed to drag himself back to the ranks of his friends. position and training of the Metropolitan

Fire Brigade, the London Globe says:

both sides were felled with sticks and "The Metropolitan Fire Brigade is entirely recruited from among seafaring men. There are several respects in which sailors are especially well-adapted for the work. They are men who know what strict discipline are men who know what strict discipl stones. A Catholic had his ear cut off sons were more or less injured. Serious riots also occurred at Belfast and

ne man was killed. LORDS DERBY AND SALISBURY. The "scene" between these two nol on, already reported by cable, does not pear to have been considered of much portance by the newspapers, very few of which have any comments thereon. The following is the account furnished by the London correspondent of the Liverpool Courier — "Earl Granville got up after Earl Beaconsfield to try and make a hole in the case of the Government. He was not in his happiest vein, and instead of taking a broad grasm of matters of principle, he a broad grasp of matters of principle, lost himself in a cloud of small det which somewhat burdened his oratory Lord Derby, who followed, raised the level of the debate considerably by a masterly speech, which showed statesmanlike capacity. He reminded one during the hour which his speech lasted more of Mr. Gladstone than most people would have thought possible. But in one respect the noble Earl, if he did not commit an actual indiscretion, at all events adopted an unusual course, for which he was severely

handled subsequently. Alluding to his previous revelations, he gave another explanation of the reason why he quitted the Cabinet—viz., that there had been a resolution arrived at by the Cabinet so long ago as last March to send a forcible possession of Cyprus. At this astounding declaration noble Lords on both sides of the House sat petrified for the moment. Lord Derby spoke to a compara-tively thin House, but the attendance soon increased considerably, when Lord Salisbury rose to reply to him, and went on in an unwonted burst of petulence to declare that the explanation which Lord Derby had that the explanation which Loru Policy and given as to his retirement from the Cabinet was "not true;" but the expression had no not true; but the expression had no not passed the lips of the noble Marscarcely passed the lips of the noble Marquis when Lord Derby and Lord Granville were both on their feet demanding to heard. Lord Salisbury, after listening them, persisted in his statement, though he so far modified its terms as to substitute the word "carrect" for the word "true Of course, after this, it was only natural that Lord Derby should say a few words in reply, and this he did, repeating his former statement, and adding that he had taken notes at the time so as to be sure of accuracy. A few further words from Lord Salisbury withdrawing any imputation on Lord Derby's veracity, but still denying the accuracy of his memory, brought this painful incident to a close, and the debate

The London correspondent of ool Courier writes :-"That one member of a Cabinet should state that he left office because it was intended to seize Cyprus and a point on the Syrian coast by a secret expedition from India, and that all the leading members of that Cabinet should give a categorical denial to the statement, is an extraordinary incident. How the declaration and the denial are to be reconciled passes under

afterwards fell into dull, dreary hands."

standing." THE MURDER OF A FAMILY IN WALES. At the inquest on the bodies of the man Watkin and his family, who were murder ed at Llangibby, a village in Monmouth-shire, it was conclusively proved that Joseph Garcia, a Spanish sailor, who is in custody, and was discharged from the Usk Gaol shortly before the murders were com-mitted, was seen loitering about the house of the deceased for house and was taken of the deceased for hours, and was taken at Newport not long after the crime had been committed with traces of blood about him, and some of the property belonging to the murdered man and his wife in his possession. A verdict of waful murder was returned against Garcia.

The Live Stack Journal says that much grumbling was leard among the agriculturists at the Bristol show re the Government concessions on the Cattle Bill. The Jour-wal remarks:—"'As something like a 'national' party has been spoken of before, so now it was openly suggested by more than one, that the time was come for those whose interess seemed so slighted by both existing parties, to form a party of their under despotisms, of press subsidies and press censorships. To give a newspaper such new mofements can often wield very the exclusive use, for the time being, of a

"From some mysterious cause, an adequate number of agricultural labourers is not to be got. The result is that only indispen-sable hands are employed, and on much of the cultivated land in England weeds are almost everywhere triumphant; and I estimate that £10,000,000 expended in labour would not now restore the land to the same state of cleanness it was in three or four years ago. Land has lately come, and coninues to come, into the owners' hands, especially in corn counties, in many cases from the inability of the tenants to continue their occupations, and in others from capitalists electing to retire on the residue their means. Dear labour, deficient crops, and low prices have much to do with this state of affairs; and it is only by quantity of produce that it can remedied."

MURDER WHEN ASLEEP.

An important question, hitherto without precedent, was raised in the trial of Simon Fraser, before the Lord Justice Clerk at Edinburgh on Monday, for the murder of his infant child Simon on the 9th of April last. It appears that about midnight of the day in question the prisoner rose from his bed, and taking his child by the legs, dashed it against the floor and the wall with such violence that death ensued shortly afterwards. It was pleaded in de-fence of the prisoner that he had committed the act whilst in a state of somnambul ism. It was proved that when he awoke he was horrified at what had occurred, and was the first to call in assistance and to give information as to what he had done. There was really no doubt that he was in a ministration. state of somnambulism, at the time the crime charged against him was committed, boy, had got up in his sleep, and committed acts of violence under the delusion that he was being attacked by animals, or that others dear to him were in danger. This peculiarity was deposed to to explain the delusion under of taking part in the recent riots at Bur of taking part riots at Bur of taking p which the prisoner declared that he labour-ed on the night of the 9th of April. According to his statement, he was under the impression that an animal had broken into the room and had leaped into his bed. He seized it, as he supposed, and dashed it against the wall, only to discover when he awoke that it was his child he had seized and not an animal. The facts were clear The question for the Court was whether an act so committed was a crime in the eyes o the law. The Lord Justice Clerk suggested that the jury should "find that the panel killed his child when he was unconscious of the nature of the act which he committed, by reason of a condition arising from somnambulism; and that the panel was not responsible." The jury unanifriends undertaking that in fr

not sleep with any one. BURGLARS' HOURS In the House of Commons :-Mr. O'Donnell asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department whether, considering that another winter must elapse before the codification of the Criminal Law, before the codification of the Criminal Law, and that the long nights of winter are, especially in London, the burglars' season, he would bring in a short Act changing the time during which it is penal to carry house-breaking instruments from the present definition of "night," namely, the hours between nine p.m., and six a.m., which omits a large portion of the winter night, to the definition of between sunset and suprise.

nd sunrise.
The Attorney General said he had been asked to reply to the hon, member's question, and he begged to state that it was not considered expedient in statutes relating to crimes to define by reference to the rising of the sun. The definition was originally in these terms, but it had been deliberate friend the Home Secretary would not be prepared to introduce such an Act as the member had referred to.

Major Nolan.-In consequence of the answer given by the hon, and learned gentlemen I beg to give notice that I will ask tion was used in the Peace Preservation Act for Ireland, (loud cheers from Irish members).

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTING. The Select Committee on Parliamentary Reporting have concluded their inquiry, but not before they had obtained some practical evidence with regard to the imossibility of making any satisfactory provision for the representation of the Press in the House of Commons as at present constructed. The committee will not recommend an official report, but will sug-gest that the subsidy now paid to Mr. Hansard for his parliamentary debates should be increased, and that the publication be issued once a week during the sitting of Parliament. The committee heard a good deal of evidence adduced on behalf of provincial journals that seek representation in the House; but think that their case may be met by improved facilities for the Press Associations which now supply those journals with the proceedings of Parthe gallery, making bays or recesses un-der the ladies' gallery, and so forth; but they were not regarded with favour, and rule nothing more nor less than torture. will not be recommended for adoption.
At the same time the committee seemed to be thoroughly impressed with the utter in-sufficiency of the present arrangements for reporting the proceedings of the House.

THE MURDER OF LORD LEITRIM. The Grand Jury for the county Donegal have found true bills against Thomas and Bernard M'Grenahan and Michael therefore reduced to three. The Crown will apply for a postponement of the trial.

A POLICE "AMBULANCE CORPS."

On account of the frequency of cases in which people insensible from illness are treated as "drunks" by the police, it has been determined by the London Commissioners to put a certain number of inspectors and activation from the contract from the contra tors and sergeants from each division through a course of instruction in the best mode of ascertaining whether persons found in a helpless condition are suffering from illness or drunkenness. They will also have an opportunity of learning some-thing as to the safest method of conveying thing as to the safest method of conveying such persons to places suitable for their reception. It is perhaps a defect in the plan, says the Manchester Guardian, that the says the Manchester Guardian, that the inspectors and sergeants only are to be instructed by skilled professional men, the constables being handed over to their own officers for training. The experiment, however, can hardly fail to prove beneficial, and we can only hope the police "ambulance corps" on the London plan will be established throughout the country.

ITEMS.

Hobart Pasha says he intends to remain the Turkish service so long as the Porte The cost of the Special Embassy to Ber-

Gorman has relente signation as M. P.1 "Ex-M.P." complains in the London Globe of "20,000 infernal machines called bicycles which have been let loose on Right Hon. G. J. Goschen has resign

his seat in Parliament for the city of Lon-don, on account of the difference between himself and his constituents on the county The Warehouseman understands that several commercial houses are sending out

A recent case at the Southward Police Court shows that the detestable task of training young children to become comves, as practised in the days of Oliver Twist." is still in practice It is stated that his Royal Highness the

ascertaining what openings there are for British trade.

Castle, Hereford, late the residence of Captain De Winton, deceased, on a lease, and intends after his marriage residing The wife of Creswell, the lunatic in Australia, writes to Mr. Onslow that he is beyond doubt Arthur Orton. She has known it ever since her marriage, and that his father was a butcher at Wapping. She will soon send further information.

In an action brought by the Royal Aquarium proprietors against the publishers of *Truth* it has been ruled that a defendant is not entitled to administer interrogatories to a plaintiff at his own discretion, but that there relevance and propriety are a matter for the decision of the court. The potato blight has made its appearance in Wicklow. So far the tubers are sound, but the disease is rapidly descend-ing through the stalks. The leaves are withering, and the offensive smell so indicative of disease, is quite sensible since the late thunderstorm.

The Lieut.-Governor of Bengal attributes the plain spokenness of the vernacular press to the fact that "the mind of all the more intelligent classes of the people (and these are many) is awakening to a sense of the varied rights to which men are entitled under a firm, humane, and enlightened ad-

One by one the old landmarks of Lon Southwark are disappearing. and his father was called to prove that on several occasions his son, when a boy, had got up in his sleep, and definitely condemned, and its removal, partly to the suburbs and partly to the country, is now merely a matter of arrange-

Eight men and two women, found guilty of taking part in the recent riots at Burnley, have been brought up for sentence be-fore Mr. Justice Lopes at the Manchester Assizes. Three men were sentenced to five years' penal servitude; one man, who had been recommended to mercy, to one month's imprisonment with hard labour; and the women and the remainder of the men to six months' hard labour.

Writing on the Wimbledon meeting. Times says:—"The presence of the Canadian volunteers at Wimbledon was felt to be more than usually significant. strengthened and drew closer the bonds of brotherhood and loyalty, and the Duke of

fined in Lawford's Gate gaol for horse stealing, cut through a 9-inch wall into vacant cell adjoining his own, raised grating covering a hot-air passage, and crawled along the tunnel, which is a foot square, to the place where the heating ap-He broke out into the prison yard, scaled a wall 30 feet high, and lowered himself down into the road by his counterpane.

The Catholic Gazette, a Liberal paper re-

presenting the views of the Liberal section of Roman Catholics, has ceased to exist fo want of adequate support. The published in his Valedictory says months of its exis tence shows that a "free-lance" is needed and appreciated; but it will require three or four persons to sink a certain amount of money every year if it is to be done. At or four persons to sink a certain esent there is no 'public opinion' among Catholics : all are reduced to one dead level of stupidity.

On Sunday, July 14th, the Grosver Gallery of Pictures was opened to the general public for the first time on a Sunday, and five hundred and sixty-three persons passed through the turnstiles. On day there was a meeting of the Sunday asy there was a meeting of the Sunday Society held at Lord Dorchester's house to discuss the legal and other difficulties in the way of the proposed opening. Even-tually it was agreed and Sir Coutts Lindsay undertook to open the gallery between two and three and six and eight on the 16th, and between six and eight on each o the two following Sundays.

The Spiritualists have taken alarm at some of the evidence given before the Select Committee of the House of Com mons on the subject of the Lunacy Laws. The proof understood to have been produced that persons have in some cases been confined as lunatics on the strength of the singularity of their opinion comes home to this section of society, and they have in-structed a committee to enquire into the working and tendency of the Lunacy Laws, especially as they may bear upon Spiritualists.

liament. These facilities may probably be found by taking off a small portion of the galleries to the right and left of the Speaker's chair. The committee had before them suggestions for raising the back seats in the suggestions of the suggestions for raising the back seats in the suggestions of the suggestions for raising the back seats in the suggestions of the suggestions for raising the back seats in the suggestions of the suggestions for raising the suggestions of the suggestions for raising the suggestions of the prisoner should sleep in his clothes for a month. Both questions having been answered in the affirmative, Baron Dowse, other men, said that he should give a much

A treasure has just been discovered Naples, which belongs at present to the Spagnoletti family. It consists of 400,000 ducats (2fr. 25c, each) in gold. The present owner, in examining a plan of the building, noticed a door marked where none now exists. He had the wall pierced, and found an entrance into a chapel, in Heraghty for the murder of the Earl of Leitrim and others. The prisoners are the coin. It had been concealed there by the Duke d'Andria when he emigrated t Germany at the time of the French in-

An extraordinary scene on the Highland railway recently. A farmer and contractor named Granger, who was travelling south from Inverness, sud-denly became mad, and leaving the carriage got upon the engine. The train had to be stopped between stations while the unfortunate man was removed to an hotel. There he attempted to escape by the window, and upon a police constable being called in Granger stabbed the officer so seriously that his life is despaired of. Subsequently Granger attempted to take his own life, and it was not without great difficulty that he was at last lodged in Elgin

An extraordinary strnggle with a bull is reported from Hawarden. As Mr. Walter Grey, of Neston, was walking through Wepre Park, Hawarden, he was attacked bull. Mr. Grey, who has only one arm, but possesses great strength, dodged some time, but eventually was of the delegates for his

ed to toss and gore him. At the and of this time assistance arrived, and the bull was beaten off. Mr. Grey was in a pitiable state, covered with blood, and frightfully lacerated.

The War Office Committee propose the ntroduction of a physical test into the competitive examination and it will ere long ried out. They suggest that 1,200 marks should be given for proficiency in a certain number of the following physical exercises, viz.: Swimming, riding, running, jumping, gymnastics, &c. This is intended to help those youths of good bodily development and activity—without at the same time doing away with the educational -whose literary attainments are sometim so far behind those of others as to exclude them from the service, while it is known that the possession of mere book-know-ledge by no means significs the best quali cations for an efficient officer.

representatives to Cyprus with the view of A woman applied for advice to the South-wark Police Magistrate under distressing circumstances. She could get no sleep, she said, because of the noise made by a number of fowls kept by a fellow-lodger in the house where she lodged. But the Magistrate could not help her, except by recommending that she should ask the landlord to get rid of the obnoxious lodger, and so of the fowls. She may, says the Echo, Duke of Connaught has taken Maesllwch have, at present, the poor consolation that there are worse things than even cackling fowls—howling cats, to wit, the caterwaul-ing of which in so many places makes night hideous. But no power on earth can con-trol cats. Disturbed sleepers can only grin and bear it, thankful if passion leads them no further than grinning. They canso universal.

A Reuter's telegram, dated Kiel, July 19, says:—"Judgment has heen delivered to-day by the Committee of Inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the Grosser Kurfurst. The Court fully acquis all the officers concerned in the catastrophe. The Local Admiralty Board appends to the decision of the Committee of Inquiry a declaration that the cause of the disaster, in its opinion, was that the men at the helm of the Konig Wilhelm, who one and all openly admit that they heard and understood the right word of command, namely, to port the helm, nevertheless carried out the opposite movement consequence of some confusion or mistake which remains unexplained. conduct of the commander of the Grosser Kurfurst is approved, and he is entirely acquitted of blame."

A nobleman's "little joke" has brought him into the Nottingham County Court. Captain Rodwell, of the West Suffolk Militia, and one of the proprietors of the Nottingham Brewery Company, sued Lord Byron, a lieutenant in the same regiment, £17, the price of twenty casks of ale said to have been supplied to his Lordship. Plaintiff alleged that in May, 1877, he and Lord Byron were with their regiment at Bury St. Edmund's, when his Lordship him an order for twenty casks of The beer was sent to Carlton Hall Lord Byron's seat, to the intense surprise of his Lordship's friends. Upon this Lord Byron wrote to Captain Rodwell from Oxford, saying that what he had said to him about the beer after mess was in a joke, and suggested that he should only keep two of the casks. The beer was returned to Nottingham and sold at a loss. The Judge ordered a nonsuit.

The writer of an original and amusi series of quips and quiddities in the Mark Lane Express, under the signature of "A Man of Mark Lane," writes:—Illuminated brotherhood and loyalty, and the Duke of Cambridge showed a recognition of the fact when, in his speech to Colonel Gzowski and the Canadian riflemen, he connected his the offices of licensed victualler and local the Canadian riflemen, he connected his visit to Wimbledon with the visit he has recently paid to Malta for the purpose of inspecting the Indian contingent."

An extraordinary escape of a prisoner is Royal Show the next day, it is rather "rough" on him to confront him with the control than with the confront him with the confront show or to pay his hotel bill, by tacking over his wash-stand the warning, "Boast not thyself of the morrow, for thou not thyself of the morrow.

not tayself of the morrow, for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth." This reminds me that at the Angel, Bury, when the last Royal Show was held there, one of the judges found in his room the adjuration, "Judge not, that ye be not judged."

The Herts Guardian states that Mr Edward H. Hoskins, of Hoddesdon, county magistrate, was attacked and gore by a savage bull at his farmstead, Musley Ware, and that he received such shocking njuries that he died an hour afterwards Hoskins drove with two of his young children to the farmyard, where there was a bull loose. He was bellowing more than usual, and was probably irritated by the waving about of some white linen or muslin Mr. Hoskins had on his hat. Mr. Hoskins went to the bull and patted him, and turned to leave him, when the brute rushed after him and tossed him up into the air. He fell on the farm yard straw or litter near a barn, built with prickwork at the base. The bull rushed at Mr. Hoskins as he fell, tore his clothes, and inflicted frightful injuries; his horns vent through the clothing and on to the went through the clothing and on to the brickwork, chipping the bricks and mortar. The little children ran crying into the House. Two men found the bull standing over Mr. Hoskins, goring and tossing him whenever he attempted to move.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE DUNKIN ACT CASES IN YORK To the Editor of The Mail.

SIR,-I will thank you to find room fo few lines in reference to the Dunkin Act prosecutions now going on in our classic suburb. Last evening I received two summonses to appear as a witness in the judicial Baron Dowse, at the Armagh Assizes, before sentencing a prisoner, asked the Governor of the gaol whether the new rules which require the prisoner to lie on a plank for the first month were in force in Armagh gaol, and whether that meant that the prisoner should sleep in his election of the second day of August, 1878 to rive evidence against the prisoner should sleep in his election of the second day of August, 1878 to rive evidence against the purious should sleep in his election of the second day of August, 1878 to rive evidence against the purious should be a second to be a second day of August, 1878 to rive evidence against the purious should be a second to be a second day of August, 1878 to rive evidence as a second to be a sec with. I can positively assert that on almost every day during the week I hav ousiness to transact with the aforesaid

Now, sir, I consider this an infamous piece of business on the part of one of our J. P's, to whom all the discredit is due for these prosecutions, a man under the control of the Government, holding, as he does, an appointment therefrom. It is a disgrace to the village to allow this man to dictate and have the ruling power over the villagers by appointing a pleved over the villagers by appointing a played out old toper to act as a spy, and watch the movements of all respectable business men. Things are coming to a pretty fine pass when a man cannot go out of doors on busi ness without being hauled up as a witness in this farce. If a Government servant is allowed to rule over the population of Yorkville, it is high time some action were taken in the matter by the residents. I am told confidentially that these prosecutions are political to the core. Out of about fifty witnesses, only one or two Grits ap pear among the number; in fact one of hese is allowed to go on an excursion avoid giving evidence. If the Grit part consider this a step in the right direction

ed by a servant of the people. AN ELECTOR. Yorkville, August 2, 1878.

gain their ends and elect their man, I doub

t very much. They will lose over 100

s by this piece of persecution, perpetrat-

Prince Gortschakoff, in spite of his eighty one years, is said to be very vain. He was extremely anxious about making a favourable impression on the artist Werner, when the latter was taking preliminary sketches of the delegates for his picture of the Con-Bradford (Yorkshire) Theatre has been destroyed by fire.

The Bradford cocoa houses are taking the animal made a terrific but at him. He grasped the beast by the nose-ring, and to this he firmly clung for two hours, during which time the bull vainly the best advantage. EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CANADIAN.

In British Columbia there are forty schools in operation, having an attendance of 1,685 children, and the Local Legislature gives an annual grant of \$63,000. The total number of graduates of the Normal School of McGill College is 1,087. The present number of teachers in training in the Normal School are 125, and the num are 350. ber of pupils in the Model Schools

The County Council of Lanark have passed a by-law to levy \$3,756 for school purposes for this year. The Council also passed a by-law to discontinue the High Schools at Smith's Falls, Carleton Place, and Packenham.

The receipts of McGill College for last year were \$49,607.40, and the expenditure \$42,759.21, leaving a balance of \$6,848.19. There were 425 students in attendance, of whom 100 were in law, 160 in medicin and 165 in arts. The Norfolk Reformer recently published

an article on "High School Inspection."
The question is gone into pretty thorough ly, and statistics are given to prove the positions taken. It is condemnatory of the present system of payment by results. Twenty-five Sunday school teachers all denominations have gone through the course of instruction presented by the Rev. Mr. Vincent, and were examined recently

by the Public School Inspector, Mr. Hughes, Toronto, and several clergymen. The Presbyterians were most numerously represented amongst the students. The directors of the Ottawa College have instructed Messrs. Lapierre, O'Gara & Remon to take proceedings against the Pembroke Standard for having libelled the

institution, in regard to the manner in which the prize medal was awarded, claiming that it should have been given to John O'Meara, while it was allotted to a student from Massachusetts. The officers of the Welland County Sal bath School Association for the present year are: President, J. H. Killman; 1st Vice-President, D. A. Johnson; 2nd Vice-President, — Hershey; Secretary, John Ennis. The Board of Directors to consist of the Superintendents of all the Sunday Schools in the town of Welland, Mr. A. K.

Vanwyck to act as convener. A Conven tion will probably be held in September. Mr. D. F. H. Wilkins, B. A., of Toron to University and B. App. Sc. of McGill University, has received the appointment of Mathematical Master of the Chatham High School. Mr. Wilkins has the highest commendations as regards both gentle manly character and scholarly attains tion. We have no doubt he will be a val-

uable acquisition to the staff. The Library of the McGill College Uni versity has been enriched by the donation of the library of the late Mr. Fred. Griffin, consisting of 2,692 volumes and 559 pamphlets. This collection is especially valuable in consequence of the large num-ber of works relating to Canadian History. contained in it. Other and valuable do tions were made by Mr. Peter Redpath, Mrs. Carpenter, and Miss Rimmer. The whole number of volumes now in the Library is 16,000.

The Toronto School of Medicine is to be

enlarged by the addition of a lecture room, 36 by 40, with basement for the caretakers. The seats will be galleried, so as to give an uninterrupted view of the operating table. The old lecture room will become the dissecting room, and the latter a laboratory. The work will be completed about the middle of September. The students from Victoria College probably necessitate this addition, the Toronto school now being published as the medical department of that University.

A. Kabister, M.A., LL.B., the head To the Editor of the Warder. scholar of Mr. Macallum's academy which desirous of encouraging common school education in Manitoba, placed the sum of £200 stg. in U. S. yielding 6 per cent., in trust with the Bishop of Rupert's Land, for prizes to be competed for by the scholars of the common schools. The winners of the prizes for last year were Miss Nellie Roblin, Mr. W. E. Beddome, and G. B. Fraser.

The able report of Inspector Steele, of the County of Prescott, is before us, and from it we glean the following information regarding the Public Schools in that Dis-trict. The amount spent during 1877 for buildings and sites is in excess of 1876, being \$14,250, and an addition of 16 class-rooms nce 1870 no less than 34 Public and High School-rooms have been erected; of these 1 is of stone, 18 of brick, and 51 of wood. The school population between the years of 5 and 16 is 4,238, and increase of 445 since 1873. The total amount expended on educational purposes was \$23,554, an increase of \$10,026 over 1876. The value of school property in the county is \$40,000. The highest salary paid to a male teacher was \$600; lowest, \$170. Highest to a female teacher, \$250; lowest, \$100. There are 70 teachers engaged in the profession.

Inspector McIntosh, of North Hastings has also presented an interesting report 80 rural sections and one incorporated village in his riding. Seven new school houses were erected during the year, and the total number now existing are 79, of which 12 are brick, 39 frame, 21 log, and 7 stone. The total amount of receipts for school purposes was \$29,329.15. The expenditure shows an increase of \$1,053.75 over 1876. The average expenditure for every enrolled pupil was \$4.99. In 1876 it was \$4.47, and in 1872 \$3.29. The total number of enrolled pupils was 4,697, with an average attendance of 1,859, an increase of 81 over 1876. There were 85 teachers employed, of whom 49 were females and 36 males. The highest salary paid to any teacher was \$550 and the lowest \$192.

The annual report of the Rev. W. C. Pinkham, superintendent of Protestant schools in Manitoba, for the year 1877, has been received, and contains much interesting and encouraging information. The superintendent is a hard-working and ener-getic man, and under his careful supervision the schools in his section have made great improvement. From it we glean, amongst others, the following information. ation during the past year was 38, attended by 2,027 children, with an average attendance of 934. Two costly and handsome school-houses have been erected in the city of Winnipeg at a cost of \$12,000, and one in St. Andrew's and fifty other different localities, whilst preparations for building are going on in others. The Legislative grant for 1877 was \$8,000, which the superintendent thinks small considering the demands made upon it. The Mennonite settlers, whose school population amounts to 1,600, have made de for the Legislative grant, which shows that they are alive to the importance of educa-tion for their children. The report of the trustees of Queen's

University and College, Kingston, for the year 1877-8, is exceedingly satisfactory. Since the year 1841, when the institution was founded, no session has been more recently closed. In the first report of the trustees to the General Assembly, two years ago, there were 69 students registered in the faculties of art and theology. The following year the number had risen to 85. In the attendance was up to 106, of whom 45 were studying for the ministry. There are now 21 scholarships and 0 gold medals attached to the College. he medals are tached to the College. 'he medals are offered for Greek, mathematics, mental and natural philosophy, chemistry, and political economy. Besides these inducements to serving students to persevere in the path of learning and wisdom, liberal prizes are offered for essays to be prepared during the summer months on chance subjects. Thirty-four members of the College Missionary Society are now engaged in missionary work. The library contains
11,000 volumes, and every year valuable additions are made both to it and the spacious Vatican gardens."

useum. There is, however, a lack of ac. commodation. The desireableness of having a third professor of theology is urged. The sum required to endow the three pro-The sum required to endow the three pro-fessorships will be \$60,000, and the friends of the College are recommended to exercise all possible liberality to this end. The sum of \$40,000 is also needed for buildings, and \$50,000 for the Arts Faculty.

FOREIGN.

An unknown Philadelphia friend has given Andover Seminary \$25,000. The Harvard examinations for women, which closes on the 18th July, were the fifth of the series. The President of the Michigan University

has had his salary reduced by \$750. The salaries of all the professors have been re. duced from \$2,500 to \$2,200. Graduates of all High Schools and Acad. emies are to be admitted to Cornell, with. out examination in elementary branches, by a recent vote of this faculty Harvard College has just completed Memorial Hall at a cost of \$360,000.

her 4,040 alumni living during the pro of the work only 809 contributed. A convention of the educators of Southern States will hold a Southern Edu. cational Association to be held at Cha tanooga, Tenn., on the 6th, 7th, and 8th o August, 1878.

The London (Eng.) School Board have fitted up a vessel as an industrial school ship. The vessel cost £7,000. The com. ittee recommended a grant of £15,000 fitting up the same. Princeton College celebrated its last com

encement with great enthusiasm. Gen. eral Sherman delivered an admirable address on the late Prof. Henry, once a member of the College faculty. A law school was formally added to the University of California at its last com-

mencement. The presentation was made by the founder, S. Clinton Hastings, Esq., who gave \$100,000 for its establishment. Prof. Mendenhall, of the Ohio University, has accepted an appointment to the chair of Physics in the Imperial University of Japan, at Tokio (formerly Yedo). salary is to be \$5,000 in gold. The following summary of University endowments is quoted from an Austral Blue Book :—Oxford, £424,262, includ

fees; Cambridge, £340,561, including fe Edinburgh, £23,000; Queen's, £37.6 Paris, £154,000 in 1865; Prussia, £26 50: Austria. (not including Hun £198,000 in 1872; Upsala, 1872; Belgium, Liége, and Ghent, 6 743; California, £46,000 in 1872; ard, £44,000 in 1872, including Michigan, £22,600 in 1872, including Ielbourne, £14,500, including fees, General Eaton, United States Educ tional Commissioner, in his-report of 1876 states that the total number of teacher mployed in the States and territories he Union is 249,283. The District Columbia pays the highest average sala

to male teachers, \$120 per month otal school population in the United St s 14.306,158, as against 14.007,522 1875. The total expenditure for eductional purposes was \$84,349,528. The ire per capita of school enumeration varies from \$24.78 per pupil among the Cherokees, to 57 cents in Alabama.

Father Stafford Speaks. (From the Victoria Warder, Aug. 1.)

The following communication has been entus by Father Stafford, with the reuest to publish it this week. We hasten o do so, at the same time reserving to ourselves the right of making our own com-ments thereon, and, for the sake of brevity will take up the different points in Father Stafford's communication in the same order as they appear :-

blished what appears to be the whole, but is, in reality, only a portion of a pri vate letter from the Hon. Mr. Wood to me Please allow me to say in reference to this

ratter:Firstly-That the Hon. Mr. Wood's tter was in reply to a letter from me to ndly-That letter was marked pri-

rate. It was intended to remain private. It was in its nature private, personal, and strictly confidential. Thirdly-That letter was taken from my house, I know not how, when, or by whom, and a part of it was made public by you, without my knowledge or consent. That

without my knowledge or consent. That is, you published a private letter which was len from me. Fourthly-I have not given the Hon. Mr. Wood any names of persons in Ops or Emily to whom any newspaper might be sent; and, I may add, as a matter of fact, in reference to Mr. Wood's visits to my house, which have been made a subject of wspaper comment, that he has done m ne honour to pay me only one visit on a unday to my knowledge in ten years. I have the honour to be, sir,

Your ob't serv't, M. STAFFORD P-Lindsay, July 31st, 1878.

While we have no reason to doubt Father Stafford's word, we would like to ask him if Mr. Wood's letter on the face of it looks like a reply? That letter may possibly have been marked private and confidential, but as the public generally interested in its contents, we con sidered it only our duty to make them public. Father Stafford says that the letter was stolen from his house, but by whom or by what means he cannot say We would again like to ask Father Stafford he is sure that it was stolen from his house, and can he so prove it? Father Stafford further says that he has not given Mr. Wood any names of persons in Ops or Emily to whom any news-papers might be sent, and as far as Mr. Wood's visits to his house are concerned, he can remember but one Sunday visit having been paid him in ten years. By some strange coincidence, however, the Tribune acknowledges remittances from 30 ubscribers, in this county, the total amount of remittances being \$55, and this during he period between the date of Mr. Wood's letter and the 3rd March last. This con nunication with the exception of the stat ent that only part of Mr. has been published. Well, the public see to think that quite enough of it was public see. lished. If Father Stafford or Mr. are not satisfied, however, we are sorry. They both seem to recollect so well the part that was left out, they probably let us have it.

According to Poor's Manual for there were 79,208 miles of railway in op ation in the United States at the close ast year, viz., New England, 5,822; dle States, 15,166: Southern States, 840; Western States, 41,224; Pacifi States, 3.156. The capital invested \$4,568,597,250; the dividends paid las year amounted to \$58,558,000. The Commissioners appointed by

Nova Scotia Government to examine the claims of labourers and storekeepers against absconding sub-contractors on the Eastern Extension railway have recommended the payment of \$23,000 for direct claims. here are also eleven thousand dollars in direct claims. The Government will pay the direct claims in a few days and deduct the amount from the subsidy to the Company. It is said the Government is also

The Pope, says a correspondent at Rome, like Martha, is troubled about many things. As he says of himself, not a clerk works harder than he does. He is at his writing-table by 8 o'clock, and remains there sometimes six hours. All the reports from the State Office and other con regations pass under his review; he never all its meaning. This close application is telling on his health. He has grown thin weak, cannot sleep noreat. At last he has been prevailed upon to drive out daily in a THE TREATY OF BER

Lord Beaconsfield's Spe House of Lords, July The Earl of BEACONSFIELD, who ten minutes past five, and was re with loud cheers, said :- My Lord laying upon the table of this House am about to do, the Protocol of the gress of Berlin, I thought I should doing my duty to your Lordship's to Parliament generally, and to the try, if I made some remarks upon policy which was supported by the sentatives of her Majesty at the Cor and which is embodied in the Tre Berlin, and in a convention which has placed upon your Lordship's table d my absence. Your Lordships are Your Lordships are that the Treaty of San Stefano was upon with much distrust and alarm l Majesty's Government, that they be Majesty's Government, that they belift was calculated to bring about a stataffairs dangerous to European indedence, and injurious to the interests of British Empire. Our impeachment of treaty is before your Lordships and country, as detailed in the circular of noble friend the Secretary of Stataffair, and our present contention is we can show that in the changes and not fications which have been made in fications which have been made in Treaty of San Stefano by the Congre-Berlin, and by the Convention of Comtinople, that menace to the independ of Europe has been removed, and threatened injury to the British En has been terminated. Your Lordships recollect that by the Treaty of San St about one-half of Turkey in Europe formed into a State called Bulgar State consisting of 50,000 geogra and state, and containing a population 4,000,000, with harbours, both on the state of the Europe of the Euxine and of the Archipe That disposition severed Constantiand the limited district which was spared with the possession of the city the provinces of Macedonia and Thrace a Bulgaria descending to the very sl of the Ægean. Altogether, a State formed which, both from its internal

sources and its peculiarly favourable graphical position, must necessarily exercised a predominant influence over colitical and commercial fortunes of ortion of the globe. The remaining tion of Turkey in Europe was reduced in a considerable degree by apporti what was called compensation to the which now become independent State that the general result of the Treaty o Stefano was this, that while it spared territory of the Sultan, so far as his ca and its immediate vicinage was conc t reduced him really to a position of ection to the great Power which had the great Fower which had feated his armies, and which was preat the gates of his capital; so that alth he might still be said to be formally ented with one of the highest public duties. namely, the custody of the Straits-i apparent to all that the authority
only be exercised by him in defe
to the superior demand of
Power which had vanquished and which appeared by its proposed rangement disposed to keep him in su sion. (Hear, hear.) My Lords, Powers in Congress at Berlin have a Powers in Congress at Berlin nave in great changes on these matters. I have restored to the Sultan two-third the territory which was to form the Bulgarian State. They have restored the Sultan upwards of 30,000 geograph sonare miles and two and a half million square miles and two and a half million population, that territory being the ric in the Balkan peninsula, where most o lands are rich, and that population the wealthiest, the most in enious, an most loyal subjects of the Sultan. (Ch The frontiers of his State have warded from the mere environs of Salo and Adrianople to the lines of the Ball and the Trojan Pass; and the new Pr pality which was to exercise so compling and to create so great a revo nce and to create so great a revol in the disposition of territories and p in that part of the globe, is now mere State in the valley of the Danube, w both in its extent and population is re to one-third of that which was conter ed by the Treaty of San Stefano. (Che It is said that, when the Congress of B decided upon favouring the policestablishing the Balkans as the fronti what we may now call the new Tur they, in fact, furnished it with a from which, instead of being impregnable some profess it to be, is in itself one most inadequate character. Lords, it is very difficult decide whether, so far as no

stances can ever be provided as may nish what is called an impregnable from Whether it be river, or desert, or mot range, it will be found in the long run the impregnability of a frontier musupplied by the life and spirit of (Cheers.) It is by the courage, the diline, the patriotism, and the devotion people that impregnable frontiers can be supplied, and when I remember race it was whose courage defended Ple I am confident that if the cause is a one, it will not be found that the fro of the Balkans is indefensible. But said that although we professed to fur a competent military frontier to Turl the Congress failed to secure what it in view, and the Congress has been cha with having committed one of the gree blunders that could be accomplished leaving Sofia in the hands of a State reindependent of Turkey, and probably independent of Turkey, and probably that might be looked upon in the cours time as hostile. This is, in my opinion the bas been said that great error. It has been said that position of Sofia, of a commanding ch ter, was one of value of which the Cong was not, indeed, unaware, but that yielded to the imperious demands of of the Powers represented at the Congr I can assure you, my Lords, there is no shadow of truth in those stateme (Hear, hear.) When the Congress resol to establish the line of the Balk as the frontier of Turkey, I believe there would have been no difficulty what n Turkey, even, as a matter of course, harmony, even, as a matter of course, at aning the possession of Sofia. But we happened was this—the highest militanthority of the Turks—for so, I thin may fairly describe him—was one of plenipotentiaries of the Porte, I mean hemet Ali Pasha, and the moment line of the Relkans, was determined as ine of the Balkans was determined brought under the consideration sagues, and especially of the ple laries of England, his views upon ject. Speaking as he did, not only great military knowledge, but with aost consummate experience and acqui ea that Sofia was a strong strategical

is concerned, such a combination of ci

ion, and that those who possessed it commediately turn the Balkans and man Constantinople. He said that Constantinople. He said that tegical position it was worthless, there was a position in the district Sofia which, properly defended, might considered impregnable, and that was Pass of Iknia, that it was of vital imp , because there would then be an cient defence for his capital. That p which, if properly defended, would prev any host, however powerful, from tak Constantinople by turning the Balkans, been allotted to Turkey by the Congres Berlin. (Cheers) Rut in conseque din. (Cheers.) But in conseque hat arrangement it became the dut Congress to inquire what would be arrangement in regard to Sofia an mmediate neighbourhood. The po on of Sofia and the district are, with an exception, I believe, Bulgarians, an was thought, therefore, that we shoul possible include it in Bulgaria. It was included by a transaction by which it exchanged for another district where population was, if not exclusively, enently Mohammed and additional additional and additional and additional addi Mohammedan, and which, so fatility of the land is concerned, to the advantage of the Pithere is a short but accurate accurate accurate.

museum. There is, however, a lack of accommodation. The desireableness of having a third professor of theology is urged. The sum required to endow the three professorships will be \$60,000, and the friends of the College are recommended to exercise all possible liberality to this end. The sum of \$40,000 is also needed for buildings, and \$50,000 for the Artz Feorley. are forty ocal Legisla-\$63,000. and \$50,000 for the Arts Faculty. aduates of the ollege is 1,087. teachers in

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vard, £44,000 in 1872, including fees; Michigan, £22,600 in 1872, including fees; Melbourne, £14,500, including fees. General Eaton, United States Ednea. tional Commissioner, in his-report of 1876. states that the total number of teachers employed in the States and territories of Columbia pays the highest average salary to male teachers, \$120 per month. The total school population in the United States as against 14,007,522 in 1875. The total expenditure for educa ional purposes was \$84,349,528. The expenditure per capita of school enumeration

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> Secondly—That letter was marked private. It was intended to remain private. It was in its nature private, personal, and Thirdly-That letter was taken from my house, I know not how, when, or by whom, and a part of it was made public by you, without my knowledge or consent. That

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been prevailed upon to drive out daily in a carriage; to take an airing in the fine,

valuable carriage; to take an airing and the spacious Vatican gardens."

amone on ever the provincion of arrivant transport of the province; and, thirdly, we have the province of any any threat the province of the province; and, thirdly, we have the province of the province; and the province; and the province of the province; and the p

t is said that, when the Congress of Berlin not be for a less period than say five years, ecided upon favouring the policy of stablishing the Balkans as the frontier of that we may now call the new Turkey, value. Secondly, we have thought it de-sirable to be, is in itself one of most inadequate the sirable as public assemblies in which the

most loyal subjects of the Sultan. (Cheers.)
The frontiers of his State have been forwarded from the mere environs of Salonica and Adrianople to the lines of the Balkans and the Trojan Pass; and the new Principality which was to exercise so complete an influence and to create so great a revolution in the disposition of territeries and people in that part of the globe, is now merely a State in the valley of the Danube, which both in its extent and population is reduced by the Treaty of San Stefano. (Cheers.)
It is said that, when the Congress of Berlin

Tived when we should endeavour to carry into effect some of the important proposition of the future administration of the States of the Sultan, which were discussed and projected at the Contantinople. There are three great points which, generally speaking, we should have before us in any attempt to improve the administration of the tempt to improve the administration of the top of the mountain and shown the kingdoms of the future administration, quite sincere I have no doubt in their views, have merely spoken on this subject to her Majesty's Government, who have been taken to the top of the mountain and shown the kingdoms of the future administration of the Contantinople. There are three great points which, generally speaking the very subject to her Majesty's Government, who have been taken to the top of the mountain and shown the kingdoms of the discussed and projected at the Contantinople.

The frontier of the States of the Sultan, which were discussed and projected at the Contantinople. There are three great points which, generally speaking the contantinople.

The frontier of the diplomatic investigations and communica-tions that have taken place for a period of three years on this matter, the whole of the Powers of Europe—Russia as strictly as the others—have come to the unanimous con-clusion that the best chance for the trany, in fact, furnished it with a frontier ich, instead of being impregnable as a per profess it to be, is in itself one of most inadequate character. My risk, it is very difficult to cide whether, so far as nature concerned, such a combination of circum-ances can ever be provided as may fursh what is called an impregnable frontier. Whether it be river, or desert, or mountain ance, it will be found in the long run that

was prepared to consider rectification of frontiers on a large and liberal scale, and my noble friend, the Secretary of State, drew out what he considered a large and liberal rectification of frontiers; and in my mind if Greece had obtained it she would have obtained a considerable accession of resources and strength. But we never found on the part of Greece that response and that symmathy of Greece that response and that sympathy which was desirable. Their minds were in another quarter. But that being the case, the Congress still thought they could not meet such extravagant and inconsistent views as these urged by Greece, which were not in any way within the keeping of the Congress, or within the area and duty which they occupied. We had still, as will be found in the treaty, certainly in the prococols, we had indicted what we believed to be the rectification of the frontier, which would add considerably to the attempth and resources of Greece, and I think that under all the circumstances it will be acknowledged that Greece has not been neglected. Greece is a country so interesting that it enlists the sympathies of all Powers in the future of Greece, Greece has a future—that cannot be said of every country, and I would say if Imight be permitted to Greece what I would say to an individual who has a future, "Learn to be patient." (Cheers and laughter.) Now, my Lords, I have touched upon most points connected with Turkey in Europe. My summary is, that at this tes, as part of Turkey; nor derivative and resources of the country which most points connected with Turkey in grant of Turkey; in order that I should not be taking an element which I am hardly entitled to place in the calculation; omitting even Bosnia—the of Greece that response and that sympathy which was desirable. Their minds were in

all Powers in the future of Greece. Greece thas a future—that cannot be said of every country, and I would say if I might be permitted to Greece what I would say to an individual who has a future, "Learn to be patient." (Cheers and laughter.) Now, my Lords, I have touched upon most points connected with Turkey in Europe. My summary is, that at this moment—of course no longer counting Servia or Roumania, once tributory principalities, as part of Turkey; not counting the new Bulgaria, though it is a tributory principality, as part of Turkey, in order that I should not be taking an element which I am hardly entitled to place in the calculation; omitting even Bosnia—the European Turkey still remains a dominion of 60,000 geographical square miles, with a population of six millions, and that concentrated and condensed in the provinces contiguous to the capital. (Cheers.) My Lords, it was said, when the line of the Balkans was carried (and it was net carried till after long and agitating discussion), it was said by that illustrious statesman who presided over our labours, that "Turksy in Europe, once more exists." (Cheers.) My Lords, I did not think that, so far as European Turkey is concerned, this country has any right to complain of the decisions of the Congress, and, I would hope, of the labours of its Plenipotentiaries. (Loud cheers.) You cannot look at the map of Turkey as it was left by the Treaty of San Stefano and as it has been re-arranged by the Treaty of Berlin, without services and the same of the san Stefano and as it has been re-arranged by the Treaty of Berlin, without services and the same of the san Stefano and as it has been re-arranged by the Treaty of Berlin, without services and the same of the san Stefano and as it has been re-arranged by the Treaty of Berlin, without services and the same of th

THE TREATY OF SERIAL
Land Recommendate 8, Reports
The first All and the series of the the precedents which exist in many country by the precedents which less it in many country in the Black Sea, it would not be complete under half a century. Now, is that an object for which Eagland was justified in going to war with Russia? My Lords, we have thought it advisable not to grudge these conquests that have been made, especially after obtaining the restoration to the Porte of Bayazid and its important district. But it seemed to us that the time had come when we ought to consider whether some effort should not be made with regard to the Porte and Russia, ending, it may be, sometimes in apparently insignificant result—namely, shaking to the centre the influence and prestige of the Porte in Asia, and diminishing the means of profitably and advantageously coverning that country by every struggle in the Porte in Asia, and diminishing the means of profitably and advantageously coverning that country by every struggle in the Porte in Asia, and diminishing the means of profitably and advantageously coverning that country by every struggle in the Porte in Asia, and diminishing the means of profitably and advantageously coverning that country by every struggle in the Porte in Asia, and diminishing the means of profitably and advantageously coverning that country by every struggle in the Porte in Asia, and diminishing the means of profitably and advantageously coverning that country by every struggle in the Porte in Asia, and diminishing the means of profitably and advantageously coverning that country by every struggle in the Porte in Asia, and diminishing the means of profitably and advantageously coverning that country by every struggle in the Porte in Asia, and the Porte in Asia, and diminishing the means of profitably and advantageously coverning that country by every struggle in the Porte in Asia, and t or come Europe—for we ask for no exclusive privileges or commercial advantages—it will then be for Europe to assist England in availing herself of the wealth that has been so long neglected, and in developing the resources of a land once so fertile and so varied. From our responsibilities in this matter we do not shrink. (Hear, hear.) We think that with prudence and discretion we shall bring about a state of discretion we shall bring about a state of affairs as advantageous to Europe as to ourselves, and in that conviction we cannot bring ourselves to believe that the act that world that is shared by no other Power.
On every occasion on which these discussions occur, or these settlements occur, our Indian empire is to England the source of great anxiety; and the time appears to have arrived when if possible we should terminate that anxiety. In all the questions connected with European Turkey we had the assistance and the sympathy, not of all, but of many of the European Powers, because they were interested in the question who should possess Constantinople, who should have the command of the Danube and the freedom of the Mediterranean. But when we are come to conof the Danube and the freedom of the Medi-terranean. But when we are come to con-siderations connected with our Oriental Empire itself, they naturally are not so in-terested as they are in European resources; and we have to look to our own resources. There has been no want on our part of invi-tations to other Powers to join with us in pre-venting or arresting war. There was be-sides the great Treaty of Paris, which if acted on would have prevented war. There the balours of its Hemipotentiaries, [Lond cheers.] You cannot look at the sea has no now and no our part of invite and the sea of any star, if they had been the consequence of a long war, if they had been the consequence of a long war, if they had been the consequence of a long war, if they had been they consequence of a long war, if they had been they consequence of a long war, if they had been they consequence of a long war, if they had been they consequence of a long war, if they had been they consequence of a long war, if they had been they consequence of a long war, if they had been they consequence of a long war, if they had been they was the tripartite treaty could not be seted upon the result of a strangel like that treaty, which if a clotd on the set of the consequence of a long war, if they had been they was the tripartite treaty could not be seted upon the result of a strangel like that treaty is the serve the set of the consequence of a long war, if they had been they was the tripartite treaty could not be seted upon the result of a strangel like late treaty, which if a clotd on the set of the consequence of a long war, if they had been they was the tripartite treaty could not be seted upon the result of a strangel by outfail the way to expenditure, and the country will remember that the set of th

alliance—a defensive alliance—with Turkey to guard her against any further attacks from Russia. We believe ourselves that the result of the Convention will be order and tranquillity, and then it will become Europe—for we ask for no exclusive privileges or commercial advantages—it will then be for Europe to assist England in availing herself of the wealth that

fireworks over his success, or depart in some way from that special "tone of the Upper House" which Englishmen would like to regard, if they could, as the peculiar privilege and attribute of a peculiar class of trained and hereditary senators. His voice never really faltered, however, from the never really faitered, nowever, from and beginning to the end of his speech, though it lasted an hour and a quarter. It was always clear, vibrating—at times deep and resonant—admirably wielded within the burselves, and in that conviction we cannot bring ourselves to believe that the act that we have recommended is one that is likely to lead to trouble and to warfare. My Lords, there will, I am sure, be no jealousy between England and France upon this subject. In taking Cyprus the movement was not Mediterranean but English. We have taken a step there that we think necessary for the maintenance of our Empire and for the preservation of its peace. If that be our first consideration, the next is the development of the country; and upon that subject I am told that it was expected to night that I should lay before the House a minute system by which all these results which years may bring about are instantly to be acquired. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) My Lords, I am prepared to do nothing of the kind. We must act with consideration. We are acting with a Power which, let me remind the House, is an independent Power, and we can decide nothing but with its consent and sanction. We have been in communication with that great Power, who has other things to think of than Asia Minor. No man was ever so tried from his accession to the think of than Asia Minor. No man was ever so tried from his accession to the think of than Asia Minor. No man was ever so tried from his accession to the think of than Asia Minor. No man was ever so tried from his accession to the think of than Asia Minor. No man was ever so tried from his accession to the think of than Asia Minor. No man was ever so tried from his accession to the think of than Asia Minor. No man was ever so tried from his accession to the think of than Asia Minor. No man was ever so tried from his accession to the think of than Asia Minor. No man was ever so tried from his accession to the think of than Asia Minor. No man was ever so tried from his accession to the think of than Asia Minor. No man was ever so tried from his accession to the think of the affairs of his empire. I hope the time will come when my noble friend will be able to communicate details.

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The Weekly Mail

TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1878. BUNCOMBE DISCUSSION OF

SERIOUS QUESTION. THE leading organ of the Government in this city discusses the trade question in the same spirit in which it has always been accustomed to "pitch in." Make a point right or wrong ; twist and turn and torture; raise a dust so that the rout of the Party in the field of argument may be concealed; such seem the guiding stars of the journalistic rhetoricians who grow frantic at the prospect that anything should be done for body rich. Canada. Yesterday the Globe took up its parable on the trade question, and its style of replying to Sir John Macdon- cease. Why, one cannot take up a paper ALD at the Amphitheatre is founded on the belief, not uncommon, that when one has a had course the column that the column that when one has a had course the column that the column that when one has a had course the column that column that when one had course the column that column th than in the United States is said to be than in the United States is said to be Americans are beating the English in untrue. Yet if the writer is posted he the Australian market. The American must know that when failures were fol- Manufacturer, of July 19th, dwells with lowing each other like successive claps pride on the fact that in Europe, Asia, of thunder in proportion to the population, we had more failures in Canada, until on the eve of the passing of a bill which would have seriously interfered with people going into bankruptcy, and there was a rush to assign. Yet even with the unnatural addition thus brought about, the odds would be We are also told that it is not true that there is less depression and more hope for the future in the United States than in Canada. The only thing to do with such a statement is to characterize it as it deserves. In the States people are not hopeless, for know that as sure as the sun will rise to-morrow so surely will prosperity and confidence return. We in Canada have little ground for hope. If things go on as at present, neither a good harvest, nor a succession of good harvests, will restore prosperity. People choose, dishonestly or ignorantly, to forget that we have no such causes for depression as the States. We have not ne legacies of a great civil war. We have not the pale remorse of a period of inflation and unexampled luxury and

It is not true, we are told, that many Canadians are now leaving for the States. At this moment the exodus word now emphasized, and what becomes of the truth of the proposition? Thousands irs illustrate the truth of statistics which are at the command of the Globe and which show that the bone and sinew and bounding blood of the country its youth—are going across the line.
It is not true that Canadians have no confidence in the future of their coun-"try." No, indeed, it is not true. The men who on Tuesday night spoke from the platform in the Amphitheatre show-ed that they had the fullest confidence in the future of the Dominion. But those who, like the Globe, declare we cannot act as we must act if we are ever to become a nation—those are the persons who have no confidence in the future of Canada. The manufacturers have no confidence in its future if the present state of things be continued. Mr. Hay, the chairman of the meeting, has declared that he could not continue his business under present conditions. When he and brother manufacturers speak in this way, one answer never fails to be made, in ignorance and not in dishonesty, let us hope, namely, that he and others have made money here. Yes, but when did they make They made money during the reciprocity treaty. They made money in the years following the lapse of the reciprocity treaty up to 1873, when the results of the war in the States were equivalent to a protection to Canadian industries. One would think it was a pleasure to Mr. HAY, Messrs. GURNEY and others to leave life-long friends: to cry out for Protection: to bemoan existing circumstances; when in truth and in fact they have no reason, and are without cause of complaint. And where will Canadian workingmen and children be when, one by one, city after city, town after town, village after village, has shrunk and gone on the way to smaller things, if not to de-Where will the farmer and his market be? Why in Canada we have already ruins complete enough if not very venerable. A visitor to the village of Indiana, in Haldimand, where there was once every sign of prosperity and for hope, may see what

their difficulties, Protection has enabled

THE Globe, in trying to distort the another? Now we have often explained stead of requiring that there should be a general rise in the tariff, may rather necesstances. What is needed is a re-adjustment of the tariff in accordance with the Protectionist principle of fostering purchasing power of the country has to, but a reduction in, the burden of taxation. Nor does the gain of the country stop here. If a superior article is produced and sold for less money, the gain would of course be still more. effect of the tariff of 1842 in the United States was to lower the price of American bar iron from \$85 to \$75 per ton; English bar iron from \$70 \$57; Swedish from \$90 to \$77; American blistered steel from \$115 to \$95. Cotton osnaburgs fell from eight to ten cents per yard to 6½c. and 7½c.; 4 brown shirtings from 64c. and 84c. to 44 and $6\frac{1}{2}$; Domestic prints from 12\frac{1}{2}c. and 18c. to $8\frac{1}{2}c$. and $12\frac{1}{2}c$. Meanwhile the revenue went up from \$19,919,492 in 7841 to \$29,236,357 in 1844. Mr. CHARLTON puts the truth well in his

if the present policy is maintained.

1824; British manufactures crushed out all efforts to establish factories in the 'all efforts to establish factories in the Republic; but the imposition of 25 per cent duty on foreign cottons had the effect, in a few years, not only of building up manufactories, but led to the production of an article, better in quality and lower in price than the Americans received from British manufactories before their own industries were established. In 1860 the United were established. In 1860 the United States were exporters of cottons, exporting nearly 10 per cent. of "whole amount manufactured. The same way with iron." "Is that," asks the Globe, "the policy which is to make everybody rich? the policy not which will make every-body rich, but make everybody that is ndustrious and skilful better off. We know no policy which can make every-

It is admitted by the Globe that the States are beating England in her own markets. But we are told this will without having evidence how wide and and South America the American horsecar fetches a higher price and is universally preferred to those of other manufacture. "The proprietor of a shop American cars were placed on the road of the Bombay Tramway Company the same number of English cars were introduced. Six months sufficed to prove the dearer American cars to be the most economical, and since then American cars have been used exclusively." And because Sir John MACDONALD points out such facts, the Annexationists and their friends ask him is he loval? The bearing of all this on the point of taxation itself, though indirect, is obvious and conclusive, while it directly shows the progress under protection of American manufactures, and how wealth is being brought into the We have constantly to refer to the

United States, because thence the sta-

tistics are more to hand. Previous to

1871 the duty on pig iron brought into the United States was \$9 extravagance. How is it, then, that to \$7 per ton. Who gained by the redepression is so great with us? Where duction? The consumer, a Free Trader is the fairness of the comparison bewill cry. Not at all. It was the protween Canada and the States from the ducer. The price of pig iron in the point of view of those who contend that American market continued the same. our fiscal system is on as sound a basis About \$400,000 was thus lost to the for the development of our wealth as Treasury. The reason of all this is theirs? The comparison is fair, and very simple. The production of pig iron had been developed in the States, just, and cogent, and conclusive, when it is made to show how, notwithstanding and when people export a given article to a country where the production of that article bas been brought to healthy them to bear the load of an enormous debt, to swell revenue, to progress in all that adds to the comfort and dignity of Bureau of Statistics, the price of salt in thither may be stopped. But omit the the American market remained unaffected. The history of the production pestered any more with his nonsensical of American salt since the great Their Act of 1862 is full of instruction. mportation of salt into the States for was 14,000,000 bushels, yielding \$214,000 revenue. This was der the "revenue-reform" tariff. In 1871, under the highest rate of duty, the importation did not exceed 9,000,000 bushels, but instead of \$214,000 the revenue yielded was \$1,176,587. The quantity was 5,000,000 bushels less than the importation under the "rev-"enue-reform" tariff—the tariff the MILLSES and CARTWRIGHTS would have contemplated with rapture—but \$900, 000 more revenue was obtained. Did the consumer pay? Mr. FIELD, speaking ten years afterwards, pointed to the fact that the price of salt was less than What had taken place under in 1860. the high duty? The production of salt in the United States was more than to Mr. Samuel Platt. We were unable was unable to supply the markets of the seaboard with a single bushel, but in

> 1871 over 2,000,000 bushels of domestic salt was sold in New York city. We might enumerate like facts from other industries How all this hears on the condition of labour, on that of the farmer and the mechanic, and, in a word, on the condition of the country at large, must be plain to the most ordinary capacity. The farmer has a near-by market. He has not to send his products to great distances. He gets his merchandise cheaper, and a better article as well. When we import manufactures we import food, food being one of the largest items in the cost of manufactures. the food be consumed at home, and the farmer will not have to go to the end of the world in search of a market: the demand for labour will keep our young men in Canada and increas impossible now, our population; while the wealth of a noble country will be indefinitely developed.

A WORD FROM THE OTHER SIDE. IT is a lamentable fact that born Canadians to the number of nearly one-sixth many another village will be brought to the present population of this country, or 660,000 persons, are now permanently National Policy, asks how are we to settled in the United States. The numprotect one industry and not protect ber was 460,000 in 1870 : the American authorities claim that it has increased that protection to native industries, in- 200,000 in the past eight years. In fact if all the Canadian born people in the sitate a lowering of the tariff in some in- States could be repatriated to-day they to stop here. What claim he has upon tends furthest west? And another quesaltered circumstances, and inspired by have spent \$1,050,000 in securing 35,our industries. It is quite clear that if 000 immigrants from Europe. Suppos- has he ever filled any public posia higher duty on any given class of goods is followed by a fall in the price cost of catching and bringing him here, of such goods, and the revenue from imports is meanwhile swelled because the purchasing power of the country has immigrant is worth \$1,000, as American tariff is equivalent not to an accession to, but a reduction in the burden of and we have lost that sum, which is four times our national debt, and which would suffice to build at least six railways to the Pacific. If we count the children of these exiles, i. e. their increase in their adopted country, the Union, our loss

would be made more appalling.

A Canadian who with five and twenty housand of his countrymen is living in the State of Illinois, has written a remarkably able letter to a gentleman in Mont-real, which is published in La Minerve, on the present and future of Canada. After referring to the large and increasing emigration from Canada to the States

"What is the cause of it? There must be and there is a reason for it. I believe that the evils that afflict the Dominion arise speech on the 29th February, 1876, in the House of Commons at Ottawa, (Hansard, p. 313.) "Look at the progress "of the cotton trade in that country the United States] previous to the tal revision of the tariff to give ample pro-

s crushed out imposed under a wise and well-adjusted thories in the stories in the stories in the stories of your own; those imposed under your pre-

After elaborating over this point by quoting statistics which are already well known to our readers, the writer goes

"No country up to the present has pros-pered on a single industry, and Canada can-not prosper by agriculture only. Her ag-ricultural interests require a home market. That is what they have not now and what That is what they have not now and what they will never see, if you do not encourage home industries which make or constitute a home market. If you are all farmers, who is to buy? * * In proportion as the farming prosperity of other countries increases, the habitant who has to cross the Atlantic to get a market for the products of his farm and there to compete with almost the whole civilized world, will find the British markets so glutted with grain and cereals that by and bye farming in Canada will become unprofitable. What will he do then without home consumption? Without manufactures to encourage immi-Without manufactures to encourage immi-gration and keep the working classes has a bad cause the only thing that can bear him through is effrontery. Sir John Macdonald's statement that there John Macdonald's statement that there have been more insolvencies in Canada turer, and pointing out that owing to superiority in quality and cheapness, the will cripple him; and a few such set-backs ruin him. If the farmer can sell only half his produce at home, he can afford to risk the exportation of the other half without running the risk of com-plete ruin; but with no home market, ruin s bound to come in the long run. In Canada you have magnificent waterpower; you have coal, iron, and an in acture. "The proprietor of a shop which has sent ears to Europe, Asia, South America, and the isles of the sea, says that when the first dozen of

> prosperity.' In conclusion, the writer says: 'issue in your coming elections is Protection or Free Trade. What have you profited by Free Trade in the last With wise Government, truly National Policy, you will build up a great empire; without them, a vast solitude, a waste place."

A SILLY DODGE. WE find the following in the Brantford Expositor:

HOW IT'S DONE " For ways that are dark commend us to the leaders and press of the Tory party. The following from the Buffalo Herald, explains how material is manufactured to suit the India rubber policy of the Protec-

tionists. It says:—
"'Some unknown individual in Clifford, Canada, has sent us for publicity an
article on Protection for that country. In his private letter to us, he says very conlished as an editorial. That done, it is to be copied into the different Conservative journals for the purpose of making the electors of Welland and other counties believe there is nothing like Protection and that the prosperity of the United States owing to a strictly protective tariff. A copied article like the one I send you will maturity, the people so exporting pay the duty. Again, a large reduction was Bunting, coming as it does from an Amerithe duty. Again, a large reduction was made on the 1st of August, 1872, in the duty on salt entering the United States; yet, as may be seen by the report of the nature from this Canadian fraud; and, whoever he is, we would distinctly wish him to know that it is not our desire to be

> Beyond doubt this is a silly dodge of some sharp Welland Reformer. It bears on its face evidence of its being a stupid on its face evidence of its being a stupid concoction. *Imprimis*, it is scarcely possible that anybody would write to the Buffalo *Herald* making such a request; certainly nobody who knows anything of the manner in which newspapers are conducted. Again "Clifford" is not in Welland. Thirdly there is no such paper, daily or otherwise, as the Buffalo

EAST TORONTO.

At a small hole-and-corner meeting a little knot of people who call themselves seemly and scarcely decorous. Reformers have nominated Mr. EDWARD GALLEY as Grit candidate in opposition doubled in a decade. Before the Tariff to give a report of the proceedings of Act of 1861, the American manufacturer | these dark lantern gentlemen, inasmuch | ried it to that line. No fault can be cause to eject our reporter from their ever, favours us with a report. A Dr. King, a resident of the Centre Division, acted as chairman, and Mr. ROBERT Toronto, acted as sponsor for the Grit nominee. As for the other gentlemen who were present, we do not desire it to be considered as in the least disrespectwhat antiquated friend Mr. WILLIAM way. That, however, may be our mis-

of others who never make the slighest impress upon affairs. It would not be easy to fancy anything more farcical than this miserable attempt of a few outsiders and nonentities to foist a Grit candidate upon East Toronto. The manner of the arbitrators does not go directly to thing is enough to damn it from the start. We are sure Mr. Platt will be a little surprised as well as greatly pleased to find that his opponent is Mr. Edward described as the head waters of that GALLEY. We have no doubt that a good many of the electors of East Toronto now asking themselves who Mr. EDWARD GALLEY is. We regret we may, nay must, become a question, cannot enlighten them much. He is a where is the head of Lake St. Joseph. cannot enlighten them much. He is a would equal in number the population of the electors of East Toronto remains to the Maritime Provinces. Since 1874 we be shown. Doubtless we shall have this interesting bit of information from the point of that water? We are here deal-Grit organs. Never, to our knowledge, never been associated with those railwelfare. We had heard Ald. HUGHE spoken of; we have reason to believe that Mr. Austin, President of the Dominion Bank, was hard pressed to be the Party's candidate; we know of other men having been approached. It looks as though Mr. GALLEY was the last resort; and we can only wonder that he has allowed himself to be made a cat's-paw of. If not a vain man he should retire from a contest which will only serve to show his amazing weakness in contrast to Mr. Platt's great strength. His nomination is the purest

WORKINGMEN'S MEETINGS.

It is absurd to argue, as one of the Grit speakers did in the Amphitheatre the

of the distinguished Liberal member for the distinguished Liberal member for Bristol, Mr. Morley, as chairman, and, in nearly all workingmen's movements in England the aid of prominent men in other walks of life, who sympathize with the object in view, is heartily welcomed. Meetings of workingmen may consider themselves for the time being in the position of hearing arguments on both sides; a jury, hearing arguments on both sides; but in England they have never encour-aged any hard and fast rule which would exclude their hearing on either side advo-cates taken from other ranks than their own. The Grit clique need not cry out before they are hurt; we dare warrant them that the Amphitheatre meetings will thing to say abundant opportunity for saying it, with a good margin left for such eloquence as we may be favoured with from other quarters.

THE TREATY OF BERLIN.

No clearer statement of the results eached by the Congress of Berlin could be made than that given by Earl BEA-CONSFIELD in the House of Lords. The great interest attaching to this important speech induces us to publish it entire to-day. Those who have not had an opportunity of reading the Treaty itself will find in this speech not only a very clear exposition of its principal features out a running defence of the conduct of the British plenipotentiaries.

THE AWARD ON THE BOUND ARIES OF ONTARIO.

THE arbitrators appointed to deternine the boundaries of Ontario, on the north and the west, have got through their task with almost magical celerity. In less time than is usually spent in trying a case of crim. con., three arbirators have come to a decision on a case which one public man is said to have spent eighteen months in mastering, after the evidence had been carefully collected for his perusal; which depends upon a mass of evidence nearly as great as was piled up by Commissioners who had the Acadian boundary in hand during a period of seven years, and which it has hitherto been thought no decision on the western boundary has Grit one could master in less than a month, all the appearance of a compromise. though he should give his nights, as well as his days, to the effort. For such unlooked-for expedition there is, of course, but one explanation—for we must the idea which some are disposed to entertain of a pre-arranged decision—and that is that the evidence must have been in the hands of the arbitrators for considerable time before they entered officially on their duties. We can understand that it might have been very nconvenient for Sir Edward Thornton o spend a month at Ottawa, though he may have found it possible to give some time to the subject before he left Washington. The arbitrators merely met to hear the arguments of counsel. No doubt these arguments were upon have decided a case of such great importance, involving the title to untold millions of acres of land—for it must be remembered that Ontario claimed all the way to the Rocky Mountains-without knowing mere about the evidence than they could learn from the speeches of counsel. A separate study of the case, by each arbitrator, before they

met to compare notes, is, we venture to say, a wholly novel mode of procedure. And yet, unless the arbitrators pursued this method, they must have depended entirely upon the arguments of opposing counsel. The haste that has been shown is un-The reason for extending the boundary of Ontario to the south shore of James' Bay may presumably be found in the fact that several commissions issued by the British Government caras they deemed it necessary to their found with the determination to make that water the starting point. This little conclave. The Grit organ, how- part of the line, starting east of the 80th meridian, will include nearly the whole southern shore of the bay, and on the west side will turn the cor-JAFFRAY, Purveyor-General for the Party, and a resident also of Centre River. One object of the Commissioners evidently has been to find, as far as

course of the Albany to what is assumed ful to them, if we say that to be its source, Lake St. for the most part we do not Joseph, over a distance of twelve know who they are. Except our some- or thirteen degrees of longitude. In point of fact very little is known of HENDERSON and the rubicund RITCHIE | this country ; and we would not underwe never heard of them before in muni- take to bet that the Albany has a course so long as given. The position of Lake
St. Joseph, we venture to say, has never ought to be more profitably employed. cipal or other politics or in any other so long as given. The position of Lake fortune, not their fault. They may be been determined; but this is a point of fortune, not their fault. They may be very worthy people, but so are thousands of others who power make the slighest which the official map used by the Comliquor which but feeds the unhealthy missioners was compiled were necessarily made from hearsay; there never having been any surveys on the greater part of the line. After leaving Lake St. Joseph, the line decided on by the the map showed to be the head of English river. By this means some possible uncertainty is avoided. But there is room for some future dispute even here. It contractor and-well, we fear we have Is it at that part of the water which exwhere is the easterly end tion, Lake Seul? Is it the most easterly ing in the dark with vast distances of is of opinion that the primitive treatment which scarcely anything is known. English river has apparently a course over should be laid aside for this correction. ome ten degrees of longitude; but has it really so long a course? From the east end of Lake Seul, the line is to run manner as by Dr. Moore. He admits hrough the middle of the lake and of

to mark the most norththe point of junction of the two rivers, in which case the northern boundary line of Ontario is to continue down the middle of English River to the point where it enters Winnipeg River, and then go due west till it strikes the above meridianal line, which it is to follow to the international boundary. All this is sufficiently simple on paper; we trust ance it may prove equally so on the ground, along the whole distance of this extend-

We do not now raise the question whether either Ontario or the Dominion has any well-founded ground of com-

aries, the northern was by far the less important. Ontario has got full measure on that side, and been cut short, on the west, at the north-west angle of is evident, rests rather on acts of the Imperial Government than on priority of occupation. To make this clear, it will be necessary to say that the Dominion claimed that the western boundary was a line drawn due north from the junction of the Ohio with the Mississippi. This contention arose out of the construction of the Quebec Act, which, after taking the ancient boundary line to that point of junction, carried it "northward" to the Hudson's Bay territory. But, Ontario contended, northward does not here mean due north, and in this she was undoubtedly right, for a proclamation issued almost immediately after the passing of the Quebec Act, carried the line from the junction of these two rivers along the eastern bank of the Mississippi to its course, and this description was repeated in a commission to Governor CARLETON.
When we get to the head of the Mississippi we are still a considerable distance south of the boundary line between the States and Canada, and the question is where a meridian drawn from this head water would strike. It would certainly go west of the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods, and it follows that Ontario has failed to obtain what she claimed on the strength of the official

priority of settlement by the French when they were masters of Canada. It s true that writers on International law lay it down as a rule that a nation taking possession of the shores of a country, as England did those of Hudson Bay, have a right to penetrate into the interior as far as the rivers extend; but, in addition to the fact that she more than once combatted this principle, England did not exercise this right supposing it to be a right-to occupy interior, but allowed the French t forestal them. The French were the first explorers, and in some sort occupiers, of the whole country west of Lake Winnipeg to the Rocky Mountains, and Ontario claimed to fall heir to the former dominion Ontario claimed to We are not surprised that this claim was not allowed. remains to be seen whether she has succeeded on the other ground on which she rested a less extensive claim—the right to extend as far west as the source of with a view to aiding Mr. Bunting's electo extend as far west as the source of the Mississippi. To us, we confess, the

HABITUAL DRUNKARDS. THE question, What is an habitual drunkard? would be answered by differreject as unworthy of the arbitrators ent individuals, we suppose, according to, as SAM WELLER phrases it, the 'taste and fancy" of the person interrogated. In the English army, we believe, a soldier who has been arraigned | titious means to secure his election. before the commanding officer for drunkenness four times in twelve months is DEATH OF THE APOSTOLIC liable to be tried by court-martial for 'habitual" drunkenness. It is assumed the evidence; but it is difficult to sions when he escaped detection. He is, in this country with profound regret. His and likely to continue so so long as he is within the reach of alcoholic influences. Habitual drunkards may be looked upon as a kind of lunatics, meriting compulsory seclusion from the world for a longer of shorter period. But legislators are not prepared for this step. It is found necessary, indeed, to place under re-straint those who walk the streets in an intoxicated state. But the tippler who drinks himself into a condition of simple incapability is not detained, he can pay a fine, much longer than the time needful to sleep off the effect of his potations. But there are tipplers other than those who stagger about the streets, or revel in the gutters. These are the persons, women as well as men—"genteel" as well as vulgar—who privately tipple in their own houses or elsewhere. How this mania for drinking grows is, unfortunately, well known in many once happy The taste is acquired mi more readily than it is eradicated, and the danger may not be perceived till the victim is lost. It is pitiable to see in this sure descent women who have been good mothers, and who, to a certain point, have well fulfilled the duties of Never what is called "drunk, they are always in a maudlin condition. possible, a natural boundary; and with For a long period they may have been this view they have followed the tortuous able to conceal their weakness, and have taken their gradually increasing sips in dangerous secrecy. But they ultimately lose the long-guarded self-respect, and surrender the bottle, slowly, it may be, but surely destroying their bodies and Often they are able at intervals to fess their course is wrong, but that they are impelled by an insatiable thirst for

appetite. Men are frequently in the same pitiable plight-men who would give worlds to free themselves from the thraldom of drink, but declare that they are unable to do so. To people in these unhappy plights CAMERON, a member of the Imperial House of Commons, presents himself with a provision of voluntary isolation from habitual tipplers who wish to eradicate what many medical men assert to be disease being enabled to themselves in licensed, inspected and properly controlled retreats where they will be subject to salutary discipline and healthy influences, and without temptations to indulge their old weakness. Dr. Moore, an Irish gaol physician of habitual drunkards is a mistake, and This theory has been advanced before the necessity of locking up those actu-English River, to the intersection of "a ally drunk, but argues that they should true meridianal line drawn northerly be discharged when sober unless they from the international monument can be detained for a period long enough to afford hope of reclamation. westerly angle of the Lake promptly discharged "habitual" would of the Woods;" unless this be compelled in many cases to make an "of the Woods;" unless this be compelled in many cases to make an meridian line shall prove to be west of effort to sustain existence; being deprived of the comforts of the prison for life in gaol, though a privation, must be more comfortable than the conditions many of these unfortunates have to endure outside. Moore thinks that if detained at all the incorrigible should be kept under prison discipline and compulsory temperance for at least three months for at least and even then a certificate of fitness for discharge should fitness from the governor, doctor. When set at required chaplain, and doctor.

If they earned in prison more than was needed for their maintenance, the balance should be reserved for the time tentiaries or retreats during the period for which they are committed, but would have them liable to arrest if found at large before being properly discharged.

These ideas with respect to the

essentials of effectually with habitual intemperance are thus very similar to those of Dr. Cameron. Each proceeds on the principle that there is no cure without complete withdrawal from temptation for a period long enough to remove the morbid appetite, which may have been the growth of years. Punishment has failed most completely. Incorrigibles are committed and re-committed, time after time; falling lower and lower till death at last claims them. There are cases, however, where the voluntary principle of restraint Dr. Cameron proposes to legalize would prove inoperative, because very desirable tenants of the proposed "retreats" would decline to deprive themselves of the one thing for which they live, and through which they will surely die. It may seem an extreme step to enable the habitual drunkard's family or next of kin to be empowered to sign away his liberty, but if compulsory withdrawal from alcoholic influences is the only hope of cure, we Acts of the Imperial Government.

The further claim of Ontario to extend to the Rocky Mountains rested on the Theorem in the case of persons lower enforce in the case of persons lower down in the social scale. People in good circumstances will always manage to keep a plentiful supply of their to keep a plentiful supply of favourite drink conveniently have and so long as they can readily do this they are not at all likely to quit their intemperate practices. If such people are to be saved from themselves at all 1878. There is "a new issue they must be saved in spite of them-

THE HEIGHT OF MEANNESS. We commented elsewhere upon a para-

graph, said by the Brantford Expositor to have appeared in the Buffalo Herald. to have appeared in the Buffalo Herald. readily to Glasgow people. So, also, It had reference to letters said to have Brown, though he could not make a been received by the editor of the Herald from a person in "Clifford," Canada, asking him to insert an article on Protection which was to be used by the Conservative tion for Welland. The whole thing was evidently a piece of miserable Grit concoction. We pointed out Grit concoction. We pointed out at the time that there is no such place in Canada as Clifford, and no such paper in Buffalo as the *Herald*; and yet some days after our exposition of the fraud the metropolitan organ of the Grit Party descends so low as to copy the paragraph and comment upon it as though it were true. This is indeed the height of meanness, more particularly as the Secretary of the Reform Association has already informed the conductors of the Grit oracle that Mr. Bunting needs the aid of no fac-

DELEGATE. The news of the death of Bishop Conthat a man who is known to have been roy, the Apostolic Delegate to Canada. intoxicated four times in a year has pro- which occurred at St. John's, Nfld., on bably been drunk on a number of occa- Sunday night, will be received by all classes Excellency left Quebec for Newfor nearly six weeks ago, and was warmly received there by the people of St. John's. A month ago he was taken ill with violent inflammation of the lungs, but though he

rallied, and was at one time thought to have shaken off the attack, it has conquered him at last.

Dr. Conroy was undoubtly one of the most intellectual and ablest of the younger branch of the Irish Catholic hierarchy Ireland and Rome, and was accounted or of the most polished scholars in the Irish priesthood. He was ordained in Rome by Cardinal Patrizi in 1857, and returned to Dublin, where he worked hard at mission work, and as the secretary of Cardin len, to whom he was nearly related. In 1871 he was consecrated Bishop of Ardagh by his Eminence. His rapid advancement was not due, however, to the Cardinal's friendship so much as to deceased's splendid abilities and his renown as a master of organization and a Church diplomat. On the 10th April, 1877, he was appointed by the late Pontiff, Apostolic Delegate to Canada. His mission here, we are informed, was attended understood with great success, and it that the present Pope had higher honours in store for him. His time in Canada was chiefly spent in the Quebec dioceses, where his mission chiefly lay, although he twice visited Ontario, on one occasion officiating at the dedication of the new St. Pat rick's. Hamilton. His Excellency was a suave and courteous gentleman, and a finished pulpit orator.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Conundrum for Free Traders :- If employers are losing money, how are the ployed to receive their daily wages?

The great Reform Party which used boast all the talent as well as the morality is hard driven when it has to appeal to the ountry on a cab-hire policy.

While Mr. Hugh MacMahon, Q.C., is running as a Grit candidate for the Dominion Government in Kent, he is pocketing a big fee from the Dominion Government at Ot-tawa. Perhaps the one fact explains the

Boston Traveller; "Every indication of the future tends to show a great expansion of our foreign commerce, and the progress of a vigorous competition with England and other European nations for manufacturing supremacy." And what is our out-

Robinson Crusoe tried Free Trade principles as described by Mr. Jury for some ears. His island was a cheap country to live in; there were no manufacturing centres breeding poverty, it was thinly populated, and all the wealth was in the 1-and yet Robinson wasn't happy.

England has Free Trade, therefore Free Trade must be good for Canada, although the circumstances of the two countries differ vastly. On the same cast-iron principle, why doesn't Mr. George Brown advocate an Established Church and the law of primogeniture? asks the Stratford

Mill Point Echo: "Give Canada to Canadians and England will not suffer by it, but on the contrary both will be largely benefited. Be loval to Canada and you can't fail to be loyal to Great Britain, for Canada is Britain's. There is a species of semi-barbarity in bowie-knifing one's own country's opportunities."

The Guelph Mercury remarks on the heavy home subscriptions in the States to liberty it should be somewhat in the the new four per cent. loan, which is being character of twelve months ticket-of- taken up by the Americans themselves at of the city at the approaching general electrons themselves at of the city at the approaching general speakers did in the Amphitheatre the other night, that only workingmen should speak at workingmen's meetings. No such nonsense is entertained in England, where

only adopt Free Trade, close their fac-tories, and send their money, or more of it than they are now sending, to Europe to pay for imported goods, they would, according to the Free Trade doctrine, be far better off; but fortunately for themselves they know a trick worth two of that

"I hold out no inducement that we will in the slightest degree carry out Protec dealing tion," were the closing words of Mr. Cart wright's speech at Mill Haven, says to Napanee Standard. This ought to o vince Protectionist Reformers that must either vote for their Party their country; there is no hope promise.

The Englishman leaves his country be cause he is crowded out, for it is a small country. The Scotchman because his is bleak country. The Irishman becan there is a han scape harsh military and other laws Canadian, whose land is one of vast exten and great natural wealth, because his G ernment refuses to encourage him to sta

Kearney, the California agitator, is dently a pronounced Free Trader "Death to monopolies ; death to manuf turing wealth : death to the farmer wh seeks to make a fortune out of the soil death to every kind of tariff." Jury and Kearney would make an excel lent couple of pioneers in some new land

The Quebec Chronicle has made a dis covery. It is that "the forthcoming elec tions will, to some extent, be on a ne issue." We think so too : and we de say the Grits everywhere realize that the false issues and claptrap of five years as enough; and it is not one to Mr. Maclicie's liking either.

Mr. Huntington does not believe in home market. There are thousands speculators in Canada, yet none of the would touch his copper mine which he so gain with Canadian oil men, found a nd profitable market in the old cou Mr. Pardee's experience is very simila cases is foreign to the argument.

Excess of Canadian imports over ex ports :

In 1874-5 In 1875-6..... 12,244,000 \$119,740,000

If an individual trader bought \$1,000,000 more than he sold in four years, even Mar Mackenzie would probably admit that his bankruptcy was only a question of time

At London on the 26th October, 1870. Mr. Mackenzie said :- "It was not right that legal gentlemen should be employed by the Government while they sat in Parliament, and were supposed to represent independent constituencies. The Reform party wanted to put it out of the power of any Government to wield an influence of this kind." Accordingly Mr. Mowat em-ploys Mr. Hodgins, M.P.P., as counsel on the Boundary Commission, while in order to secure for Kent a thoroughly independent o Mr. MacMahon

All visitors to the Mormon settlement in Utah prior to the influx of Gentiles haveborne witness to the wonderful prosperity of the Mormons. This could not be accounted for by their errors as to social relations. Ex-Governor Hendricks ac counts for it by "the fact that they pro duced all they consumed." The a tion of this principle, as far as poss The applic the secret of prosperity. It would lead to great diversity of production and would call forth all the inchoate wealth of Canada, while as we have shown would still flow in.

If an American cotton mill shuts down for repairs the fact is sure to be mention in the press despatches, and just as sur are we to see the fact cited by Grit paper here as a proof that Protection is a fa Only the other day the London Echo state that, owing to the prostrate condition the cotton trade (in England) the large nill-owning firm in the Blackburn had given notice that they will close the works. The organs of the stupid party The organs of the stupid par Canada are invited to say whether present very dull prospects in prove the failure of Free Trade.

Mr. Warren Rock, Q. C., of London was among the Reformers of that city who were invited to take a seat upon the platform at Mr. David Glass' recent meeting in that city. Mr. Rock declined in the fo lowing note, which is a master bit of sar-

"DEAR SIR .- I have received you letter inviting me to a seat on the platform to-morrow, on the occasion of the grand rally of your supporters. I feel that nature never intended me for an ornament, and besides, I will be much better em ployed at the time in my office attend to my business. You are therefore at 1 erty to place the chair intended for me the disposal of Col. John Walker, Murr Anderson, Hugh Macmahon, Q. osome better life-long Reformer.

"Yours respectfully, "WARREN ROCK.

Everybody knows that divorces are free quent and easily obtained in the States, but probably not many Canadians are aware that mutual agreements to separate, with a certain sanction of law, which are easier still, are also frequently resorted t Here is a recent instance, which we find the Buffalo Express of August 1st ticles of separation were yesterday the Erie County Clerk's office Martin Christman and Augustine Chr man, his wife. The contract states owing to many unhappy disputes an ferences, the married couple se mutually agree that hereafter never disturb or in any manner with each other; that one John agrees to settle all the contracted the wife to date; and the inquishes all his right, title and presents his wife with three hundred do lars, which is to be in full of all demands against him forever."

POLITICAL NEWS. WESTMORELAND, N.B.

St. John, N.B., Aug. 1.-Mr. R. Chapman was nominated to-day by an Opposition convention, containing representatives from every parish of Westmoreland, to oppose Sir Albert Smith. MONTREAL WEST.

MONTREAL, Aug. 1.-Mr. M. H. Gault met a deputation of Conservative leaders to-day, and announced his intention of according to cepting the nomination to stand as the party candidate for the Western division

THE ENGLISH MAI

Liverpool Dates to July 25t

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

The 135th annual Wesleyan Metho Conference has commenced at Bradf Dr. Rigg was elected president by votes, and Mr. M. C. Osborne secretary 241 votes. Five vacancies which had supplied in the election of the following The Revs. H. Pigott, of Italy, Dr. I G. S. Rowe, H. M. Harvard, and J Lockwood. The Rev. Dr. Rigg was Newcastle-upon-Tyne in father was a Wesleyan minister; his n was of Irish descent, and a war Clarke. Young Rigg was educate the Kingswood Wesleyan School Ministers Sons, and in 1845 entered the Wesleyan ministry. speedily began to make good use of his writing for the Watchman, the Lor Quarterly Review and for some lead American publications. He is the aut f several important works, and a contributor to the London (marterly Rev In 1868 he was appointed Principal of ster for the training of school teachers, he still holds that office. During the cation controversies in 1870 Dr. Riggs tan earnest and active part. He neit opposed denominational schools nor boschools, but sustained the mixed syst In the abstract he is a voluntary, and we prefer a system of self-supporting and collegiate institutions under general principles of legislation. President is a very able theologian, strongly opposed to sacramentarianism priestly claims. He has been prominer the Conference debates for many years, as a preacher is distinguished for theol cal truth and intellectual power. MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A CANADIAN GEN Dr. Hardwicke has opened an i Paddington on the body of an unknigentleman found dead at the British co

ise. Praed street. Mr. Edmund clock on Wednesday evening, decease well-dressed man, entered the pre and engaged a bed, paying ls. d saying that he would go out and e quiet smoke. He returned at half-twelve, and witness showed him the room, and asked if he wished to be ca witness went to the room, and found lying in bed, dead. Police cons Walter Steer, 6 X R, said he was als Coroner's officer for Paddington parish received information of the death f the last witness, whom he acc panied to the coffee house, w he found the deceased as describ He found a small bottle, three-parts em containing laudanum. In the clothes pothere was a two shilling piece and a pof paper, on which was written, "Ch. H. Woodward Lindsay, Ontario, Canadalso a pocket-book containing some C dian postage-stamps and a card, on was the address, "Freemasons' Woolwich." On Saturday, witness Woolwich. On Saturday, and saw landlord, who said a gentleman, giving name of C. H. Woodward, had st there two days, and left behind him a a coat, and an umbrella. On searching luggage witness found four letters, of last March, from Toronto, and si "Florence," apparently from the of the deceased, and addresto Mr. C. H. Woodward Linds Ontario, Canada. There were also s ral portraits of a lady, and a pawn t for a gold hunter watch, dated July Walters £2 on this ticket." The me ion while in a stupor caused im. It was determined to adj the proceedings for a month, the corr and jurors being of opinion that with assistance of the Press the friends and lations would hear of the death and c municate with the officer (Mr. Stat Paddington-green police station. body as long as possible, and then if identified to cause it to be decently terred. The following is a description deceased:—Age about 30; height, 5; in.; full habit of body; hair, whish and moustache, rather dark; and

the House of Commons recommends Committee of the whole House no u er have power to move more than either that the chairman do report pro or that the chairman do leave the nor to speak more than once to each s te motion; and that no member wh made one of those motions have now make the other on the same question. whenever any member shall have named by the Speaker, or by the chair of a committee of the whole House, a regarding the authority of the cha abusing the rules of the House, by sistently and wilfully obstructing the ness of the House or otherwise, the Spe or chairman may, after the member na shall, if he desire it, have been hear explanation for a period of time not ceeding ten minutes, put the quest no amendent or debate being allow "That such member be suspended the service of the house during the remain of that day's sitting." That when a mo f that day's sitting." That when a mo the adjournment of the House of debate, or for reporting progress in nittee, or for the Chairman's leaving chair, has been defeated by a majori not less than two to one and has been ported by a minority consisting of less twenty members, then if while the main question is still before the Hous Committee (as the case may be), and motion should be made for adjournmen reporting progress, or for the Chrirn leaving the chair, Mr. Speaker or the C man (as the case may be) may, if he t fit, instead of directing the "ayes" into one lobby and the "noes" int other, call upon the "ayes" to rise in places, and if the number of the "shall then appear to be less than twand if it also appear to Mr. Speaker of hairman (as the noes" exceed forty, the division ared to have been lost.

OBSTRUCTION OF PARLIAMENTARY BUSIN

The report of the Select Committee

pointed to consider the best means of

oting the dispatch of public busin

THE SPARROWS IN NEW ZEALAND Under the head of Auckland intellig Under the head of Auckland intellige the Mark Lane Express says:—"Singue enough the increased breadth of corn ghas brought the farmers and the promand supporters of the game laws—whice clude, along with all true sportsmen members of the Acclimatization Socie into almost deadly variance. The phese season opened on the 22nd of this meand although considerable quantitie birds were sent on that evening and ds were sent on that evening, and the butchers' and poulterers' shops price well, being disposed of at 6s a couple, the enormous bags that were confidence expected from the Waikatoo, Wairoa other districts in the interior, have been realized, and much disappoint and positive chagrin have been the re The settlers call the Acclimatization So a pack of noodles' for ever introd the pheasant at all, coupling its with that of the common house spar ich certainly has increased so rapid become a dreadful nuisance, and say can scarcely seed a field without rur the risk of every grain being eaten, in spite of the stringency of the (Laws, which inflict a £10 fine for a bird killed out of the three months lice led out of the three months li cason, shoot, trap, and poison at all ons, to the very noticeable decrea to the very noticeable decrea eir numbers this year. The Societ e other hand, say that, even admitt

certain amount of injury to seed corn destruction of grubs, caterpillars, a

States. Of course if our neighbours would only adopt Free Trade, close their factories, and send their money, or more of it than they are now sending, to Europe to pay for imported goods, they would, according to the Free Trade doctrine, be far better off; but fortunately for themselves they know a trick worth two feets. " habituals they know a trick worth two of that if found at scharged.

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"I hold out no inducement that we will n the slightest degree carry out Protec. tion," were the closing words of Mr. Cart-wright's speech at Mill Haven, says the dealing wright's speech at Mill have, wright's speech at Napanee Gandard. This ought to convince Protectionist Reformers that they or for are thus CAMERON. iple that must either vote for their Party or for their country; there is no hope of com complete on for a promise.

The Englishman leaves his country because he is crowded out, for it is a small country. The Scotchman because his is a bleak country. The Irishman because there is a ban on his, The German to cape harsh military and other Canadian, whose land is one of vast ex and great natural wealth, because his Gov. ernment refuses to encourage him to stay

Kearney, the California agitator, is evilently a pronounced Free Trader :-Death to monopolies : death to manufac turing wealth ; death to the farmer who seeks to make a fortune out of the soil common to man; death to machinery, and death to every kind of tariff." Messrs. of cure, we Jury and Kearney would make an excel-lent couple of pioneers in some new land,

> The Quebec Chronicle has made a disovery. It is that "the forthcoming elections will, to some extent, be on a new issue." We think so too; and we dare say the Grits everywhere realized false issues and claptrap of five years ago false issues and claptrap of five years ago false issues and claptrap of five years ago false fa cannot be made to do duty over again 1878. There is "a new issue," s enough; and it is not one to Mr. Macken zie's liking either.

Mr. Huntington does not believe in ANNESS. home market. There are thousands of speculators in Canada, yet none of them yould touch his copper mine which he sold eadily to Glasgow people. So, also, Mr. said to have Brown, though he could not make a gain with Canadian oil men, found a good the Herald profitable market in the old country. danada, ask-Mr. Pardee's experience is very similar Protection. The experience of the vendees nservative cases is foreign to the argument.

Excess of Canadian imports over exwhole thing miserable ated out n 1873-4 1874-5 45, 183, 000

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of the Grit \$119,740,000 opy the para-If an individual trader bought \$1,000,000 more than he sold in four years, even Mr. Mackenzie would probably admit that his as the Secre-on has already bankruptcy was only a question of time.

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At London on the 26th October, 1870. Mr. Mackenzie said :- "It was not right that legal gentlemen should be employed by the Government while they sat in Parliament, and were supposed to represent independent constituencies. The Reform party wanted to put it out of the power of any Government to wield an influence of this kind." Accordingly Mr. Mowat employs Mr. Hodgins, M.P.P., as counsel on the Boundary Commission, while in order regret. His to secure for Kent a thoroughly independent warmly re-

of St. John's. All visitors to the Mormon settlement in though he Utah prior to the influx of Gentiles have borne witness to the wonderful prosperity of the Mormons. This could not be ac ounted for by their errors as to socia relations. Ex-Governor Hendricks ac-counts for it by "the fact that they pro-duced all they consumed." The application of this principle, as far as possible, i the secret of prosperity. It would lead t great diversity of production and would eall forth all the inchoate wealth of Canada while as we have shown imports rd at mission

of Ardagh If an American cotton mill shuts dewn or repairs the fact is sure to be mentioned n the press despatches, and just as sure are we to see the fact cited by Grit papers On the 10th here as a proof that Protection is a fail Only the other day the London Echo stated that, owing to the prostrate condition of the cotton trade (in England) the largest mill-owning firm in the Blackburn district had given notice that they will close their works. The organs of the stupid party in Canada was works. Canada are invited to say whether present very dull prospects in Lancashire prove the failure of Free Trade. ugh he twice

w St. Pat Mr. Warren Rock, Q. C., of London, was among the Reformers of that city who were invited to take a seat upon the platform at Mr. David Glass' recent meeting in that city. Mr. Rock declined in the following note, which is a master bit of sar-

"London, July 26, 1878. how are the "DEAR SIR,-I have received your etter inviting me to a seat on the platfo to-morrow, on the occasion of the grand rally of your supporters. I feel that na-ture never intended me for an ornament, and besides, I will be much better employed at the time in my office attending to my business. You are therefore at liberty to place the chair intended for me at the disposal of Col. John Walker, Murray Anderson, Hugh Macmahon, Q-some better life-long Reformer.

"Yours respectfully,
"WARREN ROCK." Everybody knows that divorces are free

quent and easily obtained in the States, but probably not many Canadians are aware that mutual agreements to separate, with a certain sanction of law, which are easier still, are also frequently resorted to.
Here is a recent instance, which we find in
the Buffalo Express of August 1st:—"Articles of separation were yesterday filed in
the Erie County Clerk's office between Martin Christman and Augustine Christman, his wife. The contract states that owing to many unhappy disputes and different contract states that of the contract states are contracted by the contra ferences, the married couple separate and mutually agree that hereafter they will never disturb or in any manner int with each other; that one John agrees to settle all the contracted debts of the wife to date; and the husband re-linquishes all his right, title and interest in and to all the household property, an presents his wife with three hundred do lars, which is to be in full of all demand wo countries against him forever.'

POLITICAL NEWS.

WESTMORELAND, N.B. St. John, N.B., Aug. 1.—Mr. R. A. Chapman was nominated to-day by an Opposition convention, containing representa-tives from every parish of Westmoreland, to oppose Sir Albert Smith.

MONTREAL WEST. MONTREAL, Aug. 1.—Mr. M. H. Gault met a deputation of Conservative leaders to-day, and announced his intention of accepting the nomination to stand as the party candidate for the Western division of the city at the approaching general elec-tion. This completes the number for the city, Judge Coursol and Mr. M. P. Ryan having already accepted for the East and in this anTHE ENGLISH MAIL

Liverpool Dates to July 25th.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE,

The 135th annual Wesleyan Methodist Conference has commenced at Bradford. Or. Rigg was elected president by 361 otes, and Mr. M. C. Osborne secretary by votes. Five vacancies which had oced in the legal hundred by death were lied in the election of the following:— Revs. H. Pigott, of Italy, Dr. Lyth, Rowe, H. M. Harvard, and J. P. kwood. The Rev. Dr. Rigg was born Newcastle-upon-Tyne in 1821. His was a Weslevan minister : his mother Irish descent, and a ward first of ican publications. He is the autho portant works, and a regular butor to the London Quarterly R 868 he was appointed Principal of the still holds that office. During the educontroversies in 1870 Dr. Riggs took earnest and active part. He neither posed denominational schools nor board osed denominational schools nor board ools, but sustained the mixed system. the abstract he is a voluntary, and would efer a system of self-supporting schools d collegiate institutions under certain heral principles of legislation. The esident is a very able theologian, and ongly opposed to sacramentarianism and estly claims. He has been prominent in preacher is distinguished for theologi-

l truth and intellectual power. MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A CANADIAN GENTLE-Dr. Hardwicke has opened an inquest at nan found dead at the British coffee

free-shop proprietor, said that at nine on Wednesday evening, deceased, a ssed man, entered the premises gaged a bed, paying 1s. that he would go out and enjoy a moke. He returned at half-past and witness showed him the bednd asked if he wished to be called. ly was, "No, I want a good rest." ock on the following ess went to the room, and found him bed, dead. Police constable Steer, 6 X R, said he was also the ner's officer for Paddington parish. He on the pound on the rates property of this borough. witness, whom he accomto the coffee house, where and the deceased as described

ound a small bottle, three-parts empty, ntaining laudanum. In the clothes pocket ere was a two shilling piece and a piece er, on which was written, "Charles oodward Lindsay, Ontario, Canada: lso a pocket-book containing some Cana-ian postage-stamps and a card, on which "Freemasons' Arms, On Saturday, witness proceeded to the latter place, and saw the landlord, who said a gentleman, giving the name of C. H. Woodward, had stayed there two days, and left behind him a bag, a coat, and an umbrella. On searching the luggage witness found four letters, dated March, from Toronto, and signed apparently from the wife deceased, and addressed orence,

ceased, and addressed H. Woodward Lindsay, ntario, Canada. There were also sev al portraits of a lady, and a pawn ticket r a gold hunter watch, dated July 11th, the back of which was written, "lent widene showed that death resulted from suffocation while in a stupor caused by laudanum. It was determined to adjourn the proceedings for a month, the coroner and jurors being of opinion that with the assistance of the Press the friends and relations would hear of the death and com-municate with the officer (Mr. Steers) take the necessary steps to preserve the body as long as possible, and then if not entified to cause it to be decently in the red. The following is a description full habit of body; hair, whiskers,

STRUCTION OF PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS. The report of the Select Committee aning the dispatch of public business in House of Commons, recommends that, debate on the same question. at the chairman do leave the chair. speak more than once to each separmed by the Speaker, or by the chairman garding the authority of the chair, or sing the rules of the House, by per-ently and wilfully obstructing the busichairman may, after the member named planation for a period of time not exding ten minutes, put the question, amendent or debate being allowed, That such member be suspended from service of the house during the remainder that day's sitting." That when a motion the adjournment of the House or of ebate, or for reporting progress in Comleaving the has been defeated by a majority of

not less than two to one and has been suported by a minority consisting of less than wenty members, then if while the same nain question is still before the House or Committee (as the case may be), another motion should be made for adjournment, or eporting progress, or for the Chrirman's eaving the chair, Mr. Speaker or the Chairman (as the case may be) may, if he think it, instead of directing the "ayes" to go instead of directing the "ayes" to go one lobby and the "noes" into the call upon the "ayes" to rise in their es, and if the number of the "ayes" then appear to be less than twenty, if it also appear to Mr. Speaker or the airman (as the case may be) that the exceed forty, the division shall place, and the motion shall be de-

THE SPARROWS IN NEW ZEALAND.

nder the head of Auckland intelligence Mark Lane Express says :—"Singularly gh the increased breadth of corn grown rought the farmers and the promoters apporters of the game laws—which in-along with all true sportsmen, all ers of the Acclimatization Society almost deadly variance. The pheasan although considerable quantities of were sent on that evening, and filled e butchers' and poulterers' shops pretty ell, being disposed of at 6s a couple, still e enormous bags that were confidently pected from the Waikatoo, Wairoa, and districts in the interior, have not er districts in the interior, have not a realized, and much disappointment dipositive chagrin have been the result. esettlers call the Acclimatization Society pack of noodles' for ever introducing

hoppers, and other insects compensates a hundredfold for such losses. They do not advance this theory without having undeniable facts to support it, as the past season has been exceedingly free from insect ravages, the farmers themselves rejoicing in this escape from heavy loss, but giving the credit of it to the tit-lark, sky-lark hedge-sparrow, and other soft-billed birds, and completely exempting the pheasants and house sparrows from giving any assistance in this beneficial operation. Probably this is carrying their side of the argument too far, as both birds, although they may too far, as both birds, although they may possibly prefer corn, eat insects and grubs greedily enough.

THE HARVEST. The Mark Lane Express says the crops have been ripening rapidly under the brilliant summer weather. In many parts of the country, however, the wheat-ears are badly filled, and in these districts the yield of Irish descent, and a ward life.

Coke and afterwards of Dr. Adam ke. Young Rigg was educated at Kingswood Wesleyan School for Wheat cutting may be expected to comfor Wheat cutting may be expected to com-he mence this week in early districts, providingswood westeyan in 1845 he the Wesleyan ministry. He y began to make good use of his pen, for the Watchman, the London in satisfactory terms.

iu satisfactory terms.

Reports are published in the Scotsman from numerous correspondents throughout the chief agricultural districts of Scotland showing the prospects of the approaching sleyan Normal Seminary at Westmin-for the training of school teachers, and senting the present as the most favourable season experienced by farmers for many years, and that harvest will be several weeks earlier than last year. Wheat is expected to prove above an average crop, barley a full average and of superior quality, and oats, while thin and deficient in straw and quantity, will be of fine quality. Potatoes and early sown turnips promise a splendid yield, and a better crop of hay has not been obtained for many years. Pastures are suffering for want of

> ITEMS. A movement is being made for subscriptions for a children's play ground in the east of London.

There is a general feeling that the new criminal investigation department of the Metropolitan Police is not a success. A diver has walked under the Tham from Greenwich to the Isle of Dogs. A large crowd assembled to "see" the per-

It is rumoured, says the Athenœum, that new volume of lyrical poems by Mr. ennyson may be expected shortly to make ts appearance. The Electrician states that at the present ne there exists in working order over 62,

000 miles of submarine cable, in the hands eighteen companies. The expenditure for suppressing the reent riots at Preston, will amount to 1d. n the pound on the rateable value of the

The Board of Guardians of St. George's Hanover-square, London, have resolved to offer twenty young girls to Miss Rye on er next voyage to Canada, at the end of August.

The Secretary of State for the Colonie has appointed Mr. Edward Wingfield to the Assistant Under Secretaryship lonial office, vacated by the retirement of Mr. W. R. Malcolm The Tichborne claimant's sympathise

intend next election to bring forward as Workingman candidate for Sheffield Mr. Joy, of Leeds, a member of the Amalganated Society of Engineers. Mr. Joseph Cowen, M.P., will call the ttention of the House of Commons to the extreme severity of the new prison rules, and the harshness with which they have been put in force in many prisons.

It is said that though taken at first for strategical purposes, the intention of the Government now as regards Cyprus is to make it a sanitarium for Great Britain, or, The Prince of Wales was delighted with

M. Gambetta at Paris, and admired his vast knowledge, tact, readiness, and vivacity. The Prince is said to have spoken of M. Gambetta as un homme vrai

The bicycle, says the London Globe, is the three with the emer (Mr. Steers) an admirable invention, affording urban fficer was instructed by the coroner to ake the necessary steps to preserve the ody as long as possible, and then if not dentified to cause it to be decently in-

The Foreign Office has published the protocols of the Congress at Berlin. These locuments cover nearly 300 pages, and are preceded by some important description. preceded by some important despatches containing the views and instructions of moustache, rather dark; and cut the Government to their Plenipotentiaries. Anticipating a formidable disestablishnent movement in Scotland, the friends of he "National Church" have formed an influential Society, and issued an address The "Interim Committee," comprising noblemen and gentlemen, is headed by Dr. Tulloch, Moderator of the General As-

sembly When the reserves were disbanded speak more than once to each separ-otion; and that no member who has freely against each other. The police, hake the other on the same question. That, having obtained reinforcements, arrested seven of the ringleaders, and dispersed the rest, after more than two hours' fighting in the principal streets.

the principal streets.

The prices paid for deer forests in Scotland this year are enormous. The highest is probably Glenstrathfarar, Invernessshire, the property of Lord Lovat, and let to Mr. Winans, an American, at an annual rent of something like £7,000, to which must be added the cost of gillies, hill ponies, &c. The *Echo* fears depopulation will increase, in favour of wild animals, when such enormous rents are paid.

A novel and successful application of the electric light has been carried out in the grounds of the Ranelagh Club at Fulham. A polo match was played by the members of the club, between the hours of nine and eleven, the meadow being illuminated for the purpose by three electric lamps, the light thus obtained enabling the spectators to follow the course of the ball easily, and the players to see it even more clearly than the players to see it even more clearly than

The Standard calls attention in an able leader to the increasing perils of fashionable life. The damage done to the constitution by the round of pleasures, late hours, con-stant excitement, over-heated and illventilated rooms, exposure to sudden changes of temperature, want of sleep, irregularities of diet, imprudent indulgence in stimulants, are all graphically set forth in the columns of our contemporary. Mr. Plunkett, who moved the amend-

ment to Lord Hartington's resolution, is one of the ablest men on the Conservative side. He sits for Dublin University. He is a grandson of the famous Lord Plunkett, and though he has only been in the House and though he has only been in the House a comparatively short time, has already given promise that he will rise to a very distinguished position. He held the office of Solicitor-General for Ireland for a short time, and was offered and refused the higher office of Attorney-General. One of the Government whips has,

One of the Government whips has, according to Mayfair, summarily disposed of the dissolution rumours:—"I can only say that a dissolution this year has never been contemplated by the Government. It has not even been seriously discussed. I need hardly add that there is not the slightest truth in the report, noristhere at the present time the remotest expectation that Parliament will be dissolved before it has run its full course."

eight, consequently dinner is seldom earlier than nine, and after that the receptions can scarcely begin before midnight. In time, especially should the weather favour us, we may expect to find the streets deserted by day, and no blinds pulled up before five in the afternoon. Two g'clock breakfast parties already have obtained a footing.

The Glasgow Herald says:—" Large as the supplies of foreign and colonial cattle and meat look, they are trifling compared with the extent of our total requirements. The importation of dead meat will require to be verp greatly increased before it can be regarded as affecting the interests of the

Somnambulists are getting dangerous.
At Headley, a young woman of the neighbourhood got up in her sleep and, taking a carving knife from the kitchen, went to owl-house, where she cut off the heads of six fine cocks and fourteen hens. She afterwards killed five choice rabbits, and concluded her somnambulant proceedings. by mortally stabbing a favourite donkey.

An eminent London physician has eenb called down to examine and report on the patient. At Bow street a young woman has been charged with setting fire to premises. She was discharged as a "somnambulist." "A physician" writes to the Standard

"A physician writes to the Standard giving his experience of railway management in America and England. He says:—"Our American cousins do all they can, both on their railroads and their magnificent steamboats, to make travellers comfortable; we over here seem to do all we can to make them uncomfortable. speak from long experience, having been all over the world, and quite recently gone from John O'Groat's house to the Land's End, where the several lines passed over in this identical journey make the traveller (a lover, too, of old England) a pretty com-petent judge, and I would only ask any reader who may think me prejudiced, and who has been over this English ground referred to, to make the trip I did a few years back, from New York to Chicago, via Buffalo, Cleveland, and Toledo, and r urn via St. Louis, Cincinnati, &c., and then report on the two journeys.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, July 24. In my description of the exhibits in the interior of the large courts, I left off close to the centre, which is occupied by the fine from Chas. Raymond, of Guelph.

the exhibit from this important company is found half filling a case close by, and consisting of rubbers and moccasins. The other half of the above mentioned case is taken up by a display of excellent brown paper from Taylor Bros. of Toronto, and

Canada Paper Company, of Montreal. The neighbouring case is shared by a fair collection of wall papers from M. Staunton & Co. of Toronto, and a number of scales, horse-bits, &c., from Burrow, Steward, & Mills, of Hamilton; two large Standard scales from the same firm are placed on a stand close by. A fine display of Forbes' patent Acme club skates, from Halifax, in this locality, attract a good deal of attention by their fine workmanship and high finish; beside them the needs of the laundress are machine made by G. R. Willett, Coaticook P.Q. Next to these a pile of different size ropes, from the Dartmouth Rope Works, Halifax, make an admirable display. Furth o the right a large case is occupied by an chester, we hear, has purchased one from this firm. The last case in the court is filled with a large circular saw with movable teeth, and two cross-cut ones, from the Montreal Saw Works, together with several letter presses, from James Smart of Brockville, who has also some smart of Brockville, who has also some iron cutters and drills on a stand close by; with the latter J. M. Williams & Co., of Hamilton, have half a dozen well made coloured lamps, with protecting wires; and lastly, McMurray & Fuller, of Toronto, and Hayward & Abbott, of Gananoque, exhibit hibit some excellent clothes-wringing

machines. Part of the Canadian court is divided into five compartments by six screens, which have a heavy cornice running around the top. The first three are devoted to the displays rom the Ontario and Quebec Education Departments. The former is represented by Dr. May, and the latter by Mr. Ar-chambault. Both of these are very good, and together make a 'capital exhibit, but each widely differs from the other. The first consists of maps, natural history and ootanical diagrams, large cards with letters, easy phrases and quotations—an exhibition of the seed to be sown; while in the latter

there is practically no seed, the fruit alone being represented, and con-sisting of drawing, free hand, mechanical, and architectural, specimens of maps done by the pupils, prose compositions, dictation at different ages, and samples of needle and lace work. The two remaining divisions are de-voted to Canadian art in the shape of photographs and a few paintings. Notman & Sandham, of Montreal, nearly fill the first of these with their magnificent collection.
The remarkably clever idea and splendid execution shown in the photographs of "Curling" and "The Montreal Snow Shoe Club," call for much admiration. In these every figure is taken separately and so killfully grouped together, that it is almost mpossible to tell that it is not the result of a single operation. The large picture of the Carnival in the Montreal Rink during Prince Arthur's visit, two views of the Victoria bridge, and one of the International Bridge at Buffalo, are extremely fine. The same firm have also four frames full of portraits. Hunter & Co., Toronto, have sent three frames of most excellent ones, and E. Poole, of St. Catharines, a dozen equally fair. Of the paintings we notice a very pretty little water-colour sketch by Miss Marritt two coloured photos by I. J. H. Merritt, two coloured photos by I. J. H Brown, of Toronto, who has also a likenes of Livingstone and Stanley, some painted plates by Mrs. Villiars, and above the entrance an extremely handsome and well

executed one, representing a dog's head, with a woodcock in his mouth, by Miss K. deceased's. Merritt. The last division contains a number of well taken photos of Government Buildings, by G. McLaughlin, several frames of prints and cards by Rolph, Smith & Co., of Toronto, a painting of the lake steamer Canada, by W. Notman, the Spartan, by F. E. Dirkson, of Toronto, and lastly, a number of remarkably pretty summer and winter landscapes, by Alex. Henderson, of Montreal.

A most amusing article appeared in last week's La France on "The Anglo-Ameri-can bar, the barmaids, the English drinks, the commercial utility of flirtation." It compares the condition of these angels to that of the French young girls in a like place, and says: "Let us render homage to Britannic virtue, which is her due."
According to the French paper their only The settlers call the Acclimatization Society

a pack of noodles' for ever introducing the pheasant at all, coupling its name with that of the common house sparrow, appeal as to the removal by the late church warden of a chancel and side screen and steps to the communion table, placed there warden of a chancel and side screen and steps to the communion table, placed there warden of a chancel and side screen and steps to the communion table, placed there warden of a chancel and side screen and steps to the communion table, placed there warden of a chancel and side screen and steps to the communion table, placed there warden of a chancel screen, which inspite of the stringency of the Game Laws, which instict a £10 sine for every bird killed out of the three months licensed season, shoot, trap, and poison at all season, shoot, trap, and poison at all seasons, to the very noticeable decrease in their numbers this year. The Society, on the other hand, say that, even admitting a certain amount of injury to seed corn, the destruction of grubs, caterpillars, grassmakes it not very probable, although quite possible, that the goods now at Madame

Bringing the Crime Home to the Accused.

MONTREAL, Aug. 1.—The excitement which prevailed in Lacolle over the Rouse's Point murder is gradually subsiding, and the village is not nearly so full of people as for the past few days. The prisoner seems more composed in demeanour. first witness examined to-day was

British agriculturist by the displacement of home produce. It is very doubtful, indeed, if prices of butcher meat will ever sink below their present level, for consumption is increasing as rapidly as production, and will probably outrun it when trade returns, as, no doubt, it will do ere long, to something like its old activity."

Somnambulists are getting dangerous.

At Headler as affecting the interests of the interest witness examined to-day was was was about a hundred variety for the sextended in the United States. The spot was about a hundred variety for the sextended in the United States. The spot was about a hundred variety for the sextended in the United States. spot was about a hundred yards from the lake, and very quiet, where any deed of violence could easily have been committed without detection. The hat had certainly been put there intentionally, as it was placed beneath a piece of bush entirely. placed beneath a piece of bush entirely covered from sight. JOSEPH TREMBLAY, Lacolle, jeweller.

deposed, that he had known the deceased for two years. He was at his (Tremblay's or two years. house on 22nd July, in the company prisoner. He went with them Ennis hotel, and when leaving priso gave him a revolver in pieces to repair. He recognized the revolver produced in Court and found on the prisoner as the one he had repaired. The only difference was in the centre pin, which had been changed, rendering the weapon useless as a firearm, and only usable as an instrument. and only usable as an instrument to dea a blow with. He met the prisoner a day or two after carrying a valise down the village, which he recognized as having belonged to Mathevon.

Thus, Hewson, station agent on the

Grand Trunk railway at Lacolle, deposed to having checked a trunk and value on the 22nd ult. that arrived from Montreal by an early train. A stranger claimed the trunk on its arrival, and left it with him (witness) till the afternoon of the 24th, when the prisoner-came and wanted it checked freight for Montreal, and consigned it to Henry Sauve, Montreal. He would not give any address, but consigned it to a lepot at Montreal.

WALTER PETERS, farmer, Lacolle, de-

posed that he knew the prisoner. On the 22nd ult. prisoner and another man came in a boat and landed opposite his house. There was a valise in the boat similar to the one produced in Court. The two men had supper at his house, and left in the boat about 7 p.m. The next to the centre, which is occupied by the fine large case I before described containing the creditable exhibition of sewing machines from Chas. Raymond, of Guelph. A little to the left stands the conical trophy of hoses, &c., from the Canadian Rubber Company, of Montreal; the rest of men left his house the prisoner was row ing, but they afterwards changed places, deceased taking the oars and the prisoner sitting in the stern. The body must have come from the south, as the wind was blowing from that quarter. Deceased when found was lying face downwards in three feet of water, his hands and feet

ouching the bottom, and the head lying o the west. GILES SPEIRS, Chief of Rouse's Point Police, examination continued. He deer's wife gave him. She picked it from under the bed and said it was the shirt taken off by him on 24th ult., about 11 in the morning, which was shortly after he returned without his friend Mathevon. Several spots of blood were found on the arm, some on the waist band, and some on the front. Two or three spots were near the button-holes as if the shirt had been unbuttoned with blood-stained fingers. The prisoner stated to a Gazette reporter that the spots were made with acid used in his watchmaking work. The prisoner said he could show the same spots on all his shirts. Several were brought into Court and examined with a magnifying glass, but the difference appeared very distinct, the blood stains being dull red, and the acid stains of a brighter hife.

The inquest was adjourned till to-morrow.

MONTREAL, Aug. 2.-The Mathevon murder inquest was proceeded with at Lacolle in the City Hall this morning. Reporters from all parts of the United States and Canada arrived to-day and have been busily employed hunting up back evidence so as to pick up with more enterprising confreres who have been at the proceedings from the commencement. It is expected the inquest will be finished tomorrow, though a good many important witnesses have still to give their evidence. The first witness examined was WM. EDMUNDS, who recognized the valis

and goods found in the possession of the prisoner as having been in the possession of Mathevon when he visited his store on the Monday previous to the murder to try and sell him some goods. The goods, when shown this morning, were in a complete state of ruin, being completely soaked

through with water.

The second witness was
MADAME COSTE, the woman with whom
the murdered man resided when in Montreal. She gave a concise statement as to the amount of money and jewellery on the person of Mathevon when he left Montreal to join the prisoner at Lacolle. She also recognized the trunks of goods taken from the prisoner when arrested, as being the property of the murdered man. Among the jewellery was a locket containing two likenesses, which Madam Coste identified as photographs of herself and deceased. About five weeks previous to the last departure of Mathevon from Montreal, a Swiss named Bourdonnot came to the house, and in the course of conversation ways the character of Coste from a Madawa. gave the character of Costafrolaz, Madamo Coste tried to persuade the deceased from going that night, hinting that the prisoner might assassinate him and obtain his goods. Bourdonnot had also warned him to be careful of the prisoner.

MARK GRAHAM, crbinet-maker at Rouse's

Point, deposed to knowing prisoner, whom he designated as Catastrophe, saying he was unable to pronounce his correct name. The prisoner had hired his boat, and engaged a man to sail the boat to Lacolle, and ring the boat back. No blood was found n the boat when it was returned Benj. Clement, gentleman, Montreal, recognized the hat found in the bushes as

STEPHEN ENNIS, hotel-keeper, depos that prisoner and deceased came to his that prisoner and deceased came to his hotel on the 22nd, and had drinks, which deceased paid for, appearing to have about \$25 on his person. Prisoner poured out both drinks. He recognized the hat and valise of deceased.

Peter Dozois, Custom officer, Lacolle.

PETER DOZOIS, Custom officer, Lacolle, met deceased and prisoner at Ennis' hotel on 22nd July. On 24th he saw prisoner coming along the track north of the depot in an excited state. He saw and recognized the body of deceased on 26th.

Jas. Peters, 18, farmer at Lacolle, deposed to seeing the body floating opposite his father's house, and bringing it to shore. The distance from the shore to where the body was floating was about two or threa ody was floating was about two or three The inquest was adjourned.

MONTREAL, Aug. 3.—There is still probability of some difficulty in adjusting the estate of the victim of the Rouse's Point murder, Mathevon, although Mr. Perrault, Vice-Consul of France, has been put in full possession of the estate in the interest of the heirs. When he went to Madame Coste, in whose house merchandise belonging to deceased is stored, she declared the goods all belonged to her, and Mathevon only acted as her clerk, that she had a deed of sale conveying the property from deceased to her. It was found, however, on looking up this deed that it was dated July, 1875, which

Coste's house are the same as those conveyed to her by this deed. Mr. Perrault veyed to her by this deed. Mr. Perrault is now awaiting power of attorney from France, which will authorize him to liquidate the estate. Meantime he has received an order from the Attorney-General of the Province of Quebec to place seals upon the goods belonging to the estate. There are about forty cases of valuable goods, silks, ribbons, velvets, etc., which Madame Coste claims, on which seals have been put and a ms, on which seals have been put and a Notary appointed in temporary charge of the same; also about \$3,000 in the bank and more deposited with the Seminary.

The inquest was continued yesterday

The prisoner seems to grow more anxious as the time for the verdict approaches. He admitted to the Deputy Sheriff on Friday night that every word given in evidence was perfectly true. Detective Cullen and High Constable David Larose proceeded to the spot near where the murder is supposed the spot near where the murder is supposed to have been committed, and Cullen found a sharp angular stone of a dark slate colour, which had on its surface several drops of what appeared to be blood. One of these spots on being washed gave the water a reddish tinge, which had all the appearance of blood

all the appearance of blood. Dr. HAYNES, of Lacolle, the first witness examined, deposed to making an internal examination of the body in conjunction with Dr. Howard, of St. John's. He described the wound, and gave it as his opinion that deceased was dead before being put in the water, and had died from these wounds. The wounds appeared to have been made within 48 hours, possibly 72 hours, of the examination by him of the body. After examining the shirt he said the spots resembled blood diluted with water, but it would require an expert to give an authoritative opinion.

ANNA FEATHERSTON, clerk in her father's shoe store, deposed to the prisoner

having purchased a pair of boots there on he 24th, and put down a dollar American bill and a four dollar Canadian bank bill Police Sergeant DREIFUISS gave a detailed history of his connection with the case, and how prisoner had been traced in Montreal, followed up to Kingston, and

URIAH MANDEGO, a Lacolle labourer, deposed that the prisoner hired him on the 24th ult. to take him to Lacolle ferry, and started about 12.30. After starting prisoner told him he had set off once in the morning to row down, but was not strong enough, so had left his valise in the bush and returned to Rouse's Point. The prisoner got out of the boat, went into the bushes, and, after a while came back, bringing a valise with him like the one produced in Court. The valise was about thirty feet from the shore, and threequarters of a mile from the boundary line. Louis Michel, a labourer, deposed that bout 9 a.m. on the 24th ult., while out fishing near Fort Montgomery on the lake, he saw a man rowing a boat with some-thing black being dragged after it about four feet from the boat. About the time he saw him he should say he was in Canada. He was aboat 25 rods from the west shore when he first saw the man. He was going out straight from the shore.

Detective Cullen gave evidence as to receiving notification of the murder, and f going to Kingston, and there arresting the prisoner; also going to Rouse's Point and visiting the spot where the murder is supposed to have been committed, which s fifty yards this side of the lines. The inquest was adjourned.

MONTREAL, Aug. 5.—C. Costafloraz, the supposed murderer of M. Mathevon, was committed to stand his trial to-day at Lacolle. A lock of hair attached to a piece of scalp fastened to the boat in which the prisoner and deceased were last seen, was found on Sunday by a gentleman in company with two press representatives and two jurors. A pair of tromsers with blood spots on them belonging to the prisoner pushed in the water and hammered on the head there with the trigger of a revolver. On putting his hands en the sides of the boat to get in, it is thought these were hammered, which will account for the same kind of holes being found in them as

EDWARD HANLAN.

His Return to the City-Celebration or the Event at His Island Home. On Tuesday morning the friends and adnirers of Edward Hanlan, the champion

parsman, to the number of some hundreds congregated at the Union station to give him a suitable welcome on his return to the city after his successful trip to New Brunswick. As it was known that the champion had left Montreal on the previous night, it was naturally expected that he would be on board the train on its arrival at the station, but one and all were doomed to disappointment, as he had previously slipped off the car at Wharin's boat-house the foot of George street, and without at 10 a.m. delay rowed across to his home on the is-land. The large crowd assembled at the station, of whom a number were ladies, including Mrs. Hanlan, were naturally much annoyed at not meeting the champion, but it having leaked out that he had left the train as above stated, they soon dispersed. Hanlan was accompanied by Mr. John Davis, of Windsor, President of the Hanlan Club, and Mr. J. F. Scholes, his fides Achates, who, in the absence of the favourite, were accorded a hearty welcome from friends in waiting. They both speak very highly of John, and all other places visited, especially at Montreal, where the champion was the recipient of a public ovation at the hands of the citizens, and where the most hindly feelings. where the most kindly feelings were expressed for his success in all future con-tests. Ned himself is also enthusiastic over the series of ovations of which he has been the recipient since he left the Kennebeccasis, and expresses himself as anxious to merit a further continuance of

public favour.
At night it was thought that perhaps some public demonstration would be made in his honour in the city, or that perhaps he might show himself on the bay. About eight o'clock a rumour to that effect was spread abroad on Yonge street, and some hundreds of people made a rush for Milloy's wharf in the hope of catching a Milloy's wharf in the hope of catching a glimpse of the great sculler. It is scarcely necessary to say that the rumour was unfounded. Thousands, however, visited the West Point of the Island during the afternoon, and in the evening the ferryboat St. Jean Baptiste carried over crowds of people of both sexes, all bent' on paying their respects to, or at least to catch a glimpse of, the invincible oarsman. Large numbers the invincible oarsman. Large numbers were also attracted by the illumination of huge bonfire of tar barrels which was urning at the Point, and during the even-

ing the Esplanade and docks were crowded ing the Esplanade and docks were crowded with citizens of every class.

Hanlan, accompanied by Mr. Heasley and several members of the Hanlan Club, will visit Barrie, the scene of the next aquatic contest on the 12th inst. He will, during the short time before the regatta, make himself acquainted with the course, and get himself into condition for the coming event.

The committee of Mrs. Hardy's Home. at Ottawa, will investigate, on Saturday, a matter in which the lady in charge and Detective McVitty are the interested parties. Both claim a grievance. The representatives of the press will be permitted to hear both sides of the story.

The detective claims that she has exhibited too great an affection for him, and produces uces anonymous letters which he nous letters which he says by her. He explains the were written "to show her up." Mrs. Hardy denies having written any of the letters. The affair promises to develop into a good-sized scandal.

THE AMPHITHEATRE.

Another Immense Meeting.

The National Amphitheatre was well filled on Monday night, and notwithstanding the threatening state of the weather during the early part of the evening, there were fully four thousand people present. Among them were a large number of ladies, special provision for whose accommodation was made by the Executive Committee of the Workingmen's Liberal-Conservative Union. The an excellent character, and good order pre-vailed throughout. One advocate of Free that his statements were entirely oppos to the views of all but a very minority of the audience, such a good hearing did he get that he heartily hearing did he get that he heartily thanked his hearers at the conclusion of his remarks for their kindness. Mr Jury received similar good treatment at the last meeting, as also did Mr. Vennell—although the latter trifled somewhat with the patience of the audience—state-ments to the contrary notwithstanding. As is always the case at such large mee ings, there were a 'few who delight to inrupt, but if the Free Traders were inter rupted, so were the Protectionists, and except in cases where intelligent questions were put—no doubt the same parties inerrupted the speakers on either side. Chairman last night, and for Mr. Evans, it can be said that every effort was put forward to prevent any disturbance, and when a Free Trade speaker did receive any annoyance, the Chairman been for the vigilance of the authorities of promptly appealed to the audience to give the city of Bristol. The facts, as related a good hearing. Mr. Plumb was the principal speaker last night, and as he was a

mparative stranger, and he never spoken in Toronto he was allowed a rather time than other speakers. Ternent, chairman; Sir John Macdonald, W. F. Fraser, A. W. Wright, J. Ick. Evans, C. E. Meek, J. B. Plumb, M.P., J. R. W. Hargrave, L. B. Boyle, Major Lewis, W. Lukes, E. Webster, Robert Hay, C. Bansley, Edward Boynton, Richard Harrison, W. Irwin, A. Roe, J. W. Cheeseworth. The following are the members of the committee who were present:—James Ryan, H. B. Gardiner, L. Woodcock, J. H. Ford, J. C. Middleton, L. W. Wilding, A. McCormack, Wilson Morton, G. Mc Kee, Thos. Webster, Fred. Vincent, David Macleach, W. Craig, S. Snider, Alf. Fuzzan, A. Soulton, J. Johason, S. Bethel, John Oak, J. Case, R. Sheeleber, W. don, A. Miles, J. Holkand. J. C. Wren, Alex. McKenzie, Lewis Brexup, and Mills, Grand Secretary of the Workingmen's Liberal Conservative Union.

YORKVILLE LIQUOR CASES.

Judgment Given on Five of the Defend-The defendants in what are known as the Yorkville liquor cases again appeared burg-Strelitz, the Shah of Persia, the King before Justices of the Peace Dobson and Foster, at the Town Hall en Monday. Mr. Canavan appeared for the defence The County Crown Attorney prosecuted. Dobson said that the Court was prepared to

deliver judgment, and proceeded to give the decision of the Bench as follows: decision of the Bench as follows:—

"It becomes our duty this day to give judgment
in these several cases. We may say it is a very painful duty to perform when all the circumstances connected with these trials are carefully considered in
the light of eternity. We little thought that these
trials would reveal to the world the low state society
can be brought to through this accursed traffic in
intoxicating drinks. We are satisfied that all good
citizens should and will assist in putting down this
traffic. It is stated that the Act is bad, and cannot
be carried out. It is the law of the land, and its carefully attended to, and we trust when before a higher tribunal # will be shown Dunkin Act in the County of York is a real therefore, give judgment in the following Mrs. Jane Rowe to pay, with costs.....

If the fines are not returned by distress, the de-dendants to be imprisoned in the county gaol for

thirty days.
(Signed,)
"JAMES DOBSON, J.P.
"OSWD. FOSTER, J.P." Mr. Canavan considered it was unusual in delivering judgment in such cases as these to couple with it a temperance lecture. The learned counsel also requested to know the reason that a heavier fine had ture. The learned counsel also been imposed in the case of Taylor than in the others.
Mr. Dobson said that Taylor had been in

business a number of years and had never had a licence.
Mr. Canavan—There is no evidence hat before the Court. Mr. Dobson—Well, that is our decision. The cases against Lennox, Ashman, Thom, were adjourned till Thursday, 8th, The Court adjourned.

Sozodont. All Dentrifices had their drawbacks, until the salubrious Bark of the Soap Tree was brought from the Chilian valleys to perfect the fragrant SOZODONT, the mos wholesome, reliable, and delightful article for the teeth that a brush was ever dipped

Important to All. For Dysentry, Diarrhea, and all mer complaints, use the greatest of all pure, simple remedies—Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is pleasant, rapid, reliable and effective. For sale by all dealers. Milburn, Bentley and Bentley, Pro-

From that Old and Well-known citizen, George G. Sickles, Esq., father of Major-General Sickles, U. S. A., late Minster Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain. that time have seen and tried a great variety of remedies. Of all that I have met, Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia excels. Have not only used it myself, but a great many with whom I am acquainted speak so highly of it in headache, neural-gia, toothache, rheumatism, pains in the shoulder, back and loins. It is equally serviceable in the stables. I therefore proounce it the best combination 1 know of

George G. Sickles, No. 111 Nassau street, N.Y. Sold by all druggists. Send for pam-DR. GILES, 120 West Broadway, N. Y.

Trial size 25 cents.

WHO CAN HE BE ?- The last New York World to hand has the following among its "Notes and Comments:"—"A well-dressed Canadian gentleman, aged about thirty stout, five feet seven inches high, with dark hair and whiskers, was found dead in his bed at an inn in Paddington, London, on the 21st. Letters written at Toronto signed "Florence," and addressed to C. H. Woodward, Lindsay, Ont., were found

The St. Catharines Journal says :- "Port The St. Catharines Journal says:—"Port Colborne is a busy place just now, owing to the gigantic nature of the improvements being made to the canal there, causing a large influx of population and the spending of a large amount of money there. This village shows considerable vitality and material advancement owing, no doubt, in a measure to the cause we have mentioned. The whole substratum of the call in and The whole substratum of the soil in and about the harbour is a compact mass of peat or other decayed vegetable deposit, black and rich, and about three feet thick. The excavations for the new locks and other works has uncovered this mine of wealth and the soil the same of wealth and the same of other works has uncovered this mine of wealth, and the owners of lots and low property have taken advantage of its removal to enrich and replenish their ground with it, as it can be had for the carting away."

Brother & Co., wholesale agents.

GENERAL

Before gas was introduced the lighting of the British House of Commons by wax lights, averaged \$25 a night. In 1842 the cost was reduced to \$10. The Glasgow News hears that the Gov-ernment are likely to offer the chairman-ship of the Scotch Endowed School Com-

sion to Lord Moncreiff Cunningham, the Montreal special con-stable, who arrested a volunteer in uniform on the 12th of July and had him searched for firearms, was found guilty yesterday at the police court of acting illegally. tence was deferred.

A belle of New York expresses great contempt for those of her sex who resort to arsenic for the purpose of enhancing their personal charms. She says she has accomplished the same object, without ex-periencing any of the deleterious effects, by saturating lumps of sugar water and eating them.

In the Imperial House of Commons this week, Sir George Campbell, Liberal, asked whether, now that the United States had made silver a legal tender, the Government would consider the possibility of establishing equivalent silver coinages in the great silver using dependencies of the kingdom. He advocated an increase in the amount of silver rupee coinage. Right Hon. Stephen Cave, Paymaster-General, on behalf of the Government, deprecated these proposals He said a bi-metallic standard was very in convenient, and that the Government

limited to the prevention of fraud. The Prince of Wales might have shared of Emperor William had it not by an English paper, are these :—"Quite'a sensation was caused when it was reported that a man at Bristol had threatened his Royal Highness, and was locked up to prevent him from doing harm. It s the man is of weak mind, and before the royal visit he was heard to say that he would not go as far as the door to see the Prince, that they (the people) had to keep him and his children, and that he would blow his (the Prince's) brains out. The nagistrates were of opinion that he was a stupid, weak-minded man, and made use of the threat foolishly, and not out of wickedness. He was, therefore, simply bound

over to keep the peace for six months. The following is a complete lists of the Knights of the Garter :- The Duke of Aber orn, the Emperor of Austria, the Earl of Beaconsfield, the Duke of Beaufort, Leopold II, King of the Belgians, the Emperor of Brazil, the Duke of Brunswick, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Cleveland, the Duke of Connaught, Earl Cowley, Earl Cowper, the King of the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Edinburgh, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Emperor of Germany, the Crown Prince of Germany, Earl Granville, the King of Greece, Earl Grey, the Earl of Harrowby, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Christian Leicester, Prince Leopold, the Duke of Marlborough, the Grand Duke of Mecklenof Portugal, Prince William of Prussia, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the Mar quis of Ripon, the Emperor of Russia, the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg and Gotha, the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, Earl of Shaftesbury, the Duke of Somerset, Earl Spencer, Viscount Strat-ford de Redcliffe, the Duke of Sutherland, ton, and the Duke of Westminster

LORD BEACONSFIELD AND THE JEWS-AT

nteresting incident occurred recently at the Charing Cross station in London in with the reception given to Lord Beacons-field on his return from the Berlin Congress. ceive him was the veteran Jewish philan-thropist, Sir Moses Montefiore, who is now ninety-four years old. Lord Henry Len-nox introduced the venerable Baronet to the Premier, whom he had never met be-fore, and the two shook hands cordially and remained in convergetion for committee. fore, and the two shook hands cordially and remained in conversation for some minutes. Sir Moses, who is celebrated for his great services in hehalf of the oppressed Jews of the east, expressed his satisfaction at the action of the congress in guaranteeing religious equality to the Jewsof Roumania, and Lord Beaconsfield replied that this was one of the most satisfactory results of the work done by the congress. The scene while this conversation was going on is described in a private letter from London as altogether remarkable. The crowd in the station was immense, and the hubbub and cheering immense, and the hubbub and cheering were almost deafening, but the hero of the hour, apparently oblivious of his surround ings, seemed entirely wrapped up in his eompanion, who, with Jewish features as pronounced as his own, but standing erect over six feet tall, with his snow white hair and spotless shirt-ruffle, was the cynosure of all eyes. As Sir Moses talked with the Premier he stood between Lord Lennox and his valet, towering above both of them and as erect as either. The London Jews regard this public meeting of the champion of orthodox Judaism with Lord Beaconsfield as an evidence of the esteem in which the Premier is held by the strictest members of the Synagogue. The American consul at Bremen reports

that in Germany, for agricultural lab the pay varies greatly, according to the proximity to or remoteness from manufacturing centres, as does the profit on farming. The wages of agricultural labourers "range from fifty-six cents a day in the neighbourhood of Bremen to thirty-one cents a day in the lower Rhine valley and a lower than the lower Rhine than the l in the lower Rhine valley, and as low as eighteen cents in parts of Silesia. At Bre-men, Crefeld and Dusseldorf, carpenters, coppersmiths, plumbers, machinists and waggonsmiths earn fifty-one to seventy-five seven to fifty-two cents daily; bakers and brewers, with board and lodging, from \$1.42 to \$2.14 weekly, and without board, from sixty cents a day to \$4.28 a week; farm hands are paid from \$107 to \$215 yearly, with maintenance; railsilk weavers can earn \$2.15 to \$2.85 a week per loom; factory women \$2.15, and chil-dren \$1 a week. Business and wages are very low. In good times wages are eighty per cent higher. The cost of the necessaries of life has increased some fifty per cent in thirteen years, although it is now but little higher than five years ago. A man and wife with two or three children can live in two or three rooms in a poor and comfortless manner for \$275 a and to support such an establishment all the members have to work ten or twelve hours daily. For a family of six persons the cost is about \$7 per week—an amount but few families can earn, as the depression of trade and the reduction of time allow few to do a full week's work, although wages are nominally a trifle higher than five years ago. Germany is a free trade country. But Bismarck is going to change all that.

taking a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain Killer in a little milk and sugar; it takes about two minutes to relieve the worst

DELICATE, DELICIOUS AND RE-FRESHING.—The subtle soul of fragrance, delicate, delicious, and refreshing, is emdelicate, delicious, and refreshing, is em-bodied in the true MURRAY & LANMAN'S pared by Lanman & Kemp, New York

hair remarked that he would give \$1,000 to have it restored to its original black. "I'll bet you a champagne dinner," said a friend, "Luby's Parisian Hair Restorer will ac-



IN FIVE PARTS. -- PART III.

So Tom sailed away, and Mary tried to resume her usual little employments, and to find comfort for his absence in her sewing, and small heusehold duties, and cottage visiting. But somehow the sewing had never seemed so wearisome, or the old and women so cross and uninteresting before. Was it because her heart was no

Jane, steady and quiet as usual, went happily on with her accustomed routine, wishful for nothing beyond it, and was, as Mrs. Cantuare expressed it, "a great comfort to her mother;" but she shook her head solemnly when her other daughter was and said she was sure she did not know what was to come of it

I wish we had never met that young man at York," mused the aggrieved lady What need was there for us to go sightseeing? We are far to old to care for kind of thing; and as for the girls, they are much better to live quietly here, wher they have everything they can possibly want, and are out of the way of the tempt-

And so even the occasional amusem which would have obliged Mr. and Mrs. Cantuare to leave their own fireside were dropped, and as the school-boy brothers were at their lessons again, and there were no neighbours intimate enough to offer to escort the girls, they led a most quiet, monotonous life. Not by any means a healthy one, however, for excitement of some kind is essential to carry of the superfluous energy of youth, and when the superfluous energy of youth, and when the tide of strong up-springing life is allowed no outlet, but dammed up unnaturally in one small basin, the chances are that it will

break out at last in a raging flood which respects few barriers.

Jane lived on in this quiet way tolerably contented, but Mary grew restless and angry and fretful as she heard of the amusements she might not share. Mr. Cantuare, however, highly approved of his wife's method of training her daughters. But then he was a man in whom the fires of youth were tempered by the growing weight of years, and so long as he could do it fared with any one else. He was, indeed. a republican abroad, but a despot-and a despot of an especially aggravating kind-

One or two letters came from Tom Hunton at tolerably long intervals; for his ship was by this time on the high seas, and thirty-nine years ago postal arrangements had not attained their present perfection. But these letters cheered Mary wonderfully for a time, until anxiety about her lover and home troubles depressed her again.
So all through that weary winter the household at Donnerbrook went on in its accustomed routine. After a while, however, no further letters came from the young sailor; and Mary's face grew sad and old before its time as she watched day by day for the post in an agony of expect-

'Papa," she said one day, when she had t her father alone in his study, I you let me go away from home for a while? Let me be a governess, or a com-panion, or I don't care what, so that I have something to do, and can escape this eternal thinking and monotony." But Mr. Cantuare, who had never been

nothing of true, unfulfilled love, even to that pathetic appeal. "I am surprised any child of mine ould so rebel against the decrees of Providence. Such an idea is not to be entertained for a moment. Go back to your work and your long neglected duties, Mary, and try to find your happiness in making others happy. Such a discontent-ed spirit as you cherish can only produce

misery."
Mr. Cantuare told his wife of this short conversation.
"Let her alone," counselled her mother. "We must have patience; and if she hears neither of nor from him, she will forget Mr. Hunton by and by. Besides, I heard today that Mr. Dodson was home again. Ask him over here. He will soon distract

her thoughts." But before Mr. Cantuare could act on his wife's advice Mr. Dodson presented himself, without invitation, at Donner-brook House. News travels fast in the country, and almost as soon as he reached home he heard of Miss Mary's engagement. Now, many people require the stimulus of them to active exertion. The moment Mr. Dodson felt he had a rival he determined that the former possibility had become a necessity, and he resolved to try and snatch the prize he had

failed to win.

The tall powerful man of about five-andforty over whose solemn yet determined face a smile rarely passed, set his lips in iron resolve as he was shown into Mr. Cantuare's study, and, wasting no time in

"I have ridden over immediately to see you." he said, "because I heard last night of Miss Mary's engagement, I suppose I ought to congratulate you."
"Ahem! well, I don't know. I cannot

Anem: wen, rudor value. I cambo say it is a great satisfaction to me." A grim ghost of a smile passed over the visitor's features.
"You don't like the young man, then?" "Ah, ah, I really know nothing against him; but he is a naval officer, and as such leads a very wandering life, and—and—in

fact I had other views for my daughter."
"And so I may say had I. I had hoped she would have been my wife. You see I speak plainly, Mr. Cantuare." the best way, much the best way; but unfortunately girls are so head-strong nowadays. Now, when I married my wife," pursued Mr. Cantuare, shaking his head solemnly.

Mr. Dodson ruthlessly interrupted any

'I suppose you gave your consent to the

"I could not exactly withhold it. The announcement came upon me so suddenly, but Mary knows quite well I do not willingly countenance it."

"He is away now, is he not?" asked Mr.

Dodson.
"Yes; I don't know for how long, but, personally, I should not object if he never returned here," said Mr. Cantuare, letting his irritation get the better of his prudence. Perhaps if he is away a long time your

daughter may forget him?"
"To be quite candid with you, such is my hope."
"Then I shall wait a while. I have an

inward assurance she will some day be my wife. Time works wonders, as you know. Meanwhile, should anything occur you will let me hear?"
"Assuredly. I should be delighted to

"Assuredly. I should be delighted to receive you as a member of my family."

And thus the compact was made, and Mr. Dodson rode away, this time without asking for the ladies.

From that day, however, he came frequently to Donnerbrook House, and was so kind and attentive to the girls, devising small pleasures for them, and bringing them pretty presents, that Jane at last began almost to like him, and to feel she owed to him what scraps of brightness came into her every-day life. But Mary's heart was far "over the sea," and the open praises lavished upon the visitor by her father and mother, and the gracious manner in which they always welcomed him, contrasted strongly in her mind with their behaviour to her "sailor laddie." me wore on, and no letter came

inquired the old woman who had nursed her as a baby, when one day Mary called, as was her wont, at her tiny cottage.

"My heart aches, that's all," was her mournful answer. Old Betty was the one person Mary felt sympathized with her in her sorrow, and she often went to her for compart and accessed at the second sympathics.

comfort and consolation.

"Ay, my pet, and that's an ache that's bad to bear, we know. But all times get over, and Mr. Hunton will be coming back in a bit the finest gentleman of them all. You must wait patiently, Miss Mary 1 know he'll come." know he'll come."

But though the prophecy was comforting, it brought no letter from across the sea; instead, there were rumours of distant

sea; instead, there were rumours of distant wars with exasperated natives, and of wounded men, and at last full particulars, with lists of the missing and dead; and in the former stood Tom Hunton's name.

Mr. Cantuare bestirred himself to make all possible inquiries when these tidings came, but to no effect. Certainly the young officer's body was not found, but no one could account for him, and he had never returned to his ship from the skirmish; and even in Mary's heart all hope at sh; and even in Mary's heart all hope at ength died out. The news came the very beginning of winter, and she drooped and bined visibly through the short dark days; but when the spring-time awoke all nature to fresh life and beauty, Mrs. Cantuare considered her daughter had mourned suffi-

iently, and set about rousing her from her "Mary, my dear, you must make an effort," she said one day; "this kind of thing has gone on long enough. I am sur-prised you do not remember Who it is who prised you do not remember Who it is who sends trouble, and bear it meekly, instead of fighting against it in this wicked way. You have a most happy home, but you are ungrateful for all your blessings. Some day they will be taken away, and then you will regret your conduct."

Two or three tonics of a similar nature

were administered by Mrs. Cantuare at tolerably long intervals; and then Mr. Dodson, when the days had begun to wane again, considered the time had come for

him to speak.
"Miss Mary," he said, walking suddenly into the room where she was sitting alone, "I have something to say to you. you come into the garden with me?" She looked straight into his face with dull, passionless eyes. Instinct told her what would be the subject of his discourse, and she thought of her dear dead lover. and hardened her heart against this man

who would so soon fill his place.' "I will come," she said; and they wen What is it you have to say to she asked defiantly, standing straight be-fore him in the gravel path.

The tone of the question was not encouraging, and Mr. Dodson felt rather at a isadvantage; but he was an obstinate man when once his mind was made up, so e answered, calmly enough to all appear-

"I want to ask you to be my wife. believe you will be."
"Never," she answered passionately My love is buried under the sea, thay say; but no man living shall fill his place. suppose papa and mamma have encouraged you to say this to me, but let me tel you, once for all, it is no use. I hate home," she added passionately. "I would leave it to-morrow gladly if I could, but not with you—not with you, There, why

o you wait? you have my answer."
"Mary, reflect upon all I offer you—my position, my home."

But she responded never a word; only turned, and walked back to the house. Yet this ill-willed man by no reason despaired of future success. The thin edge of the wedge had been inserted, and he could afford to wait. And what woman is proof stances are favourable thereto; but as oftener a continual dropping wears away the stone, and frail woman bends beneath the inexorable will of

the inexorable will of a master spirit. Mary was no exception to the rule.
"I do not love you; I don't believe I ever shall love you," she said at last, with-out changing for an instant the cold, unimpassioned manner which was becoming habitual to her; "but if that satisfies you, shiftual to her; "but if that satisfies you, shall be as you wish."

And it did satisfy Mr. Dobson. What e chiefly wanted was a wife who would be sun had done its work that morning, and it shall be as you wish."

And it did satisfy Mr. Dobson. What

dignified mistress of his stately home, worthy adjunct to his worthy self. wearisome incumbrance. So it came to pass that one fine June

should not do it. You will live to repeat the day."

should not do it. You will live to repeat the day."

'I have ridden over immediately to see it." he said, "because I heard last night Miss Mary's engagement. I suppose I matters very little where they pass. I hate where they pass. I hate was and this same the only way of get. matters very little where they pass. I hate home, and this seems the only way of getting out of it. Mamma and papa have worried me to death lately. I could have borne it better if they had let me alone."

"Hush, Miss Mary, hush," said the old woman, who had watched over her childhood, and been the recipient of her earliest confidences. "I can't bear to hear children speak ill of their revents. Valve here confidences. "I can't bear to hear children speak ill of their parents. Ye've been sorely tried, my poor lamb, and from my heart I pity ye. But ye'll forgive me saying ye should have waited on. Maybe Mr. Hun-

ed, drooping her face into her hands; "I shall never see him again."

"I don't know; somehow I can't rid myself of the notion that he'll be back, and then it will be too late for both of ye."
"He never will, nurse; besides, I've given my word, and I won't go back.
What does it matter? I don't care:" and

she got up wearily from her seat and went

away, with a drooping head and languid step, more utterly hopeless than many words. The next day there was a long wedding rocession to Standrop Church, and a pale ride arrayed in satin and lace knelt before bride arrayed in satin and lace kneit before the altar and promised to "love, honour, and obey" the man at her side. And John Brindley Dodson took Mary Cantuare for his "wedded wife until death do us part;" but she shuddered as she heard the solemn words, and the tears fell fast under her plentifully besprigged veil. The by-standers of course attributed them to the natural timidity of a young girl leaving home to enter on a new and untried life, and little dreamed they were shed for a dead man lying deep down under the dis-tant sea, whose requiem the winds and the waves had long ago chanted.

PART IV. Mr. and Mrs. Dodson went on the usual Mr. and Mrs. Dodson went on the usual wedding tour, and then settled quietly down in their own house—she, spiritless and impassive as ever, doing her duty, otherwise her husband's will, as a mere automaton might; he, well satisfied to have found a wife so amenable to his light-

citement until she came to him. A quarter of an hour went by; then a gentle step sounded along the passage, a slight noise at the door-handle, and Mrs. Dodson glided quietly in. Apparently she had been nerving herself for the meeting in the short interval since she had received his card; for she walked directly up to her visitor, outwardly far the less agitated of the two, and gave him her hand as she

"Good morning, Mr. Hunton." That was all—as though they had part-ed yesterday and would meet again on the morrow. But amid the commonplaceness of the words the cold, hard, passionless tone fell mournfully on the young man's ear. How she was altered, too, from the Mary he had left but a few short months before He gazed at her long and earnestly, but his quivering lips could frame no reply to her ordinary salutation.

"Sit down, won't you?" she said, as she inted to a chair. He obeyed her; and then again for several minutes there was silence between

"They told me you were dead," she said at last, quietly as before, but he felt the strong restraint she was putting upon "Yes; I was taken prisoner and detained in a captivity worse than death. I cannot bear to think of it. But I came

ome as soon as I could." "They told me you were dead," she re-peated again, unheeding his words, and speaking more, as it were, to satisfy her own heart than for his benefit. "They told me you were dead; and I was so un-happy and so miserable at home, and no came from you and then at last they persuaded me. And now you are back, and I can be nothing to you."

He guessed from the forlorn words how it had all come about. She had, then

never forgotten him. "Mary, Mary, don't speak like that ! he exclaimed passionately. "Let me think you cared a little for him, Don't make my troubles greater than I can bear.

"My own love," she answered, forget-ting everything in the face of this appeal, "would God I could have borne it all!" "You cannot, you cannot," he said.
"All that weary time in captivity I dreamed of you at night and longed for you by day. I lived only on the hope of meet-ing you again; and now—" And the strong man buried his face in

his hands and wept.
"Tom!" She called him for the first time by his Christian name, and there was something in her voice which caused him to look up at her. "Tom. you must not up-braid me; I cannot bear it." "You love me, then-you love me vet!

"God forgive me !" she moaned. And then all her hardly-maintain posure gave way, and she wept such pas-sionate tears as had never eased her aching heart since the eve of her wedding day,

"Tell me, Mary, just this once," he pleaded, his self control rapidly forsaking "that you have not forgotten the promise you gave me long ago. He rose from his chair, and, walking across the room to where she sat, laid his hand on her continued, utterly regardless where his words were leading him, "and nothing on

earth shall come between us."

But even as he spoke the sun broke through the veil of clouds that had obscured it all the morning, and streamed full into the room; and one stray ray fell straight upon the lady's hand, and lit up with a dazzling glow the tiny gold circlet on her finger. Tom's eyes involuntarily followed the sunbeam, and rested there

saved two souls.

In an instant Tom's strength came

touching.

"Then fergive me, Miss Mary, but you should not do it. You will live to repent the day."

"I dare say. But I'm so tired I feel as if I cared for nothing. There are so many to her upheld her now."

to her, upheld her now.

"My love," he whispered, as he placed his hand for an instant on her shoulder—and the firm touch thrilled through her full and the firm touch thrilled through her full of strengthening comfort—"it is because I love you so much I would spare you future sorrow. You will say good-bye to me?" "Good-bye," she murmured through her sobs, while he took her hand, and held it with a long, loving pressure, which told more than many words; and, almost before she realized they were really parting, he was gone.

he was gone.

Then she knew she should see him no should have waited on. Maybe Mr. Hunton will come home yet."

"He's dead, nurse he's dead," she wailed, drooping her face into her hands; "I wailed the dead.

PART V. Long years rolled by after this parting, bringing changes in their train. Quiet Jane Cantuare, in her turn, found a lover, who in due course carried his bride to her new home; and soon after Mr. Cantuare died, "full of years and honour," as was

set forth in his funeral sermon, while his wife shortly after followed him to the

wife shortly after followed him to the grave.

Mrs. Dodson grew old as well. Time traced many wrinkles on her once fair face, and left a plentiful sprinkling of grey hairs among the brown ones. Much, too, of the strength and ardor of youth had vanished. She could look back now almost calmly on the long past days; nay, she sometimes even marveled how that one great early grief could have so possessed her. True, she had never loved her husband; but the nature which was fretful and discontented under small provocations had a hidden nature which was fretful and discontented under small provocations had a hidden spring of endurance to meet and grapple with a heavy sorrow. And as days flew by she grew so accustomed to her chains that at last she almost ceased to feel them. Her old lover she had never seen since the day they parted; but she still heard of the day they parted; but she still heard of him sometimes in an indirect way, and dear to her woman's heart were these stray tidings, telling, as they did, of a life of patient, noble, and sctive service. For Tom Hunton was not the man to be overmastered by his grief, or mourn in solitude and seclusion his blighted hopes. True, he left the Navy, for the quiet routine of the left in reason was more than he could

captivity one shade less hopeless than death. Yet none of these things moved him as a woman's weakness did now; for through all his trials the hope of her constancy had sustained him, and her voice had kept constantly repeating in his ear, "you will never forget me."

And yet after those weary years of waiting he had returned home to find she had forgotten him, and forgotten him without remedy.

But he must see her at any rate. He could not nerve himself to face the cruel world again without one glimpse of the woman who he had fondly hoped would have made it a paradise for him. So with many misgivings he found his way to her house, and waited in a strange state of excitement until she came to him. A

before, but to-day, as he glanced slowly down the column, one short announcement caught his eye and riveted his attention. And this was the tiny paragraph:

"May 2d, aged 70, John Brinsley Dodson, Esq., of Moat House, Standrop."

Six months afterward the Colonel was a passenger by the English mail from Calcutta. It had taken a long time, as it seemed to him, to obtain leave of absence and arrange for a lengthened holiday; but the worry and waiting were over at last. the worry and waiting were over at last, and as he paced the deck of the noble ves-sel the foolish old heart, which even the weight of years could not still, was beating high with visions of a future which might yet be all brightness.

The on-coming spring was awakening all Nature from her winter's sleep when Colonel Hunton landed again in old England. He remained a day or two in London until a letter could reach Mrs. Dodson; then, without waiting her reply, he journeyed

north to her home.

In the same room where long ago he had parted from her he waited to see her once parted from her he waited to see her once more. She did not keep him long this time, for the door opened almost directly, and a gentle lady glided in and came up to him as he stood on the hearth-rug.

They were old people now; but a vision of by gone days came to both of them as they gazed once more upon each other's altered faces.

Mrs. Dodson laid her hand, the hand which hore her wedding ring, on the Col-

which bore her wedding-ring, on the Col mel's arm.
"I am glad to see you again," she said. His eye glanced an instant on the golden hoop which had once been an impassable barrier between them; then it travelled upward to her widow's cap and rested

"I have come for you, Mary. There is no let or hindrance now," he whispered, as he drew her toward him. "I have waited patiently all these years. You will not deny

We will drop the curtain on these two foolish old people. The actors have played out their parts, and the romance of two lives culminated for once in a quiet English

SCHOOL TEACHERS' EXAMINA-TIONS.

home and a happy old age.

First-class Provincial Certificates. The following are the candidates who were successful at the recent examinations :-

Grade A-Cornell, Danl. B. ; Hunt, Martha E. Johnson, Hugh D.; Kirk, George; Lawson, Lottie E.; Natress, Wm.; Tanner, Robert J. Grade B—Alford, Wm.; Ferguson, Miles; Greig, John Alexander; Johnston, Wm.; Seldon, Richard; Shepherd, Richard.

Grade C—Charlton, Edward; Cheyne, Fra. A.; Colles, Wm. H.; Lalor, Jennie; Mcleter; McNeil, Alex.; Sharman, Geo.; Sertha; Springer; Mary Elizabeth; Welsh. ayette; Wilson, James H.; Woodworth, Sand The following will be entitled to first

lass certificates on furnishing evider aving had the requisite experience in the

Grade A.—Campbell, Thos.; White, Jas. F. Grade B.—Hill, Richard.
Grade C.—Armstrong, Moore; Brown, Mary informed regarding the time when the ex-amination commenced, and in consequence failed to give answers to some of the papers.

amined were very good. DROWNING ACCIDENTS.

A Young Man Falls off the Steamer F. R. Maxwell, and a Boy meets his death in

the Garrison Creek. As the steamer Maxwell was returning from Victoria Park on Saturday about 1.30 p.m., a young man named Curran was observed by some of the passengers to be down on the deck close to the railing. As the steamer Maxwell was returning What cared he for love or passion or tenderness? They were unmeaning words to him, and a woman who should bestow or crave them would have been to him simply "Mary," he said at last, and his lips heard and it was found that Curran had fallen overboard. The vessel was immediately and every ena wearisome incumbrance.

So it came to pass that one fine June morning, more than two years after Tom Hunton's disappearance, Mary went to pay a farewell visit to her old nurse.

"Betty, I have come to say good-bye to you. I amgoing to be married to-morrow," she said, as she entered the cottage.

"So the folks tell me, and an evil day it was for me when I heard it. Child, you don't love this man?" asked the wrinkled old woman.

"No, I don't love him, nurse;" the frank, matter-of-course way in which the words were spoken made them doubly touching.

"Then forgive me, Miss Mary, but you should not do it. You will live to repent to the day."

"I dare say. But I'm so tired I feel as"

"Were white and quivering as ne spoke, "I must go now."

"So soon, so soon!" she murmured.

"So soon, so soon!" she murmured.

"I dare say to be when I married to-morrow," he interrupted her hastily; "we cannot be friends merely, and more we must not be. I shall never see you again, my one love; but God bless you, and keep you, and make you happy all the days of your life. I shall never forget you. You are more to me than all the world; but because of the very love I bear you I must for a long you, and make you lappy all the days of your life. I shall never forget you. You are more to me than all the world; but because of the very love I bear you I must leave yeu forever. Good-bye, darling!"

She knew it was better so, and yet there a straining, a struggling after the love she had cherished so long. It was the hour of a woman's weakness, and he, who never she had cherished so long. It was the hour of a woman's weakness, and he, who never see you again, my one love; but God bless you, and keep you, and keep you, and make you happy all the days of your life. I shall never forget you. You are more to me than all the world; but because of the very love I bear you I must leave yeu forever. Good-bye, darling!"

She knew it was better so, and yet there a straining, a struggling after the love with his unfortunate occurrence. A little bound i fallen overboard. The vessel was immediately stopped, a boat lowered and every en-

be forcibly restrained from leaping into the lake to the rescue.

After the rain storm had subsided on Sunday evening, a boy named Joseph O'Brien, aged nine years, left his home on Wellington avenue, for the purpose of securing some drift wood floating down Garrison creek. Not being able to reach any from the land he entered the water a short distance south of King street. reach any from the land he entered the water, a short distance south of King street, but the stream being swollen by the heavy rain, and the water rushing down at a furious rate, he was, lifted from his feet and carried beyond his depth. His cries for help were heard by a brother, a few years his senior, who gallantly plunged in to his rescue, and, catching hold of the drowning lad, he endeavoured to reach land. The force of the water, however, prevented him from doing so. and becoming weak with the exertion put forth he ing weak with the exertion put forth he lost his hold on his brother, who floated down stream. He essayed to follow him, but had not gone far when he succumbed to weakness, and would in all probability have been drowned had not a Mr. Clark, who with conditions to the conditions of have been drowned had not a Mr. Clark, who witnessed the struggle in the water from King street, fortunately arrived, and drew the boy to shore. A search was made for the younger O'Brien by Mr. Clark, but by this time the unfortunate lad had disappeared below the surface. It is supposed the body was washed out into the lake, the creek emptying itself into the waters of the lake somewhere in the vicinity of the Queen's wharf.

While we have good accounts of the harvest from nearly all parts of the country, the Carleton Place Herald gives the following, which is certainly not like the rest:—"It must be very discouraging to the farmers in this vicinity, after all the signs of an abundant harvest this season, to have to go to work and cut grain barely worth the labour. In the spring the prospects were very gratifying, and every farmer felt confident of an unusually good crop. But now his hopes have vanished, and his rejoicings of the early summer have turned to disgust. Not for a long time has there been such poor crops in these parts. there been such poor crops in these parts. Indeed, we believe that some fields of grain have been so miserable that the owners have turned their cattle into them, not beautomaton might; he, well satisfied to have found a write so amenable to his lights and the harvest thanksgiving was over, the long-lost sailor came home to claim his bride, and found her Mr. Dodson's write.

"I must see her, I must see her;" that was the one idea which made the first night of that sad home-coming a prolonged agony. He had been in perils by land and water; he had been wounded in fight, fallen overboard, and rescued bp a savage tribe from

Unparalleled Tempest

If proof were wanting of the correctne of the old adage, "It never rains but it pours," it would only be necessary to point to the rain storms of the last few days, and in particular, to the rain, hail, wind, and thunder storm which broke over the city

SERIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

The city has probably never seen a storm similar in severity to that last mentioned the opinions of that very useful individual, "the oldest inhabitant," have not yet been obtained with reference to it; but those who claim to be "old inhabitants," because they have known the city since has been a city, state that they have never seen the like before. The morning opened brilliantly, and no one, except a prophet, or the son of a prophet, could have supposed, prior to twelve o'clock, noen, that a storm was brewing. Just about that hour, however, the small cloud, the size of a man's hand, said to be indicative of trouble of that kind, made its appearance in the north-west, and within an hour the rumblings of thunder made it evident to everyone who was in the least weather-wise, that the afternoon would be anything but that the afternoon would be anything but favourable for a walk. Those who took this view of the weather remained at home, while those who were not observant of the signs in the sky, strolled in the Park or elsewhere, and—suffered accordingly. The rain commenced shortly before 3 o'clock, and it descended with such violence that in a minute after it had begun the streets were cleared of foot passengers, and within a cleared of foot passengers, and within a quarter of an hour after the first drops had fallen the sewers were flushed, culverts were choked with rubbish and dead leaves, gutters became streams of considerable size, roadways assumed the appearance of

size, roadways assumed the appearance of rivers, and sidewalks in some places be-coming submerged, were loosened and in danger of floating away, and cellars—it's the old tale—were flooded—many unfortunate individuals being able to make the doleful boast of one, two, three and four feet of rater in the cellar, and several hundred dollars worth of perishable goods in with it. During the time that the rain continued there was a darkness, certainly, not quite so palpable as that of Egypt, although very black; it was relieved by flashes of lightning, which occurred so rapidly, one after the other, that the thunder may be said to have been almost continuous. At half-past three the scene suddenly changed. A hail storm—no, a downpour

of broken ice, commenced. During its continuance it was unsafe for anyone to remain in the streets, and policemen on duty, though those of Toronto can brave any weather, certainly acted wisely if they took advantage of the shelter of a friendly doorway. It was indeed dangerous for anyone to venture a head out of a window; and while windows and skylights were breaking in all direction as was the case in too many houses—it was anything but pleasant to remain in-doors, for, lumps of ice the size of hen's eggs, and splinters of glass, when flying into a rocat intervals, make it comfortable

neither the eyes nor the face. The hailstones were of a remarkable size, and they fell with such force that they rebounded to a considerable height. One stone which was found in the east end of the city was about ten inches in circum-ference, and the peculiarities noticed about oround; and some had the onions cut in halves, on skins peculiar to no other vegetable, marked on the hail stone.

the ice storm did not last longer than ten or fifteen minutes, and when it ceased the heavy rain resumed, and the streets, which had been given a very wintry appearance, became rivers again. As soon as it was safe for a human being to appear in the open air the sufferers from cellar-flooding might have been seen waddid not cease to pour into the base-ments until the rain ceased. The rain

stopped at six o'clock, and its closing performance was perhaps more severe than any part of its three hours course. Then, the heavens brightened up in the south-west; the storm made its exit reluctantly in a south-easterly direction; Sunday scholars held in school by fears of damp feet and wet clothes made the best of their way home; and the tuneful milkmen appeared again on the street. The evening was pleasant, but about midnight there were several very vivid flashes of lightning, fol-

lowed by thunde:.

The storm arose, as indicated above, The storm arose, as indicated above, in the north-west. From information received, it does not seem to have existed farther in a westerly direction than Matson; for while it was raging at that place, the sun was shining at Brampton. Bowmanville was the most easterly town touched by it up to midnight. The damage to the crops and fruit trees in market gardens in the vicinity of the city has been very great; and in the city flower gardens have suffered to a large extent. As there was not a great deal of wind there was no damage to shipping. It is a singular circumstance that no hallstones fell on the island.

Church street came in for a fair share of the "wash out," almost every house between Wilton avenue (late Cruickshank street) and Queen streets having three feet of water in the basements. Many of the occupants were unable to prepare tea, and dining out was the order of the evening.

Storekeepers on Queen street will sustain heavy losses by the correct of the contract of the contract of the country of the contract of the country of the cou

Storekeepers on Queen street will sustain heavy losses by the overflow. Cellars were filled on a level with the sidewalks, and merchandise was floating promiscuously around. One merchant places his loss at \$2,000, while others vary from \$200

oss at \$2,000, while others vary from \$200 to \$800.

Street lamps on almost every street were broken by the hail, and the city last night presented the appearance of a "corporation meonlight night." This was particularly noticeable in the central and eastern part of the city where the hail. part of the city, where the hail appears to have spent its force.

The windows of the Normal School, fac-

The windows of the Normal School, 120-ing Gerrard street, were completely wreck-ed. The flowers and shubbery in the grounds met with a similar fate. Fifty feet of fencing enclosing a vacant lot on the corner of Gerrard and Ontario streets was blown down.

All the upstairs windows on the north side of a block of stores at the corner of

Intario and Queen streets were broken.

The upper portion of two ornamental vindows in Berkeley street church were

The water rushed over the sidewalk int e stores on the south side of Front street looding the cellars and causing immense lamage to goods.

About 95 panes of glass in the back portion of the Yorkshire House on Adelaide

street were smashed.

The residents of Lombard street had a lively time while the storm lasted. Many of the houses on this street are below the level of the side-walk, and, consequently, were flooded, despite the efforts of the inhabitants to "sweep out."

Many of the residents of Boulton street

were in a similar plight, having great diffi-culty in preventing their household effects from floating away on the tide. The roadway caved in at the corn Nelson and John streets. Mr. Brydon, corner of Walton Terauley streets, suffered great through the flooding of his cellar. All the street lamps in Yorkville

roken, with the exception of the four new patent ones erected by Messrs. Noah I A number of houses in course of erection n Dufferin avenue, Yorkville, were badly

loss of skylights in their warerooms in rear of their store, near the corner of Yonge and Queen streets.

On Lombard street hardly a house but with from fifteen to thirty panes broken.

Corner of Shuter and George, earth caved in 30 feet long, 7 feet wide, 10 feet

Horticultural Gardens, Private drain at the Gerrard street entrance burst open, 45 feet long, water pipes ex-posed, lamp-post fell, gas pipe broken, gas

St. Michael's Cathedral suffered siderably, the glass screens and the sanc-tuary window, as well as the sashing of all the windows on the north side, w nuch injured. The stained glass, although inprotected, strange to say escaped

At the Bishop's Palace there were panes demolished in the upper storey.

The windows at the northern end of the Metropolitan W. M. Church have ceased At the St. Lawrence Market about 100

lights were smashed.
St. James' Cathedral had a few lights broken in the northern windows. The north face of the clock in this structure has a large hole in it, caused by the hailstorm. St. Mary's Roman Catholic church, o Bathurst street, was damaged by lightning about six o'clock, the fluid first striking the belfry, and then descending the

ront part of the building, burst open the doors. A man standing in the vicinity at the time was stunned for a few moments. Many of the windows in the church cor tain broken panes, and the doors are also badly smashed.

In Shaftesbury Hall all the windows facing north were broken.

The windows in De La Salle institute

were damaged to the extent of 117 panes.

A large and dangerous excavation has been formed on the Esplanade, near Tinning's wharf.
The line of the G. W. and G. T. rail ways, from Bathurst street to Brock street

embled a river, the water being suffi ciently high to cover the track.

The Grand Trunk railway track has sufred damage between here and Brampton The ballast has been washed away at different places between Malton and Brampton, and at Weston the track has also be injury occasioned cannot as yet be ascertained. It is stated there was ne storm east of Bowmanville, and the sun was shining all day at Brampton.

The Northern railway yard was flooded.

INCIDENTS. The foreman of the Beech street fire hall

icked up a hail stone which was so large that it could not be placed in an ordinary quart tin cup. It was kept in a vessel for some hours, and pronounced as the "boss chunk" by all who saw it. enunk" by all who saw it.

In the basement of a house on the east side of Church street, south of Wilton avenue, a table and several chairs were

loating around the room. The unusual sight was witnessed by a number of per sons.

The members of the fire department were engaged after the storm in repairing wires broken by the lightning and deranged by the wind and hail.

the wind and hail.

Corporation employees were busily engaged in placing lamps at dangerous openings in the streets. So numerous were the excavations, it was found difficult to procure sufficient danger signals.

After the storm had subsided, numerous applications were added to the difference of the storm had subsided. applications were made at the different fire halls for force pumps to draw off the water in cellars. Unfortunately the requests could not be complied with.

A small boy named Hughson, when re-turning from the Queen street Methodist Sunday school yesterday afternoon, fell into a pool of water at the Beverley street culvert. As soon as he rose to the sur-face, he was dragged from his perilous posi-tion by a school-mate. His Sunday suit was so saturated with mud and water that the little fellow made but slow progress

the little fellow made but slow progress homewards.

A genuine specimen of that American institution—the tramp—arrived here footsore and bruised from Hamilton yesterday. He applied and was accommodated with lodgings at the Beech street police station. Before retiring for the night, he poured into the station sergeant's ears a sad tale of his journey west through the hail and rain storms, and expressed a strong determination of "immediately quitting a country where it rains blocks of ice."

The Stratford Herald hears from the Gore of Downie that fall wheat there does not thresh out according to anticipation, owing to shrinkage caused by the extreme heat. Still there is a good yield.

The Berlin Daily News say:—"The Mennonites of Manitoba are progressing splendidly. They are going into solid farming in a masterly sort of way, and are adopting the use of improved farming implements with a will. They are running up grist mills and saw mills as needed, with advised to promotive description. admirable promptitude. And during the summer they have accomplished a pretty piece of road building in the so-called St. Norbert swamp, which may serve as an illustration of self-help among new settlers.

They turned out 500 strong with 380 teams, and in six days ran their road. teams, and in six days ran their road across the sixten miles swamp, four feet

CANADIAN.

The project of a railroad across New. oundland is said to be attracting attention in the London financial world, which is the more amiable in view of the dismal dividends paid by the Grand Trunk and Great Western of Canada.

The City Clerk of Ottawa has sent in returns of the vital statistics to the ment at Toronto, showing that up to July there had been 233 July there nad been 200 births, 12/ mariages, and 230 deaths registered this yea as against 182 births, 112 marriages, at 52 deaths for the same period last year. We learn that the heap of rust fro steel rails recently removed fr

Penitentiary wharf is large enough twenty barrels. Some of the wor pay a visit to the scene and give the penefit of their experience.—Kin Daily News. "Is Galt a corporation or a cow

is the question indignantly p the Reformer. According to our porary, cows and pigs go ravening at through the streets and into gardens, so ing what they may devour. We think Galt people want "Protection" have to vote for it. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Selby accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Smyth, leaves Ottawa for Que

Wednesday next, and will sail of Saturday following for England, whe will remain till some time in Oct probably on his return accompanying new Governor-General. About forty Scotch immigrants the Circassian, and left again on the train for Paris, Ont. They are from Linlithgow county, and are chiefly farmen. Four hundred Icelanders, who are en route

for the Province of Keewatin, came on the same steamer. Somebody writes to the Thorold wanting to know how it is that there four pound loaf keeps up to 12½ cer while in Toronto it is sold for 9 or ents. Probably the bakers do not the papers, and so have not yet learned the there has been a big crop of wheat the year, and that flour is down.

His Honour the Lieutenant Co the city yesterday on an official visit Manitoulin Island, Sault Ste. Marie, ar Thunder Bay. He was accompanie the Provincial Treasurer, the Provi Secretary, Dr. Hingston, of Montreal

Langmuir, and Capt. Grant. His will be absent about ten days. The Manitoulin Enterprise has able news from Little Current. most magnificent, and farmers ar fat and saucy. A lock-up is to not of wood, but of stone. The of the Howland Agricultural Society ha their summer meeting recently, and expect to have a good show in the fall.

ed at London on prosecution by detective Smith of practising as physicians in that city without registration:—H. Going, Mrs. McLean, and Mrs. Reid, London, fined &5 each ; S. H. McDonald, Dunnville, 820: H. Little, Thorold, \$20; Dr. Ostrander, Duart, \$25; Michael Henry, Tilsonburg, Thursday being the fiftieth of the formation of the first temperance society at Yarmouth, a grand demonstra-

The following persons have been conv

tion was made there by the temperance people. A procession took place, when about ten thosand people are said to have been on the streets. Speeches were de-livered in the rink by Dr. Miner, Geo. M. Dutcher, and others. Says the Mount Forest Examin week or so ago a paragraph appeared in this paper stating that Mrs. Kent-Mason Clayton, the temperance lecturess, had obtained a divorce at Chicago from her hus-

item in a Western paper, and is incorrect."
We will add that the statement referred to
was pretty generally published all over the country.

A dastardly and cruel act was perpetrated el on Thursday morning at Clarksville. Some party or parties, supposed by many to be one of the leading men of the place, laid Paris green and sait as bait for cattle which had destroyed some three or four shade trees. The trap resulted in the death of three animals, and others were badly affected. The loss falls on parties

The Kingston British Whig says :-stranger thought to impose on the postmater of Troy, N. Y. He pretended to have sent \$20 in a registered letter, and that \$10 was taken out by some attache of the office Investigation led to the confession by stranger that he had the other \$10 in pocket. Brockville and Kingston reader will remember a parallel post office case at

the former place-all except the confes-At a meeting of the Colonization Society of Montreal, whose object is to settle the unemployed of that city on Government lands in the Ottawa valley, the following Board of Directors were elected :-Mr Napoleon Bourassa, President; Mr. C. Melancon, Vfce-President; Mr. Francis Benoit, Sec.-Treas.; Mr. Fred. Corresponding Secretary; and the Hon. Messrs. P. O. Chauveau and C. J. Coursol.

On a present prevailing fashion the Almonte Gazette thus moralizes: "Our young bloods are now wearing the popular white ties. We see that in some places the preachers are protesting against this 'outrage.' It is very silly for any one to bother about such a small affair. Who gave authority to the clergy alone to wear a 'white choker'.

The more preachers of the gospel dress like ordinary Christians the better. A minister ought to be known by 'his walk and conversation,' rather than by a white tie." The Port Hope Times has its doubts whether Detective Smith is really doing the country a service by travelling around and getting storekeepers fined for selling Paris green. Only duly registered druggists, it appears, are allowed by law to sell this article. Our contemporary thinks that the sale of white lead, which is also a poison, might as well be restricted in the same way. Still, we must add that Paris green is a far

more dangerous poison than white lead, and requires particularly careful handling. Napanee Standard.—"A prominent and officious supporter of Mr. Cartwright was going down street last Thursday, and seeing a farmer driving along the street, accosted him, when a short conversation ensued, to wit: Officious supporter: your barley in? Farmer: 'Well some of it.' O. S.: 'What's it like? mer: 'Oh it's a clear grit crop.'
'Ha, ha, how's that?' Farmer: ' 'manners' sufficiently to turn away and post off without another word."

In the corner of Gerrard and Ontarios streets was blown down.

The Parliament street sower, from Gerrard to Carleton streets has caved in Large openings are also observed on Church, Hayter and Centre streets.

A number of trees in the Queen's Park and Arenue have had large limbs torn off, and part of a tree is resting on the telegraph wires at the entrance of the Queen and Centre and a venue. The limb is a overhanging the sidewalk, and, to judge from appears ances, could be dislodged by a not very strong wind.

A great many panes of glass were broken in the Hospital. The water coming from the Hospital yard, and caused the ground covering the recently constructed as were to give way, carrying the water into the basement of the new fever hospital. The limb of a tree west of the lants and shrubbery of the grounds were destroyed.

Nearly all windows unprotected by shutters in the south side of Edward street were destroyed.

A the corner of Queen and Church at the corner of Queen an



HE COMMON AILMENTS OF L

DISTEMPER IN DOGS Chorea is a very troublesome affecti d very rarely cured when allowed to ain too long. It consists of a continu ies of twitching or irregular contra f the muscles, occasioned by a fals Some animals are affected differences, indeed out of half-a-dozen we may observe as many varieties of mode of attack. When it is in a mild if dog may exhibit constantly making a succession likewise the neck or hind que

uneasy, constantly char and seeking fresh places. and neck are affected, the ried on one side, either drawn rou he right or left, or twisted so as to p ne eye upwards and the other of co lownwards. Again, the form assume peculiar trembling and shaking, whice constant as it is singular, and in cause the animal to shriek and

rom acute pain.
In each form there is a common tenden
to degenerate into intractable states, wh
ll kinds of treatment prove abortive, t ich the supply of nervous e egular—the principle by vidual fibres scles, are kept under control nd thus portions only contract pendent of the will. plete withdrawal of iple, and the result is no

ion entirely. ng of the brain, or some portion of pinal cord; but whatever may be the diate cause. the primary one appear e loss of nutrition, occasioned by the overished state of the blood and ot omplications which supervene on neglecte orms of distemper. Paralysis occasional ollows chorea in the early stages, but as onlows chorea in the early stages, but as ule it appears unassociated with, an otally independent of it, not unfrequently oming on suddenly, and even when the least such as the ordinary observed and readily detect. At first the animal ppears weak across the loins, and haggers when walking. The hind quarter way from side to side, and the hind leg ross each other. Weakness increases, the log lies much and rises with extremental properties. as he attempts to get up, the hind leg nake no effort; the spine is twisted, as i ere, for while he may raise up the for narters and stand on the feet, the him gs and hip lie flat on the ground, and i gs and hip lie flat on the ground, and it is condition the creature will drag alon til the skin is rubbed off the surface et, and sides, giving rise to large an estinate sores. Besides this the fæces and rine pass away without effort on the part the dog, and unless scrupulous care is served, there is additional cause for ever irritation of the skin, and great discomfort, from accumulations of noisom the served.

Surfeit.-By this is known a somewh mmon form of disease which follows dimper. It is truly eczema, or a pustula uption upon the skin, which shortly ends to every part of the body, formin ads to every part of the body, forming rge sores, having little or no disposition beal, and giving rise to a sickly and fensive odour. The affected animal aclines to move, as great stiffness is prent as well as extreme pain and soreness e appetite at first is absent, but after me it is ravenous, yet all the food con med does no good, the animal becom-ninner day by day, and weakness also i ases, under which it eventually

The treatment of these several states affair of great difficulty. It rare appens that such conditions appear before uch internal disorganization of structu s taken place; animals in these stated by be said to be three parts dead alread hay be said to be three parts dead already hora, even in its mildest forms, seldon aves the dog uninjured. He is more o so sickly, weak, and always under hi ork afterwards. In paralysis even wors unditions are present, and if he recover om it he is so much the worse an invalid at if he is shot at the first, it generally oves the most profitable as well a mane. The skin disease, doubtless epends upon a vitiated state of the blood indeed a blood poison, and this leaves bout as much chance for recovery as the out as much chance for recovery as the eceding diseases; nevertheless, there is a favourite dogs and others of peculia divaluable breeds, and owners are desired that at least an attempt should be ade to cure, however shadowy the resu ay appear. Under these circumstance any cases are taken in hand, and anima by cases are taken in maint, and animal control of the carried through safely by means of unitting attention and determination.

Among the list of remedies absolute cessary, perfect quiet and absolu medicine tonics are of great service chorea, quinine, iron, and nitrate ar are usually given in small and red doses, being frequently alternate a each other. In paralysis, calomel an um, or the blue pill with iron, answer y well, taking care to unload the bow rodically by enemas and gentle aperien the skin affection, solution of arsenic main remedy, while at various peri ine and iron are essential. Lastly, animal will take food, it should

ys after being refused removed from t ace of the patient. PIGS FOR BREEDERS, AND PIGS FOR PORK.

nutritious, given frequently in sm ity, and with as much variation a

ge as possible; it should not be allo

remain within sight or smell, and a

Pigs designed for breeding purposes raire a different treatment from those in aded to be converted into pork at a ray age. In the latter case, the most economical method forcing is the most economical method. ing is the most economical meth atment, while in the former, a stead hy growth is all that should be aim As remarked in a former article it as columns, pork can be made morpidly and more cheaply, with any of our proved breeds of hogs, during the first a months of the pig's life, than at any bequent period; but this implies higher adding than is compatible with a health velopment of the vital organs, and of a bony structure. When early convernint pork is the object, the pigs should fed mainly on concentrated food—the mainly on concentrated food—t t being to grow flesh—corn, various red, being the most available as while with those designed for bree purposes, or to be kept to mature agone being fattened for pork, such the will not prove a profitable one.

Igs that are to be kept for breeder

hrough sinking s on the north ere broken. wo ornamen church were

sidewalk into of Front street, the back por asted. ing great diffi-

orkville wer

were badly orner of Yonge

George, earth d street entrance water pipes ex suffered cor

e sashing of al glass, although there were 70 per storey. ern end of the ch have ceased

and the san

this structure urst open the

doors are also the windows Salle institute excavation has

Brock street. being suffi nd Brampton away at difn and Brampne storm

was so large

off the water water that

d here footand rain

way, and are d during the new sectlers.

CANADIAN

foundland is said to be attracting attention in the London financial world, which is the more amiable in view of the diamal dividends paid by the Grand Trunk and Great Western of Canada.

The City Clerk of Ottawa has sent in his The City Clerk of Ottawa has sent in his returns of the vital statistics to the Department at Toronto, showing that up to 15th July there had been 233 births, 127 marriages, and 230 deaths registered this year, as against 182 births, 112 marriages, and 52 deaths for the same period last year. We learn that the heap of rust from the steel rails recently removed from the Penitentiary wharf is large enough to fill twenty barrels. Some of the would-be

sceptics concerning the steel rails might pay a visit to the scene and give the public the benefit of their experience.—Kingston "Is Galt a corporation or a cow i

ture?" is the question indignantly put by the Reformer. According to our contem. porary, cows and pigs go ravening about through the streets and into gardens, seek-ing what they may devour. We think the Galt people want "Protection," and will have to vote for it.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Edward Selby Smyth, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Capt, Smyth, leaves Ottawa for Quebec on Wednesday next, and will sail on the Saturday following for England, where he will remain till some time in October. probably on his return accompanying the new Governor-General.

About forty Scotch immigrants have arrived in Montreal, who came out in the Circassian, and left again on the train for Paris, Ont. They are from Linlithgow county, and are chiefly farmers. Four hundred Icelanders, who are en route for the Province of Kenytin care. for the Province of Keewatin, came Somebody writes to the Thorold Post

wanting to know how it is that there the four pound loaf keeps up to 121 cents, while in Toronto it is sold for 9 or 10 cents. Probably the bakers do not read the papers, and so have not yet learned that there has been a big crop of wheat this year, and that flour is down. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor left

city yesterday on an official visit to Manitoulin Island, Sault Ste. Marie, and Thunder Bay. He was accompanied by the Provincial Treasurer, the Provincial retary, Dr. Hingston, of Montreal, Mr. Langmuir, and Capt. Grant. His Honour will be absent about ten days.

The Manitoulin Enterprise has favourable news from Little Current. Crops are most magnificent, and farmers are getting fat and saucy. A lock-up is to be built, not of wood, but of stone. The members of the Howland Agricultural Society had their summer meeting recently, and expect have a good show in the fall. The following persons have been convictd at London on prosecution by detective

mith of practising as physicians in that city without registration :—H. Going, Mrs. McLean, and Mrs. Reid, London, fined \$25 each; S. H. McDonald, Dunnville, \$20; H. Little, Thorold, \$20; Dr. Ostrander, Duart, \$25; Michael Henry, Tilsonburg. Thursday being the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of the first temperance society at Yarmouth, a grand demonstra-

tion was made there by the temperance people. A procession took place, when about ten thosand people are said to have been on the streets. Speeches were de-livered in the rink by Dr. Miner, Geo. M. Duteher, and others. Says the Mount Forest Examiner :- " A week or so ago a paragraph appeared in this paper stating that Mrs. Kent-Mason Clayton, the temperance lecturess, had obtained a divorce at Chicago from her hus-

item in a Western paper, and is incorrect."
We will add that the statement referred to
was pretty generally published all over the A dastardly and cruel act was perpetraton Thursday morning at Clarksville. Some party or parties, supposed by many to be one of the leading men of the place, laid Paris green and salt as bait for cattle

which had destroyed some three or four shade trees. The trap resulted in the death of three animals, and others were badly affected. The loss falls on parties The Kingston British Whig says :- A stranger thought to impose on the postmaster of Troy, N. Y. He pretended to have sent \$20 in a registered letter, and that \$10

was taken out by some attache of the office. nvestigation led to the confession by the pocket. Brockville and Kingston readers will remember a parallel post office case at the former place-all except the confes-

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The more preachers of the gospel dress like ordinary Christians the better. A minister ought to be known by 'his walk and conversation,' rather than by a white tie." The Port Hope Times has its doubts whether Detective Smith is really doing the country a service by travelling around and getting storekeepers fined for selling Paris green. Only duly registered druggists, it appears, are allowed by law to sell this article. Our contemporary thinks that the sale of white lead, which is also a poison,

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post off without another word."

PAINFUL ACCIDENT. — On Saturday morning a painful accident happened to Mr. James Graham, a salesman employed in the store of Mr. C. Botsford, corner of Queen and Portland streets. He, with several companions, went bathing in the neighbourhood of the Queen's wharf. While in the water, Mr. Graham stepped upon a sharp substance, but was not aware that he was wounded until he saw the water discoloured with blood. He made his way to shore as soon as possible, and, post off without another word." water discoloured with blood. He make his way to shore as soon as possible, an on emerging from the water, discovered cut about three inches long in the sole his foot. His companions bound up the wound with their handkerchiefs, and Mr. Graham essayed to walk hom but, becoming weak from loss of bloowhich was flowing copiously, he saupon the railway track exhausted. He companions, fearing that he would ble upon the railway track exhausted: companions, fearing that he would bleed to death, secured the use of an express waggon which was passing and had him conveyed to his lodgings in Esther street. Dr. Morehouse was summoned, and put five stitches in the wound. Mr. Graham will be confined to his bed for a month at a piece of tin or sharp iron, as the is a deep, clear cut,

wards. Again, the form assumes a far trembling and shaking, which is a stant as it is singular, and in some the twitchings are so rapid and violent ause the animal to shriek and howl

ach form there is a common tendency cen form where is a common rendemoy merate into intractable states, when is of treatment prove abortive, the re loses flesh and becomes thin, weak, uated, he can eat nothing, nor is take rest a whole minute, and dies of absolute starvation and ise known as St Vitus's dance.

kward terminations of distemper. be considered as an aggravation of litions which give rise to chorea. rea may be estimated as a mortion of the nervous system, in supply of nervous energy to the system is short, transient, and the principle by which the l fibres of a muscle, or set of are kept under control, and caused obedience to the will, is absent, portions only contract, and so to irregular movements, entirely ent of the will. Paralysis is a withdrawal of that power or and the result is no movement and sometimes also loss of sen-

may be due to congestion or soften. e brain, or some portion of the ord; but whatever may be the imuse, the primary one appears to s chorea in the early stages, but as a appears unassociated with, and independent of it, not unfrequently gon suddenly, and even when the g has not given many signs of illness, or least such as the ordinary observer she attempts to get up, the hind legs make no effort; the spine is twisted, as it were, for while he may raise up the fore parters and stand on the feet, the hind and hip lie flat on the ground, and in is condition the creature will drag along util the skin is rubbed off the surface, set, and sides, giving rise to large and estinate sores. Besides this the fæces and the pass away without effort on the part he dog, and unless scrupulous care is erved, there is additional cause for

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S FOR BREEDERS, AND PIGS

ned for breeding purposes ent treatment from those in In the latter case, the most g is the most economical method t, while in the former, a steady, with is all that should be aimed and more cheaply, with any of our breeds of hogs, during the first his of the pig's life, than at any nt period; but this implies higher han is compatible with a healthy ent of the vital organs, and of structure.

statisty making a succession of bows. Such a course of feeding as overloads the pig with fat, or forces him to an unnatural growth, is quite likely to result in loss of the reproductive powers. Great disappointment has often resulted from the purchase down, which causes him to be very sy, constantly changing his position seeking fresh places. When the head each are affected, the former may be at on one side, either drawn round to gift or left, or twisted so as to present seems that of the resulted from the purchase of unnaturally forced pigs at fairs by inexperienced breeders. The writer himself has bought his knowledge dearly—having on several occasions paid extravagant prices for premium pigs, and found them utterly sight or left, or twisted so as to present

> ORCHARD GRASS FOR SOILING. There is great variety displayed in soiling, almost every plant has been recom-mended, and they all are good if properly managed; yet it cannot be denied that some are better than others—richer, or some are better than others—richer, or thriftier, or earlier. Some are possessed of more albuminoids, others of carbo-hydrates, which require mixing. Variety is desirable

it is rich in all the elements, particularly the principal ones; will grow till late in the season, and endures the drouth excellently. Still more satisfactory, it is a grass lently. Still more satisfactory, it is a grass growing often abundant, and possessing a disagreeable odour. As it rarely gets much possession of cultivated fields, it is not a great pest. Wild Chamomile or Large Mayweed with the same generic head. It is distinguished from the Mayweed by cations which supervene on neglected of distemper. Paralysis occasionally chorea in the early stages. the season, including midsummer with its drouths. This also favours frequent cutting—some four or five times in a season—which further implies an abundance of feed, and this in its turn means a strong soil. It is what is wanted to produce a great deal mears weak across the loins, and he higgers when walking. The hind quarters my from side to side, and the hind legs much and rises with extreme is lies much and rises with extreme grass will be permanent, if occasional top-dressings of some strong manure are given. Plaster may be used advantageously every spring. The phosphates may be tried. A sure thing is a compost of stable manure with earth applied when well mixed and

applying.

Here all the advantages of pasturing are fully realized, with the addition of shade for the stock in hot weather and the saving the season may of manure, which during the season, may be put into the compost heap. Nothing can be simpler than this, and nothing secure more benefit. Those who insist on variety may add a little meal. The seeds of this grass may be sown early in the spring (without grain crop accompanying), and it will afford two cuttings the same season, with sufficient growth after for winter protection, which should never be omitted. The great objection to this grass is, that it requires so rich a soil. But when it is considered that it returns, in the best of material, what has been given to it with a good profit upon it, and the advantage, therefore, of doing it on less land, which the increase in amount of feed and profit implies, it will at once be seen what advantage this grass has over other soiling materials. Besides, it will do well in an orchard, being a grass adapted to shade, as its name implies; and, as the ground must be rich, it will not harm the trees. It is a treatment of these several states is grass also that the frost will not lift.
Thus, a little land may be made to go a great ways, and do it permanently. But do not attempt it with a poor or ordinarily

BED ROOT.

Winter grain rarely occurs. It is an annual but generally assumes the character of a biennial, especially in winter grain crops.

> evenly, and then cover at once with 'roller or, better, smoothing harrow. Finish with a coat of plaster. If stubble is turned down insterd of sod, double the amount of manure is to be used, unless the land is rich. Plough it earlier so as to turn down well washed out, and then apply the second coat of manure. Heavy and even sowing is required, so as to get a close set, this grass growing in tussocks. If this is accomplished, nothing can be better. It is not expected that this will be the case the first year, though two good crops may be removed from grass ground without destroying the turf, by thrusting down a first year, though two good crops may be realized. Give a good coat of compost in the fall. Remember that manure is the root, and then lifting out the plant and realized. Give a good coat of compost in the fall. Remember that manure is the rough material on which to realize, and the more that can be turned into grass the better. Frequent cutting will give the feed the character of aftermath, a form of fodder the excellence of which is well established. Let me add another word, Orchard grass is somewhat tender—the porsestablished. Let me add another word, Orchard grass is somewhat tender—the portion above ground—and should have protection against the cold west winds in winter. An evergreen screen, a wood, or a hill will protect it. This will prevent the snow from drifting away, or if there is no snow, arrest the severe drying winds. See that the seed is fresh as well as clean, and spare no pains to put the crop in well. A good start is ind spe: sa'.'e, It will then do well at once, and is a crop that will answer for full soiling. Should the season be moist, favouring the growth of pasture, the grass favouring the growth of pasture, the grass may be cut and cured for winter feed of cows or growing stock. It should be cut three or four times. It is then tender, it is far more difficult to eradicate than the

which require mixing. Variety is desirable from excessive fatigue. Chorea known as St Vitus's dance.

If or loss of power, is another of ard terminations of distemper.

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If or loss of a sa relish and a combination of all the southern portion of the United States, and more labour and shifting. The least labour and concern, and the least cost to secure the southern portion of the United States, and in the suburbs of cities farther north.

Bur Marigold, Stick-tight, or Spanish the same end, namely, full milk and growth, is what is wanted.

Bur Marigold, Stick-tight, or Spanish Needles, (Bidens frondosa.)—The seeds of is what is wanted.

The value of rye sown in the fall is, I believe, admitted by all. It is a rich feed, and the earliest, and without great enrichment of the soil produces well. After this should follow orchard grass. That this has not been recommended as a soiling plant is a mystery to me, as it meets all the required a mystery to me, as it meets all the required as a soiling plant is a mystery to me, as it meets all the required as a soiling plant is a mystery to me, as it meets all the required as a mystery to me, as it meets all the men. It is not a formidate as a mystery to me, as it meets all the men. It is not a formidate and the coats of animals, and when numerous and the coats of animals, and wh name Spanish Needles more properly belongs to another species, B. bipinnata. Mayweed, (Maruta Cotula.)—A well-known annual, usually enduring the winter,

> It is distinguished from the Mayweed by its darker green below and more hoary appearance above, by its more aromatic and less offensive odour, its more coarsely cut leaves, and more especially by its far more pernicious character. It is not yet extensively introduced, but in some places has found its way into winter grain fields, and by its dense spreading growth in autumn and spring, sometimes nearly chokes out the young crop. It is very difficult to extirpate after it once obtains large possession; but is best treated by adopting a rotation of crops in which



rich soil.

To prepare the land, the best way is to turn down sod somewhat early in the fall.

If a heavy sod, and if largly composed of clover, all the better. Plough pretty deep, and cover at once with a heavy coat of good manure. Leave till spring, when plough again, cultivate and harrow till the whole surface is well mixed and mellow, the wind through the air. It is easily destroyed by cutting off the root with a stiff stroyed by cutting off the root with a stiff hoe, below the surface. If this is done

which the stalk would not be, but hard and unfit for feed, if it is suffered to approach maturity. Always cut it when it has the appearance of advanced aftermath. F. G. in Country Gentleman.

Canada thistle. As one of its names indicates, the root is red; the whole plant somewhat rough and hairy, (very rough when dead and dry,) from 8 to 12 inches high, more or less branched, leaves narrow and short or inch long flowers small when the tollines, seeds of the seeds of hogs, during the first se of this present month, I have been through an is compatible with a healthy ent of the vital organs, and of tructure. When early convergors is the object, the pigs should inly on concentrated food—the gory for concentrated food—the gory for the vital organs, and the grown of the season have given the never better. The hay crop is nearly all seeds may be deeply buried by the grown of the season have given the root and other crops a good start. I was very much surprised to find so many farms polase, or to be kept to mature age in the most available as a law with foul weeds, such as with not prove a profitable one.

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Edinorpy Gentleman.

EDINBURGH, July 15, 1878.

DEAR SIR.—Since my arrival, on the first of this present month, I have been through a portion of England, Ireland and Scotland. The weather has been delightful, and the prospects of an abundant harvest were never better. The hay crop is nearly all secured. The frequent showers in the early part of the season have given the root and other crops a good start. I was very much surprised to find so many farms polate with those designed for breed-oses, or to be kept to mature age ing fattened for pork, such a later to be kept for breeders.

To be Continued.

SETTING POSTS.

I see that it is difficult to equestion how posts should be set to last the adout an inch long, flowers small, nearly white, seeds hard or stone-like, whence another name, stein-kraut or stone-like, and the great in the suppose of the season have given the root and or for even more, of the fencing, where posts are used, throughout the soil. The seeds may be deeply buried by ploughing, and remain

THE WERKLY MAIL, TORONTO, FRIDAT, ACCOUNTS

and manifestorming for exercises. If permitted the final country, closed to the final proposed to the final pr ploughing; if this does not reduce the soil to a proper condition for sowing, the process should be completed by means of a two-horse cultivator or gang plough. All the red root which appears should be pulled out from the wheat in spring by hand. In the fall, plough as deep as for the wheat, which will throw the seed again to the surface. Harrow well, and the seed again to the surface. Harrow well, and the seed will germinate. The next spring, turn the weeds under with a gang plough, or cut is sufficient to the surface. The next spring, turn the weeds under with a gang plough, or cut is sufficient to the surface. The next spring, turn the weeds under with a gang plough, or cut is sufficient to the surface. The next spring, turn the weeds under with a gang plough, or cut is sufficient to the surface. The next spring, turn the weeds under with a gang plough, or cut is sufficient to the surface. The next spring, turn the weeds under with a gang plough, or cut is sufficient to the surface. The next spring, turn the weeds under with a gang plough, or cut is sufficient to the surface. The next spring turn the weeds under with a gang plough, or cut is sufficient to the ground, but have not taken the pains that I have endured an amount of cold not experienced before for eighty years, without suffering at all with cold feet. The boots are large and roomy, a size larger than I would wear in summer, and the warm to suffering at all with cold feet. The boots are large and roomy, a size larger than I would wear in summer, and the warm to suffering at all with cold feet. The boots are large and roomy, a size larger than I would wear in summer, and the warm to the ground, but have not taken the pains that I have endured an amount of cold not experienced before for eighty years, without suffering at all with cold feet. The boots are large and roomy, a size larger than I would wear in summer, and the warm to suffering at all with cold feet. The boots are large and roomy, a size larger than I would wear in summer. The pain the s contains much, to burn it in the field in a compact heap. The seed is sometimes spread to other farms by throwing the plants into the road, when in muddy weather they adhere to the soil on waggon wheels, and are carried to a distance Hound's Tongue, (Cynoglossum officinale,

-A coarse plant growing along roadsides,



biennial, and is descroy.

as the burdock, mullein, &c.

Weed or Stink Datura stramonium.)—A coarse feetid clant, growing on roadsides and waste claces, often several feet high. The leaves are large, the flowers tubular, nearly three inches long, and the seed vessels an inch and a half long, and covered with coarse fleshy prickles. It is an annual, and is easily de-

Weed, (Chenopodium album.)—An annual weed, often growing abundantly in gardens and other cultivated grounds; the stem often growing three or four feet high, angular or grooved, often with some purple stripes; leaves with a mealy appearance; stripes; leaves with a mealy appearance; flowers small, numerous, green; seeds small and numerous, and the plants are thus rapidly increased where neglected cultivation prevails. The remedy is very simple—destroy all the plants with the plough, hoe or cultivator, before they Programme for Fair Week—Special Prizes attain more than an inch or two in height. The labour will be small at this time, compared with that required after they are a oot high; and none can go to seed. and shining, and very numerous. There are several species or varieties, not very distinctly defined.

Wild Teasel, (Dipsacus sylvestris.)—

Common along roadsides and waste ground



GREEN AMARANTH. It is biennial, and is easily destroyed mowing the second year, before the seed is formed.

years, and hemlock seven years. This may be varied one-quarter, or even more, by the difference in the timber and the soil. WM. RISLEY. in Country Gentleman.

CARE OF HIGH-CONDITIONED

At this season it is timely to warn the owners of cows in high condition, or of heavy milkers, to guard carefully against plethora and suppression of the natural secretions just after calving. Mnay of the best cattle in the land, those on which the hope of the improvement of our herds must mainly rest, are lost to their owners and to the country for want of a little care at this critical period. If a fully developed cow is fleshy, full of blood, and thriving at the period of calving, and if she passes through the ordeal easily, with little expenditure of effort or of blood, she should be placed on restriction should be maintained for five or six days before that act, as well. A very limited supply of hay, sprinkled or scalded, limited supply of hay, sprinkled or scalded, may be given during this period, but all grain and roots should be withheld. If the cow is already at grass, she should be greatest importance. Common washertaken up until six days after calving. If the bowels are not already really loose, a pound of Glauber salts should be given as

Stock Journal.

The fall wheat crop now nearly harvested has been very heavy but the yield will not be so great in consequence or so much of it bying down and we think the extreme heat ripened the grain too quick. The early sown spring grain looks well but that sown after the spring rains looks well but that we have very poor hopes of it. The Hay crop though light is better than expected.

Yours &c, JAMES FOSTER.

Lot 30 Col. 6 Howick.

Bound be folded in sheets or towels, and ironed upon the wrong side, as soon as possible. But linen should be washed in water in which hay has been boiled, or a quart bag of bran. This last will be found to answer for starch as well and is excellent for print dresses of all kinds, but a handful of salt is very useful also to set the colours of light cambrics and dotted lawns; and a little beef's gall will uot only set, but brighten, yellow and purple tints, and has a good effect upon green.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

by Citizens of Toronto. The Provincial Exhibition will be held in this city on Monday, Tuesday, Wednes-Green Amaranth, sometimes called Pig day, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, Sep-Weed, (Amaranthus hybridus,)—A coarse tember 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28. Entries weed, (Amarantaus hyperaus,)—A coarse annual weed, with a green branching stem; flowers small, green, packed into close spikes, with bristle-like hairs among them. It finds its way into cultivated grounds like the preceding, and is to be similarly treated. The seeds are quite small, black and spiring and course with the products and manufactures before August 31, horticultural products and fine arts before September 7. The value of the prizes

special prizes, as follows:—
Thoroughbred Horses—1 stallion and 3 females, of any age; pedigrees to be produced.....
Agricultural Horses—Exclusive of pure Clydesdales or Suffolks; stallion and 5 females, of any age....urhams—1 bull, any age, and 6 females, 24 purhams—1 bull, any age, and 6 females, 24 months and under...
yrshires—1 bull, any age, and 5 females, 24 months and under...
airy Cows—Any breed for dairy purposes; 10 cows in milk, pure bred or crosses of distinct breeds

Sheep—Cotswolds, or other long-wools; 1 ram and 10 ewes.
Sheep—Southdown, Oxford, Hampshire, or Shropshire Downs; 1 ram and 10 ewes....
Pigs—Berkshire or other black breed; 1 boar and 5 sows....

The order of proceedings this year will be very much like that of last year. The fair will be opened on Monday the 23rd prox., the admission fee being 25 cents, prox., the admission fee being 25 cents, and it will remain open until 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, when the premiums will be paid and the goods removed from the grounds. The judges will commence their work on Tuesday, the 24th, and the usual prize tickets will be given out by them. them, viz.:—First prize, red; second, blue; third, yellow; fourth, white; extras, green; "highly commended and "commended," white. The annual meeting of the Fruit Grow er's Association and the annual meeting of

the Mechanics' Institute Association take place on Tuesday, the 24th. The annual meeting of the directors of the Provincial



the wheat, which will throw the seed again to the surface. Harrow well, and the seed will germinate. The next spring, turn the weeds under with a gang plough, or cut them to pieces with a large steel-tooth cultivator, and sow oats, barley, spring wheat, or peas—the latter is best in the way of rotation. Plough and harrow again in fall, to start another crop of weeds, and plant corn, cultivating it thoroughly. The following year the land may be seeded to clover or grass; and when wheat is again introduced in the rotation, but few weeds will be found, which may be pulled out by hand. It is important that no seed should be returned to the soil through manure; and hence it may be best, when the straw contains much, to burn it in the field in a compact heap. The seed is sometimes who wear similar garments, and find them very beneficial and comfortable; and one thing is certain, that such an armour of flannel goes farther towards curing neuralgia than half the druggists' nostrums.

Those who have delicate skins can try the two suits, the inner one of cotton, the outer one of white, grey, blue or red flannel.

> three or four weeks. Such garments are easily made and drawers button over them; and two suits are all sufficient for service, and by their

easily put on; the jackets can be made loosely like a Chinaman's blouse, and the use many valuable lives may be saved; for cold feet and hands, and a chilliness of the skin are sure avenues to death. S. O. J. the barest possible feeding for a week after parturition; and it were well if the same WASHED. Summer suits are nearly all made of

women spoil everything with soda, and nothing is more frequent than to see the delicate tints of lawns and percales turned HOUND'S TONGUE.

about two feet high, bearing purple-red flowers, and flat seed roughened all over with short barbed or hooked prickles, causing them to adhere to clothing and to the hair and wool of auimals. It is biennial, and is destroyed in the same way as the burdock, mullein, &c.

Jamestown Weed or Stink Weed.

pound of Glauber salts should be given as soon as the act of parturition has been accomplished, and the udder should be the ignorance and vandalism of a laundress. It is worth while for ladies to pay attention to this, and insist upon having their summer dresses washed according to the directions which they should be prepared to chilling draughts, winds, and rains; also from a damp bed, and from close, impure air. By the end of the first week the danger is virtually over and the cover and the proper and the cover and air. By the end of the first week the danger is virtually over, and the cow may be gradually put upon the most nourishing diet, and the secretion of milk stimulated as far as may be desired.—National Live should be folded in sheets or towels, and should be folded in sheets or towels, and wrong side. as soon as

USEFUL RECEIPTS. To Remove Grease from Floors. Apply a paste of wood ashes; keep it on several days, and then wash off.

To Clean Lamp-Shades.—Lamp-shades may be cleansed with soap or pearlash; these will not injure or discolour them.

To KEEP KNIVES FROM RUSTING.—

British delegates at the Kaiserhof. The Scour them on a board, crosswise, with some dry brick, after having wiped them

made of soap, and iron when damp.

Cover the ribbon with a clean cloth, and pass the iron over that. If you wish to

them with hot water and stir in a spoonful or more of pearlash; empty them in an hour, and if not perfectly clean, fill again and let them staad a few hours. For Henry prize for small-bore rifles, and has large vessels lye may be used.
To MEND CRACKS IN STOVES,—Take wood-ashes and salt, equal proportion in bulk of each, little less of salt; reduce to a soft paste with cold water, and fill cracks when the stove or range is cool. The cement will soon become perfectly hard.

SMOKY LAMPS.—Coal oil lamps that are prize seven times in nineteen years. subject to smoking may be improved by putting from two to three table spoons of coarse salt in them. It will make the light

more brilliant and clear, and keep the wick clean, besides prevention of smoke. To PRESERVE CLOTHES PINS.—Clothes oins boiled a few moments and quickly st,000 dried, once or twice a month, become more flexible and durable. Clothes lines will

the same way.
To Mend Rubber Shoes.—Get a piece of pure rubber—an old shoe—vulcanized rubber will not do; cut it into small bits. Put it into a bottle, and cover to twice its depth with spirits of turpentine or refined coal tar naphtha—not petroleum naphtha. Stop the bottle and set to one side, shaking it frequently. The rubber will soon dis-solve. Then take the shoes and press the rip or cut close together, and put on the solution with a camel's-hair brush. Continue to apply as fast as it dries, until a thorough coating is formed.
VINEGAR IN THREE WEEKS.—Molasses,

one quart ; yeast, one pint ; put into a

the same way.

Removal of Ink Spors.—When these are of long standing it is difficult to get them out, since the iron has become thoroughly peroxidized and must be re-duced. The following is recommended:— Water ½ litre, hydrochloric acid 100 grms,

tin salt 100 grms. Moisten the spot with this solution, keeping it moist until the colour disappears, then rinse with water. MILDEWED LINEN may be rectored by soaping the spots, and, while wet, cover them with fine chalk, scraped to powder and well rubbed in. STAINS.—All clothes subject to be stained, such as table linen, napkins, children's clothes, towels. etc., ought to be examined before being put into any wash mixture of soap suds, as these render the stain permanent. Many stains will yield to good washing in pure, soft, warm water. Al-cohol will remove almost any discolouration. Almost any stain or iron rust, or mildew, may be removed by dipping in a moderately strong solution of nitrate acid, then covered with salt and kept in the sun.

This may require to be repeated many times, but with us it have never failed. STAINS from acids can be removed by spirits of hartshorn diluted. If not removed by first application repeat the process. Afterwards rinse off with water.

A SURE WAY TO REMONE TEA STAINS. Of course both of them must be removed when retiring for the night; and both should be changed weekly, though the outer flannel suit need only be hung np and thoroughly aired, and only washed once in the spots, and spread the clothe on the grass where the sun will shine on it. Let it lay two or three days; then wash. If the stain is not all out, it will disappear in the second washing. If the spots are wet oc-cassionally while lying on the grass, it will hasten the bleaching.

How to Bleach Cotton Cloth.—It may

sometimes become necessary or convenient to bleach a peice of cotton cloth, although as a general thing it is better to abtain white clothes already bleached. Homebleaching, moreover, is apt to injure the fabric more than the process in use at the fabric more than the process in use at the factories, especially when manipulated, as it always is there, by skilled hands. However, cloth may be bleached as follows:

To five pounds of cloth take twelve ounces of chloride of lime. Dissolve the lime in a small quantity of boiling water, when cold as the contract of the co small quantity of boiling water; when cold, strain it into a sufficient quantity of water to cover the cloth. This must first be and rinsed well in clar water. Then put it in the lime-water from ten to twenty minutes, airing it well by lifting up and down. Rinse thoroughly in warm or cold water.

GENERAL.

Peter's pence, it is reported from Rome come in so sparingly as to cause serious concern at the Vatican. In addition to the instructions issued to the Neapolitan and other Bishops to obtain the royal exequator, other Bishops to obtain the royal exequator, and with it the revenues of their dioceses, the device of pilgrimages, so fruitful under Pius IX., will again be resorted to. Four pilgrimages will set out from France next autum, two from Spain, one Carlist and one Alfonsist, and one from Belgium.

Lord Beaconsfield, when departing from Berlin, left \$250 to be distributed among the servants at the Kaiserhof, the hotel where he stopped. This hotel reaped quite a harvest from the Congress. The staff of the English Embassy, who inhabited nearly all the front rooms on the first floor, had to Premier, occupying some really magnificent apartments, was charged \$7,000. His lordship, whose table was always furnished perfectly dry; and put them away without wiping off the brick dust,

RIBBONS RENEWED.—Wash in cool suds

RIBBONS RENEWED.—Wash in cool suds

RIBBONS RENEWED.—Wash in cool suds with the delicacies of the season, was very

31, horticultural products and fine arts before September 7. The value of the prizes offered is \$18,000, and all the classes that were in last year's prize list are included on the prize list this year.

The Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association having received an offer of \$500 from the cities sulphur with a knife, mix the powder to a mush with water, plaster it thickly over the straw, and place in the hot sun several hours; brush off when dry. An easy and effectual plan.

To Cleanse the iron over that. If you wish to stiffing the ribbon, dip it, while drying, into stiffing the ribbon, di had several minor triumphs both at Wim-bledon and in Scotland. This year, when one of his friends intimated to him that Walker, of Lanark, was likely to head

The British residents of San Francisco have changed their design of a present to Lord Beaconsfield, and will send him a casket instead of a gold brick on a base of silver. On the top of the casket, in relief, will be the Beaconsfield arms; at each side to be cabinets containing specimens of California ores, inlaid with mosaic gold quartz; on one end, in relief, an Indian soldier, grasping the hand of a British soldier, with the motto underneath, "Defence, not Defiance," and on the other end a British Ready, "Tue British arms, with rose, shamrock, and thistle, to have the centre of the front of the casket, and the arms of California the back, while around the edges California the back, while around the edges are to be an endless cable, indicative of England's nautical supremacy. Inside of the casket, the design provides for a roller on which to fold a sheet of vellum containing the address and photographed signatures of the subscribers, the roller to work on the spring principle of a window shade, using as a design for the handle a crossed pen and sword surmounted by the Earl's

the Mechanics' Institute Association take place on Tuesday, the 24th. The annual meeting of the directors of the Provincial Agricultural Association for the election of officers and auditors, and the deciding of the place of holding the next exhibition, will take place on Wednesday, September 25th.

Censumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands, by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, each after the consumption, bronchitis, and mix them thoroughly, two ounces of the best Spanish great salt, all in fine to every pound of britter, and incorporate them thoroughly together. The butter is then to be tightly pressed into cleave no vacuum.

Procecum Malistric Malis

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

It is but a short time since we heard that equence of their being no demand for furs from ashion's changeful t.de, having turned against them, the ladies in obedience to some invisible au-thority willingly consenting to suffer cold and probably contract illness rather than be unfashionble. Now, however, a re-action seems to have set in. Toe las mail brings us news that English fur and prices were extremely low. Usually the Lon-don sales of raw furs takes place in September, but this year they have been held in June, so as to forestall the new market recently opened in Leipsic. The recent sales in London have closed with a mark ed advance in prices upon those current last March. Seal-skins, owing to the small supply, have been as much as 25 and even 50 per cent. There has recently been quite a revolution in fur trade fashions; of course the use of them at all must be in a new form. Chinchilla, ermine, and sables have quite gone out of the fashion, and the demand is now mainly for seal cloaks, fur trimmings, fur neckties, carriage rugs, and squirrel linings for cloaks. The real sea otters and sables, which up to a recent period used to realise very high prices, are now little sked for; but all skins which cut up into good trimmings are in such demand that the supply,

The following is the official report of the Toronto Stock Exchange, Aug. 7th, 1878:-

purpose the run is upon raccoon, grey fox, Russian

hare, rabbit, &c., all of which have greatly advanced

Banks.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Trans.
Montreal. Toronto. Ontario. Merchants' Commerce. Consolidated Dominion. Hamilton Standard	167± 140 94 111± 74± 117± 100 83	1661 138 80 93 1112 73 1161 99 80	
Federal. Imperial. Molson's. Loan and Savings Co's.	104	1041	
Canada Permanent	181½ 150 141½ 138	180½ 149½ 149½ 140½ 136	15 at 149
Building and Loan		118½ 112½ 114½ 147 135	
Dominion Savings and Investment Society Ont. Sav. and Inv. Society. London Loan Company Hamilton Prov. and L	124	122½ 131½ 109½ 112¾	
National Inv. Co. of Canada. Anglo-Can. Mortgage Co Insurance, &c. British America		103 103½ 112	
Western Isolated Risk. Canada Life. Confederation Life Consumers' Gas.	26	190 126 140	
Dominion Telegraph Globe Printing Co Railways. Toronto, G. & B. Stock 6 p.c. 5 yrs. stg. Bonds		80 131	
& N. 8 p.c. 5 yrs. Bonds. Debentures &c. Dom. Gov. stock, 6 p.c Dom. Gov. stock, 5 p.c	::::	101½ 99½	
County (Ont.) 20 yr. 6 p.c In'p (Ont.) 20 yr. 6 p.c City Toronto 20 yr. 6 p.c	102 983 	101 98 993	

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 7. London-Floating cargoes-wheat, at opening, firm ; corn, unaltered ; cargoes on passage and for shipment-wheat, at opening, firm; corn, firm. No. 2 spring wheat, off the coast, per 480 lbs, sea damage for sellers account, less usual 2½ per cent. commission, 43s 6d; quotations of fair average commission commis corn, slow. London-Quotations of good cargoes quality mixed American corn, for prempt shipment, sailing vessel to Queenstown, for orders, per quotations of fair average quality No. 2 Chicago spring wheat, for shipment during the present and wing month, per sail to Queenstown, for orders, pool—Wheat, on the spot, at opening, firm; corn quiet. The weather in England is hot and forcing.

SALE MARKETS.

PRODUCE. The market during the week has been fairly ac tive, and a moderate business in grain and flour has been transacted at improved prices. The stocks in hand have reached very low figures, and the de. mand for either flour or grain exceeds the supply. The anxiety concerning the crops, consequent on the heavy rain storms, has now subsided, it being ascertained that the rain in its more violent charac-Stocks in store here on Monday morning were as follows :- Flour, 2,175 bbls; fall 18,037 bush; spring wheat, 23,956 bush; cats. 17.510 bush : barley, 48.013 bush : peas. 117 bush ; rye and corn, nil bush. Outside markets have varied but slightly. English quotations 1d on the inside and 2d on the outside, while corn is 3d on the inside and 6d on the outside. With respect to the Continental markets the Mark Lane Express contains the following reports: With the tain localities, the weather in France during the past week has been seasonable, and thoroughly favourerops. Agricultural reports are of a very variable ter, but there appear to be sufficient grounds for believing that neither in the case of wheat nor In the Southern Provinces and the valley of the to a termination, the results upon thrashing are seen to be defective, although the quality and condition of the grain is considered superior to last year's produce. The Western departments likewise report somewhat unfavourably, as the fields have lost much of their former promise in Normandy, Brittany, and ances are more satisfactory. Rye and winter barley are now being cut, and neither crop promises a good result, as rye is poor and ill-nourished, and the barlev thin and vellow. Oats seem to give for harvesting, this crop will be both heavy and of fine quality. Farmers having been busy very poorly attended, and most meagrely supplied.

Great firmness has prevailed, as growers have been in no hurrer to sell, having regard to the deficiency to Kingston.

RATES BY STRABES.—RAGGO IN DOI 100 To STRABES.

T in no hurry to sell, having regard to the deficiency shown by the new Wheat crop on thrashing. Millers have shown more disposition to operate, although their purchases have been necessarily restricted by the paucity of offerings and the higher views entertained by sellers. An advance of 50c to 75c. has taken place in 20 out of 101 markets from whence reports have been received. Flour has not been so freely offered by millers, and the tone is firmer, although no quotable change can be recorded in prices. Oats are still firmly held, but as a per cental. in no hurry to sell, having regard to the deficiency

lers have ceased to offer much for future delivery, sian crop reports, especially from the Azof districts, are unsatisfactory. Maize has also brought rather higher rates. At Bordeaux and Nantes the general firmness of the wheat trade has also received support, and prices have shown an upwards tendency. The weather in Holland has been variable, and more rain has fallen than is considered desirable for the crops, but fortunately thus far no damage has shown itself, although dryness and sunshine are anxiously desired. The weather in Germany remains in an unsettled state, and the frequent heavy falls of rain have delayed the gutting of rape seed, and damaged the unsecured portion of the hay crop. Dry weather is now urgently desired as the fields are much laid, and rust is beginning to seriously affect the condition of the wheat plant. At Berlin transactions in spot wheat have not been numerous, but prices have improved 2 to 3 marks on the week. Rye-has been more active, districts, are unsatisfactory. Maize has also brought rather higher rates. At Bordeaux and Nantes the

and in the Term market an advance of 1½ marks has taken place owing to the rainy weather. Oats continue to be firmly held, both on spot and for future delivery. At Hamburg wheat has been continue to be firmly held, both on spet and future delivery. At Hamburg wheat has been firmer, especially for rather fine sorts, and the scanty arrivals from England have been readily sold, but there is at present no margin for exportation. Barley has been quiet, as the prospects of a large crop in the Saale districts are considered protimising. Oats and beans, being very scarce, have fully maintained late rates, with a fairly active demand. For sound red English wheat 45s 6d to 49s per 504lbs delivered has been paid. Best Mecklenburg is held for 50s to 53s 6d, fine white Saale and and Polish 51s 6d to 54s, and Nicolateff 44s per 504 and Polish 51s 6d to 54s, for 41s to 43s per 448 lbs free on board. At Konigsberg there has been very little export business done, with the exception of some few sales of wheat and rye for Belgium and the Rhine. The wheat market has been very quiet, but prices have derived some support from the rainy weather, which is hardware to cause uneasiness. Oats. derived some support from the rainy weather, which is beginning to cause uneasiness. Oats, through scarcity, have improved is per qr. on the week, but barley remains unaltered. At St. Petersburg the grain trade generally has ruled quiet, but burg the grain trade generally has ruled quiet, but wheat buyers have shown rather more inclination to come forward, owing to the firmer nature of for eign market reports. Moderate transactions have taken place in Saxonska at 39s 4d to 40s 4d per 496 lbs, but there has been nothing done in Samara. Rye has been slow and rather easier, while oats re-

The following table shows the top prices of the different kinds of produce in the Liverpool markets

Ang. 1.	6 p.m.	Aug. 2	6 p.m.	Aug. 3.	6 p.m.	Aug. 5.	Aug. 6.	Aug. 7, 5 p.m.
8.	D.	8.	D.	s.	D.	8. D.	s.	D. S. D.
Flour24	0	24	0	24	0		24	0 7 24 0
R. Wheat. 9	4	. 9	4	9	4		9	6 9 6
R. Winter.10	0	10	0	10	0		10	0 10 0
White10	4	10	4	10	4		10	5 10 5
Club 10		10	8	10	8		10	8 10 8
Corn, new22		22	6	22	6	+4	23	0 28 0
Oats 2		2	8	2	8	0	2	8 2 8
Barley 8	0	- 8	0	8	0	2	8	0 8 0
Pens34	0	33	6	33	6	No repor	88	6 83 6
Pork49	0	49	0	49	0	Z	49	0 49 0
Lard 38	0	38	0	38	3		89	3 39 3
Beef72	6	72	6	72	6		72	6 72 6
		33	0	33	3		31	6 33 1
Bacon 33		GP.					37	3 37 8
Bacon33 Fallow37 Cheese43		37 43	0	37 43	ő		43	0 43 0

barrels on track at \$3.90 recorded. Small lots have been steady at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

What—The market has been fairly active for the season. On Thursday 5,000 bushels of choice No. 2 fall was offered at \$1.08, but no bids were made; a single car of No. 1 spring brought \$1.04, and 98c would gladly have been paid for No. 2 the same day. On Friday three cars of No. 1 spring realized \$1.05, and one car of very choice No. 2 solid at \$1.02. Sales were reported of a couple of cars of No. 2 spring at \$1.02 on Saturday. On Tuesday the only sale recorded was two cars of spring (sample) on track at 98c. Yesterday six loads of new white wheat were sold on the street at prices ranging from 92 to 95c, and one load of old spring realized \$1.05.

OATS—Have been in moderate demand, with prices firm. Sales of Canadian at 324 on the track; at 32c f.o.c. for lots lying in store, and of American at 33c on track were reported. An active demand was heard to-day, with 33c bid for Canadian. Street receipts nil, but 34c would be paid.

BARLEY—Is somewhat firmer, although prices have advanced a turn. The excitement in reference to the unfavourable crop reports has subsided, and an active and steady enquiry now prevails. A lot of No. 1 is said to have changed hands on Friday at 35c, which appeared to be the ruling figure, and yesterday 90c was refused for No. 2, old, holders being unwilling to sell. One load of new barley in middle to the content of the prices and the prices are sellows:—Marty 33c to 35c. And 35c, which appeared to be the ruling figure, and yesterday 90c was refused for No. 2, old, holders being unwilling to sell. One load of new barley to \$2.50; do so per case \$6.05 to \$8.50.

Street receipts nil, but 34c would be paid.

Barley—Is somewhat firmer, although prices have advanced a turn. The excitement in reference to the unfavourable crop reports has subsided, and an active and steady enquiry now prevails. A lot of No. 1 is said to have changed hands on Friday at Sc, which appeared to be the ruling figure, and yesterday 90c was refused for No. 2, old, holders, being unwilling to sell, One load of new barley was bought on the street yesterday for 60c. Pras—Prices must be regarded as purely nominal at former quotations. Street receipts nil, and prices ranging from 60 to 62c.

Rys-Is nominally unchanged at 60c. veek closes with more wanted at the same prices

POTATOES—No movement has occurred in car-lots. Street receipts have fallen off, and prices have advanced to 80c to \$1 per bushel, with a fairly active de-

all offering wanted; prices have ranged from \$2 to \$3.50, but the general run has been \$2.50 to \$3.
POULTRY—Offerings have been small and all wanted, with prices firm at 30 to 40c for spring chickens; at about 50c for fowl, and 45 to 50c for spring ducks. FLOUR, f.o.c
그렇게 되었다면 하게 되었다면 수가는 가장이 되어 그가 없었다면 하게 하지 않는 사람들이 사용하게 되었다.
Superior Extra, per 196 lbs\$4 75 to \$4 90 Extra

ł	Fancy and Strong Bakers' 4 50 4 70
1	Spring Wheat, extra 4 60 0 00 Superfine 3 75 4 00
1	Superfine 3 75 4 00
1	Oatmeal, per 196 lbs 3 90 4 00
1	Cornmeal, small lots
1	BAG FLOUR, by car lot f.o.c.
1	Extra\$4 50 to \$4 60
1	Spring Wheat, extra
	Fall Wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs\$1 07 to \$1 08
1	No. 2, 1 03 1 06
	No. 3, 0 95 0 97
	Red Winter none.
	Spring Wheat, No. 1
١	No. 2 0 98 1 00
	No. 3 0 87 0 90
١	Oats (Canadian), per 34 lbs 0 33 0 00
	Oats (American) 0 33 0 34
	Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs 0 85 0 90
	No. 2, 0 75 0 80
	Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs 0 66 0 67
١	No. 2,
	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.
	Wheat, fall, per bush\$1 00 \$1 03
	Wheat, spring, do 0 95 1903
	Barley, do 0 70 0 00
	Oats, do 0 33 0 34
1	Peas, do 0 60 0 62
	Rye, do 0 60 0 00
	Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs 5 50 6 00
•	Beef, hind qrs., per 100 lbs none.
•	Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs none. Chickens, per pair
ŀ,	Chickens, per pair
,	Geese, eachnone.
ı	Turkeys none.
	Butter, lb. rolls 0 18 0 22
	large rolls 0 13 0 14
	tub dairy 0 12 0 14
•	Eggs, fresh, per dos 0 121 0 15
t	lots 0 10 0 11
	Potatoes, per bus 0 75 0 80
1	Apples, per brl 2 00 2 50
1	Onions, per doz 0 15 0 20
	Tomatoes, per lb 0 10 0 124
	Turnips, per doz none.
t	Turnips, per doz none. Carrots, per doz 0 15 0 20
t	Turnips, per doz
t	Turnips, per doz
t	Turnips, per dos. none.
t	Turnips, per doz

FREIGHTS. LAKE FREIGHTS—The past week has been an exceptionally dull one for grain freights, the only charters for the week ending Wednesday, Aug. 7th, being the schooners Speedwall for wheat to Kingston, and Annie Mulvey peas to Kingston, at going rates.

RATES BY STEAMER.—Rates on flour are 15c per

cd in prices. Oats are still firmly held, but as a rule business in Spring Corn has been devoid of animation. At Paris spot Wheat has risen 1f. on the week, and prices have been firmly maintained for future delivery. Flour for consumption has lost last week's advance, and Mark D' Arblay is now quoted at 67f., and other marks 62f. to 67f., according to quality.

At Marseilles the arrivals have been less important, and an active trade has been done in wheat, business having been stimulated by complaints of the crop. Prices have risen 50c to 1f for spot wheat, and sellers have ceased to offer much for future delivery,

PROVISIONS.

TRADE-Has generally been rather quiet during

changed at 6½ to 6½c. Long-clear has been held firmly at 7 to 7½c, but sales are small. Bellies have been enquired for, and are firmer at 7½ to 8c for green, and 8½ to 9c for canvassed. Shoulders also are firmer at 6 to 6½c, and anything which can be used as a substitute for hams is in demand and a1-

moving.

TEA—There appears to be no alteration in values, and quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers lots:

—Young Hyson, common to fair, 25 to 30c; Young Hyson, medium to good seconds, 30 to 374c; Young Hyson, ordinary to choice extra firsts, 45 to 65c; Twankays, 20 to 25c; Gunpowder and Imperials, common to good, 25 to 40c; Fine to Extra Choice, 55 to 65c. Blacks—Congous, 25 to 70c; Souchong, 35 to 65c; Scented Pelcoes, 45 to 55c. COFFRE—The market remains unchanged, with no movement reported in the jobbing line, and the feeling apparently rather easy. Quotations are as follows, the outside being for retailers' lots: Government Java, 27½ to 29c; Singapore, 23 to 25c; Rio, 18 to 20c; Jamaica, 26c.

50; Rio, 18 to 200; Jamaica, 26c.

Sugars—Prices have been maintained without alerations during the week, but the demand ras very slack. Quotations are as follows, he outside figures being for retailers lots:

-Forto Rico, per lb., "7\$ to 74c; Cuba, 7\$ o 74c; Barbadoes, 7\$ to 74c; English and cotch refined bright, \$\$ to 90; do., low grades, 7\$ o 8c; New York yellows, 7\$ to 8c; Extra C, 8\$ o 9c; Dry Crushed, 10\$ to 10\$c; Granulated, 9\$ o 96c; Cut Loaf, 10\$ to 10\$c.

Symps—Round lots have been selling well at

Sysurs—Round lots have been selling well at teady prices, but on p. t. Quotations are as Amber, 55 to 57½c; Amber choice, 60 to 62½c.

FRUIT—The only change of note is in the price of Valencias, which are becoming more and more scarce every day, and cannot be imported much under 6½ to 7c. Prices are as follows, the outside being for retailers lots:—Raisins, Layers, new, \$1.65 to \$1.75; Valencias, 6½ to 6½c; new seedless, 6 to 6½c; Sultanas, 6½ to 7c; loose Muscatelles, new, \$1.65 to \$1.75; Currants, 1877, 4 to 6½c; Filiberts, 7½ to 8c; Walnuts, 8 to 9c; Almonds, 13 to 14c; Prunes, none do. do. (old), none; Brizil nuts, 7 to 7½c; Lemon peel, 20 to 22c; Orange do., 20 to 22c; Citron do., 26 to 28c.

Rug—A steady demand seems to be kept up:

CATTLE.

TRADE—Since our last report there has been a marked change for the better in this business, and buyers for export state that more prime cattle have changed hands at good figures during the week just closed than for any period during the year. HAY—Pressed has remained nominally unchanged. The market has been rather poorly supplied, with all offering readily taken at \$8 to \$13, the general run being \$10 to \$12.

Straw—There has been very little offered all week, but awas readily taken at \$10 to \$12.

Straw—There has been very little offered all week, but awas readily taken at \$10 to \$14.

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Straw—There has been very little offered all week, but awas readily taken at \$10 to \$14.

Straw—There has been very little offered all week 2,000 cattle and 4,000 sheep and lambs changed hands, at least two-thirds and 4,000 sheep and lambs changed hands, at least two-thirds to \$10.

Find the supply of low-priced cattle has been equal to the demand, but all offering were readily taken at \$10.

Straw—There has been very little offered all the supply of low-priced cattle has been equal to the demand, but all offering were readily taken at \$10.

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Straw—There has been very little offered all the supply of low-priced cattle made from the supply and the supply of low-priced cattle made from the supply and the supply

LAMBS-Spring lambs are in better demand than

last week, and readily bring, for first-class, \$4; for second-class, \$3 to \$3.50; and for third, \$2 to \$2.50. The question might be asked if it would not pay the breeder much better to feed his lambs until they

price for his sheep?

Calves—The market has been somewhat better, but the supply of first-class still appears to be insufficient. As high as \$10 and \$12 have been paid for first-class, but these figures have only been given for the choicest animals. The average price for first-class ranges from \$7.50 to \$9.50, while \$5 and \$6 is paid for second, and third bring \$2 to \$4. The same remark made last week in reference to third-rate calves is still appropriate to the saller—do not

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL, TRADE—During the past week has been very dull.

HIDES—Prices for green remain steady. The supply is light, and the demand for the cured is rather active, so that stocks are light, and all offering are readily taken.

Calfbeing Remain steady. The local demand for vealskins is fair, but light skins are dull.

Lambbeins and Peurs—Are abundant. All that

LEATHER.

There are but few country buyers, and the whole-sale manufacturers are buying very cautiously, infact only buying for immediate use, therefore trade is quiet. Upper leather is unasked for, unless very choice light stock. Buff, pebble, and splits are dull, and prices favour the buyer. Harness of a good heavy article meets with ready sale. No. 2 Spanish sole and heavy upper are quoted rather lower. Oil sole and heavy upper are quoted rather lower. Oil is quiet.

Frices are quoted as follows:—Spanish Sole, No. 1, all weights, 24 to 28c; Spanish Sole, No. 2, 20 to 23c; Slaughter Sole, heavy, 25 to 27c; Slaughter Sole, light, 26 to 28c; Buffalo Sole, 20 to 22c; Hemlock Harness Leather, 27 to 30c; Oak Harness Leather, 36c; Oak Belting Leather, 30 to 34c; Oak Harness Backs, 40 to 50c; Upper, heavy, 32 to 35c; Upper, light, 36 to 40c; Klp Skins, French, 36c to \$1.10; Klp Skins, English, 70 to 90c; Chicago Slaughter Kip, 65 to 75c; Native Slaughter, 50 to 70c; Splita, large, 24 to 27c; Splits, small, 21 to 24c; Russetts, 30 to 40c; Hemlock Calf (30 to 35 lbs, per dozen), 65 to 90c; Hemlock, light, 45 to 56c; French Calf, \$1.20 te \$1.40; Cod Oil, 56 to 60c; Straits Oil, 50c; Gambier, 7c; Sumach, per ton, \$125 to \$135; Degras, 8c; Buff, 13 to 16c; Pebble, 13 to 16c; Enamelled cow, 17 to 18c; patent cow, 1 to 18c.

Montreal Cattle Market.

Viger market was unusually dull to-day, very few good animals of any kind being offered for sale. The highest price paid for a milch cow to-day was \$37, while asmall one with a calf was sold for \$14.50. 37, while a small one with a calf was sold for \$14.50. Several other sales were made at intermediate rates, but there were no fancy cows on the market. Yesterday a superior cow brought from Western Ontario was sold fer \$59. The price of good calves is from \$4 to \$7, and of common ones from \$2.50 to \$3.50 each. The beef critters offered to-day were the culls from yesterday's market, and did not sell readily. Sheep and lambs have been pientiful of late, and are lower in prico. Common lambs were sold in lots at from \$2 to \$2.50 each. Good sheep sell from \$4 to \$6 each. W. Masterman bought a car-load of hogs from L. Hilliker, of Stratford, yesterday, at \$5.12 per 100 lbs, live weight. This is the highest price paid for a lot of hogs on this market for several months past.

The shipments of live stock from this port to Great Britain during the present week are:—by the ship St. Patrick, for Glasgow, 40 cattle; s. s. Waldensian, for Glasgow, 200 cattle; s. s. Texas, for Liverpool, 263 cattle and 1,500 sheep.

PAVEY—In London, on the 5th inst., the wife of A. E. Pavey, of a son.

WATT—At Sunny Acres, Guelph, on the 4th August, the wife of James Watt, barrister, of a MAIL, and often help themselves also, by described the service of the se

HUNTER-At 27 Widmer street, on the 31st ult., the wife of Thos. Hunter, of a son. FARRELL—At No. 7 Peter street, on Friday, 2nd Aug., the wife of S. W. Farrell, of a son.

EMERY—At Port Burwell, on the 27th ult., the wife of W. Y. Emery, of a daughter. GARDNER—In Port Perry, on the 31st ult., the wife of George Gardner, of a son.

BREATHWAITS—In Port Perry, on the 29th ult., the wife of Robert Breathwaite, of a son.

TREMAIN—In Shelburne, on the 28th ult., the wife of John Tremain, of a daughter.

BRANDAL In Charles Brandon—In Cannington, on the 31st ult., the wife of Richard Brandon, of a son. ARCHER—In Mitchell, on the 29th ult., the wife of Edward Archer, of a son.

GREVE—In Mitchell, on the 30th ult., the wife of August Greve, of a daughter. Benson—In Seaforth, July 29th, the wife of Mr. James H. Benson, of a son. BASSELLE—On July 31st, at 50 Bloor street west, the wife of J. A. Basselle, Esq., of a son. Brown-On the 13th July, at Nith Grove, near Haysville, the wife of Charles D. Brown, of a son. JONES-In Ottawa, on the 2nd inst., the wife of ouis K. Jones, of a son. CARMAN-At Morrisburgh, on Tuesday, 30th ult., Bartram—On the 2nd inst., the wife of Mr. J. T. Bartram, Surveyor of Customs, of a son.

MARRIAGES. ALFORD—REID—At 86 Hayter street, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. John Potts, D.D., William Alford, Esq., of Winchester, to Miss Maggie Reid, of this city.

BEVERLEY-COGILLAY—On the 30th July, at the residence of the bride, St. James street, by the Rev. J. S. Ross, B. A., Mr. George Beverley to Mrs. Jame Coghlan, both of London. COLEMET-PORTER—At Johns Church, by the Rev. A. Williams, Mr. John D. Colbert to Miss Melissa A. Porter, of Owen Sound. McIntosh—Silliman.—At the residence of the bride's father, No. 31 College street, city, on the 1st Aug., 1878, by the Rev. Mr. Mellen, A. K. McIntosh, Esq., lumber merchant, Toronto, to Lizzie E., eldest daughter of J. R. Silliman, Esq. STRINGER—HAGER—At the residence of the bride,
Port Dover, by the Rev. James Gray, on the 31st
ult., Mr. Aaron Stringer, of the Township of Woodhouse, to Mrs. Rachel Hager, of the Town of Port
Dover.

MORGASON—VANZANT—At the Congregational parsonage, Stouffville, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. E. D. Silcox, Mr. Wm. Morgason, to Miss Matilda Vanzant, both of Glasgow.

JORDAN—TAPP—In Oshawa, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. W. W. DeGreer, Mr. W. H. Jordan, of Oshawa, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Mr. Wm. Tapp, of Enfield.

Spoins—Thourson—On the 24th ult., at All Saints church, Penetanguishene, by the Rev. Samuel Mills, Mr. M. A. Howard Spohn, M.D., to Editha S., daughter of Mr. A. A. Thompson. ROBERTSON—COLLINS—At the residence of the bride's brother, Wm. Collins, Esq., Division Court clerk, Walkerton, by the Rev. Wm. Shortt, David Robertson, barrister, to Miss Jemima Agnes Collins, both of Walkerton. GORDAN—TAPP—In Oshawa, on the 29th ult. by the Rev. W. W. DeGeer, Mr. William Gordan to Miss Lizzie Tapp, both of Oshawa. SHERR-ZIEGLER-At the residence of the bride's mother, Berlin, on the 31st ult., by the Rev. J. B. Bowman, Mr. Abraham R. Sherk, of Blair, to Miss Sarah Ann Ziegler. Sarah Ann Ziegler.

TOMLINSON—PRACOCKE—On the 5th inst., at St. Matthias' church, Toronto, by the Rev. Richard Harrison, M.A., Incumbent, assisted by the Rev. Jehn Carry, B.D., Lewis, youngest son of the Rev. Lewis Tomlinson, Vicar of Melphash, Dorset, England, to Anna Mary, eldest daughter of Wm. Peacocke, Esq., late of Limerick, Ireland.

Royswell—Marsh—At St. George's church, Clarkburg, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. W. B. Evans, B.A., Rector of Trinity church, Mitchell, assisted by Rev. F. D. Brown, Incumbent, George H. Rowswell, of Alian Park, to Susie A., eldest daughter of W. J. Marsh, Esq., Clarksburg. SPARKS—FRATHERSTON—On the 30th ult., by the Rev. John Turner, assisted by the Rev. John Scott, M.A., at the residence of the bride's father, Strabane, Dr. R. E. Sparks, of Kingston, to Esther A., only daughter of John Featherston, J.P.

Scott—In Galt, on Tuesday, the 30th ames Alexander, son of Mr. Frank A. Scott, Beddow, On the 31st ult., Rosa, infant day of Alfred Beddow, aged 3 years, 9 months.

Somers—On Tuesday, August 6th, George, beloved son of Charles and Maria Somers, a years nine months and eighteen days. MACFARLANE—At his late residence, 199 Daly street, Ottawa, August 5th, Mr. William Macfarlane, for-merly of Dunblane, Scotland, aged fifty-one years. QUIGLEY—In Kingston, on Sunday morning, August 4th, James Joseph, son of Mr. James Quigley,

ANDERSON—In Amherstburg, on the 4th inst., Harvey, infant son of P. H. Anderson, aged three months and thirteen days.

STODDARD—In Ottawa, on the 3rd inst., Elizabeth, wife of Thomas T. Stoddard, aged thirty-three years. wife of Thomas T. Stoddard, aged thirty-three years. Woodward, Marken—Suddenly, in St. Catharines, Saturday afternoon, Augus, 3rd, in her seventieth year, Mary Ann, reliet of John Woodward, and mother of John W. Woodward, Salina street.

McKenzie—In this city, at 96 Edward street, on Wednesday July 31st, John McKenzie, stonecutter, aged 48 years.

aged 48 years.

Liddle,—At his residence in Clifton, Ont., on the 29th inst, George Liddle, late Surveyor of Customs of the port of Clifton, in the 65th year of his TRIMBLE—On the 31st July, 1878, at 96 Duke street, Toronto, Esther Moore Trimble, aged 38, beloved wife of John Nevin Trimble. STERLING—In great peace, on the 31st instant, in the city of Hamilton, Emma, beloved wife of Mr. S. N. Sterling, and eldest daughter of Rev. W. H. Poole, Toronto, in the 24th year of her age.

LAMBSKINS AND PELTS—Are abundant. All that offer are freely taken at quotations.

Wool.—In fleece there are few transactions, the bulk of the wool being now marketed. Prices are firm at 24 to 25c, in pulled sales of lambe wool are reported at 21c. Supers are dull.

TALLOW—Continues very dull at recent quotations.

Outstaters—the transactions are dull.

WHITE—In this offer the call and the continues of the pears.

WHITE—In this offer the call and the call a WHITE-In this city, at No. 177 Strachan street, on Thursday, August 1st, Henry Edwin, only son of Richard and Eliza White, aged three years and sight months. tions. Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected, cout, and grubby hides, \$6.00; No. 2 inspected, cut, and grubby hides, \$6.00; No. 3 inspected, \$6.00; Calfskins, dreen, \$ to 10c; Calfskins, cured, 11½ to 12c; calfskins, dry, none; Lambskins and Pelts, 40c; Wool, fleece, 23 to 25c; Wool, pulled, super, 20to 26c; Wool, pickings, 10 to 11c; Tallow, rough, 4c; rendered, 6c.

WHITE—In this city, at No. 177 Strachan street, on Thursday, August 1st, Henry Edwin, only son of Richard and Eliza White, aged three years and Eliza White, aged three years and sight months.

CUTTILL—In Shelburne, on the 26th ult., after a long and painful illness, aged 2 years and 6 months, Sarah, fourth daughter of Mr. John Cuttell, of the Free Frees.

FAIRMAN—In Brock, on the 31st ult., Mary Eliza-

FARMAN—In Brock, on the 31st ult., Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. Richard Fairman, aged 6 weeks. Johnson—In Dundas, on the 30th ult., Benjamin Johnson, aged 55 years. Woolley—In Charlotteville, on the 29th ult., Mr. Hamilton Woolley, aged 37 years.

Collver—In Townsend, on the 29th ult., Mr. Ransom Collver, aged 49 years.

POLLARD—On the 30th ult., Winnons Rosealpha, eldest daughter of Mr. Samuel Pollard, Tyrone, aged 2 years and 1 month.

HUSENE—In Hibbert, on the 20th ult., Annie Hunkin, aged 29 years and 7 months. BAIKIE—In St. Thomas, on the 30th ult., Rev. Jas. P. Baikie, aged 37 years. McNally—At Merritton, on the 1st inst., Mary, only child of John and Ann McNally, aged 1 year and 25 days. ANSELL—On Thursday, August 1st, James Ansell, for many years faithful messenger to Messrs. Gzowski & Macpherson, aged 70 years. BIVINS-On August 1st, at 66 Jarvis street, Frederick Bivins. Frederick Bivins.

DOUGLAS—In Guelph, on the 2nd inst., Georginna Emma, infant daughter of Mr. Wm. Douglas,
aged three months.

GUNN—In Oshawa, on the 1st inst., infant daughter f Alex Gunn, aged 6 months.

MORRISON—In St. Catherines, on the 2nd inst., for 10th American and 72 new 12 GRANGE—In Napanee, on Wednesday, July 31st, William Grange, aged 54 years and 10 months.

DAVIS—In Montreal, on the 1st inst., Laura Bell Maria, only daughter of Mrs. Hanna Davis, aged 19 years and 2 months. In life beloved, in death regretted. Cummings—At Goderich, 1st August, in her 78th year, Sophia Cummings, widow of the late Jas Cummings, Esq., of Chippewa.

Cummags, Esq., of Chippewa.

GRAY—At Erie, Pa., on Thursday, July 25, Mr.

Robert Gray, second son of the late Mrs. P. Hartney,
of Toronto, and late offottawa, aged 77 years and 11

months. He was a native of Canada, having been
born in Niagara.

WYATT—On the 4th inst., at 147 James street
south, Hamilton, Emma, widow of the late Henry
Wyatt aged seventy-nine years.

COMES At Niceses. Optorio on Friday Assessing COMER—At Niagara, Ontario, on Friday, August and, J. Francis R. Comer, late of H.M. Commissariae Logan—Suddenly, on the 5th inst., at his residence, No. 92 Dundas street, William Logan, in his 36th year.

36th year.

King—On the 31st ult., at the residence of his son, Dr. Richard King, Ballileboro, John King, LL.D., in the 64th year of his age, brother of Dr. King, of Port Robinson, Ont.

LAWRENCE—In Berlin, on the 2nd inst., of consumption, Rebecca S., beloved wife of Mr. George H. Lawrence, of Guelph, and third daughter of Mr. Martin Simpson, sen., of Berlin, aged 30 years, 7 months and 5 days.

stating that they saw the advertisement in this journal.

Medical.

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 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 doubful cases by paying for goods only upon their delivery.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

CATARRH.

INSTANTLY RELIEVES AND PERMANENTLY CURES SNEEZ-ING OR HEAD COLDS, CALLED ACUTE CATARRH ; THICE OW, AND FOUL MATTERY ACCUMULATIONS IN THE NASAL PASSAGES CALLED CHRONIC CATARRH; ROTTING AND SLOUGHING OF THE BONES OF THE NOSE WITH DIS-CHARGES OF LOATHSOME MATTER TINGED WITH BLOOD, AND ULCERATIONS OFTEN EXTENDING TO THE EAR, EYE, HROAT, AND LUNGS, CALLED ULCBRATIVE CATARRH. ALSO NERVOUS HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, CLOUDED MEMORY, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS AND LOSS OF NERVE

> GENUINE MERIT. A Druggist's Testimony.

Gentlemen—We believe Sanford's Radical Cur to be a genuine meritorious preparation. Some of our customers are extravagant in their praise of in D. DEFORD & CO. Ottawa, Kas., Feb. 26, 1878.

BETTER SATISFACTION. A Druggist's Testimony.

Gentlemen—Having sold Sanford's Radical Cure for over a year, I can state it gives better satisfaction than any similar preparation I ever sold. A. H. ROBERTS. Mt. Pleasant, Ia., March 1, 1878.

COMPLETE SATISFACTION A Druggist's Testimony.

Gentlemen—We have been selling Sanford's Radncal Cure for the last year. On the start our sales
were small; the people were incredulous, it being
to most of them a new preparations and they could
buy so many cheaper remedies for 25 cents and 50
cents. Now the price is no object. We sell more
of the Radical Cure than all other Catarrh Remedies put together, and I have yet to hear of a case
that it has not given the most complete satisfaction.

Very truly, S. W. GIFFFORD.

19 W. High street, Oskaloosa, Ia.
Feb. 25, 1878.

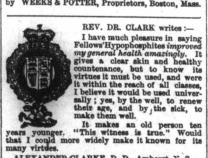
SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE is a local and Constitutional Remedy. It is inhaled, thus acting directly upon the nasal cavities. It is taken internally, thus neutralizing and purifying the acidified blood. A new and wonderful remedy, destroying the germ of the disease. Price, with Improved in haler and Treatise,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

ing from Shocks to the Nervous System, Ruptures and Strains, Fractures, Bruises, Contusions, Weak Muscles and Joints, Nervous and Feeble Muscular Action. Great Soreness and Tenderness in any Part of the Body. Weak and Pain-Irritations, Epilepsy or Fits proceedin any Part of the Body. Weak and Painful Kidneys, Great Tenderness of the Kidneys, and Week and Lame Back. caused by Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys, at once Relieved by

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS ARE DOING WONDERS.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter:—Gentlemen—Collins'
Voltato Plasters are doing wonders. They work
like magic, and those you sent last are all sold and
more wanted. Please send me three dozen as soon as
you get this. Money inclosed herewith. I want
them to-morrow night if possible. In haste.
Yours, T. F. PALMER, P.M.
No. Fayette, Me., May 1, 1876. PRICE 25 CENTS.

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HARRIS COFFILL, Windsor, N. S. Consulting Office for Consumptives, estern Medical Institute, Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. James I. Fellows:—Dear Str.—We were induced to prescribe your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites by Dr. McMaster, and its use has been attended with such satisfactory results as to warrant

A. SLEE, SR., M. D.

Miscellaneous.

S. C. FLETCHER, DEALER IN grey, white, and water lime, plaster, hair, &c., foot of Bay street, Toronto. C. CHAMBERLAIN, Agent. SAWS, SAWS, SAWS. FAR-MERS' saws of all kinds, and butchers' tools, warranted. E. WESTMAN'S, 177 King street east, Toronto. CEMENT—PORTLAND---ROSE-DALE, Oswego, &c., Land Plaster, Hair, Plaster Paris, Fire Brick, Clay, Grind Stones, &c. EDWARD TERRY, 25 George street. 311-26 OF FANCY CARDS, 25 STYLES, Fancy Scroll CARDIS, 20 S.1 17 10c.; or 20 Chromo Cards, 20c.; or 5 Fancy Scroll Cards, 10c.; or 15 Chromo (Shells the Ocean), 25c.; all with name; or 25 styles, 6 Fun Cards, 10c. Outfit, 10c. Sample, 3c. J. HUESTED, Nassau, N. Y. 319-52

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WANTED - A COMPETENT party to take the business and general supervision of one of the most important and popular weekly papers in the Dominion. Must be of good address, intelligent, and industrious, and have some experience of the general business of a newspaper office. Good position and fair pay. Address THOS. W. DYAS, Esq., Mail office, Toronto. Agricultural Emplements.

"CHAMPION"

THRESHING

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We are now prepared to deliver on receipt of satisfactory orders our CELE-BRATED HALL CHAMPION THRESHING MACHINE, to be driven by Horse or Steam Power. These machines have been without a rival for the past FIFTY YEARS, nearly all the other threshing machines are imitations of the Hall Machines, and have failed to give entire satisfaction. The Hall Machine has been the

STANDARD THRESHING MACHINE

in the United States and Canada ever since introduced by the late JOSEPH HALL in 1828. The Hall Champion Threshing Machine has been gradually and carefully improved each year as experience proved wise and desirable. No changes have been hastily made and called improvements. The greatest possible care has been exercised in the working parts of the machine so as to save the necessity of repair and prevent annoying delays which are caused by breakages. Nothing but the very best material has been used throughout the machine, and the workmanship is unsurpassed. Our machines are supplied with our

PATENT DIAMOND POINTED CYLINDER TEETR

worth three times as much as the ordinary teeth. We can supply PITTS, PLANET, PELTON, OR HALL HORSE POWERS. (eight or ten horse) either DOWN or MOUNTED on TRUCKS as customers may desire. Also TRUCKS built specially for SEPARATORS, with broad tires,

We are building a special machine for STEAM THRESHING—with 36 inch cylinder and 42 inch grain belt, and we also supply a Steam Engine which we guarantee to drive our Thresher in a first-class manner as rapidly as it can possibly be fed. Our engine is made from the most improved model used throughout the United States, and gives universal satisfaction. It is simple in construction, easily and perfectly governed, and not liable to accidents or to get out of order, and all danger from sparks entirely removed.

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The cheapest and most easily worked machine

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Farmers, see our machines before you buy, or send or Hlustrated Catalogue, mailed free on application, containing testimonials and names of 1,000 influential farmers who bought last year.

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

CHEAPEST AND BEST

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

EVERY MILL GUARANTEED.

OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

farms tor Sale. MAXWELL REAPER — BEST Advertisements of Farms For Sale or to Rent are inserted in this Column, 20 words for 50c; each additional word 2c. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw MAXWELL, Paris, Ont. STUMP MACHINE.

them in THE MAIL. TO RENT—200 ACRE FARM, 2½ miles from Niaraga, river road; rent low; immediate possession. Apply Q. JOHNSTONE, Niaraga, Ont. 332-4 AKE JOSEPH—HOPEFIELD

Farm, close to Fraser's Hotel and pier; house near lake; barn and cottage. B. WAY, Port Cockburn. 20,000 ACRES FARM lands for sale. Fenton, Carnie,

10, Con. A. and B., Township Elderslie : hundred and fifty acres; good buildings; well watered; adjoining the thriving Village of Paisley, Railway Station and gravel road. SAMUEL T. ROWE, Paisley.

Costs Less for Repairs than any Reaper in the World.

Farmers look at these figures and draw your ewa 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 200 Combined Machines. That the Royce is the best Single Reaper ever offered is attested by the fact that nearly all the leading manufacturers have abandaned their old style of heavy machines, and making some one of the imitations of our Royce, not one of which proved satisfactory last year, and all of which are experiments to be tested at the expense of the buyer.

Our Improved Mowers and Combined Machines are unsurpassed on the continent for good clean work and light draft.

Farmers, see our machines before you buy, or send SION 14, south-half of Lot 21, County Norfolk, Townsend Township, 100 acres; 80 acres clear
of stumps; well fenced; good orchard; two large
barns and frame house; well watered; one mile
from a cheese factory; three miles from Village of
Jarvis; eight miles from Simoce; good market at
either place for all kinds of farm produce. For full
particulars address HUGH HUNTER, Jarvis P. O.
Terms easy.

HALIBURTON COUNTY.

Farm lots in Dysart and other townships.

Manager Canadian Land and Emigration Co, Front street east, Toronto. 328 13

CREDIT SALE

Land, Farm Stock, &c., by Auction. Lithu, Farm Nuck, &c., Dy Auction.

175 acres of lot 28, con. 8, Collingwood Township, County of Grey, will be sold, without reserve, on 20th SEPTEMBER next, in four lots; three of 50 acres each, and one of 25 acres; each lot is improved. One-sixth of the purchase money payable on the day of sale; balance on long time, at 8 per cent; 15 months credit on Stock, etc. Sale at 1 o'clock p.m., on the premises. The land is only 14 mile from the villages of Thornbury and Clarksburg. For particulars apply on the premises, or by letter to the proprietor.

JOHN NICHOLSON, 328-7e.o.w. Thornbury P. O.

farm Wanted.

WANTED-A NEW FARM

Correspondence invited from all parties wishing to buy or sell Choice Seed Wheat. Our Fall Wheat Circular will be issued about the 20th inst., and mailed free on application. Timethy, Clever, Orchard Grass, Red Top. Kentucky Mess Seed. &c., &c., supplied at current prices. STEELE BRO'S & Co., Seed Merchants, August, 1878. THE CANADIAN AIR GAS MACHINE

This machine is for lighting private dwelling mills, factories, churches, public halls, hotels, et Call and examine the machine in operation of JOSEPH PHILLIPS, sole manufacturer, plumber and gas fitters, 158 York street.

Send for circular and price list. 329-2 6 VISITING CARDS

Snowflake, Damask, etc. No two cards alike, with name 10 cents; 10 Lovely Chromos, black or white with name 10 cents; 25 Bird Cards, 10 styles with name, 10 cents. All post paid.

NASSAU CARD CO.,

FOR 50c. You Can Tell 40,000 People That Your Farm is For Sale or to Rent Advertisements of that class are inserted in the WEEKLY MAIL, 20 words for 50 cents each insertion, each additional word 2 cents. In the DAILY MAIL, 30 words for 25 cents, and each additional

cial Treaty.

RUSSIA FEELING HER WAY TO I

The Prince Imperial's Marri

much disapproval by the Bonapartist or. They regard it as tending to aliena lous Catholics of Francefrom his support though the Princess may outwardly co to the Catholic faith, she would ren Protestant in heart, and in the event restoration of the Empire would find ruled by a Protestant Empress, who be perhaps the mother of the future

agreement at any time.

A Vienna despatch to the Sta

structions of a conciliatory character has - communicated them to Coun 1,500 Asiatic troops, is shut up in binje. He will not allow the insurge enter the town, fearing a massacre

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The Official Me of St. Petersburg in an article dwells the smallness of the material adva which it says accrued to Russia t the disregard by the Berlin Cong the considerations of race in the frontiers. It says the task of Ru are carried into execution to the s serve strictly the conditions of the it signs its own sentence.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A Constant
despatch says the Russians have beg

SATURDAY. AT SATURDAY, Aug

LOSDON, Aug. 9.—In the House of Commo
night, Sir Stafferd Northcote, Chancellor of chequer, in answer to questions and argum
Mr. Fawcett and Mr. Jenkins about the
Turkish Convention, said:—"We have undi
certain obligations in respect of the defence
Asiatic Provinces from future attacks by
and as a consideration or compliment of that Asiatic Provinces from tuture attacks by and as a consideration or compliment of the taking Turkey has promised to enter into a ment with us as to the carrying out of ce forms. These reforms will require very grather will have to be elaborately discussed two Powers. We hope for a certain amount cess. We are already in communication Porte in regard to various points of detail well understood, and have already been the of a good deal of examination. What we have

The only mill which has stood the test of a quarter of century.

Farmers this is your Cheapest Investment. The cheapest power for watering stock, irrigating, grinding, and shelling corn., cuting feed, sawing wood, &c. VILLAGE WATER WORKS A SPECIALTY. For particulars, estimates, &c., apply to FRED HILLS, 31 Church st., Toronto. 308-52 VICTORIA UNIVERSITY respondent says there is strong reason for he that the English Government intends to gain ing in the mainland of Asia Minor, and Scand port of Aleppo, is named as the probable of the control of the con MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS

WEDNESDAY, 18th SEPT. LECTURES, OCTOBER 1st. Total expense for Board, Tuition, and Incidentals rom \$120 to \$140 per annum.

Calendars to be had on application.

S. S. NELLES, President.

HALLIDAY'S

STANDARD

WINDMILL

Cobourg, August 6th, 1878. JUDGE
By sending 35c. with age, height, colour of eyes, and hair, you will receive by return mail a correct picture of your furer husband or wife, with name and date of marriace. W. FOX, box YOURSELF. date of marriage. W. 44, Fultonville, N. Y.

THE WEEKLY MAIL is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and despatched by first trains and express to all parts of the Dominion. Price \$1.50 a year.

Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of fifteen cents per line; contract rates by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of fifty cents and two cents each additional per twenty words and two cents each additional

THE WEEKLY MAIL forms an medium through which to reach the public, circulating from every Post Office and prominent point in Ontario, and largely in the sister Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoha.

THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and Published by CHRISTOPHER W. BUNTING corner of King and Bay streets Teronto.

VOL. VII. NO. FOREIGN NEV

CONTINUED FIGHTING IN BO

Franco-American Comp

ALL THE LATEST TELEGR.

FRIDAY, DON, Aug. 8.-Advices from

be perhaps the mother of the future peror, whom she would bring up i Protestant faith. In some Imperires it is said the betrothal has brought about by the secret manage of the Prince Imperial.

It is stated that the marria It is stated that the marria, the Prince Imperial and the Pr Thyra, of Denmark, will be made the casion of a beneficial revision of the of Prague. Princess Thyra is a sist the Princess of Wales.

The Post, in a semi-official form tradicts the announcement in the Constitutional that a marriage has be ranged between Prince Louis Najand the Princess Thyra, of Denmark Paris, Aug. 8.—The project for the constitutional than the Princess Thyra, of Denmark Paris, Aug. 8.—The project for the constitutional than the Princess Thyra, of Denmark Paris, Aug. 8.—The project for the constitution of the project for the constitution of the constitution of

PARIS, Aug. 8.—The project for mercial treaty which the Franco-Am Conference referred to a committee night is embraced in a document memorial by the members anco-American Conference to the States Congress and the French Chan
The memorial discusses the causes
oppose the extension of trade betwe
two countries. It is expressly state
this project is simply offered as a bas
discussion. Neither delegation is co
ted to it. It provides that either co
shall give to the other the same comm shall give to the other the same comm advantages it gives the most fav nation. It also provides for the revis the American tariff on French prod If either nation imposes a domestic upon its own production, the same may be imposed on that of the party. Clause 6 guarantees reci ntries in the ownership of con marks, emblems, and stamps. declares the Treaty to last ten years ing which time neither party can al manufactures of the other. serves the right to modify the Tres

says a proclamation has been issu Herzegovina announcing that all p who offer resistance to the Austrian be tried by drum head court martial. The Times Vienna despatch says theodori Pasha yesterday received fr

Turkish authorities. Fifteen l nian regular troops have deserte Trebinje and joined the insurgents a

y mere general promise."
EDINBURGH, Aug. 9.—The Scotsman's Lor

Paris, Aug. 9.—The Franco-American Conference after considerable discussion: project for a commercial treaty, which was marriaged yesterday. The project probabilition of French prohibitive laws and tion of French and American duties thirt per cent. The greatest reduction is upon silks, the tariffs upon which are recommendations of the project was greated appliance. LONDON, Aug. 9.—The seventh division of LONDON, Aug. v.—
trian of army occupation, under comm
frand Duke of Wurtemburg, operating
the main body fought two battles with
the 6th inst, at Varcarvakuf, and anof
laicze. The latter appears to
serious engagement. The official
heap

retien says the decided refusal of Auster to tolerate delay in the execution of ton entrusted to it by Europe, and the encourage of the encour