The Weekly Mail.

VOL. VI. NO. 286. TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH

INSTANTLY relieves and permanently cures this loathsome disease in all its varying stages. It possesses the soothing and healing properties of plants, herbs and barks in their essential form, from years of chronic catarrhal complaint, and in this respect differs from all other known remedies. In one case it cured a man who had been deaf in the right ear for 25 years, and whenever known has become the standard remedy for the treatment of Catarrh. Testimonials have been waited upon for the signature of national reputation who have been cured by this remedy, and who have, at considerable expense and personal trouble, spread the good news throughout the circles in which they move. When you hear a wealthy merchant of intelligence, and refinement say, "I owe my life to Sanford's Radical Cure," you may believe us that it is an article of great value, and worthy to be classed among the standard proprietary specifics of the day.

THE benefit I derive from its daily use is to me incalculable. HENRY WELLS, OF WELLS, FARGO, & CO.

IT has cured me after twelve years of uninterrupted suffering. GEO. W. HOUGHTON, WAYMAN, MASS.

I FOLLOWED the directions to the letter and am happy to say I have had a permanent cure. D. W. Gray, M. D., McMCARTY, IOWA.

I HAVE recommended it to quite a number of my friends, all of whom have expressed to me their high estimate of its value and good effects with them. WM. BOWEN, 22 PINE ST., ST. LOUIS.

AFTER using two bottles I find myself permanently cured. I have since recommended over one hundred bottles with the greatest success. WM. W. ARMSTRONG, 159 HARRIS AVA., BROOK.

WE have sold SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE for nearly one year and can say candidly that we never sold a similar preparation that gave such universal satisfaction. We have yet to hear of the first complaint. S. D. RALSWIN & CO., WASHINGTON, IND.

THE cure effected in my case by SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE was so remarkable that it seemed to those who had suffered without relief from any of the usual remedies that it could not be true. I therefore made affidavit to it before Seth J. Thomas, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Boston. GEORGE F. DINSMORE, Tremont, Boston.

Each package of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE contains Dr. Sanford's improved Inhaling Tube, and full directions for its use in all forms of Catarrh. Price one dollar. Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists throughout the United States and Canada. WEEKS & POTTER, General Agents and Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

COLLINS' Voltaic Plaster!

An Electro-Galvanic Battery combined with a highly Medicated Strengthening Plaster, forming the most powerful pain, inflammation and aches in the World of Medicine.

A MORBID SWELLING.

Gentlemen—I send for one of COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS, and it has been of great benefit in reducing a swelling in my left side that two physicians pronounced enlargement of the spleen, and one pronounced it an Ovarian Tumour.

L. A. RISTER.

CYNTHIANA, IND., March 29th, 1877.

THEY ARE THE BEST.

Gentlemen—Send me two more Plasters, and I will pay you would send me another dozen of your COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS. The one I have shown you will see that I can do something to recommend your invaluable Plaster. I feel it to be up and around. There are a number who have had your plasters who had given up in despair of finding any good for nothing, and now join me in recommending your invaluable Plaster. I have got along this winter better than I have before in three years. Would be glad to have over of your plasters before.

Yours, ALBERT W. MCCROSS.

BALDWINSVILLE, N. Y., March 27th, 1877.

Price 25 Cents.

For sale by all druggists, and Wholesale Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada. WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

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

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

PANTS — ALL NEW — FIRST-CLASS—Cut, Style, Fit, Size, $1. ADAMS' DR. DUFF, 179 EASTSWAN ST. Chicago, Ill. Confidential Physician. Diseases Delicate, Private, Special. Medicine and advice; charges moderate; medicines sent everywhere.

SUGAR PANS, TIN SAPPANS, Stamped Tinware, Japanned Tinware, Stoves, Furnaces, Tinsmiths' Stock, Tools, Machines, Materials, Supplies, Sheet Iron, Copper, Tin, Zinc, Lead Pipe, Block Tin Pipe, Plumbers' Goods, Furnace Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Fishing Tackle, Sporting Goods, Agents for Wilson's Sewing Machine. Send for price list. JOHN TAYLOR & CO., 107 Front St., Toronto.

CHAPMAN'S NEW HEAVE Remedy. A warranted cure for heaves in horses. Sold by druggists, or address, DR. H. J. CHAPMAN, Ridgetown. 355-26 o.o.w.

WANTED — LADIES AND Gentlemen of good address to canvass for Organs on difficult opening in the Dominion. Address, J. MANAGER, Toronto.

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

NEW GRIST MILL FOR SALE, between Barrie and Orillia, on N. R. R.; or a quarter interest in the mill and 50 acres of good wheat, etc. J. WILLIAMSON, Hawkstone, Ont.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS in the County of York; Lot 17, Concession 1, Markham; 200 acres; can be had cheap if taken at once. HOGG & OR the premises; if by letter, Box 1, Postoffice, P.O., or to PERY W. STONE, Guelph, Ontario.

Ontario Agricultural College.

The winter session opens on the 1st October, when eligible students can be accommodated. Guides for regular courses, which will be a special one for farmer's sons wanting to attend their farms, or others engaged in business. Send for circulars give full information concerning terms of entrance, etc., to

WM. JOHNSTON,
President.

Agricultural College, Guelph, Sept. 3rd, 1877.

THE WEEKLY MAIL

is published every Thursday morning in time for the English and Canadian mails. It contains all the news of the week, and is in every respect a first-class family newspaper.

Advertisements for insertion in this paper are charged at the rates of three cents per line; contract rates by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of one cent per line for each insertion for every words, and two cents each additional word.

THE WEEKLY MAIL will form an excellent medium through which to reach the public throughout the Dominion of Canada. Our circulation point in Ontario, and largely in the Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.

THE WEEKLY MAIL may be ordered at any P.O. or of THOS. C. PATTERSON, at the office, corner of King and Bay streets, Lightbody's old Toronto.

THIS IS NO HUMBUG.

WE WILL by sending 50c. with age, name and nearest post office, you will receive by return mail a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and place of residence. Address, P. O. BOX 422, Philadelphia, Pa.

A FORTUNE.

THE FAIR OF THE SEASON.

The great Central Fair will be held on the Exhibition Grounds in the City of Toronto, on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th October, 1877, when will be offered in competition for stock, agricultural and horticultural products, implements, manufactures, fine arts, ladies' work, etc. The entry books will close on the 25th September. The several railway companies have agreed to carry passengers, etc., at one fare for the double journey. For prize lists and entry forms address

JONATHAN DAVIS, T. C. BRUCE,
Secretary, President.
Mount Albion P. O. Hamilton,
Hamilton, Sept. 1st, 1877.

25 UNIQUE, ARTISTIC CARDS, with name, 10 cts. ALERT CO., West Stockbridge, Mass.

TO PRACTICAL FARMERS.

The Brockville Chemical and Superphosphate Company informs farmers that they

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

Send for circulars and all particulars to

ALEXANDER CUWAN,
Manager.

P. O. Drawer 28, Brockville, Ont.

FOR FALL WHEAT AND RYE

LAMB'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

is highly recommended. Try it.

Price $30 per ton f. o. b.

PETER R. LAMB & CO.,
Toronto.

FIRST-CLASS FARM FOR SALE, half mile from Township of Goulbourn, five and a half miles from the town, belonging to the estate of the late John Dean, consisting of 200 acres, being lot 25 in the 10th and lot 6 in the 11th Concessions. Never cleared, and is a high piece of ground; the rest in hard wood and cedar. A never failing spring, two good barns with stone foundation, one 40 by 60 feet, with cattle stable and root cellar, the other 30 by 40 feet, with cattle stable, implement house, and a large two story white brick house, with concreted cellar and dairy. Are house and pump convenience; three soft water cisterns; two orchards well; good orchard, kitchen and flower garden, with a beautiful avenue of trees. Is situated in a pleasant neighborhood, and possesses a grist mill, blacksmith's shop and school, close to Smithfield, one of the best markets in the Province for stock, grain and agricultural produce of all kinds. Possession can be had immediately if required. For further particulars apply to JOS. HOGG, on the premises; if by letter, Box 1, Postoffice, P.O., or to PERY W. STONE, Guelph, Ontario.

The Weekly Mail

TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1877

THE FINANCES.

THERE are few men who can deal with somewhat complicated accounts and present them in such a way as to make them intelligible to persons of ordinary comprehension. Dr. TUPPER has a faculty for figures which probably he did not himself know he possessed to so great an extent until it fell to him to criticize year after year since the session of 1874 the Budget speeches of Mr. MACKENZIE's Minister of Finance. There is no other man in the country who could have dealt with the Finances as Dr. TUPPER did at Napanee (as fully reported in *The Mail* elsewhere) and made it so clear that no man who chooses to know what the truth is can have the least doubt as to which is the party of economy and which the party of extravagance. Dr. TUPPER took up the figures used by Mr. CARTWRIGHT and pointed out how in a few instances he had wrongly manipulated them; and showed to a demonstration that, according to the Finance Minister's own statements, the present Government have been guilty of largely adding to the largest annual expenditure ever incurred by the old Government, although they had an overflowing treasury, while their successors have been going behind every year. The reply is simply crushing.

We shall not presume to go over Dr. TUPPER's speech. Every one interested in public matters, and who desires to obtain an entirely fair and unbiased view of our financial affairs, will read it entire. We wish, however, to refer to a few points respecting which Mr. CARTWRIGHT last himself open, by misstatements unworthy a man holding his position, to severe attack; and he need not grumble because Dr. TUPPER exposed his perversions of truth so mercilessly. Take the question of re-arranging the public debt by Mr. TILLEY towards the close of his Finance Ministership. "We opposed it" "tooth and nail," says the renegade Tory who went over to the enemy because Sir JOHN MACDONALD would not make him Finance Minister, "and it was carried over our heads by Sir JOHN" MACDONALD and his supporters." The *Journals* of the House of Commons show that of Mr. MACKENZIE's present colleagues, supporters in the House, and men now out of the House who were members of it in 1873, the following voted with Sir JOHN MACDONALD:

Bechard,	Geoffrion,
Brown,	Gibson,
Brouse,	Higinbotham,
Burpee,	Holton,
Cargain,	Jette,
Cauchon,	Killam,
Church,	Langlois,
Cockburn,	McKay,
Coffin,	Pelletier,
Cunningham,	Pickard,
Cutler,	Ray,
Delorme,	Richards,
De St. Georges,	Ross (Victoria),
Dexton,	Serrver,
Edgar,	Shibley,
Fiset,	Smith (Selkirk),
Forbes,	Tremblay.
Fournier,	

Think you Grit electors of Canada that it is becoming of Mr. CARTWRIGHT to go up and down the country denouncing act of the late Government for which so many Grits of that day and of this voted? Only a little worse than thinks Mr. CARTWRIGHT's present denunciation of a fiscal and financial policy the origin of which was attested by his own sign-manual when he was appealing for money to the moneyed men of England; and his unreserved censure of the "better terms" granted to Nova Scotia, for which he voted himself!

On another point Dr. TUPPER squarely nailed the "heaven-born financier." Every one remembers how in the session of 1874 Mr. CARTWRIGHT asked for three millions additional taxation, declaring that he required so much more money because of the large deficit left him by his extravagant predecessors. It has been so clearly demonstrated that Mr. CARTWRIGHT's prospective deficit was the legitimate offspring of his fertile imagination that he is driven to find another excuse; so we find him saying: "We thought there "was a danger of a further reduction in "the imports of this country, and we "deemed it our duty to take precautions "to maintain the equilibrium between "our expenditure and our revenue." Parliament would in 1874 have left to the Government the responsibility for the additional taxation asked for had they put it on that ground. But they put it on a false ground, from which when driven they fall back to a position made by circumstances which if they forseen in any sense they did not seek to make to Parliament a reason for adding so largely to the burdens of the people. We fear Mr. CARTWRIGHT is still the "mixer and muddler" which the *Globe* newspaper dubbed him in 1873.

The country would search in vain for any cause of gratitude towards this Administration. In six years the old Government added three millions to the annual out of supplies revenue, and set aside three millions for Sinking Fund. Our Grit critics, charging their predecessors with extravagance, have capped their biggest years by large amounts. They had an acknowledged deficit besides in 1875-6 of $1,900,000, and (so far as we can judge from the official figures) of even a larger sum for 1876-7. We have, therefore, to debit this Administration with the following sums:

Increased taxes in 1874	$ 3,000,000
Increased taxes in 1875	3,000,000
Increased taxes in 1876	3,000,000
Increased taxes in 1877 (this year there was half a million more added)	3,500,000
Deficit in 1875-6	1,900,000
Deficit in 1876-7, say	2,000,000
Total	$16,400,000

This is the sum which the country has paid up to this present time, in the shape of deficits and increased taxation, by the Mackenzie Grits, Carthwright, Cauchon, & Co. into power. How many millions we have had to borrow for general and trade policy we need not attempt to figure out. Every intelligent reader will have noticed that Mr. CARTWRIGHT's prospective deficit was the legitimate offspring of his fertile imagination that he is driven to find another excuse; so we find him saying: "We thought there "was a danger of a further reduction in "the imports of this country, and we "deemed it our duty to take precautions "to maintain the equilibrium between "our expenditure and our revenue." Parliament would in 1874 have left to the Government the responsibility for the additional taxation asked for had they put it on that ground. But they put it on a false ground, from which when driven they fall back to a position made by circumstances which if they forseen in any sense they did not seek to make to Parliament a reason for adding so largely to the burdens of the people. We fear Mr. CARTWRIGHT is still the "mixer and muddler" which the *Globe* newspaper dubbed him in 1873.

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THE SENIOR APOSTLE.

JOHN TAYLOR, now senior apostle of the Mormon Church, and president *pro tem.*, has a peculiar interest for Canadians in that he was born of English parents in the County of Kent, C.W., he is now sixty-five years old. He was among the early converts, having for some years prior to his conversion acted as a Baptist preacher in Ohio, whither he removed from this Province in 1837. With his first wife (LEONORA, since dead, he married some of the "tribulations" of the early Mormon Church. When the pioneer Mormons were driven from Kirtland, they were arrested in Illinois for destroying a office of the Carthage *Expositor*, which was publishing slanderous and false teachings, TAYLOR with another apostle named RICHARDSWORT with them to goal. The goal was attacked by a mob, the prisoners, and the Mormon inmates fired on them. HYRUM SMITH fell dead JOSEPH attempted to leap from a second story window in the attempt, and fell on the outside. At this the mob ran around the building, and when JOSEPH came around he exclaimed "O Lord, my God!" and ran to another room and covered him with bed clothes, expecting himself to be shot dead. The Saints at Nauvoo satisfied the mob; RICHARDS escaped unhurt, and TAYLOR recovered after a long illness, during which two balls in his body, another passed entirely through him, and the fourth struck an old "bullet" (eye) which was in his pocket, carrying the hands at 5.16 o'clock, p.m., which is marked by the Saints as the "solemn hour of martyrdom." Brigham succeeded TAYLOR afterward became very successful as a missionary, and is the wealthiest of the apostles. In most of other dispute with the Gentile world he has conducted the constitutional and legal lines of the Mormon church. He has had many polygamous wives many years ago, but his legal wife, LEONORA, died in 1869. The same passed for the Utah Legislature have mostly been put in shape by him, as he has some legal talent, and as a writer he ranks second only to Orson Pratt.

TAYLOR is not president of the Church just now but president of the Twelve is virtually the government of the Church is for the present vested. While the position nominally confers little or no power, it does confer power than that possessed by any other apostle, an ambiguous man in his position might make it very unpleasant for BRIGHAM if he is what BRIGHAM did within a year after his SARAH's death, having excluded all of Sarah's relatives from any office or any share in the government; but it was not till late in 1867 that BRIGHAM was, by a full vote of the Church, chosen to all the honours and titles of the dead prophet. If TAYLOR has the ability, he may by degrees, gather the reins of power self, and follow the example of BRIGHAM; but it is not to be understood that he is now the successor. This action of the Church does, however, settle the case as against the claims of BRIGHAM, who was by TAYLOR's appointment as president debarred from the succession.

A Brass constitution must have destroyed the illusion that SITTING BULL was a Canadian; and perhaps some of our friends in Toronto will regard TITCHBORNE, who if his Mormon papers are to be believed, is essentially a York Pioneer.

FEARFUL SLAUGHTER.

In the despatches of the past week we have more of the "horrors of war" than in all those that came before since the war began. General SKOBELEFF mounts the loss of regiments that no longer exist; Moscow has no one for it, and says that "it is the will of God." Two thousand of his men were sacrificed in attacking one redoubt, and three thousand more in holding it, all to no purpose, as the Turks recovered it at last. And this is what happened at one only of a number of important positions around each of which the dreadful contest raged. Not by any other way than by the century and half of fearful and purposeless slaughter as during the struggle of last week—the third attack of the Russians on Plevna, SCHEINEAN PASHA not long before sacrificed many thousands in his attempt to force his way through the Shipka pass, but he has the grim satisfaction of having succeeded. The last ill-managed attack upon Plevna, made at such an enormous sacrifice of human life, must breed trouble between the Roumanians and their Russian allies. "The Roumanian "army," says one correspondent, "is "being decoyed to death against the walls "of Plevna." Upon the soldiers the severest Russian discipline is enforced, while there is no end to the protests of consulting the officers with regard to military operations. The suspicion is rifing that the Roumanians are being sacrificed by thousands through the incapacity of Russian commanders. South of the Balkans, again, whence the Russians have lately been driven, a frightful condition of things prevails. According to a correspondent of the London *Times*, there is a reign of terror from the Balkans to Adrianople. Every house in Kazanlik is as empty as the place resembling with fever stench, and from Schipka to Yeni-Saghra the country can be ridden over only with camphor in one's mouth. On both sides the loss has been appalling, but on the Turkish side much the greater of the two. Along the Danube, between Sistova and Nikopolis, the Russians have established their field hospitals on the Roumanian side. In these tents were lying, about the end of August, from 40,000 to 50,000 wounded men, dying off daily like sheep with the murrain. Few of them, says a correspondent, will ever again see foot on the north side of the Danube, the loss of nearly all will bleach on Turkish soil. Packs of famished dogs prowl around, and tear up the bodies, hardly covered, out of their shallow graves. These are some of the real "horrors of war."

The slaughter of Borodino and the destruction of NAPOLEON's "Grand Army" in the retreat from Moscow are famous; the RUSSIANS were farmers; Mrs. FRUCHTNIGHT's husband was a farmer, and the principals in the Castleton tragedy and Pickering horror are of the agricultural class. BONFIELD is a blacksmith; FLANAGAN a store-keeper, and WATSON's labourer. The three Armprior murderers were not tramps, but "respectable" people; the abdicationists ditto, SYRNEY being a well-to-do painter; the five persons accused of shooting with intent ditto, and, so far as we can make out, the thirty-seven persons accused of rape were the same. Of the robbers and burglars we know nothing.

The question remains unanswered—What has led to this frightful exhibit?

THE RUSSIAN GENERALS.

Mr. FORBES, the war correspondent of the London *Daily News*, is of opinion that there is no Russian General worthy the name at the front. After the Crimean war, the Government neglected the army; the service became unpopular, and the best and bravest of the officers who had distinguished themselves in the war, the men of good families and those who were capable of profiting by the experience gained, who had become really splendid officers in the stern ordeal of battle, became disgusted and indignant at the treatment they received, resigned their commissions, and retired to private life, or entered civil professions. These are the men who should have been the generals of to-day. When they retired their places were filled by men of an inferior class, whose only idea of means procured their retiring to private life, or whose influence or connection prevented their adopting a civil profession, the prime test of sensibility made them indifferent to the sufferings of those upon whom they were placed. In Mr. FORBES' opinion the great blunder committed by the Russian generals is their total ignorance of the altered circumstances of war consequent upon improved firearms. In former days, he says, when only two or three lines could be fired against a bayonet charge, the attacking side had an immense advantage over raw, undisciplined troops advancing in even the strongest positions. The rapidity of modern firearms and the steady shower of bullets that swept the rarest troops can pour against a bayonet charge or an assault, put them nearly on an equality with veterans as long as they can fight from behind breastworks. This is a fact which the Russians left altogether out of account when they threw their masses against the Turkish intrenchments. If the Russians attack the intrenchments of Plevna in the same way they did before, Mr. FORBES thinks they are sure to be beaten again. It would seem from the cable despatches that the Russians have made the very mistake Mr. FORBES warns them against. They have thrown their troops against the enemy's intrenchments in the Dobrudscha.

Two days ago Suleiman Pasha's army was at the original number of 42,000 with ample supplies and munitions of war, and in rear of the Russians, night and day assail heavy losses on the latter. Can Radetzky cannot break through the force before him in order to join Suleiman Pasha and cut and swoop upon Gabrova.

It is reported that Czarewitch's forces were so accustomed to reinforcement from Plevna that they are no match for Mehemet Ali, and are actually retreating. The Turks are slipping away in which the Russians might retrieve the fortunes of the European campaign, and the Russians are in full retreat. Osman Pasha is in Plevna, and Suleiman Pasha is in the Balkans, and Mehemet Ali is in the rear of the Russians, and day and night heavy losses on the latter. Can Radetzky cannot break through the force before him in order to join Suleiman Pasha and cut and swoop upon Gabrova.

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THE FALL ASSIZES.

THE Fall Assizes of 1877 will probably be known in the criminal history of Canada as the "bloody Assize." There are three prisoners for trial from Arnprior on charges of incendiarism, the crime of one involving the destruction of a large number of buildings in the business portion of the town. There are four young sons from Morrisburg awaiting trial at Cornwall on a double charge of murder; one charge being for parricide and the other for the murder of one Cody, their brother-in-law. Two men lie in Cobourg goal for abortion and murder in what is known as the Castleton tragedy, the victim of which was a school teacher named ALEXRED WADE. A THIRD, MALLORY, escaped. MARY REGAN was her son JOHN HOGAN will be tried at Lindsay for poisoning JOHN REGAN, the former's husband, by poisoning which REGAN ceased was seventy-two years old, and the accused are respectively seventy and fifty. MRS. ERCKENBRECK, poisoner, her husband in the Township of Rawdon, will be tried at Belleville. Her accomplice, GEORGE ERCKENBRECK, has been with whom she confesses to a criminal intimacy, made good his escape. PATRICK WELCH, of Arnprior, in the Renfrew district, is in goal for wife murder. He will be tried at Cornwall for the murder of ORANGE FRY at Alexandria. JAMES BONFIELD is in Cornwall goal for the murder of ELLIS at or near Devizes. C. M. FLANAGAN will be tried for the murder of ELLIS M. BROMLEY at the Falls of Niagara. FRANK MERCHANT will be tried in this city for causing the death of JOSEPH DAIS, Baron of York-ville, whose house he burglarized in company with one LEAVITT, now undergoing a long term of imprisonment in Kingston. And, to conclude the murder record so far as we can trace it in the files of *The Mail*, JOHN MACPHERSON and THOMAS BURKE will be tried at Whitby for fatally outraging MRS. ELLEN BENNETT of the Township of Pickering. Firearms will be tried for abduction, three in connection with the STURDY case at Guelph and two in the LONG case. There are five cases of shooting with intent; twenty-two cases of burglary and robbery with violence, and thirty-seven cases of rape and indecent assault. These figures are doubtless far below those of the actual records, inasmuch as many crimes come of degrees short of murder which are not telegraphed the daily press. Here then are sixteen persons on trial for their lives, three for arson which may be said to have been deliberately planned and systematically carried out, five for abduction, one for the murder of a Baron of the Realm, one for the murder of a Cabinet Minister's brother-in-law, two for the murder of a school teacher, and twenty-seven charged with rape; five for shooting with intent; twenty-two for robbery and burglary, and thirty-seven for rape and indecent assault; or a total of ninety-one cases embracing the worst crimes known to the law!

What has led to this frightful exhibit? An echo from the Amphitheatre on Yonge street says "Whiskey." Not so. Of the seven homicides, one, but two, those of PATRICK WELCH and JAMES BONFIELD, are traceable to drink. Both these persons were intoxicated when they committed the crimes charged against them; but the other fourteen cases had nothing to do near or remote with whiskey. Love of money, the root of all evil, is the foul inspiration alleged in the Castleton tragedy, the Renfrew burglary, the Whirlpool case, the REGAN case, and the MERCKEN case; lust in the Castleton tragedy, the Bertie outrage, the case of the Rawdon poisoning case; and an evil temper in the Alexandria homicide. Of the ten homicides, one was a mere murder list, we do not know what particular impulses or causes are alleged, but the other nine were committed with the view to the primary cause of abduction, burglary or rape. It may be said, however, as is often said by those transcendental and hysterical patriots who keep blindly recurring that Canada is the most moral country in the world until they believe it, that a large proportion of the accused are Americans. Not so again. MERCKEN, the Yorkville burglar, and COX, in the Alexandria homicide, are Americans, the former being from Cleveland, and the latter a circus hand; but the other fourteen on trial for murder are Canadians, and so, too, are the seventy-five persons charged with the other heinous offences. In other words but two of the ninety-one accused, or two and a quarter per cent., can be credited to our cousins. Furthermore, although here no reliable statistics are accessible, we are persuaded that in no section of the United States of equal population, except the coal regions of Pennsylvania, and perhaps the densely populated region in and around New York city, is there so immeasurable a number exhibit as Ontario lights up in the matter of offences of a brutal nature upon the person, certainly no portion of the North American continent can just now equal the record here.

The worst feature in the matter is the fact that but few, literally but one, and that MERCKEN, of the persons accused of murder, belong to what is known as the

THE WAR.

The Latest Despatches.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—An official Pesth despatch states that the Russian commander Plevna on Tuesday last, the 18th, when an assault was made and three Turkish redoubts taken besides the Grivitza redoubt. General Rodisoff was wounded slightly. Adjutant Sobliev, General Dobrovitsky, and Major Ribbe. The Russian captured Sistova and the Russian Danube flotilla numbered 1,000. The number of killed has not been ascertained. On Wednesday the artillery fire recommenced, the Russians holding the positions won on Tuesday.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—A correspondent telegraphs an account of the assault on Plevna:

"The morning broke with rain, which seized into a mist, which hung over the Turkish position as a hundred yards. About 3 in the morning the Russian batteries on the Grivitza redoubt was still active, although the fire was not so rapid as before. The Turkish redoubt was not quite silent, although the fire was not so rapid as before. The Turkish redoubt was not quite silent, although the fire was not so rapid as before. The Turkish redoubt was not quite silent

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1877.

NOTICE.

Subscribers are reminded that the coloured address label of each paper sent to them shows a figure which indicates that future number of the paper up to which their subscription has been paid, serving, in fact, as a date. The current weekly number can readily be ascertained by reference to the volume and number printed on the title page.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Subscribers to the *Weekly Mail*, a paper already distinguished as leading more than any other weekly published in Canada, may for the future rely on an extended report of Parliamentary proceedings appearing in our columns. Beautiful new bright type, smaller than the hitherto used for Parliamentary reporting, has been procured, and while the extra difficulty of reading will not be increased, the amount of matter which we are able to provide in this department of the paper will be doubled.

There is more news and reading matter in the broadsheet of the *Weekly Mail* than in any of the new-fangled weeklies, some of which are printed in a shape purposely intended to mislead the public as to the quantity of their contents.

The *Weekly Mail* costs only $1.50 per annum for a single copy, and is supplied at much lower rates to clubs and agents. Send for terms and prospectus. An energetic man can get up a club of weekly subscribers in one day, which will give him the *Daily Mail* GRATIS, or a cash bonus as he may prefer.

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THE WEEKLY MAIL.

THE NORTH YORK DEMONSTRATION.

EIGHT royally did the good people of North York welcome Sir JOHN MACDONALD on Friday last. There was a tremendous gathering—variously estimated at from eight to ten thousand persons—at Newmarket. Some accounts made it half as large again, others twice as large, as the gathering which greeted the Grit leaders there a few weeks ago. And the enthusiasm was simply unbounded. Sir JOHN MACDONALD, long though he has been in political life, was until Friday last a comparative stranger in the North Riding of York. There was a time when nothing Conservative dared to show its head in the "banner" "Riding of Reform." And there was some excuse for this. Mr. BALDWIN, who at one time represented it, was one of our most estimable public men. Mr. HAGAR was one of our most estimable characters. These men symbolized to the people of North the Reform faith. Less worthy men came in after years to carry the banner of "Reform," and as it was their only task to slander and vilify the leaders of the Conservative Party and bring all the contempt possible on Conservatism in general, it was not strange that the grip of the Grit Party on the Riding became so strong as to be considered beyond the power of reaching. Mr. BOULTON's election to the Local Legislature was the first rude awakening of the Grit leaders to the fact that public opinion in the Riding was undergoing a change by no means favourable to them. The lodgement of 1872, which brought the Reform Party into power, has afforded the thinking electors of the Riding an opportunity of judging their old-time leaders by the professions which they made when there was no responsibility resting upon them. This exercise has tended still further to the growth of a Conservative sentiment—not of Conservatism in the narrow sense represented by the Grit leaders, but of that true type which while it conserves all that is good in institutions and forms of Government allows no substantial abuse to go unreformed. They have discovered that a good deal of those who were called Reformers were spurious—that what was passed out as pure gold was only pinchbeck. To the operation of these causes may be attributed that growing spirit of healthy change which not many weeks ago led to the establishment of the *Liberal-Conservative* newspaper at Aurora, and on Friday to the splendid demonstration to the leader of the Conservatives.

These are no insignificant circumstances, let the Grit leaders seek to belittle them as they may. They show that the reaction has extended to constituencies which might be least expected to extend a cordial welcome to Sir JOHN MACDONALD. They show that the victory won by Mr. MACKENZIE in 1874 was but a smash under. They show that the sober second thought of the country is with a man who, whatever errors he may have fallen into, or faults committed, never used his official position to put money in his own pockets, or in those of his relatives and under whose wise administration of affairs Canada so wonderfully prospered. From 1867 to 1873 we had a large national debt, large revenues, yearly surpluses. Since 1873 we have had a decreased business, declining revenues, deficits in the place of surpluses, and an extent of borrowing in foreign markets entirely unparalleled in this country. These things, taken in connection with the many violations of principle practised by the Grit leaders (of which not the least notable is their overthrow of the doctrine of no-coalition) their shameless corruptions, and evident want of capacity, have created a strong feeling even in such Reform constituencies as North York, that a change of Government is imperatively called for in the higher and best interests of the Dominion.

A PERPLEXING QUESTION.

WHEN a Ministerial organ is asked to define the principles of its Party it doesn't know exactly what to say. It could quote a long string of principles were it asked to define the party cried while the Party was in Opposition, but as the Party has violated all its old time principles since it took office, the task of definition is now an utter impossibility. To get out of the difficulty, however, the organs take to a favourite loophole, which is vague generalization. For instance, *L'Ecaireur*, quoting, it says, from the Montreal *Herald*, defines Liberalism as professed by Ministerialists in this way:

"Liberalism means greater freedom in political institutions, especially in the non-essentials, and those who seek to prove that, because minor differences may exist upon unimportant points, its professors are not in accord, can have no conception of what is the genius of Reform or Liberalism."

This definition passes our understanding. What are the essentials, and what are the non-essentials? Is Purity an essential? If so, how is the Ministerial Party to be purged of its corruptionists, promoters to jobbery and bribery compatible with it? We rather think, and the writer of the Big Blue Parliament with the thirty Liberals who were unseated for corruption, and Mr. ANGLIN, Mr. NORRIS, ADAM OLIVER, Mr. A. B. POWELL, CHARLES MACKENZIE, Senator SIMPSON, JOHN MADIVER, and Mr. J. G. CURRIE will readily agree with us, that Purity is a non-essential, on which very general freedom is permitted. Is the Independence of Parliament essential? If so, why have the Speaker of the Commons and nearly thirty members been subsidized? Is Economy an essential, and if so, why the enormous increase in every department of the public service? Is opposition to Coalitions an essential, and if so, wherefore the presence of SCOTT, CARTWRIGHT, and CAUCHON in the Cabinet? Is the reduction of the number of Cabinet Ministers an essential, and if so, where is the reduction? Is reform of the Civil Service an essential, and if so, when and how? We rather think again that these are non-essentials on which the widest differences as between professions in Opposition and practice in power are tolerated by the Party.

Well, now, what *are* the essentials? Surely the political future of the country is an essential; and yet on this great question the "Liberal" Party is anything but unanimous. Mr. HUNTINGTON is an Annexationist of many years profession; Mr. BLAKE believes in Imperial Confederation; Mr. MILLS is a cross between an Annexationist and a Federalist; Mr. MACKENZIE believes in British connection as now enjoyed, and M. CAUCHON, whose ambition is to manipulate "the 'ole 'ocean" of Gold's counsels, would naturally enough devotee his journal to the support of the national policy of Professor GOLDWIN SMITH. The construction of the Pacific railway is probably another of the "essentials" of the Party's creed, for next to the country's future it is the most vital question on the boards. Here again the members of the Cabinet not to examine the opinions of the doctrinaires in the rank and file, are widely apart. Mr. MACKENZIE favors the building of the road. His policy, it is true, is the policy which, when proposed by Sir HAGH MACDONALD, he denounced as the height of imbecility; nevertheless he favours the undertaking on general grounds. Mr. MILLS, on the other hand, can see no necessity for a Canadian road, and favours the utilizing of one of the American lines. Mr. BLAKE, so far as can be gathered from his opposition to every step in favour of the road, is also opposed to it. The reorganization of the Senate is or ought to be an essential but while Mr. BLAKE and Mills favour it, the Brown section of the Party is opposed to it. The representation of minorities and the appointment or election of the Judiciary may also be regarded as essentials, and there are also vexed questions both in and out of the Cabinet. Protection or Free Trade is an essential, but while the Ontario Liberals are fanatical Cobdenites the Quebec Liberals do not hesitate to make Protection a plank. True they vote against it when they get into office, but they will doubtless cry it through the country again the moment they are thrown out in the cold.

Well, now, for the second time of asking, what *are* the essentials on which the so-called Liberals are a unit? This is a conundrum for which we ask *L'Ecaireur* or some of its fellows for a solution. We might say, perhaps with some degree of truth, that the only essential on which no difference of opinion exists in the Party is the propriety of holding on to office as long as possible, but that would be a rude and uncalled-for attempt to solve this perplexing riddle.

"MY FRIEND MR. MOOKE."

AS Sir JOHN MACDONALD has sometimes himself said, there is hardly anything from pitch-and-toss to manslaughter of which his political opponents have not accused him. Abroad he is known as the Purity organ the other day when it dragged its readers through a column leader devoted to the demolition of Sir JOHN MACDONALD, because of a reference which he made at Lindsay to Mr. BLAKE's letter to Mr. MACKENZIE introducing his "friend" Mr. MOOKE, of Goderich Harbour notoriety, to the Premier. Sir JOHN, we are told, in Parliament, exonerated Mr. BLAKE from all blame; yet, at Lindsay he had the "baseness" to say that possibly the word "friend" was underlined. *For consequence*, he at a venture made an accusation against Mr. Blake, while on the floor of the House of Commons he relieved him from the suspicion of wrongdoing.

The organ requires very little fuel with which to get up a grievance. Sir JOHN made no accusation against Mr. BLAKE at Lindsay. He read a letter from Mr. BLAKE to Mr. MACKENZIE, and to his desire to conciliate Mr. BLAKE at the time this letter was written. It was a harmless enough letter and stood—such as public men in position, and friendly to each other, are no doubt not unused to—as written by Mr. BLAKE's letter to Mr. MACKENZIE, Sir JOHN endeavoured to show, was quite innocent. But, in it the word "friend" was not underlined, Mr. MACKENZIE had evidently read it as though it were, for upon the strength of that single word, so far as the evidence went to show, he had given the job to MOOKE, CARTWRIGHT, & Co. Mr. BLAKE's friends, at a figure which represents a dead loss to the country of $80,000. Some people may think that perhaps Sir JOHN lets Mr. BLAKE off very leniently. Some people may think that Mr. BLAKE knew exactly what the effect of his letter would be. But Sir JOHN was not judging Mr. BLAKE's conduct but Mr. MACKENZIE's and he was justified in showing that the eagerness of Mr. MACKENZIE's desire to attach Mr. BLAKE to his Ministry led him to make a "three-minute gait." Possibly there is nothing more extraordinary than this wide-spread habit of exaggeration. SMITH knows he has lies about his own house, and so he has BETTY to back it up. But JOHN "blowing" about his. The practical horseman knows that the number of horses in any municipality able to trot twelve miles in an hour is comparatively very small and the sooner more speed on the road is subordinated to more essential points and requirements the sooner our bread will command the attention of English buyers. Our City Fathers must not be discouraged by a first failure. We already have our auction marts in the city where all sorts and stamps of horses wanted for city use can be bought cheap, and in numbers to meet the demand. This Fair, we take it, is instituted to supply an entirely different want; and it is an opportunity to which both buyers and sellers must be educated by experience and permanence. Farmers must be attracted to it with fresh young horses that can be taken fat or stable, and made into what the purchaser desires. It must be no mere monthly opportunity of getting rid of broken down, used-up scare-crows, whose attenuated carcasses would be spurned by Mr. COPLAND's kennel-man.

AN ORGAN'S DUTIES.

THE *Globe's* contract to defend all men and everything connected with the Dominion Government involves a vast amount of self-stultification. Thus when Mr. CAMERON became Finance Minister in 1873, it had to cut its fierce denunciation of him as a "Tory corruptionist" in 1872, and when M. CAUCHON joined Mr. MACKENZIE in 1875, it was compelled to ignore the fact that it had pilloried him as a robber and one "smelling to the "heaven" in 1873. In the *Weekly Globe* of last week it gives a portrait and a pen picture of Mr. DAVID MILLS, in the letter of which the harassing nature of the organ's duties is again seen, as per three parallel columns:

Globe, 4th March, 1873.	*Weekly Globe, 14th March, 1877.*
"Himself originally good looking, and educated, he has made a good use of his time. As inspector of schools and a responsible Liberal representative in the Reform House of Commons.	"Mr. Mills had the misfortune to be born of a respectable family in Ireland, with his education at Michigan University, which has not yet filled the office of Inspector of Schools for his native County.	
"Providence, in its wise distribution of gifts has not seen fit to give the Hon. Mr. Mills the stature of the element; he is a fair, fair-looking man, whose phiz would unknown, but for the knowledge of the mischief he has been privileged to do, has given him an attractive passport.	"He has somewhat been accused of being a little prepossessing in his personal appearance, but he is an attractive specimen of the Canadian gentleman."	
"There can be no doubt as to the design of the Government in introduced the resolution, which has given an avowed supporter of the Government, a seat in Government as Minister from the British."	"Mr. Mills had the misfortune to be born of a respectable family in Ireland, with his education at Michigan University, which has not yet filled the office of Inspector of Schools for his native County."	

"France has pronounced her sovereign will; there shall be no more of "submission or resignation." The last phrase has been also translated, "submission or resignation." The judgment of the Court—a Correctional Police Court only, from which the public were excluded—bears DIXMERIE's condemnation principally on the fact of his having been an accessory to the publication of a threat that the President must submit to the decision of the nation or resign. While we are waiting for the event of this, the contingency prominent in the law relative to bear in mind what the accused actually said, and the reason assigned for his condemnation.

HOW IT WORKS.

WE find in the St. Marys *Journal* a story which we commend to the consideration of Free Traders. At a meeting of the Town Council recently there was present Mr. ROBLIN, of Chatham, who was trying to make sale of one of his fire engines. In answer to a question, he said that he had exhibited his engine at Toronto, and had received numerous letters from parties on the other side intending to purchase. The high duties on duty imposed, however, brought the whole cost up to so high a figure that it was impossible to make a single sale. As Mr. ROBLIN is, according to the *Journal*, a "Reformer," it is not likely that he made this statement with the view of damaging our present Free Trade Government. It is with fire engines, as with sick people, the best medicine is generally the most efficacious. American makers can sell on both sides of the border, but ours can sell on this side only. Still, we have in Canada a political party which sustains its leaders in saying that we must not legislate so as to remedy this injustice to the extent that it lies within our own power to do. But the spectacle of gross injustice and unfairness is making its impression on the country; and one of these days the Free Trade leaders will find themselves without a party altogether. Canada will not always submit to this great wrong.

THE DUNKIN ACT IN BRANTFORD.

LEST some of our readers may not have the Brantford *Courier* and *Begentor* of last week:

"In view of yesterday's experience I have come to the conclusion that it is impossible to enforce the Dunkin Act in this city or Brantford. Up to a recent date I held the opinion that it was impossible to state correctly whether it was a failure or a success, but I have now no hesitation in saying that it is and will be a failure, and the sooner it is repealed the better for all parties. This being my deliberate opinion, I can no longer consent to hold the position of Inspector, and have, therefore, tendered my resignation to the Government, retaining the office nominally for a short time merely to adjust matters and to avoid the expense of a House fund, and no further proceedings will be taken by me for any infractions of the law.

(Signed,) "JAMES GRACE."

Without the slightest feeling of exultation, we regret that Mr. GRACE, a very good people who charged us with being allies of Satan because we reasoned as these two could with the citizens of Toronto that it would be a mistake to adopt the DUNKIN Act in this city. Mr. GRACE is a temperance man as to the inutility of endeavouring to enforce the Act in our cities and towns at all events. In the country it may be said to be in favour; but that is more seeming than real, for the simple reason that while the majority of the Act are opposed, there are but few places in which its opponents are organized. Mr. GRACE's letter ought to have weight with those living in other parts of the Province who may be looking to the Act as a panacea for the evils of intemperance. It ought to be heard in time and avoid impracticable measures which are based upon false and unsound principles of Government and man's responsibility.

THE GREAT QUESTION AMONG FARMERS.

THE great question just now among the farming community is—What shall we do with our wheat, market it or hold back for better prices? Holding back is denounced by merchants as a selfish policy that will do the trade all the harm going; indeed the cry of "market "it" comes from all classes outside the farm. On this subject Mr. DUNCAN STEWART of Detroit, a high authority in the Grange in the United States, has written a very sensible and able letter. He says that the great wheat-consuming countries of Europe are largely deficient in both the quantity and quality of the crops just gathered; that the supplies of Europe must come from reserves never yet before so closely consumed as now, and hence that frantic efforts are being made to get the crops into the hands of the consumers of this continent at prices much below their value. Mr. STEWART then glances at the position of stocks in Europe. When this year's harvest began to establish the fact of a supply greatly exceeding the average, a return of wheat and flour on passage for the United Kingdom, exclusive of those consigned from America to continental ports, and from the ports of the Baltic sea and Northwestern Europe for the years 1876 and 1877:

	Quarters.
Aug. 17, 1876, wheat afloat	1,257,000
Aug. 18, 1877, wheat afloat	1,706,000
Aug. 18, 1877, flour afloat	28,000
Total quarters afloat Aug. 17, 1876	1,285,000
Aug. 18, 1877, wheat afloat	1,706,000
Aug. 18, 1877, flour equal to wheat	28,000
	1,734,000
Short as compared with last year	449,000
This is not the only shortage, for stocks in other hands have greatly reduced, as the following figures show	800,000
	Quarters.
Net imports from Sept. 1, 1876, to Aug. 11, 1877, both days inclusive	11,216,222
Consumption same time last year	11,765,222
Total supply for same time	12,969,861
Consumption for same time	10,170,718
Deficiency in supply	1,799,143
Consumption same time 1877	11,765,222
Total deficiency for 1877	1,965,915

Or nearly 250 bush. (55,000,000 bush.)

In face of these facts, Mr. STEWART goes on to say, the *Mark Lane Express* declared last week—and the declaration was at once cabled—that the prospects of the English farmers were turning so cheap—"Wheat is pouring upon us in such large quantities that it is not easy to see how it is to be disposed of, and it is difficult to find storage room." It is just be possible Mr. STEWART thinks that one or more steamships had been filled, because the owners of the grain in them were holding for higher freight rates, day-by-the-bye, have already obtained, so that no more could be taken into such stores, and the steamship was chartered, or an emigrant ship was sent, he thinks, for the purpose of creating a false impression that there is a great demand for the civilized world come up to that which is felt in the event of the GAMBETTA prosecution in the west. How the fight between freedom and despotism goes in France interests us more than several battles between the semi-barbarian hosts now carrying on almost savage warfare south of the Danube. This being the case the lightest indications of what President MACMAHON and his advisers intend to do in the matter of the GAMBETTA prosecution draws our attention. The sentence upon GAMBETTA was, that he be imprisoned three months and pay a fine of 2,000 francs. The second did not appear in Court, but allowed judgment to go against him by default, with the object, as has been stated, of obtaining the appeal and delay of final judgment as regards the sentence of imprisonment, though the fine is immediately payable. If this were allowed the fine would not be a serious matter, and his re-election as deputy would shortly nullify the sentence of imprisonment. But this mild outcome of the affair his enemies will prevent, if they can, and the *Gaulois*, a Bonapartist organ, announces their view of what the law is, and of what the Government must do. It affirms that the sentence of imprisonment upon GAMBETTA, for the specific offence charged, deprives him of civil rights for five years, thereby excluding him from the political arena altogether. And the same journal indulges in mocking speculations as to how the Republican Party will get on after having lost both its old consul and its young tribune. If this be more unauthorized bravado of a violent Party organ, it will not amount to much; but if it be a foreshadowing of what the Government intends to do, then other than Parliamentary contests are at hand in France.

At this time what GAMBETTA said in the course of his speech of August 15th, at Lille, will bear repetition. The point of the whole was in the closing sentences, thus translated for the London *Times*:

"It is in vain that such things are done, or rather allowed to be said, in the hope that they will chase the falling hearts of their auxiliaries and carry victory with them. Such things are said only when the fight is almost over; but after it, when the votes have decided, it is different. When the sole authority to which all must bend has pronounced, do not think any one is strong enough to oppose it. Do not think that when there shall be 7,000,000 peasants, 900,000 workmen, honest people—electors of the free soil of France, have made their choice, that there will be one, whatever be his degree in the political or administrative scale, that could say—Believe me, gentlemen, when

WENTWORTH GRANGERS.

Picnic at Oaklands.

HAMILTON, Sept. 14.—The weather to-day favored the Wentworth Grangers. Not a cloud within this limited horizon, but all over North America this side of the Rocky Mountains, there was a rise of the barometer, and a rise of the mercury, be it observed, is generally accompanied with a fall of humour, energy and hopefulness. For the gloom of two weeks back Wentworth had her reverse. Once one result—low, lower, lowest—follows and finally is plotted and has invisible, dead market. Follow the example of the British and French farmers—they shake themselves out the year round unless lack of supply gives them a large profit."

MATTERS AND THINGS AT THUNDER BAY.

A gentleman from Thunder Bay has supplied us with the following information:—

The only Government engineer who recommended the Kaministiquia as the terminus of the Pacific Railway is Mr. Hazlewood, who is now dead, and it has lately discovered that he owns several lots along the river.

Mr. P. J. Brown, solicitor for the Government, has made a large sum of money by purchased by the Government to value them, not at their present, but at their prospective value, if the road is built and the city of Prince Arthur's Landing will be worth if the railway was built.

Mr. Brown is a partner in the firm of Oliver, Davidson, & Co.

A careful business estimate shows that the Nipigon Hotel, for which the Government paid $5,029, on this prospective model and improvements to be built for $2,000.

Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, Mr. Mackenzie's partner in the firm of Oliver, Davidson, & Co.

A careful business estimate shows that the Nipigon Hotel, for which the Government paid $5,029, on this prospective model and improvements to be built for $2,000.

Mr. Bell, Director of the Dominion Geneva, made a few remarks. He said that there should be no politics in the Grange, but nevertheless it was the duty of Grangers, representing an important interest, to see whether farmers' interests were affected before some which they owe in the Thunder Bay for that sum; so that the terminus and not have cost them anything.

When the Prince Arthur & Kaministiquia Railway Company had their line graded, bridged, and in other respects completed, they offered it to the Minister of Public Works as a free gift, if he would make it part of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He refused. They then asked him to lend them money on the road, paying the interest on it out of sight of Port William, in the same way that he had lately to railways in the Maritime Provinces. He refused again. Then they offered to purchase the rails, the Government taking a mortgage on the road for the amount of their cost. Mr. Mackenzie refused again. They then bought their own rails and asked the Minister to connect the branch with the main line at Port William. Even this concession Mr. Mackenzie refuses.

Mr. Bowron, elected to the House of Commons as a Conservative, has become so conscious of his unpopularity among his backers that he has already made an announced his intention not to be a candidate again.

If no one can be elected who does not square by pledge himself in opposition to this Government.

The inhabitants of Thunder Bay, being Canadians, whose sacrifices in a new country have contributed to the wealth and aggrandizement of the Government, regard their future as hopeless and drear so long as the Mackenzie Administration remains in power. Were they re-elected some of the most energetic of them would, they "pull up stakes" and bid the place adieu forever.

The Parisian Fashions.

(*From the Queen.*)

I was in Paris a few days ago to inspect some of the novelties in preparation for early autumn wear. The end of the month of August is the time when modistes are most busy, and the leading houses are already prepared with their specialités for the "fall." Yes! I was shown a collection of Bébé dresses for the seaside and chateaux. This style of dress is a modification of the Marie Antoinette, in which children's frocks are made. I remember when the Marie Antoinette dress made its appearance, the upper part in tunnore of the same shade; it formed a long polonaise at the back, and was trimmed with Valenciennes and with quilles, and ornaments of the same, and with bows of ribbon; the front of white gauze, was plaited from the throat to the waist, where it was gathered in to a narrow band, and was trimmed with rows of pale blue embroidery worked on white; the effect was most successful.

I was also shown a beautiful autumn dress, the material, a fine cashmere, the material rich black silk; the centre of the front of the skirt was crossed with a black velvet ribbon, and was cut in a deep V, falling gracefully at the back after being plaited, and was trimmed with a fringe, the entire front, were trimmed with a passementerie of bronze jet (the beads called jais in English) passementerie is about an inch in width. Round the throat there was a collar, and the corsage

"Village Home."

Models, in which poor children, orphans, waifs, and castaways, of both sexes, have been in existence for thirty years, and are acknowledged to have been means of preventing—or lessening—of juvenile crime and weak point in the original minds in that they rely for support on voluntary contributions of individuals, instead of forming part of system, and being thereby an institutionized. Every natural social feeling is fostered and developed in this Home life, so that when the time arrives for a girl to go into service, she carries with her into new home not only a practical knowledge of the duties expected of her, which fits her to act as one of the family, but a knowledge of the firm conviction that she has only to do well to get on; added to which she wears in her heart the very best preservative against doing badly, the talisman of the love and affection of the family amongst whom she has been reared.

Each cottage is called after the name of a flower—Hawthorn, Rose, Forget-me-not, Sweetbriar, and so on; and as far as possible the hats and cloaks for Sunday and holidays are also identified, each with its Home; so that the groups belonging to the various cottages may be distinguished by the differing colour of the hat or style of the cape.

A large lavatory is attached to the cottages. Here the girls learn laundry-work, and the washing and ironing of a coarse towel to the careful goffering and ironing of a lady's ruffle or a gentleman's dickey. They all take their turn in every department of the work, not doing a set piece of work, and then leaving the task to others, but taking an interest in the part assigned to them, and not leaving it until it is done with quickness and thoroughness. The pride with which they exhibited their handiwork to visitors, shows that it was no forced task, but a labour of genuine pleasure. Bright cheerfulness was the most superintend feature of the Home incontestably that "everything is well done, doing all is worth doing well," and seeing that nothing is left till it is finished. Although it was the dinner-hour, several of the girls were still busy at the tables.

"It takes you five minutes to finish that shirt, Lucy," we heard one of the women say to a young girl; "and it would be a pity to leave it; the stitch will go so dirty. The girl answered with a smile, and went on sewing cheerfully, quite as anxious that her work should look nice as the Mother herself. "Pride goeth before a fall" is the desire effect; and girls taught thus early to take an interest in the labour of their hands, cannot fail to do honour to the Home they have been reared in, and the kind Mother, whose affections they hope to retain to the end of life.

All the girls had been thus trained for two or three years waited on the Lady Superintendent, who was about thirteen, and not very big for her age; but she managed not only to empty up with all we required in a handy way, but to carry up to the nursery the babies' dinner. Her movements were quiet, but manner dignified and self-contained, and she kept an eager watch on us, to observe if we had all we needed. She was evidently intent on doing her best, and was ambitious enough to even try and divine if anything was missing. We were informed when this girl left the room that she had been in the Home some time, that she had a nearly temper, but that great hopes were entertained of her, and that she was one of a Viscount, Selina was not likely to forget what we had seen of her character digest. She was quietly ignored at first by the great ladies of society, and in her turn she devoutly subbed those unfortunate who courted her smiles. But she was offended at the frown of her sister, and the ice of her cold, cold, cold,

THE FINANCES OF THE DOMINION.

(Continued from Third Page.)

this money in, the result of which should be nearly a commercial panic; and that he should be forced to withdraw his unfortunate demand for the money in order to avert a panic. I could not have supposed that in addition to that he would take five millions of the people's money, for which he had bound them to pay interest, and lend it about among the banks conducted by their friends, without a dollar of interest. I could not have supposed that any Finance Minister could have gone into a plan so wild and destructive a policy. (Applause.) And yet the man who did that and brought such ruin on the people of this country turns round and points the finger of scorn at Dr. Tupper because he could not believe that the transacts of the people could be so recklessly trifled with or that financial mismanagement could so destroy any country. (Cheers.) Then regarding his deficits he says, "did not Sir John Macdonald leave deficits?" Yes, he did. Since Confederation? No! He is obliged to go back into the condition of things antecedent to Confederation, and what did Sir John Macdonald do? He grappled with the difficulties which existed and he laid the foundation of Canada financially, commercially, and socially to be what it is represented to have been in the past, and that great effort must be made to raise it from its condition. (Hear, hear.) He was obliged to the occasion and sinking all personal feelings he advanced his right hand to his opponents and said, "Come, let us join with him in bringing about the union of British North America (Applause.) and the building of a great country." He has resisted in raising our country from the comparatively difficulties in which we were placed and in bringing about a condition of things of which every Canadian is and always will be proud. (Cheers.) So that if he did have financial difficulties under the old regime he had the confidence of the people of this country and to raise his country out of that state of things, and to place it in as prosperous a condition as any country on the face of the globe ever occupied. And yet this great critic is the man who does point the finger of scorn at Sir John Macdonald. Well, I had in the Report, that part of Mr. Cartwright's speech, which I read to Sir Tupper's Arrogance. What is my arrogance? If it is that I criticised him, then am I alone? Has not Sir Francis Hincks criticised him? and is he not now patted on the back by this gentleman, a man who participate in of the utmost value? When Sir Francis Hincks' criticism of the Government was adverse to them he was "a venerable old mummy." (Laughter.) That was the polite manner in which he was hailed by Alexander Mackenzie, but no sooner did he pay him an after-dinner compliment than he was a statesman and a high financial authority. (Loud laughter.) If I have been arrogant, then Sir Francis Hincks has been arrogant. If one man has been arrogant, then Sir Francis Hincks has been arrogant. If one man has been arrogant, then Sir Francis Hincks has been arrogant, but I am prepared to take the responsibility of my language. Since Confederation? No! He is obliged to go back into the condition of things antecedent to Confederation, and what did Sir John Macdonald do? He grappled with the difficulties which existed and laid the foundation of Canada financially, commercially, and socially to be what it is represented to have been in the past, and that great effort must be made to raise it from its condition. (Hear, hear.) He was obliged to the occasion and sinking all personal feelings he advanced his right hand to his opponents and said, "Come, let us join with him in bringing about the union of British North America (Applause.) and the building of a great country." 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