I to deliver on receipt of satisfactory orders our CELE MPION THRESHING MACHINE, to be driven by These machines have been without a rival for the nearly all the other threshing machines are imita hines, and have failed to give entire satisfaction. The

THRESHING MACHINE

pecial machine for STEAM THRESHING—whi grain belt, and we also supply a Steam Engine our Thresher in a first-class manner as rapidly our engine is made from the most improved our engine and given universal satisfaction

n application. For further information address

eous.

WS. FAR-King street east, 310-52. NOWN AS west end of the Adelaide street, Toronto. 335-1 ND-ROSE and Plaster, Hair Grind Stones, &c. reet. 311-26 DS, WITH

or Sale or to Rent 50 cents each in-nts. In the DAILY and each additiona AS MACHINE.

private dwellings, halls, hotels, etc. e in operation at facturer, plumber 329-2 6 CARDS,

BRANCH HOUSE IS NOW STREET WEST, BONTO, SELL & SON eet west, Toront

DSITORY. Horses! PH.BRANTFORD

OO IN USE IN CANADA

ted States, and gives universal satisfaction. It is asily and perfectly governed, and not liable to ac order, and all danger from sparks entirely removed.

ALL MANUFACTURING CO.,

OSHAWA, ONTARIO

Situations Gacant.

A GENTS WANTED, TO SELI WANTED -- AGENTS, STREE

Oddities, Watches, &c., at the lowest prices. Money can be made at ho selling our goods. Montreal Novelty Co., Montreal, Que

Machinery. MAXWELL REAPER - BES

IVA single reaper made. Every farmer shoulesee it before ordering. Send for pamphlets. DAVI MAXWELL, Paris, Ont. 314-26



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 Centennial.

EVERY MILL GUARANTEED

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, gradiening, and shelling corn, cutting feed, sawing wood, &c. VILLAGE WATER WORSS A SPECIALTY. For particulars, estimates, &c., apply to FRED HILLS, 31 Church 18, Toronto.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS

BEGIN WEDNESDAY, 18th SEPT.

Total expense for Board, Tultion, and Incidentals from \$120 to \$140 per annum.

Calendars to be had on application.

S. NELLES, President.

Cobourg, August 6th, 1878.

**32.4*

THE SECOND ANNUAL SALE THOROUGHBRED STOCK At the Ontario Experimental Farm, Guelph, Ont., will be held

when a few Shorthorn and Hereford Calves, about 50 Rams, and 30 Ewes of Cotswold, Leicester, South Down, and Oxford Down, with 25 Bearks and Windsor Pigs, as also several pairs of various fine breeds of Poultry, will be disposed of without reserve, the same time several hundred bushels of the best standard oats and spring wheats.

Catalogue on application to WILLIAM BROWN.

VOL. VII. NO. 336.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1878.

FOREIGN NEWS

THE PORTE AND THE POWERS

France and Italy Interfering in the Greek Question.

Turkish Troops Encroaching on Greek Territory.

A Bucharest despatch says Minister Cogalnicano's litting and was was the victim of circumstances in his word-doing, and having been eleven years in prison and learned wisdom, may well be restored to his annily in the United States.

Welsh concludes by saying he believes the release of Condon would be regarded by the President and Congress of the United States as a most friendly as to the Condon would be regarded by the President and Congress of the United States as a most friendly as to the Condon would be regarded by the President and Congress of the United States as a most friendly as to the Condon would be regarded by the President and Congress of the United States as a most friendly as the Condon would be regarded by the President and Congress attach great importance. The Cobinet will therefore recommend that her Majesty remit the remainder of the sentence of Condan, and as a necessary consequence the remainder of the sentence of Condan, and as a necessary consequence the remainder of the sentence of Condan, and as a necessary consequence the remainder of the sentence of Condan, and as a necessary consequence the remainder of the Fresident and Congress attach great importance. The Cobinet will therefore recommend that her Majesty may be pleased to prescribe, one of which will be the residence of the released prisoners outside of the British Dominion for the remainder of the sentence of ror such shorter period as may be fixed.

Parm, Aug. 30.—The Official Journal says the delegates to the Monetary Conference not being authorized to bind their respective Governments, ould not effect an International arrangement, but the discussions will facilitate the study and solution of questions affecting the monetary systems of the several countries.

Lornox, Aug. 30.—The Times' Paris corresponded the several countries.

Lornox, Aug. 30.—The Times' Paris corresponded to the prejudice of boncholders, or that the Conference originated in self-interested motives.

The utmost cordinately revalled to-hight at the pleudice of

chivered of a daughter.

The New York Times' Paris letter pronounces the Exposition a financial failure.

For the first time a sermon has been delivered in Westminster Abbey by a coloured divine, the native Bishop of Hayti.

Paul de Cassagnac has renounced duelling, and intends to fight no more, except under extreme provocation. Cause—a woman he has married.

Mr. John B. Gough will begin his temperance campaign in England about Christmas time. He will hold his first meeting in Mr. Spurgeon's Tabernacle.

When Hoedel, the assassin, was asked on the day before his death whether he cared to see his mother again, he replied, "Nay, her whining would be insupportable."

numbered about a thousand, and had a very pleasant time in going over the mansion and grounds of the Baroness at Highgate.

Rev. John R. Jones, lately pastor of Christ Church, Belleville, publishes a letter resigning his charge, because he has come to the conclusion that the teachings of science and not those of the Church are

pers to Dr. Joseph Kidd, the homocopathic phy-

Twelve Thousand Sick at New Orleans.

APPALLING STATE OF AFFAIRS IN THE STRICKEN CITIES.

THE ORANGE TRIAL.

| The content of the

PRICE FOUR CENTS

Five Hundred and Ffty Persons Drowned.

AN UNPARALLELED CATASTROPHE. Further Accounts of the Less of the Princess Alice.

THE BISASTER ON THE THAMES

THE CATHOLIC CONVENTION.

The Catholic Convention of the Catholic Conventio

rring times dwarfed alted—a bad school,

raduate in, for one who has to be a living in this gilded and me c. Mr. Scott being a public resuch public property, and as it is importance to the Irish of the Dom now whether he really represent

person but by his acts, as there is no way of any person but by his acts, as there is a way of judging him but by his ante and as "every tree is known by it it is in the interest of those merend that the screen should be

cerned that the screen should be and that with no prying curiosity a peep behind the scenes. From wheen already said you will infer, sir, no more to be wondered at that M and I were at issue on public affathat oil will not mix with water. My

as was his boast, was a politicis doubtful stamp. Indeed, sir, honce a most active and unscrupule rvative. This is no exaggerat gentleman who on the hustings in in 1863, himself a candidate, prop the novel doctrines:—"A public m run with the hare and hunt with the hand a public man to accomplish h

HIS SEPARATE SCHOOL ATTITUD Mr. Scott, sir, is best kno

the part he took in the set of the Separate School questic as the sequel will show, a was done more for the purpose of

was done more for the purpose of ting his party than advancing the in of the Catholics. I need not det meeting by any lengthened refers the great importance attached clergy and laity, particularly the hi to this question—one estimable preclaring it to be "mortal sin," for any lic to vote for an opponent of that in It will be in your memory that it many years a cheval de battaille at times. In 1858 Mr. Cayley, the Minister of the then Government.

injeter of the then Government,

Minister of the then Government, feated in two western constituent which the member elect for the Co Renfrew (Mr. McDougall, father of member) resigned to make way It was as usual, on such occasions, tent to secure the Catholic vote f Cayley, so Mr. Vankoughnet, Comm of Crown Lands, proceeded to Ot make the crooked ways s to cut down the hills a up the hollows to make the way and smooth for him. And one means by which it was thoughight the more readily be plished was to enlist the Irish Catholics of Ottawa in his Accordingly a caucus was called

Accordingly a caucus was called Scott : I think it consisted of e he and I were the Alpha and

At that caucus two questions—S Schools and Orange incorporation discussed. At that caucus I mov Mr. Cayley should get the desired on condition only that Mr. Vank on condition only that Mr. Vank would give in the name of the Gov

would give in the name of the Gov-his written pledge that they, as a ment, during the new Parliament, wo such a Separate School bill as was de by the Bishops and oppose Orang poration. Mr. Scott very strongly this, urging that he had already t mise of the Ministry for all we ask the unbecomingness of our conduc-ing such a condition from the han indignity he said Mr. Vank would resist with scorn. In repl that I would not give a fillip of my for all the verbal promises that the M could make from that till doomsd we must have it in black and whi

we must have it in black and wh

we must have it in black and which this carried, Mr. Scott only distributed out our share of the bartingly. Mr. Scott had the pledg pocket, but not only never urged it litical reasons as he himself cowhen questioned by Mr. McGee,

when questioned by Mr. McGee, tually proceeded only one stage wintroduced by himself at each Towards the close of the last of the sions (1861), I was directed by Bishop of Ottawa to see Mr. So urge on him the passage of the n "or otherwise," said Lordship, "not return here for re-election." I ed the Bishop's words to Mr. Scott, reply he made—I took it down—was "The Catholics can do as well wifer another year as they have desired.

stituents; that he got a letter-call it a whitewashing epistle his Lordship, now his Gratoronto, that he was with his course. The letter wat a meeting at which I was not presit was part of Mr. Scott's policy to to an element in all city population only argument is violence. I a meeting, sir, and I ask my fellow-omen of the Dominion, was mine occasion the act of a place-hunter or ing sycophant, who was anxiou professional employment from M koughnet? In 1863, at the ins myself and a few other Irish Liber Macdonald-Sicotte Government however distasteful personally to a them, to settle the question—a distance of the call of th

ents; that he got a letter—

must practice duplicity.

and as there is no way of k

however distasteful personally to not them, to settle the question—a disone, and banish it from politics, however, decided, as Mr. Scott was them a quasi support, to let him, as already been connected with the to let him have the paternity of it, Attorney-General West took char in Committee of the Whole, making alterations and amendments as make it palatable to his Upper supporters. The Act was passed, Migetting all the credit, and the Minithe odium, so much so that Midougall's vote was so distasteful Oxford constituents that he durst back for re-election. In a few day Mr. Scott voted want of confidence same men. But the infamy of his in that relation is yet to come. division on that bill many Conse who had been known to give the levitten pledges to support such a who had been known to give the I written pledges to support such a the surprise of everyone voted ag Mr. W. F. Powell was of the number, on the general election which almos diately took place, Mr. Scott was ing for his then leader (Mr. Powell) Mr. Scott to explain to the mee which the priest happened to be, w. Mr. Powell vote against the bill? utter amazement Mr. Scott explain thating that "all the Conservative voted against it did so at his requirement. Sir, is that man to represent the Catholics of Ontario and the speaking Catholics of the whole I in the Government? If he is I'm of the fitness of things, of the ad of means to an end. MR. SCOTT AND THE IRISH CATH Where in 1867 was Mr. Scott? ottawa for the Local Legislatur

candidate of the Grit lies. On that occasion, si it was a very peculiar occasion, it cocasion when excitement ran highligotry, fortunately in general dwas active, when "Fenian" sca "Fanian" excitement were the the press and the people. If there exatine when it behoved good mensel moderation, to assuage the tempthrow oil on the troubled waters," pre-eminently the one. What we sout's acta? In order to secure a far himself, he appealed in the mosmatory language that could be ut the worst passions of Orange crowd the Irish Catholics of this countricite hatred and animosity, and it in bloodshed and murder. Never distand on a platform who abused I worse than he, under the flimsy proteins. This disgraceful two history and the functions of any bigot, was compressed, knowing how do the exhuming might be, so the

this whole

Liberals in the Cabinet, but other phases of the question may possibly have changed.

Speaking, sir, of these resolutions for it is of little importance who indited them the praise or blame belongs solely to those who adopt them, then, I say, that in political sentiments and high tone of public morality, they will compare favourably with anything of the kind that has ever in this country emanated from a political body. In these resolutions, nothing was asked for Irish Catholics. The First Minister was simply told that if he persisted in continuing a practice, by no means commending itself to the meeting, he must put us on a par with other sections. If you must have sectional and denominational representation in your Cabinet, we thought, and I still think so, that the Catholic Conservatives of Ontario had no right, no claim, to have one of their number in a Cabinet professedly Liberal, to advocate their claims and advance their interests. We did not ask for a continuance of the regime; but while it is being followed than let us in justice reap our share of the anomaly.

At the Marlborough House meeting.

anomaly.

At the Marlborough House meeting, ot taking which adopted this programme, it was Sir, on urged by more than one speaker that the name of Mr. Scott be inserted, so that Sir, on so of that seption to use it was red Irish by all the ada since in that case in that of bear from being too personal to Mr. Scott, so of that the necessity of the case did not absolutely demand it, the meeting should for bear from being too personal to Mr. Scott, that Mr. Mackenzie could not mistake the tone of the resolutions; and that moreover if Mr. Mackenzie wished to continue Mr. Scott, so long as he complied with our request, he responsibility should rest on himself. That advice prevailed with the meeting; and Mr. Scott's name was not was recommended.

THE O'DONOGHUE CASE. In the few words that I addressed to that meeting, I called attention to another subject—a, burning subject to every Irishman who is not all a knave or half a slave ton gave then a new one, and I was the first in Canada to draw the attention of my countrymen to do it—I mean the exclusion of felt the trymen to do it—I mean the exclusion of O'Donoghue from the Northwest. I said on that occasion I sincerely thought the Ministry had some better reasons for their policy than that put forth by their organs, every word of which added insult to injury, and that if they had not that I, at least, would follow them no longer; and I urged that as one of my reasons why we should have a member of our people in the Cabi ic Tory that as one of my reasons why we should have a member of our people in the Cabiaid that net, for his remaining there when issues of this kind came up was our best. assurance that there was good reason for whatever was done, though we could not know, and that being in accord with us he would not remain in the Cabinet an hour while injustice was done the class to whom while injustice was done the class to whom he belonged. On this painful subject, when the resolutions were before the House, I said to Mr. Blain, M.P., in presence of other Ministerialists, that it was monstrous; and added that if Lepine had the misfortune of being born in Treland or had an O instead of Le prefixed to the emblem of a great Canadian industry—Pine—he would have dangled at a rope's end on the memorable 19th January. as all the end on the memorable 19th January, 1875. Sir, I went specially in 1876 to hear the debate on Mr. Costigan's motion in the earnest hope that I would hear a good and satisfactory justification of the course pursued by the Government. But instead of hearing such, I heard only sophisms worthy only of a pettiforging instead of hearing such, I heard only sophisms worthy only of a pettifogging attorney, hair-splitting from the Minister of Justice, and for the first time heard him proclaim himself an Irishman, forcibly reminding me of Dean Swift and Johnson—"Put an Irishman on the spit and you'll get fifty Irishmen toturn it." An indignant public forced from a reluctant Ministry, what would at first have been a concession. What a humiliation at confor men of [honour! Will the electors of this country so soon forget the stigma cast upon their race? If they do, chains and bars and bolts ahould take the places of

and Mer

was a

in writ-

the ques-

he meet-

was

ed that

the harp in the Dominion flag. Sir, the first Marlborough House meeting were unanimous in their conclusions, not a dissenting voice was raised—a feature as gratifying as unusual, I regret exceedingly to be compelled to admit, in the deliberations of Irishmen, and am reminded of that stanza in Byron's Irish Orator:—

"The great of her brief and bright era are gone,
That rainbow-like epoch where freedom could pause
For a few little years out of centuries won,
That betrayed not, or wept not, or cursed not her
cause." Mr. Chairman, I accompanied the dele-Mr. Chairman, I accompanied the delegation that laid the respectful remonstrances of that meeting before the First Minister. It should not be lost sight of that at the time I attended that meeting, at the time also that I accompanied the deputation, I was an employé of Mr. Mackenzie's own was an employe of Mr. Mackenzie's own bureau—an engineer of the Canadian Pa-cific railway. I ask this meeting was that the conduct of a man solicitous only for his bread and butter? I ask the gentlemen who witnessed what on that occasion I said to the Premier, which was mine, the conduct of a crouching politician or the fearless advocate of fairplay to tician or the fearless advocate of fairplay to my race? and for that course, and that only, I was shortly afterwards, as might have been expected, dismissed. Had I nought in view but myself, and been content with the crumbs that fell from the Ministerial table, all I had to do was, if I was not prepared to go it blind, to shut my eyes and say nothing. Had I done this I would be the very last man of the staff that Mr. Mackenzie would have dismissed. The position was a subordinate missed. The position was a subordinate one, and one which he knew I did not particularly covet, but, no doubt, he thought it a great relaxation of the pro-

scription code. MR. R. W. SCOTT. Thomas
Th mark, tead of y people cring, I have now. It appears that new light broke in on some of these gentlemen; and that they have since come to learn that the Minister they have since come to learn that the Minister they have since come to learn that the Minister they then wished to point out by name has been metamorphosed into the very essence of what he was then thought not to be. Let us inquire if this is really so. I would fain turn aside from a subject painful to the feelings of every one having the instincts of a man of honor and culture, for the faults and failings of men give pain to a benevolent heart. It is an unenviable position to be compelled by a sense of duty to strip off the garments from the shoulders of weakness, to uncover the loins of frail human nature, and expose its worst side in all its naked deformity. I have for the last five years hoped that I would be spared the painful task, for I solemnly swear that to Mr. Scott I have not now nor ever had a personal grudge or ill-feeling. Sir, I have nothing to say to Mr. Scott about his religion. As far as I know he is a good Catholic. That is his business. It is only the searcher of hearts who knows where piety and religious zeal are real or feigned. For my own part I never had enough of that commodity (religion) to spare to justify me in sitting in judgment on any other man's conscience. Mr. Scott is the son of respectable and religious and national of a Scotch Catholic Tory, or as the Globe used to have its of the mother prevailed in his bringing the trip that the creatures of circumstances, that associations and early bringing up are that associations and early aringing up are that associations and early aringing up are that associations and early aringing up are the creatures of circumstances, that associations and early aringing u men are the creatures of circumst that associations and early bringing the prevailing factors in shaping men tinies, it is no more to be wondered. Mr. Scott is constitutionally a Tory is that I whose first reading and were the speaches and writings of the

were the speeches and writings of the meeting in the young Ireland party, ama Lace in For the ideas and teachings of that

THE WIELD MAIL CONTOURS NOT MENT AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PRO

| The content of the

TOONTO, PEIDAY, GENTENDERS, CONCERNING AND ADDRESS AND

Reformers are publicly condemning the government on similar grounds. Mr. Donovan, of the sixth concession of Harwich, publishes a letter in which he says:

"THE CAMPAIGN.

The fight goes bravely on. Cheering others, that the affairs of the country of the condested in a better and more.

"After the defeat of Sir John Macdonald's Government I believed, as did many others, that the affairs of the country of the conducted in a better and more.

"After the defeat of Sir John Macdonald's Government I believed, as did many others, that the affairs of the country of the conducted in a better and more.

"After the defeat of Sir John Macdonald's Government I believed, as did many others, that the affairs of the country of the conducted in a better and more."

"After the defeat of Sir John Macdonald's Government I believed, as did many others, that the affairs of the country of the conducted in a better and more."

"After the defeat of Sir John Macdonald's Government I believed, as did many others, that the affairs of the country of the country of the conducted in a better and more."

In his address to the electors of Wel-

"A good old man, sir; he will be "talking, as they say, when the age is "in the wit is out." What do we care that Jacques Carrier landed on the isle of Orleans in 1535? We infer from analogy that Mr. Peter Brown met him on the wharf, and shaking the Banner in the face of his almoners warned them that the Liberal party "wanted no "Dogans" in New France. What boots it to this generation that Lord "from Belgium, and that the hardwar, and simple is generation the will be will be delived by the enormous importations from America and France. The lockmaken of Wolverhampton and Willenhall feel the serious effects of locks imported from he later that Jacques effects of locks imported from he serious ef

getful of his country's history. He speaks of Mackenzie, Lafontaine, Rolph, Baldwin, and the glorious Reformers of old as though he had been one among them. Why, bless the mumbling sexagenarian, he was their bitterest enemy. In 1851 he ran against Mackenzie in Haldimand, and in 1853 said of him in his newspaper:

"He has veered about by turns as the signs of the times gave hope of a tract of land at Bytown, or fifteen years' interest on an antiquated claim, but, alas! even the organs have treated his balderdash with contempt."

"He has veered about by turns as the signs of the times gave hope of a tract of land at Bytown, or fifteen years' interest on an antiquated claim, but, alas! even the organs have treated his balderdash with contempt."

In April of the same year he fell foul of ROLPH and MALCOLM CAMERON—not the present month. Hundreds rushed at the last moment to avail themselves of the present to avail themselves of the present month. bankruptcies in the neighbouring Republic

AMPHITHEAT

THE POLITICAL SITUAT

Able and Stirring Address Mr. John Grav.

and State-The Record John Macdonald and Mr. George Contrasted—Conservatism and E A mass meeting was held on Thur the Amphitheatre for the purpose of Mr. John Gray of Prescott deliver a dress on the " Political Situation in da." The audience was almost as la

da." The audience was almost as la nat of last Monday evening, and the ress which occupied over two hours divery, was listened to with interest e end. The chair was occupied by the B. Robinson, who on introducing turer said that that gentleman can ronto with an acknowledged reput an orator of great power. He ha an orator of great power. He ha

interest, and he was sure he could be for it a courteous and respectful atte (Applause.)
Mr. Gray then came forward, and received with enthusiastic
After a few preliminary
the tenor of which was that a study of the politics of our Don was a particularly honourable vocatio the country could not fail to stin the country could not fail to stin teir patriotism, and more firmly est teir loyalty, he at once entered up the bject of his address, which he di subject of his address, which he dinto six heads, viz:—(1.) Church and (2.) The records of political parties 1854 to 1873. (3.) Conservatism and form. (4.) Free Trade and Prote (5.) The record of the present Dom Government. (6.) The National P In treating of the first division, he of d that we live under a constitution anteeing civil and religious liberty, that consequently there could be no co-between the respective powers of Cl and State. With regard to the R Catholic Church, of which he was a me he would make the unqualified state that the dogma of infallability in interfered with the civil obligations co-religionists. All civil power ema from the Queen, and the Roman F

from the Queen, and the Roman I had no right to interfere with the cipolitical affairs of this country, or to the civil allegiance of any subject (Empire, and any attempt of the kins part would be resisted by every (lic as a violation of the law of (Cheers.) The Catholic Church recog and taught that allegiance and loyaths Sovereign were principles both of the Sovereign were principles both of natural and revealed law, and she demned all those who incited relagainst legitimate authority. There be no conflict between Church and unless, indeed, the State should in the just rights of the Church, as for stance, if the State decreed that the clics should not practise the disti of their Church. The Stat no right to say that the p should or should not believe in any ticular religion. If the two bodies s clash in matters under the jurisdict the State, the Church must give wa was the case in the Guibord dispute, the civil authorities decided that his was entitled to burial in a certain pic land. The Church, however, had the to say whether or not he was en municated, that being a matter belo o its own organization. If the Ch were to counsel opposition to su measure as Confederation, or in case o with a Catholic country like France ised our aiding that country against land, every intelligent Catholic Cam would despise such instructions. Hi religionists would, on the contrary, for the supremacy of Great Bragaint any Catholic country in the w (Cheers.) It might be said in times past the Pope exercised the p of deposing kings. But in those da was the sole arbiter of nations, and often called mon to depose monarches. often called upon to depose monarchs had violated their obligations, and by own acts relieved their oppressed sulfrom their allegiance. For instance, i Queen became Catholic, he would be solved from his allegiance, because it v be a violation of the compact under she held the crown. He believed there was no danger of the Church fing disloyalty, and the Roman Ca hierarchy and people were as loyal to Sovereign as the U. E. Loyalists. H Sovereign as the U. E. Loyalists. Hi religionists had often been charged illiberality and bigotry, but he might his Protestant friends to remember small was the Catholic representation i Dominion and Ontario Legislatures, among the English members of the Braniament. In the Province of Quand in Catholic France the represent of Protestants was much more fair in of Protestants was much more fair in portion to their numbers. The prejugainst Catholicity arose from a mis ception of her doctrines. Protestants Catholics alike could stand on the complatform of loyalty to the Crown and platform of loyalty to the Crown and stitution, and march under the one ba of civil and religious liberty. He ther ceeded to the second division—the re of political parties from 1854 to the residual of Sir John Macdonald. He por out that the resignation of the Hi Government in the fall of 1854 sounded death knell of the old Reform party whad been so ably led by Mr. Robert 1 win, that then Radicalism under George Brown's leadership was

men became virtually the leaders of two political parties. In referring to MacNab Coalition Government, which MacNab Coalition Government, which ceeded the Hincks Administration alluded to the cry raised by George B that coalitions were immoral, a doc
that had been repudiated either by a
or speech, by all the great men of Ca
since that time. Sir John Macdonald
held that coalitions framed for the pur held that coalitions framed for the pur of carrying on the affairs of the count times when the balance of parties the ened a dead-lock were judicious, patr and necessary. Mr. Brown was not st enough to form a Government, nea were the old Conservatives. A coal was therefore a necessity, and Allan MacNab's Government, which Sir John Macdonald was leading spirit, proved emine advantageous to the country. Among measures passed by Sir John Macdo were the Secularisation of the clergy serves, and the Seignoriali Tenures Act Militia Bill. The lecturer then gave able review of the circumstances whice tended Sir John Macdonald's appointures as Premier in 1855, his subsequent resi tended Sir John Macdonald's appoints as Premier in 1855, his subsequent resition, the scandalous policy of abuse misrepresentation adopted by Brown reference to the Catholics, which gahim a majority in this Province, but a him a Governmental impossibility for after his two days of power. He drawing picture of the contrast the I George Brown of 1876 presented to Brown of those days. The systematic derer of everything Catholic, he was now cordial admirer of Archbishop Lynch unprincipled demagogue in the time of derer of everything Catholic, he was now cordial admirer of Archbishop Lynch unprincipled demagogue in the time of Nah, he now professed an ardent love for Constitution,—a Protectionist of the the Free Trader of the present,—in past calling into existence thousand Orange lodges, and to-day refusing flat for their incorporation. Brown evidently becoming imbued with Consetive, ideas, he was no longer a Rad scarcely a Reformer. When they lost the Rown's record, one could scarcely ize that a man with his intellectual abshould have displayed such a want of While the Premiership was his goa adopted a selfish line of policy which spily alienated the vast majority of the ple. The lecturer then gave a rapid sk of the political events from the access of the Cartier-Macdonald regime up the date of Confederation, and the

Corge Brown's leadership was stituted for Reform, and Toryism was substituted Conserva under Sir John Macdonald. These

he will he the age is do we care the Banner arned them wanted no e. What that Lord that Lord was and the country; and our own manufacturers and country; an

of articles which would be made in this country; and our own manufacturers and artisans would be the recipients of the benefits accruing therefrom if we were to impose and da of 1878? After pointing out that our yearly exports have decreased, that our imports are largely in excess of our exports, and how different in the latter respect is the case in America, the address proceeds:—What is there to hinder us from adopting the same system existing in America? In conclusion, the address asks the working classes to step forward and never cease agitating until they have obtained Reciprocity of Tariffs."

Bitter experience is destroying the idola

procity of Tariffs."

Bitter experience is destroying the idols the English mechanic has worshipped so long. When he turns away from one-sided Free Trade, how shall his Canadian ie, and the brother have faith in it? Branches of the Reciprocity League have been established in Wolverhampton, Coventry, Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, and even Manchester, the AFONTAINE, in

bless the was their BANKRUPTCIES IN THE UNIT-ED STATES. and in 1853

ran agains

nem trai-

to support

the rank at, and he is

nners are onversation

ot a smile)

There have been an unusual number of bankruptcies in the neighbouring Republic within the past week. The reader should ' interest abnormal and exceptional character, the clash with defending the Federal Bankrupt law going into effect on the latter of the present month. Hundreds rushed at the last moment to avail themselves of RON-not the provisions of the expiring law. \$14,000 in plaintive

corruption MR. MCROSSON BROUGHT TO v in South

We have no doubt the public would be pleased to see reconciled the two statements which we subjoin in parallel coleron, and umns, and which seem so strangely at variance with each other :two Clear

Mr. McCrosson at the St. Hon. S. C. Wood to Rev.

Lawrence Hall MeetMr. Stafford.

ing, Aug. 28.

"I deny that I ever got one dollar from any Government, and O'Donohoe knows that from \$200 to \$250 a piece. That also a sum was raised by the members of the Ottawa Government. In all Mr. McCrosson must have reseived not less than \$3,000," worse than so.

a: a cold. Mr. King on the Disloyalty Cry. (Extract from his speech in the Institute, St. John.)

It is charged that our policy is contrary to that of the Empire. We contend that we are discharging our duties to the Empire when we endeavour to strengthen our-selves as a part of the Empire. The in-terests of the Empire cannot lie in Canada-becoming a mere territory of the United States, commercially annexed to it, a market for surplus American produce, lying at the mercy of an American fiscal and tradepolicy with no power to influence it. time is rapidly coming under the present policy when England will have but little interest in our trade, for under it our trade with England is fast declining and our trade with the United States fast increasing.
Four years ago we imported from England about twenty-five millions more than we imported from the United States. Now we import from the United States five or six millions more than we import from England, or a difference in favour of the foreign over the Mother country of thirty millions. If this be so, is it or is it not a matter of importance? If it he so millions. If this be so, is it or is it not a matter of importance? If it be so, does it or does it not furnish a reason for doing nothing but drift, and is it not clear that unless something is done it will soon make little difference to England what our trade policy is? Under the present state of things the higher charges of importation, including freight, shipping charges and insurance, constitute a discrimination in favour of the United States as against England in our dealings with

crimination in favour of the United States as against England in our dealings with them. The policy of the Government is an American one. It is Canada for the Americans. But the National Policy conserves the interests of the Empire. It is said we are un-English. If to try to keep our resources from being drained off into a passcountry that will only trade with us on one-sided terms—that will sell us all we want freely, but will take nothing in fair ex-change—that taxes everything we send them except our gold; if our resistance to lop-sided free trade is un-English, then are we so; but to make a fair stand for our trade-rights, to strengthen the things that remain and are ready to die, to build up-our industries and make a market for our farmers, and so infuse strength and manliness, and so infuse strength and manliness, and self-dependence into our national system, this is eminently in the interest of the Empire, because eminently in the interest of Canada. (Loud applause.)

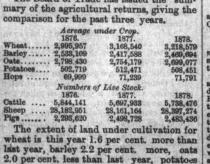
Lady Yarborough, according to the London World, has given great satisfaction to Lord Yarborough's troop of Light Horse, which has been under canvas in Brocklesby Park for an eight days training, by appearing at the camp on the 31st of last month arrayed in the tunic, cross-belt and sword of the regiment, of which she also wore the colours. Here ladyshing who is a

onto. He
f Victoria,
not to be
; yet in
ngeman's

leading position in the march.
On Friday Mr. John Milloy for fifty-six
years a resident of Canada, died in this city
at the age of ninety years. Deceased landed
in Canada in 1822 and was an officer in the in Canada in 1822 and was an officer in the Royal William, one of the first steamers to cross the Atlantic Ocean. He took up his residence in Lower Canada where he interested himself in politics, and took an active part in quelling the rebellion. Subsequently he moved to this Province and was appointed to the commissariat staff in this city, where he remained until about 1840, when he was appointed an officer of the Law Society, which position he held until the time of his death. The fuural took place from the residence of Mr. of recent veteran ag on the head is took place from the residence of Mr. M. O'Connor, No. 86 Richmond street east, on Saturday afternoon to St. Michael's cemetery, and was attended by a large number of friends.

—Investigation discloses the fact that the lady reported in the Associated Press despatches, about August 10th, to have died in Chicago after two weeks use of of which nong the The Bir-

THE APPRINCE OF THE PROPERTY O



iard-room at the mess.
"I shall try for that leave, Graham,"

GEORGIE'S WOOER.

A'STORY IN THIRTEEN CHAPTERS

CHAPTER VII.

There was not a single landmark either in look or manner to warn the unwary individual who, not much of a businsess man himself, had a few thousands to invest, and was thankful to Providence for putting in his way such a genial, straightforward fellow as the good-looking stockbroker. If his general costume, and his various articles of jewellery, was a thought too loud to be "good form" in Pall Mall or St. James's Street why of course these little necu-Street, why, of course, these little pecu-liarities are to be expected in "City men;" and then, "Harper was such a good fel-

There is no reputation in the world so There is no reputation in the world so advantageous to a man as that of being "a good fellow;" no cloak under which he may be such a thoroughly bad fellow. When you come to try and boil down this reputation, and see what ingredients it is composed of, the result is unsatisfactory to a degree; and you find that the structure rests upon a remarkably flimsy foundation. But, in spite of this, the man is considered a "good fellow." and he trades upon it.

a "good fellow," and he trades upon it.

Thus the victims of Bedingfield Harper were so unwilling to distrust him, that even when blank despair stared in their pale faces and claimed them for its own, they had been known to make every conceivable excess for the invision to the conceivable excess for the conceivable excess for the conceivable excess for the conceivabl ceivable excuse for the ignis fatuus that had led them into the quagmire, and ex-press their firm conviction that "Harper had done his best," and felt the painfulness of their position "as much as they did

He had a habit of addressing a man whom he was leading into slippery places as "My dear fellow;" and, Pecksniff-like, had a weak place in his heart for any dear orphan or defenceless widow with a small

orphan or defenceless widow with a small property to invest.

A loyal-hearted, simple, honest sailor like Captain Hammond was just the man to fall into the toils of a spider so skilled in weaving webs for unwary flies; and very shortly after an unliappy chance had brought him across the stockbroker's path, the whole management of his affairs was in that individual's hands. If the newly-started company that was to have doubled and trebled the few thousand pounds, which, added to his half-pay, made Captain Hammond a comparatively rich man, did not do so, but, on the contrary, swallowed them up as easily and completely as the boa-constrictor at the Zoological Gardens bolts an innocent, mild-faced rabbit, who so inconsolable at the unfortunate turn of

firelight, she held Tricksy very close in her arms, and made Jack nestle against her knee, and was silent for a long while, till Tricksy, feeling something hot fall upon her face, put up her hand, and said:

"Oh Jack, sissy's c'ying—c'ying ever to!"

—and yet that in our moments of inaction and rest makes itself felt as one of the threads in the cord of life that fate is spinning for us?

It had been so with Georgie. When Douglas Ainsleigh left Sheeling so abruptly—left her in her day of sorrow and pain—she hid deep down in her heart the thoughts and the hopes that had been timid only because they dared not be tender, the sweet, shy joy that had been a new experience in her life, that had held fond greetings, and partings that were a "pleasing pain." The agony of dread, and then the loss of the one who had been such a close companion and loving protector, who had been not only father, but friend, came between her heart and the dawn of love, as a heavy storm-cloud hides the morning sun from the world, and overshadows the glory of his rising.

But now—now that Mrs. Ainsleigh stood beside her, and held her hands so tenderly, with a graceful refinement expressing the treatment of the control of the con

THE ENGLISH MAIL

Interesting Summary of News.

UDDEN DEATH OF THE REV. G. GILFILLAN. The well-known Rev. Geo. Gilfillan, pastor of St. George's United Presbyterian church, Dundee, has suddenly died in the house of Mr. Valentine, banker, at Brechin, after 30 minutes illness. Mr. Gilfillan left Dundee for Brechin and was to have officient of the president of his piece part day.

Bedingfield Harpar was one of those special quicknamic that present a smothing surface to the eye, and hure the unwary to certain destruction. Like the quicknamic, after quic

leigh.

"Just so," said the other, "it alwas is
"in this case." Every man thinks his own
case an exception."

"And the old chief is not at all a badsort

The new Zealand census and Budget. Of the remarkable prosperity of New Zealand as evidenced by the census report and budget just issued. The population has augmented 38 per cent since last census. The revenue for the last year was estimated at £3,150,000, including £890,000 of territorial revenue. The total year's receipts, including the balance at the beginning of the year, and the revenue collected for local bodies and other items, are £4,445,000, being an increase on revenue items over the previous year of £1,080,000. The railway receipts are £546,000, yielding a profit of £145,000. The surplus revenue for the year over expenditure is £120,000. Oustoms duties are remitted to the extent of £117,000. The New Zealand Government have instructed Sir Julius Vogel, the Agent-General in London, to despatch 1,000 additional emigrants this year, chiefly to the Canterbury district. "And the old chief is not at all a bad sort when that confounded eld woman of his leaves him alone."

"Does that desirable state of matters ever exist?" put in Graham, incredulously; and, with this not very respectful allusion to their commanding-officer's wife, the subject dropped.

Like the ghost of Banquo, it appeared again, however, as the two friends parted that night, after an hour or two in the billiard-room at the mess.

Letter and the clearly continued that the street continue in the continued and the continued and the continued and the continued and continued to the continued and continued and continued to the continued and continued to continue and continued to c Secretary of the second of the continued of the continued

The Irish Sunday closing bill, though it had become a dropped measure, was taken up again and passed both the Commons and Lords.

Sir George Campbell intends to make a tour in the Southern States of America next month. He will pay special attention to the condition of the emancipated colour-ed population.

The Athenœum says the successor of Mr.

Winter Jones at the Museum will not be Mr. Newton, and that there is no truth in the rumour which has appeared in the daily papers that Lord Acton will accept the post.

Alderman Oldknow, Mayor of Nottingham, has been summoned by the Queen to attend at Osborne to receive the honour of knighthood in commemoration of the recent visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to open the Castle Fine Art Museum: During a cricket match, on Tuesday, between the Viceregal and the Zingari clubs, at Dublin, Mr. Kempster, one of the first cricketers in Ireland, received a blow from a ball which has entirely paralyzed his lower limbs. He lies in the Viceregal lodge in a precarious condition.

Mr. John Rankin, a young Kilmarnock gentleman, has just completed a journey to London and back on a bicycle. The distance of 439 miles was run in about six days, making allowance for stoppages. The longest run in one day was from Morpeth to Edinburgh, the distance travelled being 112 miles.

The great Chinese Encyclopædia recently purchased for the British Museum is in 5,020 volumes. It cost the Museum authorities only £1,500. Its compilation occupied 40 years, and it is supposed that the whole Chinese literature of any importance between those dates is to be found embodied in it.

A claim for £20,000, made by Lord Beaumont against the Metropolitan District Railway, for an acre and one-eighth of land at North End, Fulham, was on Monday tried in the Sheriff's Court, London. The jury gave a verdict for £7,250. The mere site for this new money office in Victoria street will cost £70,000.

Wm. Baker, 60 years old, who has been postman for many years at Almondsbury, near Bristol, has been knocked down by a bicycle and killed. The bicyclist was coming through Almondsbury, and he shouted to Baker to get out of the way. Baker, being deaf, did not hear, and he was knocked down violently. He died next day from concussion of the brain. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death returned.

On the 10th instant Mrs. Thomas wife On the 10th instant Mrs. Thomas, wife

of a tradesman at Barnet, went with her husband and children to the Alexandra Palace. While in the grounds, she unconto the St. John's Ladies' School in the form Palace. While in the grounds, she unconsciously got behind the shooting gallery, and while in a direct line with the bull's eye the bullet from a rifle which had just been discharged penetrated the target at the end of the gallery and entered her head. But little hope of her recovery is entertained.

The Manchester Guardian's London correspondent writes will hear that

Treasury clerks have been told off to read over all the speeches delivered by Mr. Gladstone in the last six years and cull from them all the choice morceaux that may be colourably interpreted as personal attacks on the present Prime Minister. This proceeding has resulted from the recent correspondence between the noble lord and Mr. Gladstone."

cent correspondence between the noble lord and Mr. Gladstone."

A fashionable contemporary, says the Echo, in reproducing the item about the American Bishops who have recently been the guests of Dr. Tait at Lambeth Palace, smoking in bed, calls them "their lordships." This is probably done more from force of habit than ignorance of the fact that there are no lords in the United States, except one, Lord Fairfax, she descendant of the two famous Parliamentary Generals, Ferdinando and Thomas.

The pawnbrokers are much offended at Lord Truro's statement that every pawnbrokers keeps a smelting-pot on his premises. Mr. Attenborough declares that for forty-four years he has been intimately acquainted with the business of pawnbroking, and that no licensed pawnbrokers' Protection Committee, writes to the same effect, and intimates that the Committee will take further notice of the assertion.

Bishop's palace, expressing confidence in the management of the schools. The investigation showed that instead of the Episcopal Corporation taking any money from the schools, it had largely contributed towards them.

Prof. H. R. Hutton, of the College of the City of New York, died recently, aged 52.

The waiters at the Martha's Vineyard Hotel are all students from Brown University, of Providence.

The faculty of Harvard College have decided hereafter to publish in their catalogue the names of students who obtain scholar ships.

A Massachusetts lady has pledged \$25,-000 for the endowment of a professorship in the Theological Department of Oberlin College, Ohio.

Mr. Wm. McDonald, M.A., of the High School, Dunedin, Otago, further notice of the assertion.

further notice of the assertion.

The Mark Lane Express says:—"Compare the fate of the Cattle Diseases Bill with that of the Bishopric Bill. Both were strongly opposed, and there were several divisions on the latter as well as on were strongly opposed, and there were several divisions on the latter as well as on the former. Yet the Government gave way in several important points in the debates on the first, while on the second they stood firm as a rock. Why? We can suggest no other answer than this—they are afraid to offend the parsons, and they are not afraid to offend the farmers." The Echo remarks on this:—"Because the farmers bark, but don't bite." don't bite."

on this:—"Because the farmers bark, but don't bite."

We read in the Times, a paper upon the excessive mortality among infants in South Australia, prepared by the Victorian Government statist, Mr. Hayter, and read recently before the Philosophical Society of South Australia, shows that the mortality among infants in South Australia, shows that the mortality among infants in South Australia is proportionately far greater than that of any other country, and that the average annual deathrate amounts to 175 to every 1,000 births. The causes are said to be defective drainage, drunkenness, high temperature, contagious diseases, premature births, early marriages, improper feeding, and the intemperance of parents.

The Manchester Guardian's London correspondent writes:—"Mr. Mapleson has arranged to charter a steamer for carrying his company across the Atlantic. One of the principal cabins will be fitted up as a stage, and rehearsals will take place on board under the direction of Signor Arditi, who has been appointed to conduct the performances at New York. With the exception of Mille, Gerster, no artist of the very highest position has been engaged, but the company will be far more complete than any that has yet performed at the New York Opera House or 'Academy of Music.' One of the first works produced will be 'Carman,' with Miss Minnie Hauck in the character of the hero'ne. The first performance at New York will be given on the 21st October.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES. CANADIAN.

Mr. William J. Phœnix, of Agincourt, as been appointed headmaster of the Public Schools at Markham. The Council of the Township of Bertie have passed a by-law authorizing the sun of \$3,226 to be levied for school purposes. One hundred and twenty-one candidates presenten themselves for the entrance examination of the Ottawa Collegate Insti-

The Manitoba College opens on the 3rd September for all departments. Scholar. ships are awarded at the entrance examin-

Mr. Alfred Stunden, of Gananoque, has been appointed English Master in the Stratford High School, at a salary of \$800 per annum. In Ontario, it costs \$8 to train a candi, date for a third class certificate and about \$34 for a second class certificate, in the Provincial Model Schools.

The Ontario Agricultural College re-opens after the summer vacation on the 3rd October, with accommodations for 40 additional resident pupils. Mr. Ferguson, Inspector for South Grey, was recently presented with a gold watch by the teachers in his district, as a mark of their appreciation of his services.

The Rev. A. Burns, D.D., LL.D., has been appointed Principal of the Wesleyan Female College at Hamilton, in place of the Rev. Dr. Rice, who resumes pastoral

duties.

A very successful Sunday school Parliament has been held at the Thousand Island Park, at which Rev. Dr. Townsend, of Boston, Dr. J. L. Humphrey, and Rev. Dr. Castle, of Toronto, took part.

Dr. Palmer, Principal, and Mr. A. Christie, Bursar, of the Ontario Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, represented Canada at the recent convention of Instructors of the Deaf and Dumb held at Cincinnati.

The Canada School Journal of this month contains a likeness of the Rev. Dr. Davies, Principal of the Normal School at Toront. The engraving is but fairly executed. The usual biographical sketch accompanies the portrait.

portrait.

The eighteen pupils who were recommended by the local examiners as entitled to have passed the entrance examination to the Kingston Collegiate Institute, have all been confirmed by the High School inspectors. This reflects credit on the Local Board.

did not average one for each county. Of those who succeed in obtaining a first class certificate for the first time there will be probably, on an average, one for every two counties in the Province. The deterring cause is the extent, rather than the dif-

ficulty of the work, as there are too many subjects embraced in the programme for one examination.

The Manitoba Free Press says that Dr. to the St. John's Ladies' School in the form of a library, which has just arrived from England, and is already in use in the school. It consists of upwards of 300 different works, many of them in several volumes, and embraces every subject—theology, history, travels, science. There are besides a fair selection of lighter literature for the pupils' reading.

A circular was read in all the Catholic churches of Toronto on Sunday, the 11th inst., relative to the recent investigation of Separate School matters, which have been the subject of some severe controversy lately. The circular embodied the resolution which the subject of some severe controversy lately. the subject of some severe controversy lately. The circular embodied the resolution which was passed at a meeting (with only two dissentient voices) held at the Bishop's palace, expressing confidence in the management of the schools. The investigation showed that instead of the Episcopal Corporation taking any money from the schools, it had largely contributed towards them.

School, Edinburgh has heen appointed rector of the High School, Dunedin, Otago, On the prize day, at Stonyhurst College, England, additional interest was given to the proceedings by laying the foundation stone of a new building, which is to cost

£12,000.

King's College, Cambridge, has just erected a school-house for its choristers. The vacancies in the choir are thrown open to public competition and board and education are free.

The Dartmouth College Fletcher Prize of \$500, given every two years for the best essay on worldliness in the church, has



TO WINDSOR CASTLE A THE ROYAL FARM.

tor of the Weekly Mail-I have p nore information concerning are of beet root sugar since e to you last, but will reserve it is her letter which I will devote to the notes of my visit to the Royal Far will no doubt interest loyal Ca On leaving Paris for London , Secretary of the Royal Commission as shown every kindness to the Car Commissioners at Paris, learning the May to Sir Thomas Biddulph, K. C. E and Mr. William Seabrook, Inspector the castle. The first named gentlement being at home I was received in t dest manner by Seabrook, who is a mospitable English gentleman. I was wn through the Castle to my heart's co t. Everything both in and out of t istle is kept in the most perfect order the lunch I was driven to the farm, artroduced to the manager, Mr. Tait, "annie Scotsman," with whom the change canne Scotsman," with whom the change of climate appears to agree. There are 80 acres in the farm, only about 200 acrunder crop, the balance hay and pastur. This farm is kept in a high state of cult vation. The crops are all very heavy, to fall wheat has to be cut with reapin hooks, being so heavy and badly lain the resper would not cut it. I noticed a first and of fall oats nearly ripe, and a field.

reaper would not cut it. I noticed a fin field of fall cats nearly ripe, and a field fall beans. The farm buildings are con modious, and very conveniently arranged they are all constructed of brick. The stor are principaly short horns, being 150 number, also a few Alderneys. I w shown a young bull, eightee months old, which is hired for guineas, from Mr. Booth, of Warlaby. The horses key Royal farm are heavy draught. was shown two fine stallions, three-year old, one of them a pure Clydesdale. present there are about 100 swine, principally Berkshire of the purest strains, noticed a noble animal 16 months old, They also keep a large nu ber of the Prince Albert Windsor swir which for early feeding are superior to a which for early feeding are superior to an other. They are an improved Suffoll The Royal dairy is an elegant room, 3 feet long by 23 feet wide. The window are of stained glass. There are streams cold water flowing under the pans. Ever thing about the dairy is kept strictly cleaby the dairymaid. On making enquirishere, I found they used the old barr churn, as that was the churn used when Prince Consort was living. The Open the Prince Consort was living. The Que does not want any change.

The poultry house is a long buildin with a walk (or hall) the whole length of one side; the other is divided in rooms of 12 or 14 feet square. Ea

rooms of 12 or 14 feet square. Eac room has a door opening into a yard which is enclosed by a high wire fence, so the every breed of fowl are kept entirely separate from each other. At a short distance is the Royal Kennel where every variet of dogs are kept, both foreign and native The building and yards are similar to the hennery. The Royal Gardens contain is area 30 acres, and are enclosed with a brick wall 12 feet high. There are ranges of glass houses about 1,000 feet in all, when pears, grapes, nectarine, peaches, and othe fruits are grown, as well as vegetables of a kinds for the Castle. This is said to the most complete vegetable garden in the world. It certainly reflects much cred on the head gardener, Mr. Jones, with the contract of the contract o proves to be at the head of his professions all kinds of fruit can be seen growing his garden to perfection.

The Queen has a room nicely fitted up the gardener's house, with a library on ho liculture, also at the farm house, with

for half an hour or more, and takes an terest in looking through the libraries. speak in the highest of Her Majesty. Yours truly. WM. RENNIE.

COMMON AILMENTS OF LIVE STOCK. DROPPING IN COWS, (Continued.)
Puerperal Fever.—The second form whi easions dropping at calving is nan puerperal fever;" it is the true "m of cows, and it is likewise known "puerperal peritonitis," and "metro-itonitis," terms which are of greater

to the medical man than to the propri We shall continue to use "milk fever" thro this article, not only for the sake of ease a this article, not only for the sake of ease an simplicity in description, but also for clea ly defining the differences between this an other forms of dropping at calving.

Milk fever is generally seen among cow that have had a difficult time in calving when the calf is large, pains are strong much force is used, and many hours at occupied in delivery. During such case there is much opportunity of damage; the walls of the womb by extraordinate efforts to expel the calf; inflammation of forts to expel the calf; inflammation to blood-vessels follows—phlebitis, ther with the various tissues of gan, which is of the nature of erysipe

organ, which is of the nature of erysipelas. The covering of the womb—peritoneum, a strension of the same membrane which ines the abdomen throughout, as well a forms a complete investment for the intestines and all other organs of the abdomen the work of the same disease, and this extends, more or less, frequently proving fatal to the animal.

When the membranes—placenta, happe to be retained too long after calving, the province in the composition taking place, the dead an income surfaces of the womb and the process of the womb and the composition of the composition of the womb and the composition of the composition of the womb and the composition of the composition of the womb and the control of the composition of the compos id elements are absorbed by tous surfaces of the womb, and thus nes the discharges from the uter norbid action, itself the offspects of difficult labour. s of all ages are liable to it; ov and exposure, together with b and management are fruitful caus indering a state of system in whi

sipelas is most readily produced. The signs of milk-fever are very remains, and when once accurately noted, m casily remembered. It rarely appear ore calving, but mostly appears soon, and the fatality or mildness of the last may generally be estimated by the e at which the animal first appears tacked. Early cases are general aost severe, of longest duration, are longer the cow remains attack the more likely she is disease in a mild form and The usual course is for to appear within a few hours aft ry, but many cases are delayed even the third and fourth day. In the astance, the signs rapidly follow east; in the latter, they are slow and grand seldom gather the intensity to

arly symptoms are defective appronned in the cased, and the milk led largely. The cow is restingly about, moaning plainting evidence of fever, as cold legs, and increased temperature. orns. If the thermometer omen, and the cow switcher os, and kicks at the belly

Kilmarnock a journey to The disin about six toppages. The from Morpeth welled being edia recently

Museum is in the Museum s compilation supposed that any im-

s Court, Lon-et for £7,250. ion has been ol and Cyprus, . Two ships as hardware it may be he is favourictions and

aving holdings of small holderty and my and we would ree lads were

for the purpose Secretary to of his sen-He is, it apoffer a prize

way. Baker, and he was t with her

ds, she unconich had just he target at that two

from the retheir lordof the fact fax. the de-

offended at every pawnavewayin |£12,000.

re not afraid

three lads were a telegraph inine General Post
the amount of of the telegraph
hout the counthrowing.

ter Langley's or the purpose
or the purpose
tor honors.

The average attendance at the Waterdown High School for the past half year
was 66, and the Hamilton Evening Times
says it is increasing rapidly. Twenty-five
pupils obtained certificates at the last examination, and considering that the school
has only two teachers this is doing very
well indeed.

counties in the Province. The deterring cause is the extent, rather than the dif-ficulty of the work, as there are too many subjects embraced in the programme for one examination.

one examination.

The Manitoba Free Press says that Dr. Adam Thom, the former Recorder of the Province, has made a handsome donation to the St. John's Ladies' School in the form of a library, which has just arrived from England, and is already in use in the school. It consists of upwards of 300 different works, many of them in several volumes, and embraces every subject—theology, history, travels, science. There are besides a fair selection of lighter literature for the pupils' reading.

ure for the pupils' reading. A circular was read in all the Catholic A circular was read in all the Catholic churches of Toronto on Sunday, the 11th inst., relative to the recent investigation of Separate School matters, which have been the subject of some severe controversy lately. The circular embodied the resolution which was passed at a meeting (with only two dissentient voices) held at the Bishop's palace, expressing confidence in the management of the schools. The investigation showed that instead of the Episcopal Corporation taking any money Episcopal Corporation taking any money rom the schools, it had largely contributed

Prof. H. R. Hutton, of the College of the City of New York, died recently, aged 52.

The waiters at the Martha's Vineyard Hotel are all students from Brown University, of Providence. The faculty of Harvard College have decided hereafter to publish in their catalogue the names of students who obtain scholar-

A Massachusetts lady has pledged \$25,000 for the endowment of a professorship in the Theological Department of Oberlin College, Ohio. Mr. Wm. McDonald, M.A., of the High

School, Edinburgh has been appointed rector of the High School, Dunedin, Otago, at a salary of £1,000 per annum. On the prize day, at Stonyhurst College, England, additional interest was given to the proceedings by laying the foundation tone of a new building, which is to cost

£12,000.

King's College, Cambridge, has just erected a school-house for its choristers. The vacancies in the choir are thrown open to public competition and board and education are free.

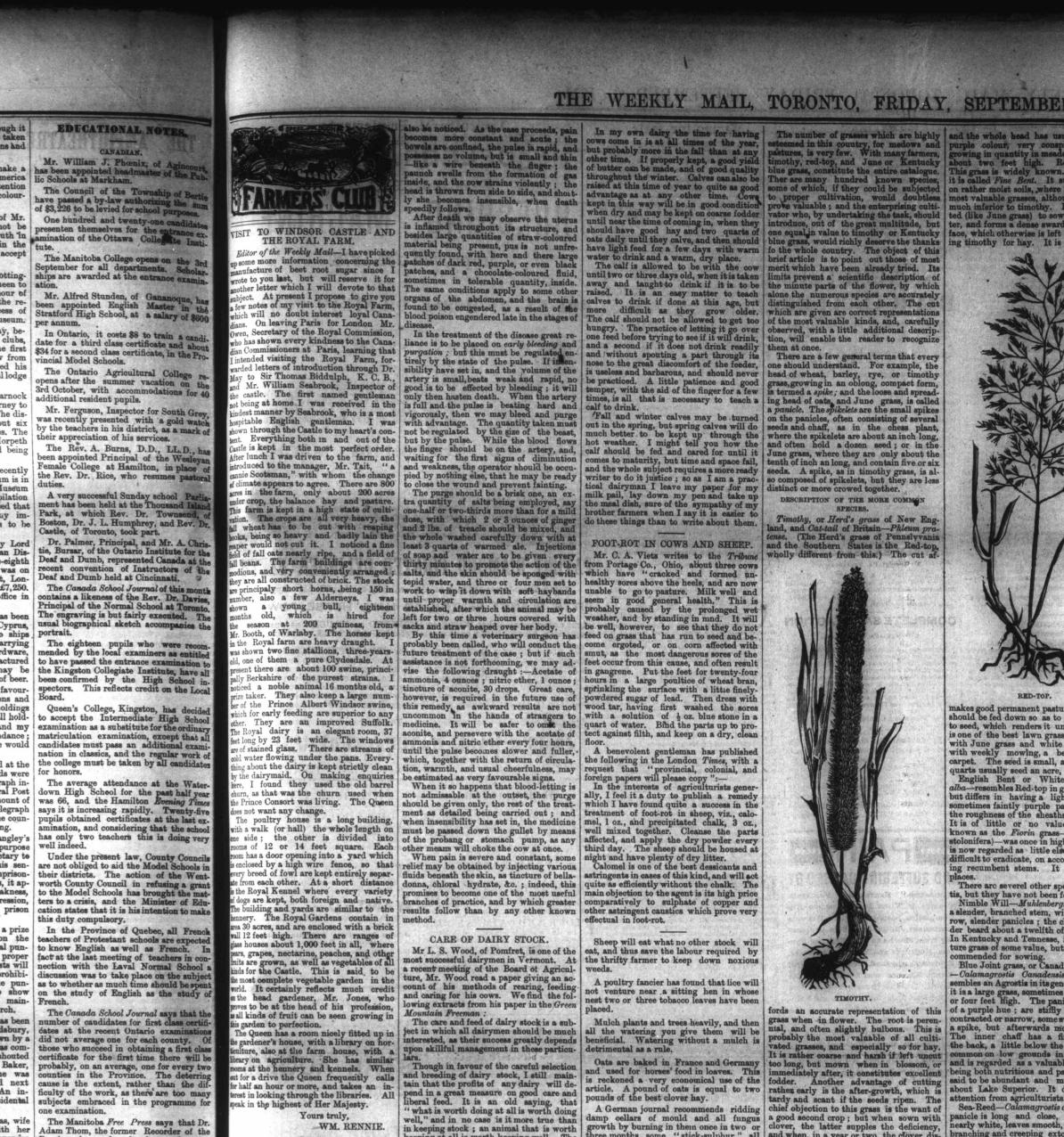
The Dartmouth College Fletcher Prize of \$500, given every two years for the best essay on worldliness in the church, has been awarded to Rev. A. T. Dickson, of Tuscaloosa. Alabams.

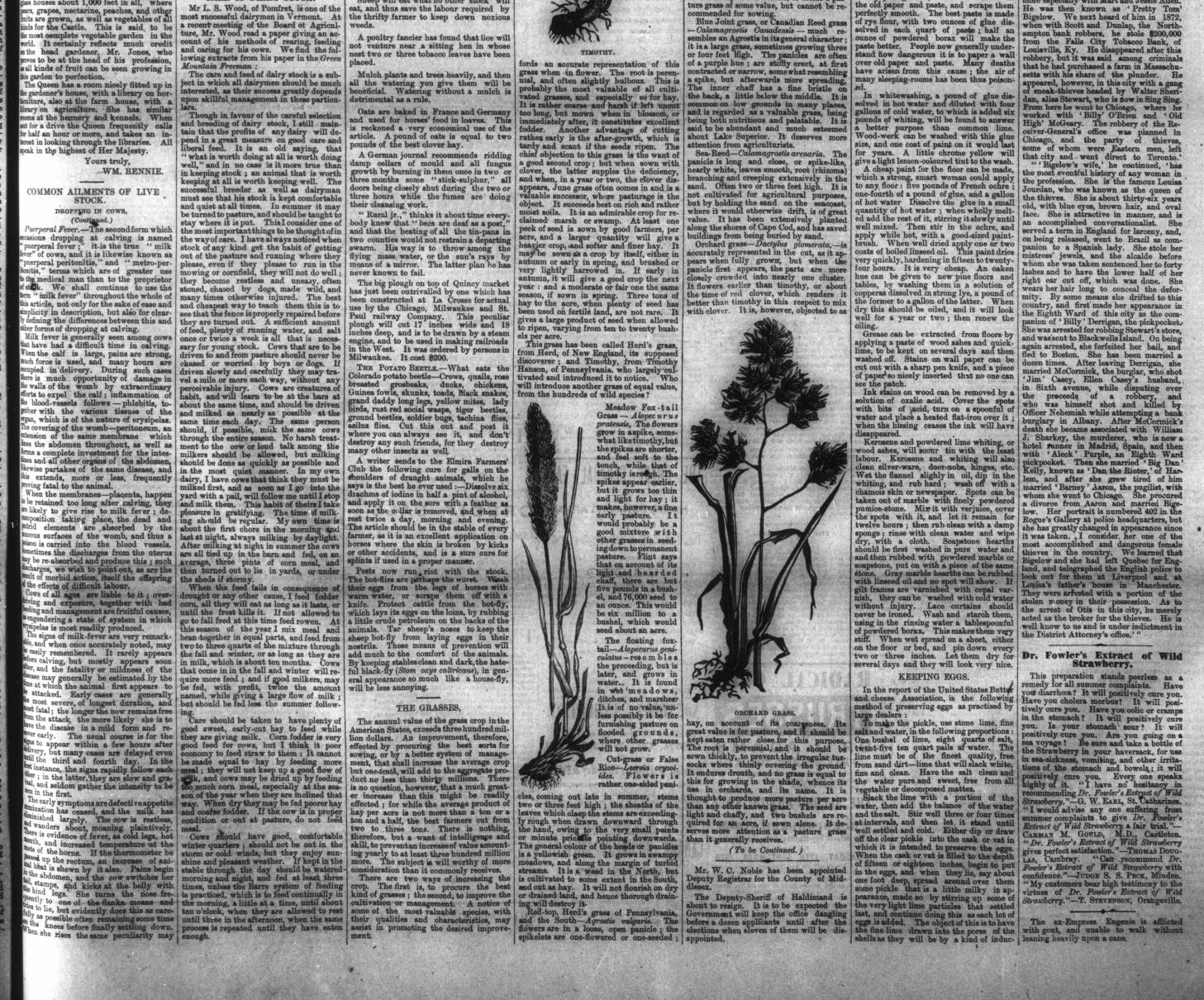
been awarded to Rev. A. T. Dickson, of Tuscaloosa, Alabama.
Judge Hastings, of San Francisco, has paid to the State Treasurer of California \$60,000 of his subscription of \$100,000 for founding a college of law. The State will pay annually to the institution seven per cent. on the same amount.

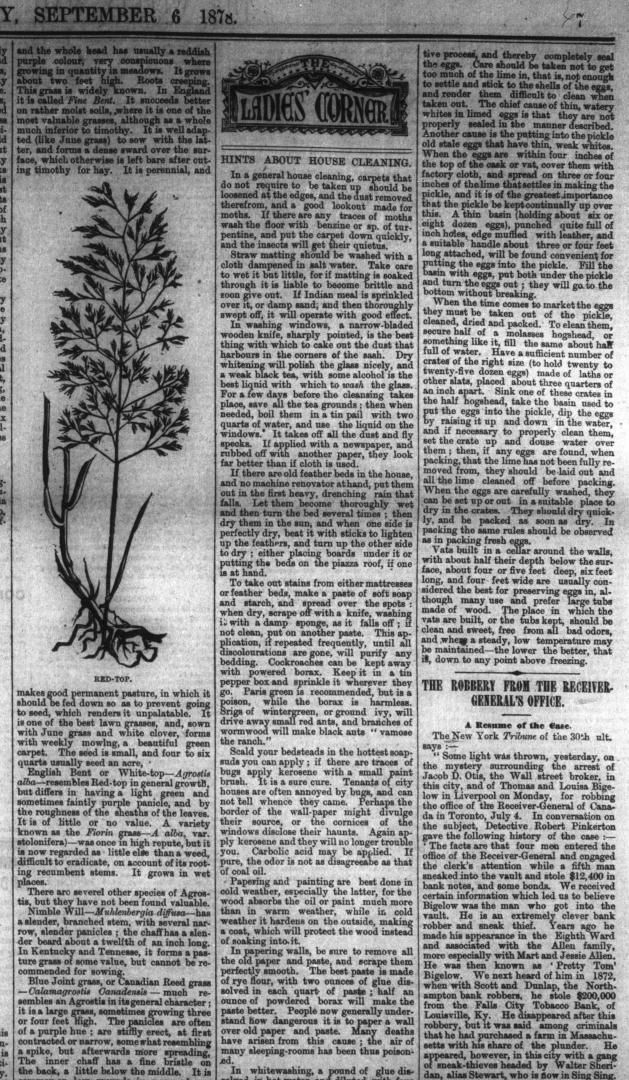
A. Mr. Samuel Sharpe has given the sum of £5,000 towards the building of the north wing of University College, London, as soon as the Council are prepared to begin. The sum of £50,000 is required to complete the proposed extensions.

early
the incomplete the proposed extensions.

A memorial has been presented for correson has gentlemen professionally interest carrying promotion of higher education











FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4. e harvest year to the 24th ult., have amounted ,038,140 bushels,against 8,584,094 bushels in the asponding period last year; receipts at Buffalo

The following return, compiled from official reurns, shows the quantities of grain, and of flour small; the demand for wheat fairly active, and turns, shows the quantities of grain, and of flour converted into wheat imported into the United prices firm all over, with an advance in Kingdom since hargest vic from Sentember 1 to 23 out of 87 markets whence reports were Kingdom since harvest, viz., from September 1 to

period in the two precedi		
1877-8.	1876-7.	1875-6.
Wheat, grs 11,768,100	9,246,802	11,305,204
Flour. " 2,198,857	1,790,056	1,598,191
Barley, " 3,727,574	3,528,132	2,169,657
Oats, " 4,074,145	3,984,431	3,521,467
Peas, " 386,638	276,664	299,598
Beans, " 629,162	962,489	861,460
Corn, " 8,320,434	7,374,586	6,695,330
Annexed is a return, sh	nowing the vi	alue of our
imports of cereal produce		
since harvest, viz., from		
hadracetrate references and detectable and detectab	STATE OF THE PARTY	

A Liverpool cable despatch of Friday to the New York press quotes a leading grain circular of that day were well supported in consequence of the rain,

Banks.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Trans.
Montreal	1711	1704	
Toronto		138	
Ontario		821	
Merchants'	95	94	7 at 94
Commerce		1131	*****
Consolidated		75	3 at 75
Dominion		116	*****
Hamilton		99	*****
Standard		80	*****
Federal		1041	*****
Imperial	104	103	*****
Molson's Loan and Savings Con	** ***	****	
Canada Permanent		1803	
Freehold		150	
Western Canada		150	
Union	141	138	
Canada Landed Credit	140	138	
Building and Loan		1191	
Imperial		113	
Farmers'.		114	******
London & C. L. & A. Co.		144	ex div.
Huron and Erie		135	
Dominion Savings and l	n-	E445.7	
vestment Society	125	124	
Ont. Sav. and Inv. Societ	ty	132	******
London Loan Company.		108	
Hamilton Prov. and L		1131	*****
National Inv. Co. of Cana	da	1081	*****
Anglo-Can. Mortgage Co.		1031	*****
Insurance, &c. British America	112	6.00	
Western		152	*****
Isolated Risk	26	102	
Canada Life	20	1924	*****
Confederation Life		1264	*****
Consumers' Gas		1414	
Dominion Telegraph	83	801	
Globe Printing Co		123	
Railways.			107 5235
Toronto, G. & B. Stock			13000000
"6 p.c. 5 yrs. stg. Bor	nds		
"& N. 8 p.c. 5 yrs. Box	nds		
Debentures, &c.		1000	1.4555.115
Dom. Gov. stock, 6 p.c Dom. Gov. stock, 5 p.c.		1014	*****
Dom. Gov. stock, 5 p.c.	*** ****	991	*****
County (Ont.) 20 yr. 6 p.	c 102	101	*****
Tn'p (Ont.) 20 yr. 6 p.c.		98	*****
City Toronto 20 yr. 6 p.	C	992	*****

English Markets.

Wennerday, Sept. 4.

London—Floating cargoes—Wheat, at opening, about is per qr. chesper; corn, quiet; cargoes on passage and for shipment—Wheat, at opening, casier; corn, steady. Mark Lane—Wheat, at opening, rather easier; corn, steady. London—Quotations of good cargoes Californian wheat, off the coast, per qr., of 500 lbs., 50s 6d; quotations of good cargoes No. 2 spring wheat, off the coast, per 480 lbs., sea damage for sellers' account, less usual 2½ per cent. commission, 45s; quotations of good cargoes mixed American corn, off the coast, per 480 lbs., sea damage for sellers' account, less usual 2½ per cent. commission, 45s; quotations of good cargoes mixed American corn, off the coast, per 480 lbs., sea damage for sellers' account, less usual 2½ per cent. commission, 45s 6d; quotations of good cargoes mixed American corn, off the coast, per 480 lbs., tale quale, less usual 2½ per cent. commission, 45s 6d; quotations of good cargoes mixed American corn, off the coast, per 480 lbs., tale quale, less usual 2½ per cent. commission, 45s 6d; quotations of good cargoes mixed American corn, off the coast, per 480 lbs., tale quale, less usual 2½ per cent. commission, 45s 6d; quotations of good cargoes mixed American corn, off the coast, per 480 lbs., tale quale, less usual 2½ per cent. commission, 45s 6d; quotations of good cargoes mixed American corn, off the coast, per 480 lbs., tale quale, less usual 2½ per cent. commission, 45s 6d; quotations of good cargoes mixed American corn, off the coast, per 480 lbs., tale quale, less usual 2½ per cent. commission, 45s 6d; quotations of good cargoes mixed American corn, off the coast, per 480 lbs., tale quale, less usual 2½ per cent. commission, 45s 6d; quotations of good cargoes mixed American corn, off the coast, per 480 lbs., tale quale, less usual 2½ per cent. commission, 45s 6d; quotations of good cargoes mixed American corn, off the coast, per 480 lbs., tale quale, less usual 2½ per cent. commission, 45s 6d; quotations of good damercan corn, off th

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLE-WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4.

The past week has shown no improvement on that preceding it. The movement in all lines of goods has been very small; and could not have been otherwise, in consequence of the very small offerings. Within the last couple of days, however, flour has begun to come forward more freely though grain has shown no increase. The demand for everything has been very slack, and prices have been weak in nearly all instances. Stocks have generally continued to decrease, and those of wheat have been considerable reduced since Monday merning, when stocks stood as follows:—Flour, 650 bbls; fall wheat, 6,500 bushels; spring wheat, 15,003 bushels; oats, 14,910 bushels; parley, 80,312 bushels; peas, 92 bush. Outside markets have generally been quiet throw the week. English cable advices show a fall of 2d on red winter; of 1d on white wheat and club, and of 3d on peas since our last; but the general tone seems to have been firm until the last couple of days, when a change in the weather seems to have brought with it an easier feeling, and cargoes are quoted at a decline all over.

The total supply of wheat and flour in the week ending on the 24th ult., was equal to 309,375 to 327,500 quarters, va. 403,000 to 411,000 quarters, weekly consumption, indicating a deficiency in supply under consumption of 73,500 to 93,625 quarters.

Fall Wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs.
No. 2,
Red Winter.
Spring Wheat, No. 1.
No. 2.
Oats (Canadian), per 34 lbs.
Oat The past week has shown no improvement on

The supply of maize for the week was equal to 2,240,000 to 2,280,000 bush. against an average weekly consumption in 1876 of 1,320,000 bushels, against 771,078 bushels in 1876. The amount of wheat and flour on passage for the United Kingdom August 29, 1878, showed an increase, and was equal to 1,175,000 quarters against 998,000 on the 15th uit, and 580,000 quarters at the corresponding date last year. The quantity of wheat due at ports of call during the four weeks from August 15th to Sept. 11th, is 246,500 quarters, comprising 40,000 qrs from Azov and Black Seas and Danube, 77,000 qrs from Am. Atantic ports, and 67,000 qrs from Callpresponding period last year; receipts at Buffalo and Oswego in the same time have been 6,343,065 ashels, against 5,219,962 bushels last year; and lose at seaboard ports have been 9,363,900 bushels are lake ports; of increase of 1,446,050 bushels at lake ports; of increase of 1,446,050 bushels at lake ports; of last of last

week ending the 10th ult. amounted to 188,000 qrs., and the stock in the docks was about 216,000 qrs. Wheat was difficult to move, either on spot or for "options," with scarcely any spring in the market. Californian advices report exports at San Francisco from July 1 to August 14 to have been 968,000 centals against 199,000 in the corresponding period last year, and 999,000 in 1876. Receipts of wheat in western States seem to have come forward with a rush.

week ending on the 24th ult. were 3,735,417 bush, v. 3,077,237 bush the previous week, and 1,792,942 day were well supported in consequence of the rain, which is beginning seriously to jeopardize the safety of unsecured crops. While consumers are insactive, and there is no speculation, there exists a more general disposition to increase stocks. On the whole, more business has been doing than usual on off days, and priess, under the circumstances, are tending in sellers' favour, particularly for white, colory, and red descriptions of American. Five officoats wheat cargoes were sold yesterday for the content. Several others are in treaty. Maize is held for more money. Much of the arrivals of not are very small, and it is becoming scarce. There was a moderate attendance in this market to-day. Unon a fair amount of the transactions there was a penny advance per cental on old wheat and partially on new American whites and recis. Flour was steady, with a fait business doing. Corn was in tolerably good consumptive request at a shade over Tuesday's rate.

Beerbohm's London Corn Trade List makes the amount of grain on passage for the United Kingdom, _nxclusive of steamer shipments from America, and the sall and steamer shipments from the ports of the Baltic, and those of North-Western Europe:—

Wheat, Flour, Maiss, Pley, Beans, March and Prices are soldows:—Pure Jamaica Prices are

Wheat. Flour. Maize. Bley. Beans. different kinds of produce in the Liverpool markets

Bran—Has been quiet, but sold on Saturday at \$9 on track.

OATMAL—The feeling has been easier, with sellers at \$3.90 and buyers at \$3.30. Small lots are unchanged at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

Wheat—There has been scarcely any offered and very little wanted, that little being needed by millers only. Prices have been almost nominal, but the tendency downwards. Fall has been purely nominal, with not a single sale reported. Spring has not been much better, but a few cars of old have gone off at \$1.05 for No. 1, and \$1.02 for No. 2, t.o.c., and a car of new No. 2 sold at \$7c, t.o.c. There was no movement reported in the market to-day, and values seemed unchanged at former prices. On the street, fall sold at 90c to \$1.05, and spring at 80c to \$1; receipts on the street market have increased considerably during the week.

Oars.—Sales have been few and prices have continued to decline. Both Canadian and American sold last week at \$8c on track, but very choice American brought 29 and 29\$c on Tuesday when common were offered to arrive at 26c, which offer was repeated to-day with no sales reported. Street prices 34 to 35c.

Bahlay.—The market has been inactive with buy-

lots, but Ingersoll is reported as being firmer, with sales of two cars on Tuesday at \$\frac{1}{2}\$.

Eoss—The feeling seems to show some improvement; receipts have continued to be large, but go off more readily at a slight advance; the range fer round lots of fresh is up to \$10 \$9c\$. Street receipts have been fair, and prices steady at \$11 to \$13c\$.

Pork—Has shown some little activity at former prices; a car sold at \$12.50, and small lots have been going off fairly well at from \$13\$ to \$13.50.

BACON—Cumberland has remained weak, chiefly in consequence of the advance in the season with considerable stocks on hand; a car has \$01d at 6c; tons at \$6c\$ and cases at \$0.40 \$6c\$; tons at \$6c\$ and firm at \$9c\$, and pickled ranging from \$7.50 \$9c\$. Green shoulders are offering at \$6c\$ but rather quiet.

Hams—Small lots have continued in steady demand at \$1.50 \$10 \$100 \$6c\$ anvassed and \$10.50 \$for pickled; but there is no movement reported in round lots, beyond a lot of about \$6c\$ canvassed averaging \$2c\$ lbs at \$11.5c\$.

Land—There has been nothing doing in round lots; but small have been in steady deimand at steady prices; tierces ranged from \$1c\$ \$6c\$ and the next and palls from \$6c\$ to \$6c\$ and the next and palls from \$6c\$ to \$6c\$ and the next and palls from \$6c\$ to \$6c\$ and the next and palls from \$6c\$ to \$6c\$ and the next and palls from \$6c\$ to \$6c\$ and the next and palls from \$6c\$ to \$6c\$ and the next and palls from \$6c\$ to \$6c\$ and the next and palls from \$6c\$ to \$6c\$ and the next and palls from \$6c\$ to \$6c\$ and the next and palls from \$6c\$ to \$6c\$ and the next and palls from \$6c\$ to \$6c\$ and the next and palls from \$6c\$ to \$6c\$ and the

GROCERIES.

Trade—Seems to be improving slightly.

Trade—The enquiry has been on the increase, and a good many lines have changed hands at steady prices. Young Hyson has sold at 45 and 50c for first; at 30 to 33c for poor seconds, and 33c for good, and at 24 to 27c for thirds. Japans have been quiet; but one line of medium sold at 30c and another at 35c. Blacks have been steady, with sales of fine at 55 and 60c; of medium at 40 to 45c, and ef low at 25c; at 27 and 30c, these prices being all for lines. Quotations are as follows, the outside figures being for retailers lots:

—Young Hyson, common to fair, 25 to 30c; Young Hyson, ordinary to choice extra firsts, 45 to 66c; Twankays, 20 to 25c; Gunpowder and Imperials, common to good, 25 to 40c; Fins to Extra Choice, 55 to 65c. Blacks—Congous, 25 to 70c; Souchong, 35 to 65c; Scented Pekces, 45 to 55c.

COPPRE—Has remained quiet with nothing doing in

CATTLE.

Calves—Receipts have fallen off somewhat but are still in excess of the wants of the market. Sales are very slow and prices weak but generally unchanged. First-class dressing from 120 lbs do not bring over \$6.50 to \$8. Second-class dressing from 75 to 110 lbs are very slow of sale at \$4 to \$5.50. Third-class are unsalable

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL, TRADE—Remains generally unchanged.

DR. J. ADAMS 58 BAY STREET, TORONTO.

THE SECOND ANNUAL SALE THOROUGHBRED STOCK At the Ontario Experimental Farm, Guelph, Ont., THURSDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1878,

SANFORD'S

CATARRH.

GENUINE MERIT.

A Druggist's Testimony.

Gentlemen.—We believe Sanford's Radical Curabe a genuine meritorious preparation. Some of
ar customers are extravagant in their praise of it.

D. DEFORD & CO.

Ottawa, Kas., Feb. 26, 1878. BETTER SATISFACTION.

Mt. Pleasant, Ia., March 1, 1878. COMPLETE SATISFACTION

AND SUFFERING CAUSED BY

Irritations, Epilepsy or Fits proceeding from Shocks to the Nervous Sys-Joints, Nervous and Feeble Muscular Action. Great Soreness and Tenderness in any Part of the Body. Weak and Pain-COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS

ARE DOING WONDERS. Messrs. Weeks & Potter:—Gentlemen—Collins'
Voltate Plasters are doing wonders. They work
like magic, and those you sent last are all sold and
more wanted. Please send methree 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. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.



S. JACOBS. M. D., Lunenberg, N. S.

In restoring persons suffering from dypheretic prostration and cough, following typhoid fever, Fallows' Couround Strure of Hirofhosphires is the best remedy I ever used.

EDWIN CLAY, M.D., Pugwash, N. S.

1st, 2nd, 3rd, & 4th October, 1878.

\$8.000

The entry books will close 24th September. For Prize lists and entry forms, apply to JONATHAN DAVIS,

NORTHERN EXHIBITION.

TOWN OF WALKERTON Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday & Friday, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th October, 1878.

336-4 JAMES SEEGMILLER, Secretary. HAMILTON ONT.

Farms tor Sale.

vertisements of Farms For Sale or to Rent are inserted in this Column, 20 words for 800; each additional word 80. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw them in THE MAIL.

GOOD 95 ACRE FARM FOR PO RENT—200 ACRE FARM,
25 miles from Niaraga, river road; rent low
mmediate possession. Apply Q. JOHNSTONE,
Name of the Control of the Contro OR SALE-FIRST-CLASS IM PROVED farm, north half Lot 15, 9th consion Innisfil. Apply T. S. N., No. 10 Oak street ronto. MARM FOR SALE AT WINONA.

MARM FOR SALE .- 100 acres—being east half Lot 19, 8th Concession,
Mono, with 70 acres cleared; frame barn, orchard,
cedar fences, and spring creek. Apply to tenant,
GEO. McMaNUS, Esq., Mono Mills. 834-5 PARM FOR SALE—168 ACRES

MIRST-CLASS FARM FOR

DARMS FOR SALE-LOTS NO.

FARM FOR SALE - LOT.

EXCELLENT FARM AND TIMBERED Lands for sale cheap—Farm of 200 acres, with 80 acres cleared, and 400 acres timbered lands in block, in the best farming section in the County Grey, convenient to schools, railway, mills, &c. Apply to JAMES SLOANE, Melanethon P.O., County Grey, Ont. 334-2

MARM FOR SALE-110 ACRES — 90 cleared; balance hardwood bush; soil, light clay loam; excellent for wheat; situate on North River, five miles from Orillia; new two-story frame house, small frame house, barns, stables, cowhouses, &c., complete; three good wells, &c.; good young orchard, bearing fruit. Apply to EVANS & DECATUR, solicitors, Orillia. 386-2

MARM FOR SALE-200 ACRES

CHOICE FARM FOR SALE

Delaware Fruit and Grain Farms AT LOW PRICES. A. P. GRIFFITH,



Where Farming Pays the Best?

FOR SALE

HALIBURTON COUNTY. Farm lots in Dysart and other townships.
Town lots in Haliburton, to which village the Victoria Railway will be open for traffic by October, 'Apply to C. J. BLOMFIFLD,

Manager Canadian Land and Emigration Co , 50 Front street east, Toronto. 328 13 CREDIT SALE Land, Farm Stock, &c., by Auction.

months credit on Stock, etc. Sale at 1 o'clock p.m.; on the premises. The land is only 1½ mile from the villages of Thornbury and Clarksburg. For par-ciculars apply on the premises, or by letter to the proprietor. JOHN NICHOLSON, 328-7e.o.w. Thornbury P. O. IMPORTANT SALE OF FARM

Agricultural Emplements.

THE CELEBRATED HALL "CHAMPION"

Improved for 1878.

DRIVEN BY HORSE OR STEAM POWER.

OVER 3,000 IN USE IN CANADA.

FARM FOR SALE—THE SUBbeing east half to 31, 4th Concession, Township of Adjala. For further particulars apply to JOHN
IRWIN, Arlington P.O.

SALE—100

We are now prepared to deliver on receipt of satisfactory orders our CELEBRATED HALL CHAMPION THRESHING MACHINE, to be driven by
BRATED HALL CHAMPION THRESHING MACHINE, to be driven by
BRATED HALL CHAMPION THRESHING MACHINE, to be driven by
BRATED HALL CHAMPION THRESHING MACHINE, to be driven by
BRATED HALL CHAMPION THRESHING MACHINE, to be driven by
BRATED HALL CHAMPION THRESHING MACHINE, to be driven by
BRATED HALL CHAMPION THRESHING MACHINE, to be driven by
BRATED HALL CHAMPION THRESHING MACHINE, to be driven by
BRATED HALL CHAMPION THRESHING MACHINE, to be driven by
BRATED HALL CHAMPION THRESHING MACHINE, to be driven by
BRATED HALL CHAMPION THRESHING MACHINE, to be driven by
BRATED HALL CHAMPION THRESHING MACHINE, to be driven by
BRATED HALL CHAMPION THRESHING MACHINE, to be driven by
BRATED HALL CHAMPION THRESHING MACHINE, to be driven by
BRATED HALL CHAMPION THRESHING MACHINE, to be driven by
BRATED HALL CHAMPION THRESHING MACHINE, to be driven by
BRATED HALL CHAMPION THRESHING MACHINE, to be driven by
BRATED HALL CHAMPION THRESHING MACHINE, to be driven by
BRATED HALL CHAMPION THRESHING MACHINE, to be driven by
BRATED HALL CHAMPION THRESHING MACHINE, to be driven by
BRATED HALL CHAMPION THRESHING MACHINE, to be driven by
BRATED HALL CHAMPION THRESHING MACHINE, to be driven by
BRATED HALL CHAMPION THRESHING MACHINE, to be driven by
BRATED HALL CHAMPION THRESHING MACHINE, to be driven by
BRATED HALL CHAMPION THRESHING MACHINE, to be driven by
BRATED HALL CHAMPION THRESHING MACHINE, to be driven by
BRATED HALL CHAMPION THRESHING MACHINE, to be driven by
BRATED HALL CHAMPION THRESHING MACHINE, to be driven by
BRATED HALL CHAMPION THRESHING MACHINE, to be driven by
BRATED HALL CHAMPION THRESHING MACHINE, to be driven by
BRATED HALL CHAMPION THRESHING MACHINE, to be driven by
BRATED HALL CHAMPION THRESHING MACHINE, to be driven by
BRATED HALL CHAMPION THRES

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 sumplied with our

PITTS, PLANET, PELTON, OR HALL HORSE POWERS. 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.

Circulars sent free upon application. For further information address JOSEPH HALL MANUFACTURING CO.,

OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

Miscellaneous.

S. C. FLETCHER, DEALER IN grey, white, and water lime, plaster, hair, &c., foot of Bay street, Toronto. C. CHAMBERLAIN, Toronto.

Sid-52.

DERSTAND buying grain; preference given to a miller with these qualifications. Apply Spink Mills, Duffin's Creek. W. & J. SPINK.

DALE, Oswego, &c., Land Plaster, Hair, Plaster Paris, Fire Brick, Clay, Grind Stones, &c. EDWARD TERRY, 25 George street. Sil-26

WANTED -- SALESMEN | AND FLOUR AND OATMEAL MILL

one run flour stones, two catmeal, and barley mill:
never-failing supply of water; orchard, house,
stable, driving shed—ten acres land. Box 53, St.
Mary's. \$10 REWARD — LOST, ON Thursday, 15th, a colt, 4 years old; bright bay, white hind feet, 15th hands high; anyone that has got the same will receive the above reward by addressing ALBERT THOMSON, Edmonton P.O.

STOLEN — FROM J. WHITE,
Brighton, a blood bay gelding, 5 years old;
no white, a little hollow-backed, heavy tail; a closed round box open buggy, box mostly green, fan painted on side; set single harness, breast collar. \$400 reward for information leading to their recovery.

THE CANADIAN AIR GAS MACHINE. STUMP MACHINE.

329-2 6 25 FASHIONABLE VISITING CARDS,

Who Wants a Farm THOMAS RUSSELL & SON'S CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSE IS NOW No. 9 KING STREET WEST



GRAND'S REPOSITORY. Horses! Horses! Horses! RONTO, HAMILTON, GUELPH, BRANTFORD

Situations Gacant. A GENTS WANTED, TO SELL BOOKKEEPER - MUST UN-

Montreal Novelty Co., Montreal, Que.

Machinerp.

The cheapest and most easily worked mande; superior to any other in thes market to JOHN WHITEFIELD, 146 Front street, Tor 314-26 HALLIDAYS STANDARD WINDMILL.

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

CHEAPEST AND BEST

The only mill which has stood the test of a quarter of century. Farmers this is your Cheapest Investment. The cheapest power for watering stock, trigating, gradishelling corn, cutting feed, sawing wood, &c. VILLAGE WATER WORKS A SPECIALITY. For particulars, estimates, &c., apply to FRED HILLS, 31 Church st., Toronto. 308-52

THE WEEKLY MAIL

VOL. VII. NO.

POREIGN NEV

THE CAMPAIGN IN BOS

Assassination of Mehemet Ali and Suite.

Batoum Occupied by Russians.

OPENING OF THE GERMAN PARLIA

Royal Speech Against Socialists. THE ECOLLISION IN THE T

PRESE EUROPEAN COMPLICAT