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

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THE WEEKLY MAIL-Printed and P. by CHRISTOPHER W. BUNTING, at the corner of King and Bay streets in the Teronto.

VOL. VII. NO. 331.

TORONTO. FRIDAY. AUGUST 2. 1878.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS ENTER BOSNIA.

NO RESISTANCE.

SHUMLA EVACUATED.

Grand Banquet to the British Plenipotentiaries.

The Marquis of Lorne Governor-

General of Canada.

Debate in Parliament on Lord

FRIDAY, July 26. LONDON, July 25.—A Vienna despatch says news has reaceed there that the Treaty of Berlin has caused great irritation Treaty of Berlin has caused great irritation among the Bulgarians, who, since the Russian occupation, have been the ruling class in Eastern Roumelia. A so-called Pan-Bulgarian committee has been formed at Adrianople to agitate for Bulgarian unity. The committee telegraphed to Prince Labanoff, the Russian Ambassador at Constanting the ple, to Aksakoff, the Chief of the Panc Propaganda at Moscow, and to the zarewitch, informing them of the Panlgarian mevement.

of Austrian troops into Bosnia are plete, and the forces are ready to cross e frontier at any hour. The order to arch will not be given before the end of week, as the Austrian Government is tious to complete arrangements with arkey in order to enter the Provinces as friend and not as an enemy, but, or without the good-will of Turkey, the order to march will not be delayed much longer. The headquarters of the Austrian forces are at Nobody anticipates serious resistance from any quarter. The Turkish anthorities in the Provinces have received directions from Constantinople that in all umstances they are to meet the Austrians in a friendly spirit. Greater difficulhes are feared in repatriating the Bosnia

All the special correspondents agree that the negotiations between Austria and Turkey proceed favourably.

London, July 25.—A Berlin despatch says the several foreign Governments have

horized their Ambassadors to ratify the sarabia will be formally dered to the Russians in August. A Vienna despatch reports that Shumla was surrendered by the Turks on July 20th. Fazli Pasha only consented to evacuate the ritish Ambassador. VIENNA, July 25.—The Italian demon-

strations absorb the political interest here, but it is understood the whole afiair is di-rected against the Carioli Ministry. Abortive attempts to enrol volunteers have been made in Ravenna and Genoa. Mennoti Garibaldi writes to the Capitale newspaper, approving the amexation agitation, but deprecating the enrollment of volunteers and denying any such recruiting has been done in his name.

The Telegraph's Vienna despatch announces that tempts to organize resistence to the Austrians in lerzegovina have collapsed.

The Turkish Plenipotentiaries submitted fresh

Astrian Slav provinces and the Danubian principalities, and these agents declare themselves openly botile to Austria.

Losdon, July 26.—A Vienna despatch says the execuation of Shumia was carried out on the 20th in the best order. The Russians entered the city amid the huzzas of the Christian people. Previous to the surrender the following convention was agreed to:—Turkish troops to leave the fortifications, taking side-arms, gans, and munitions, and going to Voria by the highway, the places along which occupied by Russians to be, during the time of march, evacuated to avoid a possible collision. For the maintenance of order the Turkish local police will remain in the fortifications, also one artillery corps to guard the guns. The occupation of the fortifications by the Russians will be carried out, as they are evacuated by Turks. All artillery and war material will be the property of the Sultan. The Turkish civil authorities will be replaced by Russian officials, will remain in the fortifications to superintend affairs. A committee of Ottoman that officials will remain in the fortifications to superintend affairs. A committee of Ottoman six Turkish officials, will remain in the fortifications to superintend affairs. A committee of Ottoman staff officers will also be left to direct the transport of war material. The Russian military authorities engage to protect the Mahommedan population. Losbox, July 26.—The Liberta, of Rome, says in political circles connection is traced between the Greek protests against Turkish barbarities in Thessaly and the appearance of French men-of-war at Pirseus. The Liberta adds that it is thought Italy is disposed, if necessary, to unite with France for the advantage of the Helienic cause, and of their common interest in the Mediterranean.

LOSDOX, July 26.—A despatch from Berlin announces that all the Powers except the Porte have natified the Treaty of Peace concluded by the Congress of Berlin.

ress of Berlin.
RIO DE JANEIRO, July 6.—Over one thousand and be SANERO, July 6.—Over no Endusand Mirropean immigrants have been sent to Southern orts during the last fortnight, and a large number of others are on their way to Rio. The arrivals of the, chiefly under the old importation contract, are been so large as to prove a serious embarrass-ent to the Government, and orders have been ent to stop further remittances under those con-mets.

MONDAY, July 29. LONDON, July 28.—The Carlton Club gave a grand banquet last night to the British Plenipotentiaries to Congress—Lords Beaconsfields and Salisbury. The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry presided. Five hundred Peers and Commoners

ere present. ast, awarded the Marquis of Salisbury e greater share of merit in the labours Berlin. He defended his conduct towards to abstention, and the facts proved Greece obtained more than the revolted principalities which had lavished blood and treasure. He passed a great eulogium on the present Sultan, who, throughout, was desirous of acting in a conciliatory manner to Greece. Lord Beaconsfield mainr to Greece. that the Turkish convention was an in-ane convention. Lord Beaconsfield spoke of Mr. Gladstone as a "sophistical rheto-rician, inebriated with the exuberance of

TELEGRAPHIC MISCELLANY. OUR

no convention existed, have felt bound, after considerable and perhaps fatal heaitstion, to defend Asia Minor. The convention with Turkey by preventing such hesitation practically lessened England's responsibilities. tation practically lessened England's responsibilities.

Lord Salisbury, in his speech, claimed that her Majesty's plénipotentiaries had tried to pick up the broken thread of England's Imperial traditions. He refused to believe the other Powers would display jealousy when they saw England's object was merely to establish peace and order.

London, July 28.—A despatch from Constantinople says Austria has abandoned the idea of a convention with Turkey, and will move her troops into Bosnia and afterwards send a note to the Porte giving Austria's intention. The Duke of Wellington has had hi right eye removed by a surgeon.
The average attendance at the Paris Exhibition is seventy-five thousand daily.

Rev. J. McEwan, of London, has accepted a call from the Welland Presby-Austrian subjects in Servia belonging to

the Austrian reserves have been peremptorily summoned to join their battalions. This creates uneasiness because it indicates a far larger mobilization than originally intended for the occupation of Bosnia.

In view of the impending occupation of In view of the impending occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina the Austrian Government have prepared a proclamation, which has been translated to the native tongue and distributed. It says:—
The Austrian trees come as triesdic tostop the

Herzegovina and the Anatrian border. The Emperor Francis Joseph could no longer look on and see the sufferings of these provinces, where force and turbulence reigned while the Government of the country were incapable of restoring order, and want and misery were knocking at the frontier of his own states. The Emperor, therefore, directed the eye of Europe to your position, and the council of nations decided that Austria should give you back your long missed peace and prosperity. The Sultan commits you to the protection of his mighty friend the Emperor. The Austrian troops bring you peace not war. They will protect all and oppress none. Established customs and institutions will be respected, the revenue will be applied solely to the ected, the revenue will be applied sole A despatch dated Vienna, Sunday, states

that the advance into Bosnia has not yet been ordered. Caratheodori Pasha told Count Andrassy that that paragraph of the proclamation to the inhabitants declaring hat the Sultan commits them to the protection of the Austrian Emperor would probably be the subject of a protest. LONDON, July 28.—A Constantinople despatch says the Porte and Mr. Layard

deny that negotiations are proceeding for the cession of a portion of the Syrian coast, and the Island of Tenedos to England. Persistent reports, however, are current that negotiations, the object of which are unknown, continue England and Turkey.
Osman Pasha has ordered a discontinu ance of the work at entrenchments on the Constantinople line, all probability of a conflict with the Russians having disap-

LONDON, July 24.—The Russians have occupied the chief positions around Shumla. efugees, who do not appear anxious to go | The Russian authorities have categorically assured the Porte that the Imperial Guard will embark and other Russian forces re tire as soon as Varna is surrendered. CAPETOWN, July 29.—There has been some severe fighting with the natives in the outlying districts of Transvaal. The British losses were comparatively heavy.

> TUESDAY, July 30. A Brod despatch says the Austrian troops crossed the frontier into Bosnia this morning in perfect order, without encountering difficulties. Archduke John Salvator, of Tusca

at the head of a brigade, has entered Des bind.

A private telegram states that Gen.
Phillopovich crossed the rontier into
Bosnia at six o'clock this morning.
He was met by the Turkish Mayer,
who presented a document supposed
to be a protest, and ressed it upon
him. Philopovich refused to receive it,

and the mayor ultimately took the paper-away. The Austrians also effected a cross-ing at Berbir.

The Peshter Lloyd states that General Phillopovich instructed his staff to show the inhabitants of Bosnia the greatest civility, but to accept the most rigorous measures against any resistance.
The Turkish plenipotentiary Mehemet
Ali Pasha left Vienna in consequence of
differences with his colleague Cartheodori

A Constantinople special announces that Pots. ing the officers in charge, going toward Loughboro'. A telegram was forwarded to recaptured. They were armed with bludgeons, stones, and knives, and made a desperate resistance. One convict stabbed a

Wednesday, July 31.

Berlin, July 30.—The elections for members of Parliament were held to-day.

The Progressists were successful in five districts in Berlin. A second ballot between a Social Democrat and a Progressive candidate is necessary in one district.

Cologne elected an Ultramontane, Casset a National Liberal, and Konigsberg a Conservative. Second ballot with Socialists are necessary in Breslau and Ebberfeld, and between Delbruck and a National Liberal at Stettin. At Strasburg the Progressive party elected their candidate.

Although the Social Democrats are ahead in Berlin only in the 4th district, where a second ballot is necessary, they polled 55, 000 votes against 30,000 in 1877. Gen.

Von Moltke only received 2,811 votes against 8,977 for the Progressist, Haenel. Dr. Falk has been defeated in two districts by tremendous majorities.

The National Liberals have returned for the military their candidates.

The National Liberals have returned for the military their candidates for the convention, the pension of \$25,000 a year to each Duke the pension of \$25,000 and year to each Duke the pension of \$25,000 and year to each Duke the pension of \$25,000 and year to WEDNESDAY, July 31.

THE LATEST-THURSDAY. London, July 31.—A Berlin despatch says the election returns cause great anxiety to the Government. The result in the large cities shows conclusively that the opponents of the Government of all shades have increased in numbers and determina-

BERLIN, July 31.—In the elections for Berlin, July 31.—In the elections for the German Parliament yesterday, the National Liberals were successful at Hamburg, Leipsic, and Augsburg. A second ballot will be necessary at Hanover between a Particularist and a Socialist candidate, and at Munich between a National Liberal and a Clerical candidate.

The results of about a hundred elections are known and are as follows. Elected

tained that by the covention with Turkey we diminished, not increased, our responsibilities. He brought back from Berlin the conviction that neither the Crimean, nor the last war would ever have occurred if England had spoken out firmly. Repelling the assertion of Mr. Gladstone that the Turkish convention was an inspace convention. Lord Resconsfield spokes that the Turkish convention was an insane convention. Lord Beaconsfield spoke
of Mr. Gladstone as a "sophistical rhetorician, inebriated with the exuberance of
his own verbosity and egotistical imagination."

Lord Beaconsfield argued that had the
settlement of Europe been limited to the
Treaty, Russia would probably in a few
whatever British party might be
in power, that party would, even though

The French ironclad squadron has quit ted Piracus for the Grecian Archipelago. The Daily Telegraph announces that Parliament will be prorogued on 20th Au-

Two pellets came out of the Emperor William's arm during the past week by

Lady Pigot advocates the keeping of goats by cottagers, so that children may have fresh milk. The Anglo-American Cable Company announces that the attempt to recover the cable of 1866 has failed. The Duke of Cumberland, son of the late x-King George of Hanover, has been azetted as Kaight of the Garter.

on the Pittsfield National Bank of Pitts-field, Mass., has been discovered. Mr. Lumsden, C.E., has been appointed chief Government Engineer on the Georgian Bay Branch of the Pacific railway.

The Washington authorities, it is said threaten to suppress the sale of Dr. Mary Walker's new book, "Unmasked." Earl Beaconsfield is one of the silent m n private life. When he does talk, he culks only to the point, and avoids ladi society. A Berlin despatch states that Russia

still negotiating for the purchase of fast North-German Lloyd and Hamburg Mr. Gladstone's face has become exceedingly pale, but his friends and admirers deny that he is decaying physically or mentally

John Gibson, a printer of Montreal, recently came in for a fortune of £75,000 by the death of a relative in Scotland, and has Mr. George Liddle, Surveyor of Customs

at Clifton for the last twenty-four years, died on Monday evening, after a long and painful illness. General Garibaldi has written a letter warmly approving of the annexation demon-strations, and recommending rifle practice

throughout Italy. Women are becoming more numerous among the stock speculators of San Fran-They are said to be more eager and reckless than men. Seventy-four Mennonites arrived at Montreal on Saturday morning, and after break-fasting there pursued their journey en route for Manitoba.

A policeman was arrested in Quebec this week, on duty, it is said, because he omitted to salute the Recorder, who had passed shortly before.

The Rev. John Laing, of Edinburgh, has completed his dictionary of anonymous and pseudonymous literature of Great Britain.

The Rev. John Laing, of Edinburgh, has completed his dictionary of anenymous and pseudonymous literature of Great Britain. It contains 20,000 entries.

The publishers of a Montreal evening journal are about to take legal proceedings to compel Mayor Beaudry to give a list of his 12th July special constables.

Lord Beaconsfield is to receive from the British residents of California a \$1,500 silver brick, mounted in native wood adorned with specimens of quartz.

A French cavalry corps is in process of formation in Montreal, and the officers are already hard at work posting themselves under the directions of Col. Lovelace.

Hon. Mr. Laurier arrived at Quebec on Thursday, and was presented with a requisition offering him anew the candidature for Quebec East, which he gratefully accepted. The Allan four-masted ship Romsdale,

The Allan four-masted ship Romsdale, which arrived at Quebec, from London, on Saturday, has on board a quantity of pow-der and war stores for western military de-

A Constantinople special announces that
the Sultan has ratified the Treaty of Berlin.
London, July 29.—Fifty four convicts of
Mount St. Bernard Reformatory, in Leicestershire, escaped last night after assault-

Loughboro', and the police of that town and a number of constables were sent to meet them. Thirty-three fugitives were Canada Pacific from the Kaministiquia to It is announced in late London papers

that a marriage is arranged between Sir Francis Turville, K. C. M. G., and Lady Lisgar, widow of the late Governor-General of Canada.

The National Liberals have returned their candidates from Saarbrucken and Heidelberg. Second ballots will be necessary in Frankfort, Mannheim, Mayence, and Hanau. These second ballots will rest between the Moderate and Advanced Liberals, except at Mayence, where one of the candidates was an Ultramontane.

Over seven bushels to the acre.

The wife and family of Mr. Holmes, of Ottawa, who has recently taken possession of an immense estate in New Zealand, bequeathed to him by his late brother, left Ottawa on Saturday for their new home.

A brougham containing the Chinese ambassador at London collided with an omnibus on Saturday morning.

A brougham containing the Chinese ambassador at London collided with an omnibus on Saturday morning. The ambassador's right arm was injured, his head contused and system received a severe shock.

A despatch received at the Archbishop's Palace, Quebec, from St. Johns, Nffd., but was still unable to leave there at present.

The changes in the foreign representation

A double of the time of conflict, supposing there was to be one, by one hundred years. "We left a frontier," he said, "with which the best military authorities of India were content, and placed ourselves close to the resources of our supposed enemy." He wanted to know whether such a policy which would compel England to exercise a general protectorate over Turkey was not rightfully described as insane. He considered Lord Beaconsfield's remarks on Mr. Gladstone as insulting to the Queen,

The Quebec Mercury has suggested that in view of the exciting state of society in Canadian cities, Canada should send a regiment to England and maintain it in strength, the English in return keeping a regiment in Canada.

A bill for the punishment of tramps, passed by the New Hampshire Assembly, provides for the punishment, by imprisonment, from 15 months up to 5 years, the former penalty being provided for any person proved a tramp.

Dr. J. G. Holland (Timothy Titcomb) lives on five acres of a pine-elad promon-

GOVERNOR-GENERAL

The Marquis of Lorne Lord Dufferin's Successor.

The Announcement Officially Made. London, July 29,-The Post announce that Lord Beaconsfield has selected the Marquis of Lorne to succeed Lord Dufferin as Governor-General of Canada.

The Times announces officially that the Marquis of Lorne has accepted the Governor-Generalship of Canada.

nor-Generalship of Canada.

London, July 29.—The Times, commenting on the Marquis of Lorne's appointment as Governor-General of Canada, kays:—

"The Governor-Generalship opens a career for Lord Lorne which may be some compensation for the political sctivity from which his marriage cut him off at home. He is well known to be intelligent and cultivated, with an interest in the Colonial Empire, of which he gave proof in his early travels and writings. The most significant consequence of his appointment will be, if we are not mistaken, the effect on public apiniou in Canada. It will be hailed, we have no doubt, as the most popular act of policy that the Imperial Government ever carried out since the Dominion of Canada was founded."

London, July 31.—The Daily News is

London, July 31.—The Daily News informed that the Marquis of Lorne will not leave for Canada until after the elec-tions in the Dominion have been held. He will probably arrive there in November. In the possible event of an interregnum, nander-in-Chief of the forces wil act as Governor-General.

looked upon the results obtained, and what might have been obtained without so much bloodshed, if they had not jealously severed themselves from Russia two years ago. They had left Russia the finest possible field for working sia the finest possible held for working against the present arrangement. The British Plenipotentiaries had throughout Congress done their utmost to prop up Turkey and keep down the subject races. For the first time in history their attitude was not in accordance with free institutions. The assertions of Lord Beaconsfield relative ENGLAND AND THE EAST.

The Debate on Lord Hartington's Resolution.

London, July 29 .- Lord Hartington's

resolution against the Government's Eastern Policy, which begins to-night in the Commons, is regarded as the most important in many years.

The Times, in discussing that part of Lord Hartington's resolution relating to British guarantees respecting Asiatio Turkey, says :-

Turkey, says:—

"There is room for the contention that Lord Hartington's censure of the Treaty is either teo little or too much. If the Ministry have involved the country unnecessarily in liabilities of so grave a character, the Opposition ought to be prepared to express something more than regret. They ought to be ready to turn out their opponents, to take office themselves, and reverse the policy to which the country stands committed. If they are not prepared for such a decided course they ought to leave the Government unweakened to carry into effect the settlement of which it has laid the basis. In certain cases it is desirable the Government should act on its own responsibility. The real question is whether in the permanent interests of the British Empire it was desirable to say distinctly to Russia "Thus far shalt thou go, but no farther."

power of the Crown to the extreme, which had been avoided by the greatest statesmen. A new phase of the Eastern question was opened by this startling novelty, which set the laws of Europe at naught, was unjust to other Powers, overrode the The Times also says it has reason to be-

West Gloucester, moved as a vote of confidence his amendment, expressing the hope that the Government's efforts would pre-

cites the expression of Mr. Gladstone that he (Lord Beaconsfield) had degraded and debased the great name of England, that he had sold the Greeks, and that he had contrast of its provisions with those of the Treaty of San Stefano. Russia, previous to the war, made demands which did not SITTING BULL. go anything like so far as the Treaty of Berlin, yet England never approved them nor urged them upon Turkey. He said he did not make a serious charge against the Government regarding Greece, as other Governments shared the Greece, as other Governments snared the responsibility, but the British Government had incurred a special responsibility in the promises given to Greece, which had not been fulfilled. If the Conservative party

indian wars, and shall be allowed to retain his ponies. In view of the fact that Sitting Bull has had emissaries in this country endeavouring to induce the Sioux to begin an outbreak, the authorities declined to entertain any proposal looking toward his return. This decision has the sanction of the President and Cabinet. accepted the amendment of Mr. Plunkett, he said they approved the conduct of the Liberals, who throughout endeavoured to induce the Government to refrain from war.
Lord Hartington spoke one hour and forty minutes.

Lord Harrington generally approved the

WASHINGTON, July 31.—General Howard telegraphs from Walheur agency on 28th that the crisis of the campaign is certainly passed. The check at the Columbia serves to keep peace north of that river.

THE CROPS The Prospects in Quebec—Rapid Growth of Corn.

By Telegraph to The Mail.]

QUEBEC, July 31.—Accounts from the districts surrounding the City of Quebec state that the hay is now nearly all cut and housed in good order, and that the crop is as fine and abundant as it was last year. Garden crops are also looking splendid, turnips and cabbages especially being in abundance and in prime condition. Even the yotato crop, for the safety of which there was so much apprehension, promises as good a yield as last year.

wheat will not exceed twelve to fifteen bushels to an acre, much of a low grade. The Red River Valley and Northern Pacific counties are better, promising 20 to 25 bushels to an acre, all number one.

but was still unable to leave there at present.

The changes in the foreign representation of the Vatican are postponed till Novemand country, of whom that statesman once had the confidence. The Government as semi-official status will go to England. England will not send a representative to lite Vatican.

All the London papers published an official paragraph explaining that nothing may contained in the recent speech of Sir W. Hart Dyke, Secretary to the Treasury, pointing to a probable dissolution of Pariament this year.

The Quebee Mercury has suggested that in view of the exciting state of society will cannot be more patriotic to enable the country, while there was yet time, to retreat from the unfortunate course.

Hon. Randle Plunkert, member for means to provide the disappointment, but he considered Lord the Queen, and country, of whom that statesman once had the confidence. The Government the work of reform. Then, when some progress had been made, asked Parliament for means to prevent the work from being interfered with; but this would not have been a showy policy. Lord Hartington said in conclusion it might have been wiser, from a party point of view, to postpone his motion until it could reap advantage from public disappointment, but he considered Lord marriage of Prince Arthur.

Sir Charles Dilke, Radical, moved his amendment, postponing the consideration of the subject until the Government lays before the House a return, showing the norflowed since the accession of William III. He House of Princes are lative to the marriage of Prince Arthur.

Sir Charles Dilke, Radical, moved his amendment, postponing the consideration of the subject until the Government lays before the House a return, showing the norflowed since the subject until the subject until the subject to the subject until the subject to the subject until the subject until the subject of the subject until the subject to the subject until the subject of the subject until the subject to the subject to the subject until the subject of the subject

and the oars glided gently into the water simultaneously without the least appearance of haste, and both boats went off without the slightest jerk or splash. The men were looking at each other, and their movements were as much in harmony as if both were in the same boat. They were

serve the peace, maintain the interests of the Empire, and ameliorate the condition of the East. Mr. Plunkett declared it was

to war with Russia. The tendency of those arrangements was to make England a dependency of India. The debate was adjourned. In the House of Lords to-night there was a sharp personal discussion between Lords Granville and Beaconsfield relative

Lords Granville and Beaconsfield relative to the latter's attack on Mr. Gladstone. Lord Beaconsfield defended his conduct. Lord Salisbury incidentally expressed the belief that the Russians would evacuate Turkey within the allotted period. London, July 30.—The debate in the Commons last night is described as dull and spiritless

and spiritless. It was adjourned at an

and spiritiess. It was adjusted a carly hour.

Mr. GLADSTONE rose and began by reading a letter he had addressed to Lord Beaconsfield, asking him to cite instance.

in support of the accusation of unjustifiable and reckless attacks. He declares he never

and reckless attacks. He declares he never attacked the Government without a deep sense of the responsibility. He had never assigned any dishonourable motive to the Premier, his attacks upon whose policy were based upon irreconcilable and fundamental differences of opinion and feeling. He made a long review of the results of the Congress. He regretted the selfish jealousy of some Powers in regard to Greece. With Servia and Montenegro independent, Bulgaria practically so, and

dependent, Bulgaria practically so, and Bosnia and Herzegovina irrevocably annexed to Austria, it was impossible to deny that the partition of Turkey, if not as

complete, was as great as that of Poland. He desired the elevation of the native

races, instead of the suppression of Turkey by another Power, and complained of the

Government's policy from first to last. He said they must feel some shame when they

not supported by anything in the proto-cols. The conclusion of the Anglo-Russian

ssociated with all the greatest statesm

f England for half a century and he did

not hesitate to say that not one of them

The Kennebeccasis at Last Becomes Smooth.

DISOBEYS THE REFEREE.

That Official Resigns, but the Champion Declines to Row Without the Sheriff.

Ross Falling Behind Performs the Geneva Grand Water Act.

Hanlan Rows Over the Course and is

St. John, N. B., July 31.—The morning pened bright and calm, with the water as nooth as glass, and the race was considerand the boat took up a position at the starting point, and signalled for the men at 8.39. The toss was won for Hanlan and the inside chosen. Ross reached the stake boat at 8.46, waited eight minutes and pulled back to his boat house. Hanlan came out at 8.55, and p around the boat waiting. At 9:03

returned, and an objection was made that his starting buoy was out of position. Ross did not go to the buoy, but kept a little distance away, saying the water was too rough; a breeze had sprung up and there was considerable of a ripple at the starting point.

THE REFEREE, DISOBEYED, RESIGNS. The referee said it must be smooth The referee said it must be smooth agreement was a practical contradiction of the high sounding pretensions of Lord Salisbury's note. The Government thereby surrendered their power of action in the cause of Freedom. He urged objections similar to those made by Lord Hartington to the military situation created by the Angio-Turkish convention. He had been associated with all the greatest statement. being ordered when the water was not per-fectly smooth, as required by the articles. The referee said it was smooth enough. King said it was not in the power of the would have imposed such responsibility upon the country. He could not regard such a policy as within the limits referee to decide this question; it was taken out of his hands by the agreement between the parties, and the Sheriff had no power to order the race in of reasonable statesmanship. He asked no what the Government would have done such

water. The referee replied an-"The water is not perfectly if a foreign power had concluded such a convention. The Government had, in ratifying the convention before Parliament was made acquainted with it, pushed the for Ross, and Ross object, I repractical racing purposes, and as the judge for Ross, and Ross object, I retire from the position of referee." Ross pulled up and said, "I was kept waiting for him several minutes." Hanlan called out:— 'If he wants to start with a couple of lengths, and can beat me with that on his

without being allowed to exercise his own judgment, he said he would have nothing

UNSUCCESSFUL NEGOTIATIONS

they replied that they did not know him.

Other names were mentioned, but none

proved acceptable, and the matter was left for decision till the afternoon.

At 2.35 the water was smooth and in

excellent condition for the race, but no referee had been appointed, and a delay

occurred until four o'clock, when Mr. John Davis, for Hanlan, and Mr. King, for Ross, with Mr. Geo. H. Barker, held a

consultation. Hanlan, supported by his

WHISTLE WAS SOUNDED.

shore. When Ross reacned and Sheriff Harding said, "Ross, you need not come out at this time. The next sig-

nal will be the one. You can stay here or go back." Ross said he did not understand

"HANLAN COMING"

Almost immediately a cry of

t that way, and started for his boat-house.

was raised, which Ross heard, and backed down and met Hanlan. When Hanlan came alongside, King, Ross' judge, proposed three cheers for him, and they were given with a will. The men were called up and instructed how to turn, and to finish between the starting boats, and the

nish between the starting boats, and the

"THERE'S A YACHT IN THE WAY."

" READY, GO."

SHERIFF HARDING CONSENTS TO ACT.

ore to do with it.

was unjust to other Powers, overrode the rights of Parliament, and laid new burdens on the people.

Mr. Gladstone spoke two hours and a half, and was greeted with loud cheers as he took his seat.

Lord Beaconsfield, replying to the letter read by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons, says a compilation of a list of the seat.

Sheriff Harding was named in the articles, and they would not accept another referee, as Sheriff Harding was named in the articles, and they would not accept another referee, as

been guilty of an unsurpassed act of dupli-

Rejection of Overtures for his Return to the United States. Associated Press Telegram.] Washington, July 31.—Sitting Bull desires to return to the United States, and has made overtures to the Indian office. He insists that he shall not be held accountable for any criminality during the ndian wars, and shall be allowed to retain

By Telegraph to The Mail.]

of which there was so much apprehension, promises as good a yield as last year.

Hollin, May 31.—Mr. A. Park, farmer, of Hollin, has a field of corn, blue glaze, planted only seven weeks, and it is now over seven feet high.

St. Paul, Minn., July 29.—The latest crop reports from the different parts of Minnesota indicate a considerable deficiency in the southern counties, where the yield of wheat will not exceed twelve to fifteen

The Grant to Prince Arthur. In the House of Commons Sir Stafford

referee ordered them into line. Mr. Davis replied, "She is inside of a direct line for your turning stake and soon be further out of the way." "Get back into line. Take your places. Put your hand to those boats," shouted the Referee. "Are you satisfied?" he asked. "We are," replied the Judge.

ment.
The House by 320 to 33 decided to go into Committee.
In Committee it was decided, without a

NEXT!

MR. HARDING FINALLY CONSENTS TO ACT

Declared the Winner.

THE VICTOR was warmly greeted at the shore and cheered

A BANQUET. was postponed till to-morrow night, when Ross will attend and receive a present. HANLAN'S RETURN. Hanlan came in this evening, and leaves

> Mr. John Davis gives the time to the upset at 6.10, and calls the distance one mile and an eighth; the time to the turning buoy at 17.17, and the time to the finish pace to the time of the accident is con

vince the people of St. John as to Hanlan's abilities. "He can beat any man in the

ROSS DEJECTED. Ross is quite dejected over the accident, and his backers are sore over the fact that

THAT COURSE. After the first burst of indignation wore

THE ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

The Learned Men Agitated Over the New Discoveries.

consultation. Hanian, supported by his backers, refused to row with any other Referee than Sheriff Harding, saying they were not justified in choosing another. Mr. Barker again offered Dr. Walker and Mr. Chipman Smith, and then asked the Tagest the says of t says the strange and unexpected results of the eclipse observations have agitated the astronomers gathered there to a high de-gree. Not a few pet theories have been utterly demolished. The astronomers of the various expeditions will meet at Den-Toronto party to name a man, but they de-clined. Sheriff Harding was then telegraph-ed to that the race could not be rowed without him, and that the water was good, and that he was wanted immediately. In response, Sheriff Harding arrived at Riverver to compare notes. Prof. Watson, of Ann Arbor, feels confident that the planet which he discovered is Vulcan, which has been missing since 1859. The absence of lines in the Corona's spectrum is considerresponse, Sheriff Harding arrived in side at 4.50, and was greeted with hearty chears. When he reached the tug he said, cheers. When he reached the tug he said, "Gentlemen, I am told that Hanlan would ed most extraordinary. All previous eclipse observations have revealed them. That the Corona is composed of material not shining by its own light is accepted by astronomers. What effect the quiet condinot row unless I acted as referee. If both sides are willing I will resume my functions and act." No objection was made, and the first tion of the sun, as shown by the almost en-On reaching the starting buoys the whistle was again blown, and Ross immediately stepped in his boat and pulled out. The referee cautioned the party on the tug not to cheer the men, saying that the cheering must be left to the people on shore. When Ross reached the boat, the right Harding said "Ross reached the post por

THE WRECKED MEGANTIC-How She Ran Ashore.

QUEBEC, July 31.—A telegram from Gaspe respecting the wreck of the Lake Megantic, says Capt. Battersby went ashore at 12.30 a.m. on Monday, the 22nd asnore at 12.30 a.m. on Monday, the 22nd inst. The weather was hazy with rain. He passed five miles off the south point of Anticosti, shaped the course to clear the shoals, was deceived by the action of a strong current of four to five knots setting in shore, which was not stated in the book of sailing directions. book of sailing directions. The passengers were all well, and taken off by the s. s. Erl King, after being forty-eight hours with twenty-three of the crew in a smallschoon-er of sixteen tons. Nine ladies, three children, and two gentlemen, also one owner of cattle, Mr. Woodley, were the

quicker stroke. After a quarter of a mile Hanlan began to creep gradually ahead. At the half mile the champion was HALF A LENGTH AHEAD. Off Appleby's Wharf his lead was a full length, and the crowd cheered him heartily. He was perfectly cool. His boat was gliding along as steadily as if he were practising, while Ross was evidently excited and laboring hard. When within a few rods of the one mile post, six minutes and thirty-one seconds from the start, Ross stopped pulling and

stopped pulling and UPSET INTO THE WATER. The tugs put on all steam, and the exitement was intense as Ross disappeared in the water. After a moment of breathless suspense he appeared in sight again and was seen to be safely clinging to the bottom of his boat. A small boat picked him up, and towed his boat to the referse's tug. He

SHIVERED WITH THE COLD and looked very much distressed. The spring of his rowlock gave way, he said, and his oar hopped out, when he cleared his feet from the straps, and threw himself clear as the boat went over. He did not know which was ahead. When asked if he saw Hanlan just before he capsized, he said "No, I was watching my own boat." Hanlan

NEVER MISSED A STROKE. but kept steadily on and turned the stake boat in 15.55. No attention was paid to him, and the tug went back to the starting point. He pulled gracefully up in 36.58, asked the Referee if it was all right, and was told that the race was his. In reply to inquiries about the position of the boats when Ross capsized, he said, "Oh, I was about a length and a half ahead." The

Toronto people were NOT AT ALL ELATED. having taken victory for certain from the start. Hanlan and some of his friends went ashore at once. He wore as usual a lue shirt with a cardinal band round his head, and Ross was stripped to the buff.

as he went towards his boat house. A banquet was proposed for Hanlan to-night, but the notice was too short, and it

Hanian came in this evening, and leaves by steamer on Friday morning, reaching Montreal Sunday morning; leaving for home Monday morning, stopping at Co-bourg to inspect the Rice Lake course, with selection for the race with Courtney.

sidered terrific. Hanlan was instructed to take one length lead and keep it, and was

which the people of St. John as to manian a abilities. "He can beat any man in the world," is the general remark, and if Han-lan was engaged in a race elsewhere he would be backed by the residents here.

time to it. If he was to be tied up by such articles and held to the letter of the bond

On Tuesday the New York World said editorially:—

"The Ross-Haplan race was postponed again yesterday, and the wisdom of the former's backers in selecting the Kennebeccasis river for a course is made plainer than ever. It is just possible, however, that that sheet of water may be calm enough for a race some day, and then if Hanlan is not worn out with waiting or decrepit from old age he may win. It would have been wiser, therefore, for the friends of the St. John oarsman to insist upon rowing up the Lachine rapids, or down Niagara, or around the North Pole, as in that case the water would not be smooth, even by accident, and if the race was run one man would have as good a chance as the other, whether he could row as rapidly or not." away, Hanlan's backers expressed their willingness to row with another referee if the Hanlan Club would assent to a change. They asked, "Whom do you propose?"
Mr. Walker's name was mentioned, and

Pet Theories Knocked on the Bead. Associated Press Telegram.]

New York, July 31.—A Denver special

tire abscence of protuburance, will probably have or the climate of the earth will be earnestly discussed.

owner of cattle, Mr. Woodley, were the passengers, who went aboard of the Erl King, bound for Glasgow. They saved all their luggage. The crew will go up in the s. s. Miramichi on Wednesday. The s. s. Napoleon has just returned from the wrecked s. s. Lake Megantic, and has brought over the balance of the crew and the men in charge of the cattle. Captain Despres reports her a total loss.

MONTREAL, July 27.—It is estimated that the trip of the Harbour Commissioners and their friends will cost the country about \$3,000.

The House by 320 to 33 decided to go into Committee.

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The House by 320 to 33 decided to go into Committee.

In Committee it was decided, without a division, to grant the Duke \$50,000 per annum, and in the event of his death his widow \$30,000 per annum.

Mr. TAYLOR, the member for Leicester, previously gave notice that he would move the rejection of the measure on the second reading.

The Witness says:

"The Watness says:

"The Witness says:

"The Witness says:

"The Witness says:

"The

of the order were open to all without dis-tinction of race, colour, or condition."

nesota and Nova Scotia, and two from In-

five Grand Lodges, left the session of the R. W. G. Lodge, elected each other into office, and solemnly declared that they were the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, and

P. G. W. C. T. London, July 24th, 1878.

An Infallible Remedy for all diseases of the Eye (acute or chronic), Granulation of the Lids, Ulceration of the Lachrymal Glands, Film, and Weakness of Vision from Any Cause.

THE AMERICAN EYE-SALVE is presented

to the public with the assurance of its effi-ciency as a curative of most diseases of the

eye, acute or chronic inflammation, whether

induced by scrofulous origin or otherwise,

weakness or defect of vision, diminished tone of the optic nerve, or a diseased state

of the tissues constituting that delicate organ. Also, for all persons whose voca-

tion requires an incessant action of the eyes, the Salve will act as a charm in re-

storing a uniform healthy action, where weakness, pain, and misery may have long threatened a fatal termination. It is the most simple, safe, and effectual remedy ever discovered. The materials of which it is made a safe to the materials of which

Sores, of scrofulous origin, or resulting from whatever cause, yield to the cleansing

and healing powers of Pettitt's American
EYE SALVE. IT IS USED SUCCESSFULLY FOR PILES. Its soothing effect is

immediate, and a permanent cure requires but a few applications. The proprietors of "Dr. J. Pettit's American Eye Salve,"

with the Cut on the Wrapper, Circulars, Advertisements, etc. We call attention to this, as it might otherwise be regarded as

Proprietors, Fredonia, N. Y., NORTHROP & LYMAN,

297 Toronto, Agents for Canada

The lean of ox beef is bright red : cow

Rabbi Emmanuel Myers, of St. Constant

PETTITS' EVE.SALVE.

Suspicion.

Mistory of the Prisoner and his Supp Victim—How they Became Acquainted. KINGSTON, July 27 .- Costofroliz, the man accused of murdering Mathevon, the silk peddler, arrived here to-day from the east on the steamer Passport, and was ar-rested by two Montreal detectives. He had in his possession a gold watch and trunks containing silks and other goods said to have belonged to the murdered man. He will be taken to Montreal to-

nted with Costofroliz, alias Demerible, is an error. It appears from Mrs. Coste's statement that their intimacy only commenced three months since. Their acquainMONTREAL, July 28.—Detective Cullen whem Demerible passed himself off for a native of the same department as Mathevon. The latter brought his newly-found friend to his apartments, where he partook of dinner on two occasions. He stated that he lived at Lacolle, which was a lie, as he then and since has resided at Rouse's Point, where he had a watchmaker's store under the freely of his business, when Demerible said if he came out to Lacolle he would help

him to push trade. On returning to Rouse's Point, Demerible opened a Rouse's Point, Demerible opened a correspondence with Mathevon, the first letter being dated 2nd April, 1878, and advising him to come out with a stock of goods, and he would get him a good commercial traveller who understood both English and French to help him to sell. This correspondence continued in the same strain up to the 15th inst., when Mathevon received the last, which was the eighth letter, all holding out inducements with goods with ing out inducements with goods with bright prospects of the result.

similar in every respect in tone and sub-stance to those which preceded them:

" Rouse's Point, July 5th, 1878. "I have got more precious news. I've got what you want now—a commercial traveller of best house and uses and very capable. It is not the first has past this way. He knows the two lan-

Yours forever, "C. DEMERIBLE."

He arrived at Lacolle at 8.30 a.m., and the United States customs officer, M. A. Nicholl, saw Demerible meet him at the station. The latter gentleman had taken particular notice of Mathevon, as he thought there was some smuggling on the tapis. The two men loitered about, taking dinner at a restaurant in Lacolle, until late in the afternoon, when they took a row toat or skiff. The trunk and valies were placed on board, and they set out for Mr. M. in one of his letters, he said my our issue of the 23rd instance in your issue of the 23rd were placed on board, and they set out for Rouse's Point. Arriving at Jim Peter's three miles from their destination, they selected a secluded spot near Fort Montgomery, and left the trunk in concealment. lest the Customs department would seize it. and were last seen by Chief of Police Spier the Chief saw them they started out in a boat, ostensibly for Lacolle. Nothing more was heard or seen of the men until next morning, when Demerible turned up at one, and, on being questioned about his companion, he said he had gone west. It was during the night when Matheyon was bloody deed was accomplished. At 1.30

To my question if he was aware that Mathevan being to be a summary of the summary of th Demerible said to his companion, "I would like you to row into the shore," which the latter did. He then told him help him down with it to the boat. They embarked again, and soon got to Lacolle. The trunk and valise were taken from the erry to the depôt, and Demerible told Mr. Howson to enter them and forward as freight to Montreal. He took a ticket for St. John, and came on there by train, getting out at the station for a ticket to Mont-

Demerible on arriving here went to the Springfield House, near the depot, where remained all night. On the arrival of the trunk he opened it in the presence of the others, who saw the silk and the velvet it contained. He complained that it been injured, and he would take i back to the station, but instead of doing this, he employed a carter and took the valise to a steamboat for Toronto, enter-Cullen followed by train, intercepting the steamer at Kingston, where the thief was arrested before leaving the city.
On Thursday, Demerible called on Mrs.
Coste, lately the landlady of Mathevon,

and she is persuaded that he came to murder her for more plunder. She was horrified to see him, as he had a ferocious look in his ewes, was deadly pale, and evidently greatgitated. She expressed surprise at seeing him without Matheyon, and remarked arrived by the 11 o'clock train, and was very tired, that Mathevon had sent her word not to be uneasy about him. She said. has he been sick. "Oh," he said, "we crossed the lake together and got wet and stopped at a house where we had some tea and an egg each." Mrs. Coste remarked that it as strange he took tea, as it always made him sick. "Yes," he said, "it turned his stomach." He also remarked that he had taken particular care of him, and had him on Monday and Tuesday night. On being asked where Mathevon was, and when he would be home, Demerible said he had left Lacolle Wednesday for Albany, where he was going to follow him and would sleep with him there on Monday night next. Mrs. Coste said she wondered at his going to the States, as he had only \$24 with him and left \$24 behind with her. All the time Demerible kept looking steadfastly in Mrs. Coste's eye, but when he heard there was only \$24 in the house he did not remain long, and she feels that it is owing to this fact coming out that she is spared to

tell her story.

grated to this country in 1872, the Coste family, who had been working under him, coming out at the same time. He brought with him a capital of fifteen thousand francs and three cases of silk velvet. He commenced business as an importer of silks and velvet, and sold extensively to St. Mar and Notre Dame street merchants. He made considerable money at first, but like all wholesale merchants he lost a good deal latterly by bad debts. He was very deal latterly by bad debts. He was very industrious, sober, and attentive to his business, living frugally and saving his money. He was 50 years of age, professed the Roman Catholic religion, and always wore objects of piety upon his person. He intended founding a velvet factory in this city. His mother, with several sisters and brothers, reside in the Department of the Living read your entry that the living re Department of the Loir, and are in good

some present. He was worth, at the time of his death, \$6,000, the larger proportion of which, in cash, is lodged in the People's menced three months since. Their acquaint tance was entirely accidental. They met upon the street and got into conversation with Cyprien Castafloriz de Meribel, the Mathevon spoke hen Demerible said lie he would help On returning to and converse with the unfortunate man.

money which Mathevon would have left out of the twenty-four dollars he bright prospects of the result.

The following are literal translations of the last of Demerible's letters, and are similar in every respect in tone and substants to the every respect in tone and substants to the every high proceeded them. before he went west. Your reporter com-menced his interview by asking the prisoner to give him a connected narrative in form of question and answer of his connection with Mathevon from the time the nection with Mathevon from the separated from him. He refused to answer questions, but said he would write the account himself if I gave him pencil and paper. On receiving these' necessary adjuncts for correspondence, he sat down in his miserable cell, and, with the light of a penny candle, wrote the following, which is a literal translation from the French:

translation from the French:

"I received M. Mathevon like a friend, at Lacolle, on Monday morning last, to help him to make sales. We dined at Mr. Carpenter's restaurant, and afterwards hired a carriage to take us to Lake Champlain. From the ferry in the afternoon we took a boat to cross to Rouse's Point. During the trip it rained heavily, and we went ashore at Peter's place, where we dried ourselves and had supper. After that we left for our destination, and arrived about eleven o'clock. At the Point he accepted my hospitality, and slept with me at night. Next morning after breakfast we went out for a walk through the village, came back and had dinner, and subsequently went to try and make sales, but did net succeed. We returned home, and Mathevon slept with me on Tuesday night, getting up on Wednesday morning about seven o'clock and took his breakfast."

This concluded his statement. When I requested him to say what had become of his friend after breakfast on Wednesday, he answered, "I can go no further until I see my advocate in the morning." On assuring him that his declining to answer this question would compromise him still squestion would compromise him still some with the public, he replied that he knew that, but he did not feel at liberty to say more without first consulting his counsel. I remarked that it was stated he had left Rouse's Point on Tuesday the first train for Lacolle. He had with him a large trunk containing over \$800 worth of velvets, silks, men's silk hand, kerchiefs, and other goods, and a valise, the arrived at Lacolle at 8.30 a.m., at he defends a second to be a second to be seen and he United States customs officer. When I statement is the strongest endorsation poets and he united States customs officer. When I statement is the strongest endorsation poets and securing the most min statement is the strongest endorsation poets and so when the poor victims of the proper strong the first train for Lacolle. He had with him a large trunk containing over \$800 worth of velvets, silks, men's silk hand, kerchiefs, and other goods, and a valise, the arrived at Lacolle at 8.30 a.m., at the latter had never been seen after. His answer was the same as before, and all my efforts to move him to account to so when the sease and that the latter had never been seen after. His answer was the same as before, and all my efforts to move him to account to so when the first consulting his country to be substitute. The season of the sease and the strongest endorsation poets this question would compromise him still so the first train for Lacolle, the public, he replied that he knew that the public, he replied that he knew that the public, he replied that he knew that the public he proper at the season and the strongest endorsation poets when the strongest endorsation poets with the public he replied that he knew that the was stated the had left Rouse's Point on

he was an American traveller, who came by Rouse's Point often, but his name he did not remember. One of the induce-ments he held to deceased to come out with the goods was that he had engaged a good salesman for him, who understood both English and French, Mathevon not being able to speak English. This person is believed to be entirely mythical, as no one in Rouse's Point knew of such a person. He admitted stopping in Rouse's Point until 1.30 on Wednesday, and then leaving and coming of the kind, and the above better understand this matter. I may say the loss "moral victories" which, in the end, will prove anything but a blessing. With regard to numbers of members, last year while in England the seeding did anything of the Grand Council, were appointed to the Grand Lodge held its annual session in Plymouth. The Grand Secretary in his report stated that "he had received tax for the February quarter up to March to the first travel abroad and solicit funds on behalf of the Institute.

The school teacher at Emerson. Manisday, and then leaving and coming to Montreal under an assumed name; and bringing Mathevon's trunks with him. To my question why he gave a false name, he said he had family reasons for doing so. For going West he gave a similar answer.

To my question why he gave a similar answer.

To my question if he was aware that Mather.

To my question if he was aware that Mather.

To my question if he was aware that Mather.

To my question if he was aware that Mather.

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To my question if he was aware that Mather.

To my question if he was aware that Mather.

To my question if he was aware that Mather.

To my question if he was aware that Mather.

To my question in his balance sheet was this item:—"Tax receipts, February quarter, up to March the school room is overcrowded, the board have to deal with the matter of providing more accommodation. There are about six solutions have to deal with the matter of providing more accommodation. There are about six solutions have to deal with the matter of providing more accommodation. There are about six solutions have to deal with the matter of providing more accommodation. There are about six solutions have to deal with the matter of 1½d per member, making 62,054 members. to Montreal under an assumed name; and foul and For going West he gave a similar answer. his house in this city, he said he knew all about his affairs, but declined to say anything on the subject at present. He is accused of going to the house on Thursday last with the intention of murdering the housekeeper and then robbing, but learning from the woman that the money was not in the house he departed without carrying his diabolical purpose

Boston in 1869, where he remained six months and then came to Montreal, where he resided and worked as a practical jeweller and watchmaker until eighteen months since, when he removed to Rouse's Point, where he has had a little store up to the present. His record in France is not good, and it is said that he murdered the present with the removed to Rouse's not good, and it is said that he murdered the paramour of his wife there, and for that had to fiv. He married again here.

Then at this very Louisville session the R. W. Grand Lodge adopted the followfour years ago. His appearance is not for-bidding, but his eyes are restless and

A number of merchants in London have

The Toronto National ridicules the loyal ty cry raised by the Grit organs. The readers of that paper, it points out, are aware that one of its pet arguments—as it is the pet argument of all Free Traders—is that Protection would increase the prices to the consumer; in other consumer; in other consumers are the prices to the consumer; in other consumers are the prices to the consumer; in other consumers are the prices to the consumer; in other consumers are the prices to the consumer of the consumer consumers are the prices to the consumer consumers are the consumers is the pet argument of all Free Traders—
is that Protection would increase the prices
to the consumer; in other words that the
duties we levied would be added to the
price, and the consumer would have to pay
it. Now, if this be true—and if it is not,
then the Free Traders are without a case of
any kind—it is evident that the British
manufacturers would not be injured by the
adoption of protection here, as they would
get just the same price for their goods as
formerly, and any duties we Canadians
might levy would simply be paid by ourselves. There could be no disloyalty in
this nor could there be any injury or injusthis nor could there be any injury or injus-Deceased was a velvet manufacturer in St. Etienne, in the Department of the Loir, France, and had the superintendence of a large manufactory there. He was married, but his wife left him, and he emitice done to the British

TORONTO; FRIDAY

timony of Malins & Co. themselves, the equality of male always recognized to two recognized to the south of the south MONTREAL, July 27.—The following additional particulars connected with the murder of Mathevon are given. The report that Mathevon was a long time acquainted with Costoffedia glies Described.

He was worth at the time of the Loir, and are in good circumstances, one brother especially, in St. Etienne, being very rich. He kept up a correspondence with his family, and once a year regularly sent his mother a handsome present. He was worth at the time of the same. You lay it down as fact that with Cyprien Castafloriz de Meribel, the alleged murderer of Matthew Mathevon. He was immediately placed in a cell in the Central Station, two keepers placed at the door, and all entrance denied to outsiders, the press included. By dint of perseverance and through strong influence, your reporter was, late this evening, the only member of the press allowed to approach and converse with the unfortunate man. In proof of my dissent, I beg to refer you to the New York market report in the Globe, of this date, which says: " Buvers offer \$1.03, sellers ask \$1.07, sales none Paris, Brantford, Guelph, Newmarket, Duffin's Creek, Oshawa, and many other places? Why does not the good-natured Englishman, or shipper, take wheat from the above milling centres? Why, because the millers pay a better price and keep

him out.
You say the miller, buying wheat n or American millers were depending on the above markets for sales, not one mill in a thousand would operate to-day. If anything is made on milling it is in the home market where sales must be made, all others are speculations and ventures, and nine times out of ten entail positive loss. The home market is the best, and exerts more influence in determining the price of grain than all others, here, as well as grain than all others, here, as well as in the United States. In confirmation of which, I ask the question, Why is State or Michigan white wheat quoted at \$1.20 in Oswego and red at \$1.12 for flouring purposes, while the best choice white wheat in the Toronto market is being sold at 98c.? vide Globe report of to-day, I convert seems how the Canadian I cannot see, sir, how the Canadian farmer has the advantage you speak of in being so much nearer the seaboard than Chicago, Milwaukee, etc., when it costs more money to send a bushel of wheat or a barrel of flour to the seaboard,

GOOD TEMPLARS.

To the Editor of the Mail.

SIR,—The article from the Boston Advertiser on the Good Templars, published in your issue of the 23rd inst, is an able, ingenious, and malicious slander upon Cond Templars, and malicious slander upon Cond Templary and malicious slander upon Cond Templary and malicious slander upon Cond Templary and the may have grounds for so doing; I am not pronouncing any opinion as to his right to keep them." Mr. Justice Soper said: "It appears to me that this is nothing more nor less than an attempt on the part of a partnership, unincorporated, to authorize one of its members to sue on their behalf. That is a thing which clearly cannot be done," That is to constitute the control of the Mail.

better understand this matter. I may say Lodges in the various Counties, States, and Provinces, and which exist by virtue of charters granted by the R. W. Grand Lodge. Under the Grand Lodges are of charters granted Lodges are Lodge. Under the Grand Lodges are subordinate lodges, such as you have in Toronto, and in almost every town, village, the leaders.

Yours sincerely, ORONHYATEKHA, P. G. W. C. T. legislative body, I quote you this declara tion from a document presented at Louis-ville by Mr. Malins and his conspirators; "1. The Right Worthy Grand Lodge

The prisoner was bern in the Department of Mont Blanc, is a Savoyard, and is forty-one years old. He emigrated to Boston in 1869, where he remained six and has admitted negroes as representa-tives, but it has hitherto failed to induce

the paramour of his wife there, and took that had to fly. He married again here that had to fly. His appearance is not for-Hastings as long ago as 1866, and such decision was affirmed by the R. W. Grand Lodge, decided in answer to the follow-

with rather a sinister expression, dark hair and beard, both being tinged with grey. The body of the murdered man was brought here to-day and buried in the Catholic Cemetery. The prisoner danies his guilt.

1. 27.—The detectives and (2) as to the expediency of such action? it is made are pure, perfect, and costly, compounded with elaborate care and exactness, safe in its application, being used externally, and, of course, avoiding the pain and danger which necessarily attends the introduction of caustic minerals and eye washes. RINGWORM and OLD CHRONIC

and all the trains for the alleged Rouse's Pointmurderer, Demeribel, alias Costafloris. Nothing has been heard of him, however, nor yet of the sailor Brean, who stole from the steamship Derwent the captain's cash that it would be expedient to encourage them in every way in our power to pro-tect themselves from the evils of intemperance, and to aid us in our efforts to drive been prosecuted by Detective Wm. Smith for selling Paris green, it being contrary to law for any one to sell it excepting under

all will be well in the Hastings, S.T.

In forming lodges of coloured persons proceed in all cases as though they were white. I do not understand that our Order takes into account the colour of a person's being any more than it does the colour of while making a new and improved machinery for making a more perfect box for the Eye Salve, have changed the Trade Mark on the cover, so as to correspond

counterfeiting.
PETTIT & BARKER, R. W.G. Lodge is prepared at any time to revoke the charter of any lodge that may persist in violating this or any other law of the Order. At the same time, this R. W.G. Lodge recognizes the undoubted right of each Grand Lodge to determine to whom beef, pale red; bull beef, very dark red; this last always needs longer cooking. street Jewish Synagogue, Montreal, leaves for New York this week, having severed

Lord Aberdare has accepted the Presidency of the Royal Historical Society, vacated by the death of Earl Russell. The first President was Mr. George Grote.

the practical enforcement of its well under-stood fundamental principle that the doors trance examination to the Elora High School. The Lightning Express urges that no teacher preparing pupils for this examination should have over fifty in attend-

> The Brockville Monitor says the writing and general style of the whole of the papers in the recent examination for admission to High Schools were extremely indifferent. Out of 113 candidates, 90 were plucked.

This statement was not controverted, because incontrovertible, by the representatives of the seceders. After two years the R. W. G. Lodge found that the provisions "requiring the consent of an existing Grand Lodge," might act prejudicially to the interests of the coloured people in the South, and, therefore, at its last session held in Minneapolis in May, 1878, it further amended the Constitution by striking out the provision requiring consent from The Public Schools of Stratford and ricinity had a monster excursion to Port Dover lately. There were seventeen cars out the provision requiring consent from existing Grand Lodges. So that the R. W. G. Lodge has always done everything in its power to assure equal right to all Lake Erie. They returned home the same evening, apparently well pleased with their

irrespective of colour or race, in every part of its jurisdiction.

At Louisville, when the secession took place in 1876, there were assembled about At a recent meeting of the Simcoe Public 140 officers, representatives, and members from forty-nine Grand Lodges, among them being the Grand Lodges of Australia, New Zealand, India, Great Britain, the Dominion of Canada, and the United States. The representatives of the Grand Lodges of England, Scotland, Wales, and one each from the Grand Lodges of Minduring the month, 410; total average, control of 296; greatest number present any one day, 347; least number, 260; total pupils admitted since January 1st, 544.

nesota and Nova Scotia, and two from Indiana, making about a baker's dozen from five Grand Lodges, left the session of the R. W. G. Lodge, elected each other into office, and solemnly declared that they ion of those qualified to judge, was too

who went up for the Matriculation Examination of Toronto University, on their return presented Mr. Purslow, the Head Master, with a complete set of Shakespeare's works beautifully bound in Morrocco. The accompanying address was expressive of their high appreciation of Mr. Purslow as a faithful instructor and kind friend.

Such differential duties between sugar should be imposed as woulfineries. Where were the ships that used to reach our ports? It can be incurred in the school department unless an appropriation shall have previously been made therefor, and the same included in the annual tax levy.

A decidedly new and good feature in the that the 120 or 130 whom they had just left behind, and representing forty-five Grand Lodges, were no longer Good Tem-plars. This was merely an excuse so that plars. This was merely an excuse so that they could run away with our charters and rituals and other property, and which common people would call stealing. When Malins got home, by dint of the most unscrupulous falsifications of facts and perversion of history, he succeeded in getting his acts endorsed by his Executive, and this Executive was duly suspended for

examination recently took place in school section 6, West Huntley. The schoolroom was handsomely decorated, the scholars were neatly dressed, and attended in large numbers, as did the trustees, relatives, and friends. The programme consisted of part songs, piano solos, and recitations by the scholars. In the evening the prizes were presented, and the teachers and trustees

to which they responded. Dr. Lees was then authorized to sue for the charter. Lord Coleridge, in pronouncing judgment, said: "Whatever may be the real merits of this dispute, as I know nothing, of them, I will say nothing;" and again, "Mr. Malins, right or wrong, has got them (charter and rituals), as he always has had them, and he may have grounds for so denote. Ie is said that the recent amendment to the High School law, requiring the County Council to grant to the High school an amount equal to the grant from the Legis-lature, is having the effect of inducing several counties to close their weaker High several counties to close their weaker fligh schools. We have already referred to the Lanark by-law to this effect, and we see the County of Haldimand recommends the closing of two of its High schools. The Minister of Education informed a deputa-tion lately that the County Council had not power to abolish efficient High schools. At a Grand Indian Council held at Sarnia

ingenious, and malicious slander upon Good Templars.

The article states that "the suit (Lees' tup, and when we sue him, he says you are unincorporated, and therefore can not sue me for the recovery of negroes of the Southern States of America from the order of Good Templars, by the Right Worthy Grand Lodge of North end, will prove anything but a blessing. report stated that "he had received that for the February quarter up to March 4th on 112,800 members. But in his tob, having notified the school trustees that the school-room is overcrowded, the board that was this item :—"Tax

rate of 11d per member, making 62,054 members, instead of 112,800, as claimed, and this, too. in the face of the fact the and this, too, in the face of the fact that winter. It is said to be the intention of but a short time ago there were more than the board to call a public meeting and ask and this, too, in the race of the fact that but a short time ago there were more than but a short time ago there were more than 200,000 members in the Grand Lodge of Grand Lodges are ach as you have in therefore not with Dr. Lees' lodge but with taxes, to be issued for the remainder. The first Convention of Teachers for the The first Convention of Teachers for the County of Durham, under the new regulations, was lately held in the High School building. About one hundred teachers were present. Various papers were read, among them being one on the preparation of lessons by teachers, which was read by Inspector Tilley, and on Literature by Mr. D. J. Goggin. A public entertainment was also given in the Town Hall, when an interesting address, was delivered when an interesting address was delivered by Inspector Brown of Peterboro. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, A.Purslow, B.A., I.L. B.; 1st Vice-President, W. E. Tilley, M. A.; 2nd Vice-President, P. N. Davey;

Secretary, Jno. Squair, Treasurer; D. J. Goggin; Committee, J. R. Wightman, M.A.; A. Barber, G. Glass. The following appears in the Norfolk Reformer. Evidently an American production, it will be interesting to "19th century teachers."

'Twas Saturday night, and a teacher sat Alone her task pursuing;
She averaged this and she averaged that
Of all her class were doing.
She reckoned percentage, so many boys,
And so many girls all counted,
And marked all the tardy and absentees,
And to what the absence amounted. Names and residences wrote in full

Her weary head sank low on her book,
And her weary heart still lower,
For some of her pupils had little brain
And she could not furnish more.
She slept, she dreamed; it seemed she died,
And her spirit went to Hades,
And they met her there with a question fair,
"State what the per cent. of your gyade is."

Ages had slowly rolled away,
Leaving but partial traces,
And the teacher's spirit walked one day
In the old familiar places.
A mound of fossilised school reports

She came to the spot where they buried And the ground was well built over,
But labourers digging threw out a skull
Once planted benesth the clover,
A disciple of Galen wandering by,
Paused to look at the diggers,
And plucking the skull up, looked throu
And saw it was lined with figures.

"Just as I thought," said the young M.D.,
"How easy it is to kill 'em"
"Statistics ossified every fold
"Of cerebrum and cerebellum; "It's a great curiosity, sure," said Pat,
" By the bones can you tell the creatu
'Oh, nothing strange," said the doctor,
Was a nineteenth century teacher."

HON. S. L. TILLEY Rev. Dr. E. O. Haven, Chan Syracuse University, has gone to Europe, and from thence will go to Palestine.

The Board of Curators of Kentucky University have abolished the regency and elected Prof. H. B. White, President.

Enthusiastic Welcome Back to Public Life.

St. John, N.B., 26.-Mr. Tilley was twelve hundred people with the great of applause that ever greated a man. welcome had an old-fashioned ring. He years ago when it was an augury o years ago when it was an augury of such he welcomed it now. (Chee joiced to feel free once more, and and commune with them on the deepest interest to every man child. (Cheers.) He returned h ments to the press on the manner in which his acceptance tion had been referred to. Those whim were ignorant of the facts. He acknowledge the endorsation which given him as an honourable public He had been charged with having the Commons with his commission

more than 20,000 or 30,000 can go to the country in the summer. The closing of the schools, therefore, simply throws from thing. He had stated the particular to the particular to the schools, the schools are the schools and the schools are the school a

full. The weather being very warm, the excursionists enjoyed the cool breezes of the sculptor as Plato, Solon, Hippocrates

Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, recently

lelivered the oration before the literary

A society at Leipzig offers a prize of 700 marks for a collection of authenticated Slavonic names borne by villages or country

Wm. H. Vanderbilt has donated \$1,000

for the enlargement of Vanderbilt University (Tenn.) Mr. Vanderbilt had previously

the Biblical department of the University.

Commemoration day at King's College,

London, was celebrated on the 20th June last, the College being now close upon fifty

years old, the sermon on the occasion being preached by the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master

It is stated by a member of the New

York Board of Education that of the 100,-000 children in the schools of that city, not

districts in the German Empire.

given \$1,000 to be expended in

of the Temple.

societies of the University of Virginia a Charlottesville.

School Board the Principal presented his report for June, from which we glean the following:—Total number in attendance with the preparation of a new law for the with the preparation of a new law for the control of schools in that State. This measure establishes boards of education for cities of the first, second, and third class, to consist respectively of twenty-seven, Forty-one candidates presented themselves for the intermediate examination at shall be a bureau of "schools and teach Brockville, when twenty-five were admit- ers," the head of which shall be the

tary of the Schools." These two bullcass in connection with the Board shall annually furnish the finance department with an bec, would refine sugar for schools, the schools become such differential duties between

law is the appointment of school visitors.

The Department of Education is empowered to appoint six persons in each ward, who shall be styled "School Visitors." who shall be styled "School Visitors."
The school property in their ward will be entrusted to their charge, and they are expected to visit and superintend schools under their care. They will naturally be men somewhat advanced in life, of educapected to visit and superintend schools under their care. They will naturally be men somewhat advanced in life, of education and means, and disposed to take an interest in educational matters. It is intended that they shall hold frequent meetings, and when assembled from all parts out our industries, and their own prices. He would against the flour and coal tax

Anglin is subsidised with public money in spite of the law and has to be whitewashed by his paymasters to escape the penalties of his illegal acts. Mr. Speaker Turcotte s purchased at two hours' notice, by the men he was pledged to oppose, and becomes a mere voting machine to keep his owners in place. Mr. Speaker Wells tampers with the press, tampers with the electors, and falsifies public opinion, by joining in estab the false pretence of its being the independent organ of one nationality and creed What a spectacle of purity and political

The Ottawa Valley Sunday School Conention meet in St. John's church, Almonte, on Tuesday, the 25th August, at 2 p.m. Mr. Bunster, M.P. for Vancouver Island, has been running a foot-race with a con-stituent, a butcher, who beat him by six

inches in 300 vards. At Windsor, last week, four trespassers found trying to steal a ride on a Great Western through freight car got a sentence of forty days each in Sandwich gaol. The Milk Inspector of Montreal made a raid upon the milk vendors on Saturday with a view to having the milk analyzed.

Several tried to empty the milk in the street. The Rev. Mr. De Witt, of Sturgis, Mich. said recently that it was perfectly right for a person to drink intoxicating liquors if he wanted to. He has lost his pulpit, but the liquor sellers have presented him with an

said recently that it was perfectly right for a person to drink intoxicating liquors if he wanted to. He has lost his pulpit, but the liquor sellers have presented him with an easy chair.

Ex-Governor Tilley is welcomed back to public life by every honest man in New Brunswick. Governor Laird, on the contrary, is not wanted by the Prince Edward Islanders. At a meeting the other day Mr. Hodgson, who was once a strong Laird man, is reported as saying: "I hope and oray that he will never return to this island again to take part in politics, but hat he will remain with the Lair and the contract of the louse of metal were also a manufact of the contract of Kelley's house having been a quantity of coin in process of manufact overed. Quantities of metal were also A magistrate at Odessa was applied to be assist in making the arrest by issuing but he declined, stating that he had such purposes as employing men in New No arrests were made. Island again to take part in politics, but that he will remain with the Indians all

his life and dispense tin medals among

An English paper announces the death of the Princess Salm-Salm. She was born december 25, 1840; in the Almanach de cember 25, 1840; in the Armanaca as Gotha she is described as "Agnes, daughter of the late Colonel Le Clerq" Under the name of Agnes Le Clerq, or Leclair, she was well known in the equestrian profession in this country. August 30, 1862, she married Prince Felix Constantine Alexage. she married Prince Felix Constantine Alexander John Nepoumcene Salm-Salm, born in 1828. Him she accompanied to Mexico, where he served as General, aide-de-camp and chief of the household of Maximilian. They returned to Europe after the downfall of the Mexican Empire, where the Princess received the Order Salmer Salm rince Felix then became a major in the Prussian Grenadiers of the Guard, and was killed August 18, 1870, at the breaking out of the war with France. His widow re-married two years ago a wealthy English gentleman named Heneage, who was before the courts a few months ago vainly en-deavouring to secure release from his en-gagements to settle upon her a certain an annual allower and to make he ance, his complaint being that she had at their marriage concealed from him the fact

splendid Meeting at St. John-How the Lieut-Governorship was Accepted-li

He had been charged with having is the Commons with his commission Governor in his pocket. He had position until now to state it never entered the House after to accept the Governorship. O from England he found his colleagrand they said they came near makin nor in his absence. He had smiled a no desire for such an appointment, a ed the Governor-General so. He hea the matter until the morning after, told him that the Governor assented to a recommendation

country in the summer. The closing of the schools, therefore, simply throws from 70,000 to 80,000 children into the streets during summer vacation.

A Japanese of the highest rank who is travelling in the United States, writes to his wife:—"The chief branch of education in thiz country is rowing. They hive big boat-houses called colleges, the principal of which are Harvard and Yale. Further north is a country called Canada, the best educated man there being named Hanlan."

The sculptor Leopold Rau, who has been entrusted with the works that are to decorate the façade of the University of Kiel, has just submitted his models for approval. They are four statues, which are to represent the Faculties, embodied by the sculptor as Plato, Solon, Hippocrates and Aristotle. The designs are highly praised, and will probably be executed in marble in lieu of sandstone, as first proposed.

A committee of taxpayers on education to some the state of the school of the school of the school of the University of some proposed.

A committee of taxpayers on education that there was an almost on the first tunder these circumstances, was the first. Under these circumsta

. Cartwright pro shall be a bureau of "schools and teachers," the head of which shall be the "Superintendent of Education;" a "bureau of details," under the "Secretary of the Schools." These two bureaus in conjection with the Board shall annual west india trade had suffered.

when the proposition was name when the proposition was name would that Sir Joh when the proposation on unenumerated articles he would not be a supported by the sassociates wished to increase to merely intended to raise restor public purposes. The incomployment to a great numeral and which were being crushed out?

against the flour and coal tax proposed las session. When he taxed them in 1871 it was be session. When he taxed them in 1871 it was be session. When he taxed them in 1871 it was be cause the Government was about to ask reciprocity with the United States and wanted something to with the United States and wanted something to with the United States and wanted something to superstant matters will be taken. These visitors are authorized to furnish the Board an annual estimate of the expenditures necessary in their wards for each year, independent of the salaries of teachers. The operation of the salaries of teachers. The operation of this law will have a salutary effect. The Board of Visitors will act as a balance wheel to the main body, tending to prevent extravagant expenditures or unwise economy.

A Trio of Worthies.

(From the Peterborough Review,)
The Speakership used to be considered a post of honour, and the occupants of the chair impartial men, but the "Reformers" have reformed all that. Mr. Speaker Anglin is subsidised with public money in scheme of the late Government superame.

were wanted, of the civil Government superation, post office and justice, and compare scheme of the late Government, to build the I railway with thirty million dollars, with that a present Government. He caustically reviewed whole Government policy.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed in the audic The cheering was hearty and frequent, and the lossition party here feel that this brilliant open of the campaign ensures success.

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

Matriculation Examinations. The scholarships have been awarded as for Classics—Dunn, H. L., from Welland High Mathematics—Barton, S. T. G., from Toro

Mathematics—Barton, S. T. G., from Torone conInstitute.
English, French, German, and History—McGli
livary, J., from Collingwood High School.
General Proficiency—MacMurchy, A., Toronto Col.
Institute; Wright, H. J., Toronto Col. Institute
O'Meara, A. E., Port Hope High School; Davide
O'Meara, A. E., Port Hope High School; Davide
O'Lo. Institute.
Ninety-seven candidates passed. Their name
together with the honour lists, will be published
a day or two. Twenty-one ladies passed in differe
branches of subjects at the local examinations of
women.

Counterfeiters Uncarthed. local circumstances combined to police that two men named Kelley

The Pepe is in good health, and has been buggy this week at Mor

The Spanish Embassy at Paris denounces and malicious the report that King Alfonsons to abdicate. and the shape of a the Arelic of Lord Byron, in the shape of a the cier cabinet, which had come from Newstead Abluer shape of the cier cabinet, which had come for 8775. was sold in London last week for \$710.

A son of the Khedive of Egypt is, by special mission of her Majesty, about to enter the Rimilitary Academy, Woolwich, as a cadet.

Mr. L. A. Bissonette, son of the High Constable Montreal, lately admitted to the practice of goes to England shortly for additional study. The "Hon. Mrs. Yelverton," who has almost every part of the world on histrion literary adventures bent, arrived at Colombo 10th ultimo.

Mme. Gagneur, the French novelist, is about b found a home for the adoption of illegitimats children. Victor Hugo has written her a letter 6 encouragement.

Mr. Spurgeon's London congregation proposed to celebrate the quarter-centennial of his pastorate by presenting himself in the contract of the con celebrate the quarter-centennial of his pastorate presenting him with a fund of \$25,000, but in cordance with the rev. gentleman's wish, the mowill be used for church purposes.

Marshal MacMahon is said not to be of in his remarks. Passing through a hosp he was told that a patient had meningitibad disease," said the Marshal, "it eith or leaves you demented. I have had it. their marriage concealed from him the fact that she was largely in debt. In 1875 she published parts of her own and her husband's diaries kept in Mexico, and also an interesting volume entitled "Ten Years of My Life."

It is rumoured in Winnipeg, Man., that Mr. A. Smith is east for the purpose of arranging off the Northern Pacific from building its pleatening to the boundary, thus securing all monopoly for the St. Louis Pacific Railway. much afraid that the former will secure the way. Interesting Summary of N

The Select Committee on Parliame

THE ENGLISH MAI

SIR JOHN ROSE ON PARLIAMENTARY PORTING IN CANADA.

reporting continues to take evidence, the 12th inst. the following witnesses Illed:-Lord Eversley, formerly Speaker of the Chairman, said that he did ink that the influence and authority Parliament would be increased by a v Parliament. The proceedings were present reported very fully, and with derful accuracy, and the accuracy see derful accuracy, and the accuracy set to be on account of the competition ar newspapers. An objection to official porting would be that everything w porting would be that everything we have to be noticed by the official repthat passed in the House, and there often words of heat which it was no better not to have published. He never heard any complaints as to the ficiency of the reporting, and he had n been troubled much with the report
gallery. At the time he acted as Spea
there were not so many reporters as
present, and there was ample space
them in the gallery. It would be a g
misfortune if, through having an off report, the present reporters were exclu-and the newspapers compelled to take official report, or a part of it.

The editor of the Leeds Mercury was

next witness. He said he was acquain with the system prevailing as to commoding reports to newspapers, He was accommoding reports to newspapers, He was accommoding to the college with the college was accommoding to the college was accommoding to the college with the college was accommoding to the college with the college was accommoding to the college with the college was accommoding to the college with the college was accommoding to the college with the college was accommoding to the college with the college was accommoding to the college was ac cating reports to newspapers, He was one time a reporter in the gallery. In opinion accommodation ought to be wided for those who were prepared to lish independent reports. The Later Mercury had tried the report supplied the Press Association, but found it adequate, and they had been forced to a large expense to supplement it. Treport cost them about £1,200 for session, whereas the Press Associa session, whereas the Press Associated and the session, whereas the Press Associated and the session and the se get good reports, but there were not rethan ten provincial papers who would ready to do so, and that would limit number of applications for seats in the lery. It ought to be a condition of addition that the paper obtaining an example of the seat should undertake to give independe ports, and the possession of a Lo considered necessary. The reports in Leeds Mercury were not altogether pendent reports. The Mercury with another journal in obtaining each paying a share of the expense, thought reports obtained by such a conation ought to be looked as independent in the sense qualifying for a seat in the gallery. more than two papers, however, shou permitted to work together. He did think that, from a business point of it was to the interest of newspapers to long reports of Parliament. The ci-tion of the Mercury did not rise than 5 per cent. when a report of a

these reports were not satisfactory. however, gave a certain prestige to a pand for that, newspaper proprietors willing to pay.

Mr. Jaffray, proprietor of the Bir ham Daily Post, gave evidence as to the factory way in which the Press Assoc supplied the newspapers that depende tirely upon it for their Parliaments

portant Parliamentary debate was and the pecuniary results of published

Sir John Rose stated that for many he had been a member of the Canadia liament, and he had paid some attent the subject of reporting the proceedi that Legislature. Several experime been tried, and eventually a syst to that of the Hansard in this co condense the speeches, preserving their tone, and spirit. Copies of the spe were sent to the local papers which not afford to keep reporters in the of Commons. He was of opinion that debates were very faithfully and impar reported in Canada. In the States there was an official verbatim furnished by Congress itself at the expense, ten reporters being empland the cost averaging £30,000 per an Copies of the report were furnish members gratuitously, and others sold, but he was informed that ther not a large demand for them on the p the public. They were not only repo debates, but gave petitions, votes, messages, and documents, which, in land, were supplied in the form of ser papers. Then it must be borne in that the circumstances of the United S were different from those of Great Br and the debates were of a different c ter, speeches being made rather to pricial Legislatures than to the Assel In the United States there was an imvariety of sectional interests in loc very remote from each other, and was no metropolitan press in Washi such as there was in London. He that in England it would be almost is sible for Ministers to find time to co their speeches in an official repor such a report, for that and many reasons, would be a disadvantage considered that it would tend to let debates, and that it would not be re

the public, who would still, as heret rely upon the newspapers for Parli tary information. An official report only be valuable for occasional referen THE MAJOR IN A HUFF. Major O'Gorman was so annoyed report of the amendments to the S Closing Bill, that he threatened to his seat, and accept the Chiltern dreds. The Major, however, cam spared, and though he has actually the notice of resignation, it is thoughtiends will insist on a coy withdra so alarming a public catastrophe.

CATTLE DISEASE AT THE PARIS EXHI The London correspondent of the gow Herald writes:—"It is needles guising the fact that disease of a vi kind broke out at the recent Paris Show. At Blackwall, on the T valuable oxen and splendid sheep has week been "doing quarantine," where the same of them have been k prevent them from dying. Can it that the Prince of Wales's splendid Paris prize sheep are already chang mutton? It is quite certain that Lady beautiful shorthorn "Zoesda," value 000, is as dead as a door nail; and M Combie of Tillyfour, must be groat agony at the detention in quaran his beast that is believed to be the pion of the world."

DESTRUCTIVE DROUGHT IN AUSTR The Times says that the intensity drought in Australia may be judge haps, by the calculation made by spector of stock that in New South alone 4,000,000 sheep were lost la from the effects of the dry weather estimate is admitted not to indicate extent of the crisis, as it omits to the total stocks of the dry count of the last six weeks of the which extended into the middle of which extended into the middle of ary, during which time the effects lack of rain were daily intensifyin creasing ratio. At least another must be added to those figures to for the losses of this year, and for suffered by small holders and oth were, for various reasons, omitted returns. Thus we have 5,000,00 valued at £2,500,000 at least, de ctly or indirectly, through the pasturage consequent on the droug 1876 the Australian Colonies poss 1876 the Australian Colonies posset ween them over 45,000,000 sl which 20,000,000 belonged to Ner Wales. There is reason to believe Victoria and South Australia the othe drought were quite as disastro New South Wales, while in Qu they were doubly severe. It is no they were doubly severe. It is no fore, too much to estimate that at

one to Europe, regency and resident, liana, recently

e the literary of Virginia at a prize of 700 authenticated es or country ted the Presi-Russell. The

Cartwright Criticized.

Sr. John, N.B., 26.—Mr. Tilley was received by twelve hundred people with the greatest outburst of appliance that ever greated a man. He said the welcome had anoid-fashionedring. He heard it that years ago when it was an augury of success, and as such he welcomed it now. (Cheers) He was rejoiced to feel free once more, and meet the people and commune with them on questions of the deepest interest to every man, woman, and child. (Cheers) He returned his acknowledgments to the press on the whole for the manner in which his acceptance of the nomination had been referred to. Those who condemned him were ignorant of the facts. He was happy to acknowledge the endorsation which the press had given him as an honourable public man. (Cheers.) He had been charged with having sat and voted in the Commons with his commission as Lieutenant. Governor in his pocket. He had not been in a position until now to state the facts. He never entered the House after he decided to accept the Governorship. On his arrival from England he found his colleagues in Council and they said they came near making him council and they said they came near making him council and they said they came near making him council the matter until the morning after, when Sir John told him that the Governor-General has assented to a recommendation for his approximent. It was a surrorise to him. Grote nated \$1,000 erbilt Univerin books for Jniversity. the 20th June lose upon fifty aughan, Master

that of the 100.can go to the throws from tes, writes to of educa-They have

the matter until the morning after, when Sir John told him that the Governor-General has assented to a recommendation for his appointment. It was a surprise to him, and he had never seriously thought of such a thing. He had stated the particulars of the appointment to Messrs. Smith and Burpee, and obtained the assent of the Governor-General to a public explanation on the first fitting opportunity, and this was the first. Under these circumstances, was it fair for Mr. Mackenzie to stand up at a public picnic and charge him with having sat and voted in the House with his commission in his pocket? He had been accused by some pspers of being a partisan Governor, but he confidently appealed to the records. He had aiways held that the local and general Governments should act independently of each other. Did he act as a partizan with regard to a second term? There were strong industries that the local with the refused to him to accept the appointment. and Yale. and general Governments should act independently of each other. Did he act as a partizan with real gard to a second term? There were strong industries ments held out to him to accept the appointment but he refused to place himself in a position that would give any one the chance to say that he had been purchased. (Great cheering.) He had invariably replied in response to invitations to accept mominations that there was but one constituency whose call he would respond to. (Cheers.) He had sacrificed forty-five thousand dollars and ease and comfort, but he had been bought. (Cheers.) Had he been in Parliament, he would have taken exception to almost every one of Mr. Cartwright's tariff propositions. First, that there should be a duty on snips' materials. There was an almost universal feeling in favour of excepting these articles from duty. They were free. ks that are to Iniversity of models for anembodied by

State. This nd third class, This was not the worst, however. He imposed five the two bureaus ord shall annual-trement with an of the schools, ases. The same of councils, who seed that used to reach our ports? Fourth—The principle that raw material entering into manufactures and machinery, not made here, had been changed and duly imposed on such raw material and machinery. This duty was detrimental to the best interests of the country. Fifth—The tobacco duties and and the masses than on the cigars and wines consumed by the rich. If he had been in Parliament when the proposition was made to increase the duty on menumerated articles he would have opposed it. It was wholly untrue that Sir John Macdonald and his associates wished to increase taxation. They

his associates wished to increase taxation. They merely intended to raise revenue enough for public purposes. The industries giving employment to a great number of men and which were being crushed out by foreign competition, demanded protection and should receive it. Why didn't the late Government protect them? Because they didn't need protection then, the inflated prices in the Unifited States preventing competition from them in our markets. The policy of the United States is to sell cheap to Canadians, crush out our industries, and then make their own prices. He would have voted against the flour and coal tax proposed last session. When he taxed them in 1871 it was because the Government was about to ask reciprocity in each ward, ool Visitors. ward will be nd they are exntend schools naturally be life, of educaers. It is inom all parts Board of Educause the Government was about to ask reciprocity with the United States and wanted something to offer in exchange. He would act the same in like circumstances, and take off something on sugar and other necessaries. The readjustment of the tariff was not the imposition of more duty. The only question was how shall the needed revenue be raised? Should we allow our industries to be crushed out, our people driven away, customers sent elsewhere, house made tenantics, and taxation increased on account of lessenated the Government. When the Fenian claims were hese visitors are Board an annual dependent of he Government. When the Friven up by Sir John because England, and she offered a guar ding to pre-

rthies.

sen up by Sir

ngland, and she offered a guarante

ngland, and she offered a guarante

non, less men insisted on the claims being ac
hered to. What will the half-paid mechanics

of Canada say? is the burning question

now. (Cheers). Mr. Tilley reviewed Mr. Cartwright's loans, showing the deceptive nature of his
silvery self-laudation, defended the late Government

from the charge of increasing expenditure unnece

a sarily and arraigned the present Administration

areasing the cost of collecting

revenue was de h Review, upants of th c money in be whitewashe the penalties The greatest enthusiasm prevailed in the audie notice, by the he cheering was hearty and frequent, and the Cosition party here feel that this brilliant openi se, and be the campaign ensures success. keep his owners electors, and UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO. ing in estab his party under The scholarships have been awarded as fellows Classics—Dunn, H. L., from Welland High Scoo Mathematics—Barton, S. T. G., from Toronto C y and creed

Matriculation Examinations.

English, French, German, and History-Mc ary. J., french, German, and History—McCary. J., from Collingwood High School.
General Proficiency—MacMurchy, A., Tagonto C stitute; Wright, H. J., Toronto Col. Institute iteas, A. E., Port Hope High School; Davis, Upper Canada College; James, N., Cellingwool. Institute.

oi. Institute.

Ninety-seven candidates passed. Their name gether with the honour lists, will be published day or two. Twenty-one ladies passed in differ ranches of subjects at the local examinations!

Counterfeiters Uncarthed. KINGSTON, July 26.—For some time past a derable number of counterfeit coin have been reulation here, and, it is feared, have obtain

School Con rch. Almonte. st, at 2 p.m. couver Island race with a conat him by six our trespassers ride on a Great ch gaol.

and political

ntreal made nilk analyzed milk in the fectly right for

circulation here, and, it is feared, have circulation throughout the Province. A number of local circumstances combined to convince the police that two men named Kelley and Angus, and others, were concerned in the recent robbery of the residence of Mr. Lapum's store, at Centreville. They, therefore, resolved upon paying Kelley's house, at Odessa, a visit. Thither Detective McAuley and four of the force went this morning. Leaving the conveyance in which they were a short distance from Kelley's house, they proceeded on foot, but, when about a hundred yards from the door, the barking of dogs aroused the inmates. Three men came out of the house, jumped the fence, and ran to the bush in the vicinity. The policemen followed them, but the runaways fired on them. The shots did not take effect. The amunition of the police was so low that they could not return the fire. A search of Kelley's house having been made, a large quantity of coin in process of manufacture was covered. Quantities of metal were also discovered. A magistrate at Odessa was applied to by the police pit, but the man in New ie other day a magistrate at Odessa was applied to by the police assist in making the arrest by issuing a warratut he declined, stating that he had no funds to

strong Laird "I hope return to this Indians all iedals among es the death o

The Pepe is in good health, and has been able to ispense with the attendance of his chief physwas born de Almanach de The Spanish Embassy at Paris denounces as false gnes, daugh ns to abdicate. A relic of Lord Byron, in the shape of a thi or Leclair. A son of the Khedive of Egypt is, by special permission of her Majesty, about to enter the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, as a cade.

Mr. L. A. Bissonette, son of the High Constable of Montreal, lately admitted to the practice of law, goes to England shortly for additional study.

The "Hop. Mrs. Valuation and the significant study." igust 30, 1862. -Salm, born aied to Mexico, aide-de-camp The "Hon. Mrs. Yelverton," who has visited almost every part of the world on histrionic and iterary adventures bent, arrived at Colombo on the Oth ultime. Maximilian er the downof San Carlos. Mme. Gagneur, the French novelist, is about to found a home for the adoption of illegitimate children. Victor Hugo has written her a letter of moournarement. ard, and was the breaking out His widow recalthy English who was before ago vainly enfrom his enher a certain annual allowhat she had at both his passing through a both his passing the more presenting him with a fund of \$25,000, but in accordance with the regentlement.

Marshal MacMahon is said not to be over felicitous in his remarks. Passing through a hospital in Paris, he was told that a patient had meningitis. "A very or leaves you demented. I have had it myself."

It is rumoured in Winnipeg, Man, that Mr. Donald A. Smith is east for the purpose of arranging to buy off the Northern Pacific from building its proposed to celebrate the quarter-centennial of his pastorate by presenting him with a fund of \$25,000, but in a cordance with the reverse presenting him with a fund of \$25,000, but in a cordance with the more will be used for church purposes.

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HON. S. L. TILLEY.

Lieut.-Governorship was Accepted Hr. Cartwright Criticized.

An Enthusiastic Welcome Back to Public Life. Splendid Meeting at St. John-How the

SIR JOHN ROSE ON PARLIAMENTARY RE-PORTING IN CANADA. reporting continues to take evidence. On the 12th inst. the following witnesses were

It ought to be a condition of admisports, and the possession of a London office and a special wire should also be insidered necessary. The reports in the come the criminals and the tyrants. Leeds Mercury were not altogether inde-pendent reports. The Mercury joined ith another journal in obtaining them. each paying a share of the expense, and he nalifying for a seat in the gallery. Not more than two papers, however, should be permitted to work together. He did not hink that, from a business point of view. it was to the interest of newspapers to give long reports of Parliament. The circulathe Mercury did not rise more

ham Daily Post, gave evidence as to the satisfactory way in which the Press Association supplied the newspapers that depended entirely upon it for their Parliamentary rerely upon it for

Sir John Rose stated that for many years he had been a member of the Canadian Par-liament, and he had paid some attention to the subject of reporting the proceedings of that Legislature. Several experiments had been tried, and eventually a system had been adopted which was somewhat similar A staff of reporters had been employed to cendense the speeches, preserving their sense, tone, and spirit. Copies of the speeches were sent to the local papers which could ot afford to keep reporters in the House Commons. He was of opinion that the debates were very faithfully and impartially reported in Canada. In the United tates there was an official verbatim report rnished by Congress itself at the pub xpense, ten reporters being employed, and the cost averaging £30,000 per annum. pies of the report were furnished to embers gratuitously, and others were sold, but he was informed that there was not a large demand for them on the part of They were not only reports of bates, but gave petitions, votes, bills, ssages, and documents, which, in Engand, were supplied in the form of separate Then it must be borne in mind hat the circumstances of the United States were different from those of Great Britain, and the debates were of a different characspeeches being made rather to provinegislatures than to the Assembly. United States there was an immense variety of sectional interests in localities very remote from each other, and there was no metropolitan press in Washington such as there was in London. He thought that in England it would be almost impossible for Ministers to find time to correct their speeches in an official report, and such a report, for that and many other would be a disadvantage. onsidered that it would tend to lengthen lebates, and that it would not be read by he public, who would still, as heretofore,

rely upon the newspapers for Parliamen-tary information. An official report would only be valuable for occasional reference. THE MAJOR IN A HUFF. Major O'Gorman was so annoyed at the report of the amendments to the Sunday Closing Bill, that he threatened to resign his seat, and accept the Chiltern Hundreds. The Major, however, cannot be spared, and though he has actually posted the notice of resignation, it is thought his friends will insist on a coy withdrawal of

o alarming a public catastrophe. CATTLE DISEASE AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION. prevent them from dying. Can it be true that the Prince of Wales's splendid pen of Paris prize sheep are already changed into nutton? It is quite certain that Lady Pigotts Deautiful shorthorn "Zoesda," valued at £2,-

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

same proportion of the flocks elsewhere were destroyed as in New South Wales, and that in Australia alone, omitting Tasmania and New Zealand, 9,000,000 sheep perished in a single summer. If we extend our view to Cape Colony, which, with the whole of South Africa, endured a similar colonia was alone. lar calamity, we shall find that over 10,000,000 sheep must have succumbed to the drought of 1877-8, or nearly one-third of the number of sheep supported by the whole of the United Kingdom.

FENIAN PRISONERS.

get good reports, but there were not more than ten provincial papers who would be ready to do so, and that would limit the number of applications for seats in the gal. | a revival of the old and abominable course of crime which had led to the downfall of non that the paper obtaining an entry the Ottoman Government over so wide a ould undertake to give independent re- space. To him (Mr. Gladstone) it would be no consolation to find that any of those who were once the sufferers had now be LORD RUSSELL'S WILL.

The will, dated Feb. 18th, 1871, with in another journal in obtaining them, the paying a share of the expense, and he ught reports obtained by such a combinion ought—to be looked upon independent in the sense of lifying for a seat in the gallery. Not be than two papers, however, should be (his nephew), and the Hon, George Francis Stewart Elliot, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £80,000. The testator leaves to his wife, the Right Hon. Frances Anna Maria, Countess Russell, all open carriage with a population of the mercury than 5 per cent. When a report of an important Parliamentary debate was given, and the pecuniary results of publishing these reports were not satisfactory. They, however, gave a certain prestige to a paper, and for that, newspaper proprietors were of two houses in Belgrave square and Chesham place, the rents and arrears of rent of his Irish estates owing at the control of his decease, and the two boxes of his decease, and the properties his decease, and the two boxes of his decease. Mr. Fox's papers: she is also to have the use for life of his furniture, plate, pictures, and household effects at Pembroke Lodge. The sum of £12,887 9s 4d India Four per

not pass under his will, but go to his grandson, the present Earl Russell. The may take under either of his marriage settlements. Earl Russell, though externally case of distress—especially belonging to the Liberal party—always commanded very liberal aid. This may account for the

comparative smalless of his personalty. COLOUR BLINDNESS. According to recent observations by Professors Cohn and Magnus, of Breslau, colour blindness, says the *Times*, is much less common among girls in Germany than among boys. Of 2,318 young girls than among boys. Of 2,318 young girls examined, there was only one who had this defect; while a proportion of 2.7 per cent. was met with among boys. M. Favre, who has been studying colour blindness in France, considers there are more than 3,000,000 persons there subject to it, and that the number of females affected is to that of males as 1 to 10. Some interesting experimental researches on the nature of Daltonism have lately been communicated to the Belgium Academy by MM. Delbouf and Spring, the former of whom is himself colour blind. Helmholtz's idea of the nature of Daltonism is that one of the three nervous elements which, according to Young, exist at each point of the retina, and, excited separately, give the pure sen-sations of red, green, and violet, is incom-pletely paralyzed; hence the sensation of curious effects by looking through a (red) fuchsine solution contained between two

the corresponding colour (most commonly red) fails. Now, M. Delbouf got some guising the fact that disease of a virulent kind broke out at the recent Paris Cattle Show. At Blackwall, on the Thames, valuable oxen and splendid sheep have this week been "doing quarantine," while already some of them have been killed to prevent them from dying. Can it be true fuchsine layer, there was a gap. The solar spectrum looked quite different from Other colours than red-e.g., the nanal. violet of aniline and the orange of rosine—affect the sight of Daltonians similarly,

day next will be too late for the mail on that day, as the Duke of Cambridge is not expected until five o'clock. Besides H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, the Secretary are expected.

Among the visitors to the Canadian camp son, Toronto; Mr. Robert Fulton, St. Thomas, Ont.; Lieut. Larark, 35th Simcoe

Dr. Dollinger. Dr. Dollinger (John Joseph Ignatius), who has exercised so wide and great an influence, theologically, throughout Germany, was seventy-nine years old last February. Born at Bamberg, he was educated and received holy orders at Würzburg. He had so much literary talent ihat he was appointed a professor at Aschaffen-burg, and afterward occupied the Chair of Ecclesiastical History in the then new University of Munich. He wrote a num-The sum of £12,887 9s 4d India Four per Cent. stock is divided between his two sons, George Gilbert William and Francis Albert Rollo; to his daughter Lady Georgiana Adelaide Peel, £1,000, and all the drawings of her late mother; to his daughter Lady Victor Villiers, £1,500, and some mementoes of her mother; the portrait of his brother Lord George William Russell, by Hayter, he gives 40, the Duke of Bed.

University of Munich. He wrote a number of works, and was regarded as a pattern of Roman orthodoxy until he delivered an address at Munich on Italian unity, which was considered hostile to the temporal sovereignity of the Pope. Still, his soundness remained unquestioned and his influence great with the Catholics of his own nation, until the doctrine of Papal infallibility was discussed and others typhoid; but all agreed that by Hayter, he gives to the Duke of Bedford for life, and then to his son, the Marquis of Tayistock; and all his political papers to the Hon. G. F. S. Elliot, to dispose of as he may think fit. The earl's household servants in his service at the time of his decease are left one year's wages in addition to any that may be due to them. The residue of his property, real and personal, is given upon trust for his wife for life, and then for all his children except his son Viscount Amberlev (since wife for life, and then for all his children except his son Viscount Amberley (since deceased). The Irish estates, in which the deceased). The Irish estates, in which the deceased peer had only a life interest, do not pass under his will, but go to his grandson, the present Earl Russell. The testator declares that all provisions made testator declares that all provisions made by his will in addition to, and not in substitution of, any interest which the legatees in his intellectual powers is perceptible. He continues to be as active as ever, and it very cold and repellent, was a kind-hearted man at bottom, and any well-authenticated case of distress—especially belonging to ists, he is regarded by the Old Catholics of Germany as one of the ablest and noblest Catholic, and his followers claiming the same for themselves, he and they are ranked by the great body of ecclesiatics, including the Vatican and most eminent prelates, as dangerous and mischievous heretics, ten times more and mischievous heretics, ten times more culpable and pernicious than any sect of Protestants or than the most uncompromising infidels. Had Dr. Dollinger lived and dared to take issue with the Pope and Cardinals, three or four hundred years ago, instead of in the latter half of the nineteenth century, he would have been formally summoned to Rome, and after undergoing an empty form of ecclesiastical trial, would have been burned at the stake as Savonarola, Giordano Bruno, and so many other men have been for their temerity in holding and expressing views somewhat consonant with reason and humanity.—N. Y. Times.

A Heroic News-Gatherer.

Archibald Forbes writes to the London Daily News a feeling tribute to his late co-labourer McGahan, in which he says:— "There was about him a certain happygo-luckiness which, while on occasions it
advantaged him, was in certain respects
his weak point. He was the very will-o'his weak point. He was the very will-o'the-wisp of war correspondents. At the
beginning of the late war he duly bought a
waggon, horsed it satisfactorily, and furnished it with copious necessaries and some
luxuries. From the day he started from
Sistova with Gourkho's column on the
trans-Balkan raid, till after the September attack on Plevna, he never once saw this waggon. Joseph toiled wearily from place to place in search of his meteor-like master, beautiful shorthorn "Zoesda," valued at £2, beautiful shorthorn "Zoesda," valued in the short shorthorn "Zoesda," valued at £2, beautiful shorthorn "Zoesda," valued at £2, beautiful shorthorn "Zoesda," valued in the short shorthorn "Zoesda," valued in the short shorthorn "Zoesda," valued in the cherning shorthorn "Zoesda," valued in t which extended into the middle of February and any ouring which time the effects of the february and the property of the february and the febr

The Select Committee on Parliamentary of the number of shops supported by the proteing continues to take evidence. On the 1th nat. the following witnesses were contended by the Chairman, and that the did not institute the protein of the number of the state of the s fever. Next day the Princess of Asturias the papers that you in Toronto have gone did not go to a concert to which she had up to 100° yourselves? So letting extremes Queen. On the 21st the Queen got worse, scribe a very interesting ceremony which I

H. the Duke of Cambridge, the Secretary law, but, alas! how differently had he of State for War, Col. Stanley, and the Colonial Secretary, Sir M. Hicks Beach, dying bride.

Then came that terrible night when every

of a sudden the King, who was alone watchof a sudden the King, who was alone watchney, Major Lyman and party, from Monting his wife, saw fearful signs of a change,
so he alarmed the whole house. The Palace
that five minutes before seemed so quiet
and peaceful, now became all confusion; servants rushing about every where, messengers hurrying for the doctors, ministry and clergy. The doctors assembled round Foresters; Mr. Jos. Price, Dr. Cattanach, Fergus; Dr. Gillies, Chesley, Ont.; Mr. and Miss Myshrall, Fredericton, N. B. waited in the "Ante Camara" for news. Just at dawn, and as one more day of trouble began, the King and every one in the Royal Chamber knelt down with Car-dinal Morine and administered the Holy

one said she could not live many days. The city gave up all kind of amusements to go to the churches, where prayers for Dona Mercedes were read. The Duke of Montin whispers. The bright stars of a summer night shone down into the large Court yard and on the silent windows where only now and then a light appeared. No one was allowed in or out. The gates were shut, and double sentries posted everywhere. Not a soul moved, except now and then some dark, cryin priest or messenger crept noiselessly up or down stairs. Somehow or other one felt that the angel of death was hovering round the Palace, and that before long the beautiful Queen would have passed away. At six in the morning the bulletin said that the Queen was dying fast in the king's arms, surroundof men, to whom they are indebted for the preservation of the doctrines of the Church in their purity. Albeit claiming to be in the true and best sense a Catholic, and his followers claiming to his forelead her last kiss. At a quarter and the control of the control of the doctrines of the Church in their purity. Albeit claiming to his forelead her last kiss. At a quarter and the did any appropriate the king arms, surrounded by her parents, sisters and priests. She was not yet unconscious. About ten she raised herself up sufficiently to draw her kneeling husband to her, and imprint on his forelead her last kiss. At a quarter and priests arms, surrounded by her parents, sisters and priests. She was not yet unconscious. past she died, supported in the king's arms. The Princesses and the Duchess were carried away fainting, so was the Duke, her father; but still the King remained holding his dead wife. Dr. Antonio Canovas de Castillo tried to get him army but in vain until the old Cardinal tonic Canovas de Castillo tried to get him away, but in vain, until the old Cardinal spoke to him, he was immovable. Taking off the wedding ring, which he had only put on five months before, he allowed them to lead him away. From that moment he has been quietly resigned to his irreparable loss. He sees scarcely anybody, remaining alone with an old servant who was with him in exile and at Sandhurst. The King's telegram to his parents and the ex-Queen nim in exile and at Sandhurst. The Ring's telegram to his parents and the ex-Queen Isabella, and Don Francisco de Avis, was as follows:—"Pray to God for the soul of my poor Mercedes who is in Heaven. Your most afflicted Alfonso."

> France Conquering Germany on Protection.

(From the Saturday Review.) Conquered France has at last conque its proud captor. Prince Bismarck has just issued a manifestothrough one of his organs, in which he explains his new financial in which he explains his new financial policy. It seems that he has been meditating over the financial system of France, and is lost in admiration of what he finds to be its basis and its method. It is through Protection that France pays the interest on the millards which he carried off. He thought that he had crushed France pecuniarily, and he discovers that apparently she is not crushed at all. Her national and local taxation now amount to about £150,000,000 a year, and the Chamber is gaily embarking in new and vast schemes for railways, canals and improved military organization. How this is done is the question which Prince Bismarck has seriously asked himself, and the only answer he can discover is that it is done through a system of wise and bold Protection. He therefore invites his countrymen not to be above imitating France. Free Trade is only a theory, and France. Free Trade is only a theory, and theories, as Gethe has taught his countrymen, are apt to get gray and old. The green and golden tree of life is Protection, and of that tree sensible, prudent France has eaten freely and prospered, while Germany has looked cold, miserable and poor, feeding itself on the wind and pluming itself on its philosophy.

WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEET.
ING.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, July 13.

The following table gives the scores of the shooting at all long the results of the sh been invited, but remained with the sick go, I'll plunge at once in medias res and dewitnessed not long since at the Convent of
the Sacred Heart at Manhattanville; the
entrance of a young girl of eighteen years
into the Novitiate of that order.

It was still early in the morning when,
after a charming drive through the Park,
we turned in on 125th Street at the Con-

we turned in on 125th Street at the Con-svent gates. An ascending road a quarter of a mile in length, leads to the building, an immense structure of many wings and quadrangles. Formerly the country resi-dence of the Lorillards, the well-known to-bacco merchants of New York, it was, some years ago purchased by the Sacred Heart, since when many improvements, and addiyears ago purchased by the Sacred Heart, since when many improvements and additions have been made. The grounds are very beautifully laid out and ornamented

very beautifully laid out and ornamented as well.

The door was opened by a sweet-faced porteress in the dress of her order—a black merino skirt which just escapes the floor, a cape of the same material, a white band across the forehead, and a white cap resembling a Quaker bonnet in shape with a hood, stiff, quilled border which projects beyond the face after the fashion of a horses' blinders. A long black veil falls over the back of the head, and a rosary with silver cross hangs from the side. Those who have taken their final vows wear also a silver ring. Whether from the wear also a silver ring. Whether from the effect given by the costume, or from the feeling of inward peace possessing the souls of those who have thus sought and found feeling of inward peace possessing the souls of those who have thus sought and found an asylum of rest, as well as of active benevolence, one cannot fail to remark the exceeding serenity and gentleness which pervades each face; countenances totally dissimilar in feature seeming strikingly alike through expression. We were first shown into one of the parlours or reception rooms, of which there are several on the first floor, mostly furnished alike with inlaid floors and cane-seated chairs. A few pictures, photographs of eminent dignitar-Althory the visitors to the Canadian camp have been:—The Marquise de Bassano (née Symes, of Quebec), Miss Wilmot, Mr. H. She appeared much better, Balfour, Major and Miss Arnold, and Mrs. O. R. Arnold, Lord Wharncliffe, Sir H. Halford, Mr. W. E. Metford, Col. Omma
Then came that terrible night when every one thought their Queen would be dead be pictures, photographs of eminent dignitaries of the church, and paintings of a religious constitution on immediate effect, they disregard the ultimate one; they gain a victory to-day at the expense of a double defeat on the mortification. Healy, now living at Rome. In one corner of the room sat a group of priests; nuns in their black robes moved softly about. Suddenly a door opened and a radiant vision in shone with happiness and the glow of en-thusiasm mantled on her cheek. She was accompanied by the Mother Superioress and another nun who held in their hands the bridal veil of tulle. "Now Grace, kneel," said the Mother, and as the young bride of the church obeyed, the veil was Sacrament, and the Nuncio gave her the thrown over head and she was ready for Pope's benediction. This was her eightheat the altar. The fathers then crowded

aisle," I could but think—"first woman, then nun."

Proceeding to the chapel, we took our seats on one of the benches in the rear, where we watched the procession of convent scholars file up the aisle and into their seats. They were all dressed alike in a black uniform, and, since Catholic women must never enter a church with uncovered hair, they wore white lace veils upon their heads. The nuns took their places at the prie-dieus, which lined great liars; thus, what may originally have been infirmity of judgment degenerates into a kind of moral disease. places at the *prie-dieus*, which lined the walls, the "organ began to swell" and the bride to be conducted by the Mother Superiors, walked slowly up the aisle and sank upon her knees before the aisle and sank upon her knees before the altar. After the opening services the necessary questions were asked by the priest who conducted the ceremony, the usual responses were given, and the Hymn to the Sacred Heart was sung by a sister of the young girl, accompanied by a chorus of nuns. Then followed an address by the priest, in which he dwelt at length upon the gravity of the step also we take the step of the step also we take the step of the step also we take the step of the st the gravity of the step she was taking, upon the worldly benefits and pleasures which she must resign, and upon the rewards which awaited her in a life devoted to the service of the Lord, and to the work of teaching the young lambs of his flock. (The Sacred Heart is an educational order to which only those ladies are admitted who are qualified to teach, though there are lay sisters among them who do the work of the household.) With downcast eyes the young girl passed down the aisle to return young gift passed down the asse to return in a few moments clad in her new attire, and wearing the white veil of a novice. Conducted still by the mother, she passed from nun to nun, who welcomed her to the ocheck. The organ struck up a triumphant march, the congregation dispersed, and those of the guests who had received an invitation gathered in one of the parlours, and seated themselves at a table where a collation was prepared. Among others, the newly-made nun waited upon her guests herself. There was a smile upon her face, and a light in her eye, that seemed to tell of happiness within—and I heard her say to a friend—"I almost laughed aloud at the altar when Father — spoke of what I was giving up—'diving up when I am doing just what makes me happines!" And her married sister, who had sung that day in the choir, exclaimed, "Oh, I was praying all the time, I might live to sing "The Sacred Heart, when my daughter should be old enough to take the veil!" And so I left wows are taken. Surely then the auspicious beginning of her new life but with an inward satisfaction in my own Protestant in that two years must be passed in the Novitate before the black veil may be assumed, and five years more before the final tows are taken. Surely then the nun who entered as a young, eager, and enthusiastic girl must have had time to thoroughly understand her own mind.

Bret Harte sailed not long ago for his German Consulate. Shortly before his departure I met him and his family at the Sea Cliff House on Long Island, a place of summer resort, which has been his home for the past year. He has grown very gray of late, more from ill health and other gray of late, more from ill health and other gray of late, more from ill health and other gray of late, more from ill health and other gray of late, more from ill health and other gray of late, more from ill health and other gray of late, more from ill health and other gray of late, more from ill health and other gray of late, more from ill health and other gray of late, more from ill health and other gray of late, more from ill health and other gray of late, more from ill health and other gray of late, more from ill health and other gray of late, more from ill health and other gray of l march, the congregation dispersed, and those of the guests who had received an invitation gathered in one of the parlours, and seated themselves at a table where a

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The newest device in the way of hand-kerchief or napkin decoration is that of a pen and ink sketch or vignette done in indelible ink in the corners. They resemble charming little drawings in sepia and will make pretty wedding or house-warming gifts.

removed at pleasure.

And, by way of finis, the latest extravagance which I have heard of, in the way of hosiery, is a pair of pink silk stockings, embroidered in white silk, and lavishly oramented with seed pearls.

KATHLEEN. Intelligent Lying.

(From the N. Y. Times.) It is amazing, when we consider what are immeasureable amount and variety falsehood there is, and always has been, amount and variety of the world, how very small a proportion of it all is in the least degree intelligent. In it all is in the least degree intelligent. Intelligent falsehood may seem, and perhaps is, a contradiction in terms, since any high degree of intelligence weuld be likely to prompt the telling of truth. But then falsehood, it would appear, need not be half so stupid as it generally is in respect to reason and probability, especially when we remember how many persons of unquestioned ability are more or less guilty questioned ability are more or less guilty of it. There are men who have a talent of it. There are men who have a talent for lying, just as there are men who have a talent for lying, just as there are men who have a talent for lying, just as there are men who have a talent for latent for painting, music, or affairs. But they very rarely, if ever, have a talent for rendering their lies plausible, and without verisimilitude they must always fall short of any marked success. The purpose of a lie of the genuine sort is to deceive; when it does not deceive it is a failure, and, therefore, uselessly told. Nothing but an air of probability would seem to be an excuse to the utterer for the utterance of falsehood, and yet it is exactly in this regard that he is signally wanting.

Of the innumerable people who have a game at pigeon hole.

parency; they overload their statements with positiveness. In a word, they are in-artistic, because they desert nature, and white, shining draperies appeared. Her dark hair was dressed with orange blossoms as for her bridal, her lovely dark eyes guilt by increased exposure. guilt by increased exposure.

The habitual liar never seems to learn

that he lies twice or thrice as much as there is any occasion for; that a moderate degree of falsehood would better promote his end than the immoderate degree he usually chooses to adopt. Doubtless, his appetite for untruth grows by indulgence. He may be conscientious enough at first not to mix any more falsehoods with his recital than round her, offering their congratulations on the step she was about to take; from a distance I heard the Mother say, as she led her from the room, "Be sure and hold up your head, Grace, as you walk up the aisle." I could but think—"first woman, then pup."

any more takenoods with mis partial conscientions he deems essential. His partial conscientions that his propose stands him in good stead; his stories are credited, and such aim as they may have is like to be attained. He thinks, if he can do so well with a modicum of fabrication, that an excess of it will insure his prosperity, and, therefore, he steadily

any have been infinity of judgment de-generates into a kind of moral disease.

Morality is founded on unvarying prin-ciples; its violation uniformly punishes the violator, and defeats, soon or late, the object in view. The man who deliberately falsifies does so to debeive, and eventually deceives no one except himself. His casti-gation consists in the denial of the reward gauon consists in the denial of the reward he proposes for his sin, or, properly, for his blunder. It is fortunate that lying is so unintelligent; otherwise, we should be largely at the mercy of liars, instead of having them at our mercy. But, inde-pendent of the fact, it is certainly strange that lying meets with so poor a recompense. It is an exception to the rule that practice makes perfect, for the greater the amount of lying, the meaner the quality is apt to be. It may have been considered an art, but it is a bastard art, and regulated

by contraries. Liars are often artists in a certain way-they possess imagiation, spontaneity, capacity for com-bination, power of expression—but in their application they are bunglers. After they have got their framework ready-perhaps with a deal of labor and trouble—they try to put it to the wrong thing, and so reveal their want of dexterity. They are clever by halves only; their wholes are full of from nun to nun, who welcomed her to the order by the customary kiss on either cheek. The organ struck up a triumphant dispersed, and What liars need most is insight, knowners are necessarily dispersed.

such ignorance, and learned to lie intelli-gently, they will wholly abstain from ly-ing, perceiving that truth will serve them

An Incomparable Medicine. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry bears the most wonderful record of success which can be claimed for any existing remedy for dysentery, cholera, cholera morbus, sour stomach, and all summer complaints. It has never failed to give immediate relief in the most severe cases. It is a boon within the reach of all. Do not fail to give it a trial; you will be sion."

pleased with its charming effects. For sale

A Russian surgeon has made a series of

A swarm of bees took possession of Chantry church, Frome, England, the other day, and services had to be dispensed with one Sunday while they were being smoked out.

Thirty years ago scarce a native family existed in New Zealand but had a pleasant trophy of prowess in the shape of an enemy's bone worked up as a bracelet, ear-

Says the New York World:—"When a Montrealer is tired of the world, he puts a piece of orange ribbon in his button-hole, and saunters through the streets whistling 'Croppies, lie down.'"

The Maharajah of Mysore is reported to have sent messengers all over India to have sent messengers all over India to bring together as many native astrologers as can be found, to read the omens of th stars on the occasion of his marriage. The Minister of the Home Department

in Japan is henceforward to power of suspending, or even of suppressing entirely, any periodical whose existence is injurious to the peace of the country. A clergyman of Bath created consterna tion at a funeral by praying earnestly in behalf of "the bereaved husband and the one to come who shall fill the place made vacant by the death of our deceased sister." Miss Warren, a Texas girl, goes to parties in a suit of striped cloth, such as convicts wear. Her brother is in prison—un-

street, to have a game at pigeon hole. Getting into a dispute with the proprietor, he knocked one of them down. The comhe knocked one of them down. panions of the volunteers interfered and gave the publican a thrashing.

Mrs. Patrick Lavin, of Pittston, Pa., on Thursday attended the funeral of a young man who was killed in the mines while working for Mr. Lavin. The dead man's mother accused Mrs. Lavin's husband of being her son's murderer. This preyed upon Mrs. Lavin's mind to such an extent that she became ill and died en

Friday. Wade Hampton has been sent by a Newport admirer a splendid pair of silver spurs, with the following note:—" These spurs were made by the Bogatano silversmiths after Bolivar struck the shackles from their limbs and made them free. They may well be worn by one who has made equal rights before the law a blessing and a reality to so many thousand freedm

English political prisoners were sold into slavery on three occasions—by Cromwell, after the battle of Worcester; by Charles James II., after Sedgemoor, when Jeffreys sentenced 841 to be transported to the West Indies and sold. He estimated that they would fetch from \$50 to \$75 apiece. a sum equivalent to above thrice a

culation in London, praying the aldermen to use their influence with the Dominion Government to secure a tract of land and aid for the unemployed of London, and others who desire to settle on the lands. The petitioners state that they believe that the settlement on the public lands is the best outlet for the surplus labour.

L. D. Atchison, who fell a distance of 200 feet from the trapeze bar of his balloon at Elmwood, Ill., last week, being killed instantly, was a veteran aeronaut and acrobat, having replaced Donaldson with Barnum's show. Some five years ago, while exhibit-ing in Kentucky, his balloon burst at an ing in Kentucky, his balloon burst at an elevation of 2,000 feet, but he clung to the pieces, and escaped with his life, though he was badly injured.

Lieutenant A. H. Paget, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, was married on Saturday to Miss Minnie Stevens, daughter of the ate Paran Stevens, of Boston. The Prince of Wales and several other English and American aristocrats were present. The gifts were numerous and costly. The Prince of Wales evinced extraordinary condescension, paying a personal visit to the bride's mother.

Mr. Orrell Lever, projector of the extinct Galway-American line, has a plan for reducing, by nearly a third, the distance between the mouth of the Thames and London Bridge by a canal. It would cost a trifle of fifty million dollars. He proposes to raise the money by a rate of 6 cents in be immensely increased and the business of

Hair powder was introduced by ballad Hair powder was introduced by ballad singers at the fair of St. Germain in 1614. In the beginning of the reign of George I. only two ladies, who consequently attracted much attention, wore it. In 1795 it was calculated that there were in Great Britain 50,000 hair dressers, and, supposing each to use one pound of flour a day, this would, at the then rates, have amounted to £1 264 291 a very A frightful waste in to £1,246,421 a year. A frightful waste in starving days.

The statement is reported, this time in the shape of a formal letter from the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society to Mr. Secretary Evarts, that since the end of the civil war hundreds and even thousands the civil war hundreds and even thousands of free American blacks have been kidnapped and sold into slavery in Cuba; and that the villainous trade is still carried on. The Association asks, on behalf of black men in the New World, some of that "Christian sympathy" which Europe has been evincing for other peoples in the old. It is affirmed that the native Cubans really desire the total shelition of slavery which desire the total abolition of slavery, which is upheld in the island by Spanish authority. The American Government is asked to interfere for the abolition of slavery in Cuba, on the ground that it means practi-cally slavery for a greater or lesser number of American citizens.

After all, Lord Rosebery, and his Sunday society have been disappointed. Sir Coutts Lindsay, the Director of the Grosvenor Gallings, the Director of the Grosvenor Gar-lery, who had such difficulty in getting a license for his restaurant, now finds that the licence cuts him off from a chance of helping materially the crusade in favour of opening the art galleries and museums on the Sabbath, and writes to Lord Rosebery as follows:—"It has been pointed out to me that I have no power to open the Grosvenor Gallery between the hours of 3 and 6 on Sundays. I am informed that the law dealing with licensed houses will take effect over the whole building, as the licence extends to the galleries as well as to the restaurant. After six octock the galleries are of course at your disposal, but galleries are of course at your disposal, but I fear the public will not be able to derive

Dennis Kearney, the notorious Califor-nia agitator, is said to be an affectionate son, providing liberally for the support of his mother, who resides in Brighton, Mass.

THE WERICK MALL TORONTO TRIDAY, AUGUST T 1818.

The Weekly Mail.

The young Lord who will now, the cable informs us, as the head of our Canadian Government, represent the dealt kindly with him at all times, but QUEEN, has had great advantages. He Queen, has had great advantages. He is the son of a distinguished statesman, sity, the respect and admiration of his ment. He is a scholar and an author of some distinction. He is a personal friend of the Governor-General, whose galleries have attested, and he will have the henefit of Lord DEFFERIN'S experi-

enced advice. A man himself of attrac-Princess whose taste and talents and charms of mind and person have won for her high place in the hearts of the

rather opposed to the Marguis of LORNE coming here, but we venture to think that in the present appointment, as in so many others, the knowledge of men shewn by Lord Beaconsfield will be justified by the result. Accustomed to Courts, and with a daughter of her Majesty by his side, we may feel confident that the parely ceremonial part of his duties will performed with edat by our new vicercy, while his knowledge of politics and statescraft, though he is only in his a Governor-General is bound to exercise. The difficulty here is akin to and arises out of the FERIN, in one of his happy speeches, described the task admirably. But Lord LORNE has tact, sympathy, and exveins the blood of men who have for He begins : centuries been accustomed to rule. Indeed it is said his proud mother resented his marriage with royalty, as Europe. As is well known, he is the of the debt.' "and Lita, a tale of the Riviera," of a versified translation of the Psalms, and

the knowledge of and enthusiasm for nished the following debt table, of the art displayed in one of these works art displayed in one of these works evince wide and varied culture. Here in Canada we have no misty corries as in the Land of LORNE; the birds do not sit here on tufts of heather; the wraiths of cloud do not enfold like great plaids our hills; but we have lakes in which all Scotland might be drowned without raising the level of the waters: mighty rivers with which those of Europe cannot compare; a beauty of Autumn when the wampum dyes are on the trees which is all our own : and what Duncan Ban savs of the green floor-cloth of Cheathaich Glen may be said of our beautiful snow in those the national debt rose from \$75,729,000 months when winter is on the ground, but a sunny blue sky like that of sumfive months before Sir John Macdonald

THE COMING CONFLICT. THE Ministerial party goes into the

among a people on whom no amiable or brilliant quality will be lost.

mistakes and successes of many predeces-sors before him, Lord Lornz will enter on his vice-regal duties with the happiest

Nor among these must be

least the fact that he come

Dominion elections under circumstances that cannot fail to dishearten it. For the first time in its history, it is unable to "scare up" a platform. In other assumed by the TILLEY act of 1873. By days it used to meet in solemn convention and lay down the most moral prin-Coalition another. No Pensions or Superannuations a third, the Independence of Parliament a fourth, and so on until the world that knew nothing of the true-inwardness of the platform builders was forced to the conclusion that they were patriots and purists of the highest stamp, in whose hands the country would indeed be safe. But five years of office have not only served to destroy that illusion, but even to render the building of another platform impossible. The old ones have suffered so much from the Party doing that which it ought not to have done and leaving undone that which it ought to have done, that no man in the ranks the hardihood to propose to build another. Without a platform, they are also barren of men. Will the veterans still lag on the stage? Mr. Brown is on hand, but his recent efforts in the Senate bear witness that he is considerably stale and out of date, loving to go back to the pre-confederation days of BABY and the Chats Canal rather than make himself master of the living issues. Mr. MACKENZIE is to the front, but his career since 1873 has robed him of those god-like pretensions in which he strutted when in Opposition. He can no longer talk of purity, this friend of CAUCHON and HUNTINGTON : nor denounce Tory corruption and extravagance with his own short record before the people. Mr. CARTWRIGHT, the "mixer and muddler," still struggles with the portfolio he was never able to carry, but the grave is yawning for him in Lennox. Mr. Mills, Mr. Bur-PEE, Mr. COFFIN, Sir ALBERT SMITH, and the other homunculi of the Cabinet stuff and nonsense. Sir John Macdon are also before the people, but ALD made the Confederation out of Ona leading figure, a statesman, or even a Nova Scotia, and before he left office he politician of influence. The Quebec contingent is equally weak. M. LAURIER and the North-West and Prince Edward awaits a decent excuse for retiring from | added no Province to the Confederation, a position for which he is notoriously but the void and empty Keewatin, leper, whose presence in the Cabinet is nor and no system of civilized governburden to his colleagues, and an eyeconjure with is practically out of the established Mr. LAIRD in the tetrarchy He is careless about re-election. and his friends in South Bruce find it no MacDonald Government, was ruled just small task to wax enthusiastic in his majority remain, for they have been nipeg. But to say in sober earnest that tolerably well supported at the country's Mr. Mackenzie governs a greater area expense - SIMPSON, OLIVER, GLASS, DAVID MOORE, BANNATYNE, and the other patriots to whom Reform is bread and butter. But the defection among the intelligent farming and manufa turing class is most ominous. No un-selfish, thinking Reformer, who has approached the question at issue with a st determination to vote for country before Party, is undecided as to the

course he shall pursue next fall.

not only united and games of the confrom day to day, but well led, with confidence in its leaders and faith in the triumph of its and ultimate triumph of its It presents to the country, not of old slanders, but a living worthy of statesmen. Its chiefs policy worthy of statesmen. Its chiefs and captains are men of signal ability and long and tried experience. In Ontario Sir JOHN MACDONALD has been the the DUKE OF ARGYLS. He has him- countrymen. To-day he is regarded by self been for many years in Parlia- three voters out of four as the only public man in Canada who is able to 1875-6. govern her successfully, and to meet the crisis now upon us with prompt measures of relief. His lieutenants are the amount Mr. MACKENZIE intimacy with his family our picture picked men of their Provinces. Nova Scotia follows Dr. TUPPER, one of the ablest of her many able sons; New Brunswick, Mr. TILLEY, by odds the most enced advice. A man himself of attractive qualities, he brings with him a popular leader there; Quebec, Messrs.

LANGEVIN, POPE (J. H.), and MASSON, and Prince Edward Island, Mr. J. C. POPE. The rank and file from one end of the country to the other are enthusiastic English people.
Our Grit contemporary the Globe was and alive to the contest; and if justice and intelligent championing be the main factors in a successful issue, then we have no fear of the coming election.

MR G W ROSS

Ow the 26th inst. Mr. G. W. Ross. M. P., delivered a speech at Ingersoll, a full report of which appears in the Globe of the 27th. Mr. Ross, we regret to say, exhibits a parsimonious economy of thirty-fifth year, will serve him in good Truth that speaks but ill for his reputa- Island admitted into the Union. The stead in that more responsible and tion as a teacher of the young and a British North America Act of 1867 difficult sphere of practical director of the people. If he as copiously on his imagination in his delicacy which is required. Lord Dur- pedagogical efforts as Normal School inspector, and his anti-whiskey labours as Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Universe, perience in the world. He has in his then alas for Temperance and Education

"At the time of Confederation the national debt was \$75,000,000, and it had increased to \$108,000,000 at th she could neither brook nor admit the social superiority of a daughter-in-law, her house, in her opinion, being good against that of any royal family in ment were responsible for the great increase

"A Trip to the Tropics and It would be to insult Mr. Ross' ac-Home through America," of "Guide quaintance with Dominion affairs to suppose that he does not know better than this. Mr. CARTWRIGHT himself has fur-

186	7										,			\$	7	5	729,	•
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187															11	6	008	4
187															12	4	551.	6
187															13	3.	000.	(

"twixt here and left office, it has risen from the latter This ominous change came over the "Paris, I do not fancy a finer carpet figure to \$133,000,000 on the 30th June, "can ever be." With fine natural gifts, with more than the ordinary culgifts, with more than the ordinary culgifts, with more than the experiother words, while under Sir John the fine that the figure to \$133,000,000 on the 30th June, spirit of our Confederation dream. Yet the gentlemen who were pledged to cut down the Macdonald extravagance into the control of the Exchequer we shall not fine the figure to \$133,000,000 on the 30th June, spirit of our Confederation dream. The figure to \$133,000,000 on the 30th June, spirit of our Confederation dream. The figure to \$133,000,000 on the 30th June, spirit of our Confederation dream. The figure to \$133,000,000 on the 30th June, spirit of our Confederation dream. The figure to \$133,000,000 on the 30th June, spirit of our Confederation dream. The figure to \$133,000,000 on the 30th June, spirit of our Confederation dream. The figure to \$133,000,000 on the 30th June, spirit of our Confederation dream. The figure to \$133,000,000 on the 30th June, spirit of our Confederation dream. The figure to \$133,000,000 on the 30th June, spirit of our Confederation dream. The figure to \$133,000,000 on the 30th June, spirit of our Confederation dream. The figure to \$133,000,000 on the 30th June, spirit of our Confederation dream. The figure to \$133,000,000 on the 30th June, spirit of our Confederation dream. The figure to \$133,000,000 on the 30th June, spirit of our Confederation dream. The figure to \$133,000,000 on the 30th June, spirit of our Confederation dream. The figure to \$133,000,000 on the 30th June, spirit of our Confederation dream. The figure to \$133,000,000 on the 30th June, spirit of our Confederation dream. The figure to \$133,000,000 on the 30th June, spirit of our Confederation dream. The figure to \$133,000,000 on the 30th June, spirit of our Confederation dream. The figure to \$133,000,000 on the 30th June, spirit of our Confederation dream. The figure to \$133,000,000 on the 30th June, spiri 000,000 in six years and five months, it was increased \$33,000,000 in little short of half that period under the Government to which Mr. Ross gives his support. It will be observed that in 1872-3 the increase of debt was no less than \$17,increase of dept was no less than \$11,600,000; and the reason for that increase is so well known that we are more a public schoolmaster he lacks the great

Mr. Tilley could not escape the slanderthan half inclined to think that when Mr. Ross kept it back from his audience, he did so purposely to deceive Of that apparent increase \$10, 500 000 was the debt of Ontario and Quebec, and \$3,500,000 was the debt of Provinces which the Dominion the 112th and 118th sections of the

British North America Act, a stipulated amount of debt, viz., \$62,500,000 was asciples that ever fallible men gave their sumed by the Dominion, and the exadhesion to. Economy was one, No cess of debt over that amount, viz., \$10,500,000, devolved on Ontario and Quebec, the former becoming responsible for five-ninths, or \$5,833,000, the nterest of which at 5 per cent., viz.: \$291,000, became an annual charge on the revenues of Ontario, and was paid from 1868 until the TILLEY Act placed the whole \$10,500,000 on the Dominion. So, also, debts of the other Provinces to the amount of \$3,500,000 were assumed. This increase, then, of \$14,000, 000 was not an increase technically, but merely a transfer from one book to another, from the people in the old Provinces to the same people in the Do

> compared with an increase of \$33,000. 000 in the three years and seven months of the Mackenzie regime. Mr. Ross continued: "It was also charged against the present Government that they had increased the general expenses of government. But while it was true there had been an increase, vet that increase did not amount to a grea The increase which had been coused was due to the fact that the present Gov ernment had a greater area and a larger

minion. So that as a matter of fact

the actual increase of debt in the six

population to govern than the previous Government had. There were greater demands made upon the Government nov than had previously been made. So here is a frank admission that instead of cutting down the expenditure, Mr. MACKENZIE has increased it. How, then, can Mr. Ross maintain that his friends have observed their economy professions? The plea that "the present Government has a greater area and a larger population to govern" is into one they would not make tario, Quebec, New Brunswick, and had added British Columbia, Manitoba, fit, and Mr. Huntington is a moral where as yet there is no Lieut.-Goverment other than that administer of the North-West, which, under the sk to wax enthusiastic in his of the minor pillars, the lation is nil, just as efficiently, from Winor a larger population than Sir John Macdonald did, is absurd. If the expenditure under the latter was ruinously extravagant, as Mr. Ross and his friends contended, then the increase under Mr. ss is most ominous. No un- MACKENZIE is an additional outrage which the people are bound to punish especially when it is remembered that Mr. Ross and his associates pledged that Mr. 1905 and to, but to largely themselves not to add to, but to largely the annual outlay. Mr. subtract from, the annual outlay. On the other hand the Opposition is Ross goes on :

The estimated expenditure (i. e., the amount Mr. MACKENZIE proposed to spend) in the year ending the 30th June next, was \$24,227,000, made up as fol-

Original estimate..... Original estimate.

Supplementary, chargeable to
Consolidated Fund, brought down 4th May, 1878.....

The expenditure, therefore, rose from \$13,486,000 in 1867 to \$23,316,000 in 1874, admitting even that the MACDON-ALD Government, which, according to Mr. Tilley's estimate, proposed to expend \$22,483,000 in the last named year, and which held office five months while Mr. MACKENZIE ruled seven, is responsible for the entire expenditure of \$23,316,000. But what was accomished during that period? The North-West was bought and organized, and British Columbia and Prince Edward made an actual and material Confederation of the Provinces. Moreover, in deals as niggardly with facts, and draws those days the expenditure was kept

1	well within th	e revenue.	Here are th
	figures :		
į		Expenditure.	Revenue.
	1867-8	\$13,486,000	\$13,687,90
	1868-9	14,038,000	.14,379,00
	1869-70	14,345,500	15,512,00
	1870-1	15,623,000	19,335,60
	1871-2	17,589,500	20,714,80
	1872-3	19,174,600	20,813,50
	1873-4	23,316,000	24,205,00
		\$117,572,600	\$128,647,80

after the 30th June, 1874, it became apment is bent on becoming a byeparent to the Ministry which Mr. Ross word of immobility. It has no sustain supports with a blind confidence that omy was absolutely necessary, not y because they were pledged it, but because the weakening e of the revenue demanded And how did they proceed it. And how did they proceed to cut down? First by levying three has already foredoomed it to destruction. millions of extra taxes, and secondly, by increasing the \$23,316,000 expenditu of 1874 to \$24,227,000 (estimated) in MR. TILLEY'S RETURN TO PUB-Such was their idea of economy. The habitual surplus soon became a

	chronic deficit:	
0	Surpluses 1867 to 1874	\$11,075,200
0	Surplus 1875	935,700
0	-	\$12,010,900
n		
-	Deficit 1876	
0	Deficit 1877	1,460,000
,	, - · L.	\$ 3,360,800
U	Charles supplies the same of the same	4 0,000,000

And Mr. Ross pretends that this was the fulfilment of their Opposition pledges.

There are other points in Mr. Ross' speech to which it may be worth while to refer another dealers.

The enthusiastic reception active dealers and wholly helpless reign of Mr. Carry was the would protect the independence of Parliament from undue executive influence but Mr. Sandad this 483,009 in 1874 to \$24,227,000 in 1877! to refer another day; but the samples we have taken from it at random are sential of honesty.

SPURIOUS REFORMERS

Oshawa Vindicator :- "A West Durham farmer was in town and talked protection strongly. Some one remarked that that was curious language for a Reformer and a supporter of the present Government. He said 'I once believed in Alexander Mackenzie and his friends, but I believe in them no more. They told us the Tories were ruining the country by increasing our expenditure and increasing our debt. They have continued to do the same thing, and all I can find in their speeches is excuses for doing it. They say help it. If they cannot I don't see what with the evil results of their fiscal plain to everybody, they refuse to change They are not Reformers, but Tories, se they persist in maintaining an evil. I am in favour of Protection, because I believe it to be a needed Reform."

There are many Reformers throughout the country like the West Durham farmer. Were it not so we should be forced to believe that there is something in Grit association which can drug reayears and five months of the MACDONALD son to sleep. What is Reform if it encourages electoral corruption, if it distress and fostering our industries. Government was only \$10,000,000 as ncreases expenditure, if it adds to the The proper way to do this in some in public debt. if in the face of exceptional stances might be to reduce or wholly depression it refuses to lift a relieving hand? When the "big push" letter was published the less stiff-backed in the free. It is likewise obvious that in the lic criticism poked into the "rings" of Gritdom have carried doubt into the when the shipping interest most most faithful ranks. What twenty years of the cold shades of Opposition Government effected. And no have no bar to leap over. W. wonder. A bully who shows the white H. Storey & Co., of Acton, manufaceather is not a more repulsive object than a political hypocrite who betrays the purity and outrages every principle he professed. No honest Reformer can review the past five years without feelings of indignation and contempt. Parliamentary control over contracts, the independence of parliament, purity in elections, economy; every principle of administration has been violated, while the very idea of LAFLANME only Island. The present Government has governing the country from a national stand point is scouted with abuse which is often as ignorant as it is malignant.

by an order in council during Sir
What reforms have they made? Echo John Macdonald's rule was put on What reforms have they made? Echo John Macdonald's rule was put on answers from hollow years barren of the moment Mr. Mackenzie came ests of the Dominion; that such a policy achievement. They do not even mourn into power. Here we have a Free Trade sore to all decent men. The only man in the MacDonald regime, by the aunin the Party whose name is a power to thorities of Manitoba. True they have grief is possible only where there is the grief is possible only where there is the capacity to do. "I can't get out! I capacity to do. I can't get out! I Canadian manufacture. Taking off the can't get out!" cried the starling. "We can't do anything! We can't do anything!" cry as helplessly from behind the bars of narrow abilities the identity of the cents on black tea and six or thirteen "statesmen," headed by the great reformer, Mr. ALEXANDER by green made the poorer classes, who MACKENZIE, all of whom, however, have a tolerably energetic maw for bungling our sugar refining arger salaries than were ever received by Ministers before.

It is impossible for any man or any pody of men to escape from the Nemesis of a false position. No talents, how-ever great, can achieve this. But where bilities are meagre we cannot expect

"Under the old Government the expenditure was \$13,000,000 in the first year, \$14,000,000 the next, and \$14,500,000 the next, and \$14,500,000 the next, and \$14,500,000 the next, and \$14,500,000 the next, and \$15,500,000 the next, and the structure of his countrywoman that it was only "duties between raw and refined sy gars "duties between raw and refined sy gars "his outlet should be imposed as would foster "home refineries." As in the case of the change in the tobsecco and spirit d truest mode of conservation. Francis Hincks in a pamphlet published some years ago in London described the Liberal-Conservative Party as the lineal descendant of the Reform Party of Baldwin. Responsible Government achieved, who settled the question of the Clergy Reserves on liberal principles? Who caused the feudal system to disappear from the horizon of Lower Clergy Reserves on Liberal principles? Who caused the horizon of Lower to the horizon of Lower they did not then need Protection; the without the bloodshed which attended its overthrow elsewhere? Who inaugurated law reform? Who was the kets, whereas now the industries which chief instrument in bringing about Con-848,000 federation? Sir John MacDonald, the one by one. man denounced by Mr. Brown as a Tory. Mr. Brown did not scruple to ally himself with Sir ALLAN MACNAB. secure the overthrow of the HINCKS Government, even as-for all his lovalty to-day-he did not shrink from showing his devotion to his sovereign by leading an onslaught on her Majesty's choice of the seat of Government. If selfish

would have instantly quenched the first To-day the Liberal-Conservative is the true reform party. Party stolid indifference to the sufferings of the country. Our revenue is less than the debt is the only standard the Governthat they are unable to resist the cry of hungry partisans. Partly from defe Showing a surplus from 1867 to 1874 of over \$11,000,000—which was applied to Capital Account expenditure. But of the master of "Reform," the Governing principle of political life. It is without a policy. The word reform when applied to it is an ironical misnomer. As a Reform Government it is

agitation against anything which does

not suit him is reform, Mr. Brown is

a Reformer. But witness the tone of

Mr. Tilley's return to the arena of political warfare, at great sacrifice of ease and money, adds largely to the strength of the Opposition, and inspires the country with fresh hope and confidence. An able man who is master of his subject always strikes a light. Even to a man ignorant of his capacity and career it would be evident from Mr. increased the cost of the publicances corded him expressed not merely the corded him expressed not merely the bers have been subsidized with Governlocal feeling of St. John, but the universal sentiment of the Dominion. Even spend a cent without first obous misrepresentation which is emptied on the head of all who do not bow be neath the yoke of the irresponsible master of the Grit party. he was not free to deny the charge that he had sat and voted in the Commons with his commission as Lieutenant-Governor in his pocket. It would, we suppose be too much to expect from those invented the accusation that they should express contrition now that the truth has

Mr. CARTWRIGHT'S tariff propositions.

ture, as may be seen by a visit to their

fear comparison with DENT's.

establishment, gloves which need not

tailer can sell them cheaper than an im-

ported glove. Yet, owing to the fact

countries, and that this system is encour-

aged, Messrs. STOREY and brother glove

kets in the country, but only secondary

ones. Moreover the duty of 10c

Government taxing the glove of the

poor man and his wife who buy the

Canadian manufacture. Taking off the

ten per cent. imposed on tea coming

our direct tea trade, while the imposi-

tion of five cents on black tea and six on

mostly use green, pay thirty per cent., the rich paying only ten. By similar

cargoes that used to reach our ports?

TILLEY.

manufacturers, have not the first mar-

Grit papers and Grit

een made known on authority which cannot be disputed. Would it be vain o ask Mr. MACKENZIE to acknowledge that in ventilating the libel at a public picnic he was either misinformed or was extemporising"? What the country may lose by absence of one able man from Parlia ment is not easily calculated, though in would be well if constituencies tried to work the sum. Had Mr. TILLEY been in Parliament he tells us he would have taken exception to nearly every one of

constantly asserting that the National Policy means raising the which he has acted since 1873. increasing taxation, tariff and whereas what it means is a readjustment THE FALSE AND THE TRUE POLICY. take away existing duties. It is among the a, b, c postulates of political economy that raw material should come in 'Party of Purity" grew cold in their case of those articles which we cannot tion to be to raise the tariff generally to allegiance. The history of four years of incompetence and the revelations of corruption and jobbery which grew as pubneeded fostering, placed on them an injudicious burden. The raw material of all manufactures should have no bar to leap over. W.

> but wants to know if it is not true that The re- Sir John proposed a 35 per cent. tariff what sort of a tariff he does propose. This is simple captiousness. The that our principal houses are in the of the Opposition is laid down in the hands of the manufacturers in other following resolution which was moved last session by Sir John Macdonald : "That the Speaker do not now leave the chair, but that this House is of the opinor that the welfare of Canada requires the adoption of a National Policy, which, by a judicious readjustment of the tariff, will benefit and foster the agricultural, the on the linings which was remitted

will retain in Canada thousands of our low countrymen now obliged to expatriate themselves in search of the employment denied them at home, will restore prosperity to our struggling industries, now so sadly depressed, will prevent Canada from being made a sacrifice market, will encourage and develop an active interprovincia trade, and moving (as it ought to do) in the direction of a reciprocity of tariffs with our neighbours, so far as the varied inter-ests of Canada may demand, will greatly tend to procure for this country even tually, a reciprocity of trade."

transferred to the States. Thus we have lost a great industry, and a In a word the policy of the Oppos fatal blow has been dealt our West India trade. "Where," asked Mr. tion is to offer adequate Protection to home industries. They will accept re-"are the ships with large ciprocity with the States, if they can get it (not such reciprocity as Mr Like Mr. GLADSTONE, who lately expressed Brown proposed in his amazing Draft Treaty), and failing to receive fair play, even the effort. Mr. Brown in 'the double-leaded reply which he made to the charge founded on the "big push" limited a finance the charge founded on the "big push" limited a finance the charge founded on the business, he does not think a finance they will endeavour by such tariff arrangements as may best effect the ob-

ject desired, to retain the home market for home products and home manufac-tures. This is not very difficult of comon to those who desire to understand; but there is always a class of people so wilfully blind that they will not see anything they don't want to see. Of this our Grit friends may be assured—the policy of the Opposition is the reverse of their policy. Theirs is a policy of ruin; ours is a policy of healthy encouragement, and whatever tariff may be needed to enforce that

olicy will be adopted. The time is not

POLITICS IN QUEBEC.

In answer to a request, M. HECTOR

in the County of Rimouski on Sunday

last, and declared himself a candidate

Le Courier du Canada says the "Lib-

eral" Party of Quebec East is divided

us as to the power of "human de-

vices" in election matters.

Dr. Blanchet is mentioned in con-

elected by acclamation.

Mr. McGreevy is again a candidate

opposed in Montmorenci by M. Asselin,

M. ISIDORE THIBAUDEAU, who re-

Minister's defeat in Drummond and

Arthabaska, will oppose M. CARON in

It is stated that, knowing it to be a

opeless task to seek re-election, M.

TASCHEREAU is not going to offer him-

dvocate, of Quebec.

elf again in Montmagny.

Duebec county.

ontrasted with the false.

industries giving employment to a great number of men, industries which are far distant when the people will experi-ence the effects of the true policy as being crushed out by foreign competi-tion. The question has been frequently asked-why did not the late Governinflated prices in the United States prevented them from competing in our marfor the county in opposition to Dr. then sprung up are being crushed out one by one. "The policy of the United "States is to sell cheap to Canadians, crush out our industries and the 'make their own prices." Shall we permit this process to go forward until our people are driven away, customers sent elsewhere, houses made tenantless and taxation increased on acof lessened population? country is a pair of shoulders the less to bear the burden of taxation. The apathy of the Government in respect to his newspaper the moment his creatures a "National Policy" condemns it past grasped power. Even if Mr. MACKENZIE redemption, even had it not increased had been willing and able to effect re-forms, the frown from the Globe office paying more for collecting less customs spending more on immigration while we have fewer immigrants and none are wanted, paying more for civil government, paving more in superannuations The Reform Government presents a paying more on the post office destolid indifference to the sufferings of the partment, and paying more on country. Our revenue is less than the the administration of justice. Boys expenditure, and expenditure con-tinues to increase. The standard of our ducks and drakes would admirably image forth the thirteen gentlemen who ment seems equal to the task of elevating. Millions have been squandered to minion. In the fable the frogs cry out enrich party adherents. Nor is it only to the boys, "what is fun to you is that they are unable to resist the cry "death to us." During five years the people are helpless, and can only con

WHY HONEST REFORMERS ARE

efore the bar of history should they

deal out a specially severe retribution to

the incompetent Finance Minister, who

only excels in dealing with figures drawn

from the gutters and shambles of ma-

lignant vituperation.

Both parties seem somewhat tardy in bringing out their candidates, but they will all be named, probably, in a short DISSATISFIED (1.) BECAUSE Mr. MACKENZIE has deceived them. He denounced coalitions POLITICS BY THE SEA. yet formed one. He declared himself They are just beginning to get into in favour of economy, but he has been the spirit of the fight in the Maritime more extravagant than his predecessor. Provinces. We give reports to-day from He was going to reduce the number of two different points. That was a mag-Cabinet Ministers and cut down the nificent demonstration to Dr. TUPPER at Governor-General's salary, but he has Sydney, Cape Breton. The address done neither. He pledged himself to presented to him contained 'over 2,000 clean out the public offices, but he has signatures, and there were 7,000 persons increased the cost of the public service. present to listen to his reply, which, we are assured, was a magnificent effort. All the desperate efforts of the slanderous sheets of the Grit Party cannot shake public confidence in him in Nova son of the soil. There need be no fear of his failing to carry Nova Scotia, and that with a good majority too. From New Brunswick we have an account of the meeting at which Messrs PATAPP and King were nominated for the city ment contracts. He was not going to and county of St. John. The gathering was large and enthusiastic, taining the sanction of the peopeeches of the candidates and of Mr. ple's representatives, yet he or-dered nearly three million dollars' DOMVILLE had the ring of the true metal. Mr. King is new to Dominion politics, worth of steel rails without asking leave but he is not a juvenile politician. of Parliament. He promised them that Only a few months ago he was Attorneyhe would be vigilant in guarding the General in the New Brunswick Govern-Treasury against jobbers, yet allowed OLIVER & Co., the late Mr. FOSTER and ment. It was said, a little while since, that he could be Mr. Tilley's successor in the Governorship if he deothers to put through most shameless claims. He was going to be goody-good sired to withdraw from active political life. He has the respect of men of all parties, and is a decided gain to the Opposition ranks in New Brunswick. Our friends in St. John deserve great credit for the excellent candidates

in everything, but he has been bad in many instances and good in none. (2.) Because he is manifestly incapable governing the country with wisdom or prudence. A great crisis came upon the people a few months after he took office, the not only made no effort to relieve but even maintained that it was not his duty to do so. He has nothing to offer in the way of a policy for the future. He believes in Free Trade, simply because he was taught to believe in it when he was in Scotland. not admit that what is good for Great Britain may not suit the different cir cumstances of Canada. He promises nothing but a repetition for the next five years of the do-nothing policy on

In reply to a telegram from Mr. John BOYD, of St. John, N.B., Sir John MACDONALD has declared to be an 'absurd falsehood "the statement that he announced the policy of the Opposi-London Advertiser, is responsible for having first circulated the lie, and even now, after The Mail had given the statement a flat denial, though it has not a particle of evidence on its side, it wriggles through a dastardly attempt sustain the falsehood. The Toronto organ accepts our denial

> THROUGH the St. John Telegraph we learn that the paternity of this lie atwas ever published in any country. Neebing, thou art avenged! Mr. Adam Oliver was nominated for councillor for the Township of Shuniah, but, though he

> > Ottawa Citizen:-"At no time in the nistory of the country has it been so imperative for every taxpayer to meet the Government in power for five years more means a continuation of the suicidal policy that has prostrated every interest and ruined every industry in the Dominion."

rought "a lot of voters from Toronto

liable, unselfish man. Was it when he so-cured a telegraph construction contract from Mr. Mackenzie for \$107,850, which Mr. Fuller, a practical man, offered for \$38,750

The Dunkin Act seems to be a failure in Peterboro'. "An Old Teetotaller" Write from there to the Montreal Witness .. The trial of liquor-sellers in Peterborn has impressed me more than ever with the folly of seeking to enforce an obnoxion law on an unwilling people." He add had not seen so many drunken men vears as he saw on Don

The well-informed Simcoe shows, by tables compiled from the trade Langevin appeared at a public meeting and navigation returns, that last year (an. ada bought from the United States \$20 820,529 worth of agricultural products ar animals and their products, while she on sold to the Americans \$12,303,538 owing that the four millions of Canad worth more than the forty millions Americans bought from Canada

ver the candidature of M. LAURIER. Hamilton Spectator :- "Whilst it can. A considerable section was in favour of not be denied that the majority of those throwing him over and taking up M. willing to work will be able to find employ SHEHYN. But the split will no doubt ment during the next week or two, there is not the slightest prospect of any permanent employment for a large section of our working men. Mechanics, in many establishment be healed. M. LAURIER has informed lishments in this and other cities, ha nection with Levis, his old county. Le Courier du Canada believes that if M. been working short time; and in several instances we have heard of workingme Frechette remains true to his declarabeing paid off in considerable numbers.

tion not to be a candidate. Dr. BLANCHET Collingwood Messenger: - "Mr. Cook promised \$100,000 for our harbour, without in the Opposition interest, in Quebec East. Mr. Owen MURPHY, ex-Mayor any conditions only vote for him, and h would compel the Government to give of the city, is spoken of as his possible \$100,000, if not \$200,000. That was years ago, and now, all this simmers down to \$10,000, 'owing to hard times.' Eu who ever heard of 'hard times' interferin M. J. A. MALOUIN will run in the Government interest in Quebec Centre. His pretence of being an "Independent" in the reward to Foster on his broken Georgian Bay contract? was a sham. His opponent is not 'hard times' prevent the investment steel rails for the M. ROULEAU, Conservative, will, it is said, be elected in Dorchester by ac-

The Ministerial print is not disposed go into an enquiry as to the means which a false report of the closing deba signed his seat in Quebec East to give a constituency to M. LAURIER after the Hansard. It shields itself behind the Hansard, It our Grit contemporary means to say that the chief reporter alleges that the report as it now appears is a correct do not believe it has the chief reporter authority for such a statement. Some or very near to the Premier, we fancy, could

> The Cardwell Sentinel tells of a Reform farmer, who in selling lambs to a Reform butcher up there, told him he wanted more than \$2 each, as the butcher was buying for the American market, and lambs were high in New York. "Yes," said the butcher, "but I will have to pay 50 cents duty on each to get them across the lines. "Then it seems," quoth the farmer, "that I, the producer, have to pay the duty."
> "Certainly," replied the butcher. "Well," said the farmer. "its all well enough to support the party so long as it doesn't cost anything, as in your trade, but if uphold-ing Mr. Mackenzie is going to take 20 cents out of every dollar's worth I sell, and this

The Liberal-Conservative candidate for this constituency, Mr. William E. O'Brien, has met with great success during an active canvass extending over eight weeks, having visited every township comprising the electoral districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound. During the past week he has addressed well attende the electors at Port Sydney, Aspdin, Por Vernon, Ilfracombe, Beggsboro', and Fal-kenburg, at all of which places he was enthusiastically received. The general in pression throughout the district is that a the coming elections this constituency will be redeemed from Grit rule, although it is well known that the "pairty" will lea no dodge untried to secure the return of their candidate. Mr. Cockburn, who, how ever, expects to have a very hard fight for the seat, nevertheless.

A correspondent writes us from Liver

A gentleman in Quebec, who has large sources of information, writes us that the Opposition majority opposition will carry every seat in Prince Edward Island.

Says the Sutton Times :- "Farmers, re member the price of pork last year. The Americans sent into Canada \$2,375,000, free of duty."

An Ottawa correspondent asks :- "Is it n keeping with the office of a member of the Central Committee to prepare candidates for 1st class certificates

hey have put in the field. A splendid

trio are Messrs. TILLEY, PALMER and

Krng-men whom it would be an hon-

our to any constituency to send to Par-

iament, and who would do honour to it

in return. The Maritime Provinces will

roll up a good majority for the Oppo-

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Halifax Herald :- "The Globe has an article on the 'Coming Eclipse of the Sun.'
The thing will occur in October next. The darkness of Egypt will be in the Globe

Mr. S. G. Burgess, of East Zorra, Warden of the County of Oxford, will be a candidate on the "Reform" ticket for North Oxford at the coming election. Mr. Thomas Oliver will therefore have company.

taches to the editor of the London Advertiser, as contemptible a sheet as

Ingersoli," the Indians wouldn't have him. A pillar has fallen in Israel.

Six years ago Mr. David Glass was the Conservative candidate in East Middlesex. The Globe of the 26th August, 1872, wrote: "We trust that every nerve will be strained by the Reformers (of East Middle ex) to secure the election of their able and xcellent candidate, Mr. Evans, and to defeat Mr. Glass who, besides being a decided Ministerialist, is averyunreliable, self-seeking man." As our contemporary is now en-

bought from the United States \$8,516,94

Charles,' or in the Goderich Harbour or the Neebing Hotel?" It is said that M. LANGLOIS will be

tell a good deal about the way the report was doctored.

simple lamb case proves that plainly enough, I'm out of the play."

pool on the 15th inst. that an election between Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Mackenzie took place on board the Allan steamer Moravian among those passengers who had votes in Canada, on the voyage of that vessel from Quebec to Liverpo Dr. Andrew Smith, V.S. of Toronto worked for the Government, and Mr. Gor don, of Fergus, for Sir John Macdonald Mr. T. D. Watson was returning officer The poll was opened at two o'clock and 13th, with this result :-

Sir John Macdonald... Mr. Mackenzie....

Our correspondent adds:—"After the re-turning officer had declared the result, rousing cheers were given for Sir John, and many were the expressions of hope that a like result would follow the Dominion elections."

Labour Troubles at Washington. WASHINGTON, July 27.—At the scene vesterday's troubles a large crowd, early this morning, seemed inclined the labourers commencing work, but the police successfully interfered. portions of the city gangs visited the workmen labouring at less than \$1.50 per day, and persuaded them to quit. Rumours are afloat of men being shot for resisting the police, but nothing has been reported

Heavy rain puts an end to working upon Affairs are quiet to-night among the la bouring men, though there is considerable excited discussion. A circular has been posted up that "no man is allowed to work at less than \$1.50 per day, and hereafter any one doing so shall be shot of stoned to death." The strikers also demanded men to stop work, and one or two stones were thrown at workmen. As the crowd marched down 7th street, with picks and shovels and clubs, i swelled to three or four hundred, and abou 0.45 a.m. fifteen policemen on their way breakfast were met, when charged, but the police promptly fired volley to frighten them off. A colour man passing received a shot in the back. cendiary meetings have been held two or three nights, and the police authoritie gave notice to-day that they must opped. One other coloured man was not while in the act of hurling a brick at a policeman. Troops of idle men have been hovering about the grounds all day.

Unparalleled Success. The unparalleled success of Victoria Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is owing to its never-failing triumphs over consumption and general debility. Every one who has ever tried it has experienced immediate benefit from its use, and they mmend it with pleasure.

I have been a sufferer from indigestion and violent sick headache for upwards of four years. I have consulted many of the Faculty, but have derived no material benefit from any source, until I tried PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, which, I am happy to state, has done me more good than all I ever tried before

> ESTHER BRIGGS Bolton, England.

RITISH COLUMBIA

ening of the Legislature

Lientenant-Governor's Speed

B. C., July 29.—The of the newly-elected Legislatured to-day by his Honour Lieuternor Richards with the follow Gentlemen of the Legislative Assemblu "It is with pleasure that I welc

our presence to-day for the despatch gislative business. Summoned as en at an unusual period of have been at an unusual period of ityear, and doubtles at great personal saginces to many of you, I feel that your tendance on this occasion is evidence of the interest you take in the welfare the country. Several matters of important tendance of important tendanc mce will require your earnest attention
"I regret to state that the railway qui
ion is still in a very unsatisfactory cor on. By the advice of my Ministers show after they assumed office, a telegra-llowed by a despatch, was sent to t followed by a despatch, was sent to the Secretary of State strongly protesting against the steel rails being used or removed for purposes other than those for which they were designed when landed of the island in 1875. To this despatch, have received no reply. In considering these and other railway papers, which will be laid before you, I would remind you that the time has come when delay in the time that the time has come when delay in the synthesis when the senting of the work, both on the onstruction of the work, both on to sinland or the island, can no longer stified. It is, therefore, incumbent u an the mere entry of protests, wl

Majesty's Government with any defini answer in reply to the proposal which w made to them with respect to the con pletion of our graving dock, but I hope be able during the session, to place you ossession of their views on the matter.

The finances of the Province will do he revenue and expenditure.

ming at a large extension of municipa titutions, so that the management of I ost immediately interested in them. "Your attention will be invited to

necessity of placing the representation the Province on a more acceptable foot ithout increasing the number "The cost of the administration of in s much greater than it should be, and rests of the mainland require that re

dent judges of the Supreme Courts shou ted to that portion of the The interesting problem of proper dealing with our Chinese population v isfaction of the country.

"The steady perseverance shown in t development of our mineral wealth is a su ect for congratulation, and I have eve confidence that such a course will event ally produce results highly beneficial the Province. Such, at least, has been t xperience of other mineral countries.

"It is also with pleasure that I info you that our fisheries have so far met wi ated success, and that regulations their protection have recently

I shall now leave you, gentlemen, we cling that wisdom will govern yoursels, and that the Province will NORTH-WEST NEWS.

SARNIA, July 29.—The steamer Ontar the Beatty's line, arrived here on S ay morning and brings the following At Duluth the reports from the harv

elds of the west and north-west are t in Iowa, Wisconsin, and the south-west ause a shrinkage of 12 per cent. below verage yield. The northern part of M average yield. The northern part of M nesota on the St. Paul and Pacific a Northern Pacific railways, and the whof the Red River Valley, will yield about the Red River Valley, will yield about the Red River Valley. he average, and the acreage is muc xcess of the previous year.

At Mankato, Minn., despite the

hat the country is flooded with tram the farmers are paying \$4 and \$5 per of or help in the field At Prince Arthur's Landing tenders he rebuilding of the Neebing Hotel h been opened, and E. J. Ingals receives ontract at three thousand two hund ollars. The building will be conver nto offices and a private dwelling for esident officer, Mr. Bethune. It is posed to build an elevator. Bonds will ssued by the municipality to meet

Mr. McDonald's barn was burned to round, and an old man named Hr frazer, 77 years of age, met his death the building. It is supposed to have be the work of an incendiary, and a man name Vm. Richards has been committed on pcion of having started the fire. Silver Islet, the week before last, turn at 18 barrels concentrated and 10 barrough silver ore, value \$20,000. This the best return for one week in two years. At Sault Ste. Marie the new school he most completed, at a cost of \$1. Ir. Bampton is the architect. It is a la landsome structure, and is a credit to esigner as well as to the inhabitants. Wilkinson & Co., Marquette, hight Echo Lake iron mine, and are we ing it with a strong force. Col. Rhodes, Quebec, has bought the interest held the Victoria Silver Lead mine by C appell, of New York, for \$50,000, ames full control. He is placing and as melting and ng works. Kemp & Co. have and intend to start operations at once.

The Amers, father and Son, who are

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The Nautilus. LONDON, May 30. - The little craft 1 tius from Boston, 45 days out, passed Selly Islands yesterday; all well. LATER.—The sail boat Nautilus has b

ighted approaching Falmouth.
[The Nautilus, with William A. and er Andrews on board, sailed from ton on June 7th for Havre. She is lest craft that ever attempted to the ocean, her dimensions being 19 feet inches over all, 27 inches deep, and 6 fee inches beam. She is rigged with a lat sail and a square storm-sail. She spoken on June 19th by the White ner Adriatic in latitude 44 de min. north, and longitude 59 deg. 30 west, and on the 23rd inst. in latitude

ice its first introduction it has ster frown in popularity until there are marks of Canada where the people will UTTERSON, MUSKOKA,

Brs. MILBURN, BENTLEY & PEARSO GENTLEMEN,—We are entirely out our Victoria Hypophosphites, and automers must have it. It is highly ated by the whole community; there are other medicine. Send have no other medicine. Send intely three dozen more, and oblig

Yours very truly,
J. S. SCARLETT & BI
For sale by all dealers at \$1 per bottle

leavouring to secure Mr. Glass' return in the same constituency, perhaps it will tell the electors when Mr. Glass became a rethe electors when Mr. Glass became a re-liable, unselfish man. Was it when he se-cured a telegraph construction contract from Mr. Mackenzie for \$107,850, which Mr. Fuller, a practical man, offered to do for \$33,750? ire to unthey will want to for \$38,750 is may be The Dunkin Act seems to be a failure in Peterboro'. " An Old Teetotaller " writes from there to the Montreal Witness: policy of whatever The trial of liquor-sellers in Peterhore

s impressed me more than ever with the time is not folly of seeking to enforce an obnoxious law on an unwilling people." He adds, "I heard our chief constable state that he will experihad not seen so many drunken men for years as he saw on Dominion Day."

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The well-informed Simcoe Canadia shows, by tables compiled from the trade and navigation returns, that last year Canada bought from the United States \$20. 820,529 worth of agricultural products and 820,529 worth of agricultural products, while she only sold to the Americans \$12,303,538 worth, a candidate showing that the four millions of Canadians bought from the United States \$8,516,94] worth more than the forty mill Americans bought from Canada. st is divided

Hamilton Spectator :- "Whilst it can. in favour of not be denied that the majority of those willing to work will be able to find employ-ment during the next week or two, there is not the slightest prospect of any perma-nent employment for a large section of our working men. Mechanics, in many estab-lishments in this and other cities, have been working short time; and in several instances we have heard of workingmen being paid off in considerable numbers. . BLANCHET

Collingwood Messenger : - "Mr. Cook romised \$100,000 for our harbour, without a candidate any conditions only vote for him, and he would compel the Government to give 100,000, if not \$200,000. That was years ago, and now, all this simmers down \$10,000, 'owing to hard times.' But who ever heard of 'hard times' interfering the reward to Foster on his broke deorgian Bay contract? Or how did times' prevent the investment in steel rails for the benefit of 'Brother or in the Goderich Harbour job or the Neebing Hotel?

> The Ministerial print is not disposed to go into an enquiry as to the means by which a false report of the closing debate in the House of Commons got into the Hansard. It shields itself behind the It our Grit contemporary means so say that the chief reporter alleges that he report as it now appears is a correct do not believe it has the chief reporter's authority for such a statement. Some one very near to the Premier, we fancy, could tell a good deal about the way the report

The Cardwell Sentinel tells of a Reform armer, who in selling lambs to a Reform butcher up there, told him he wanted more than \$2 each, as the butcher was buying or the American market, and lambs were nigh in New York. "Yes," said the itcher, "but I will have to pay 50 cents o-day from was a magduty on each to get them across the lines."
"Then it seems," quoth the farmer, "that TUPPER at the producer, have to pay the duty." Certainly," replied the butcher. "Well," address said the farmer. "its all well enough te over 2.000 apport the party so long as it doesn't cost 000 persons anything, as in your trade, but if upholding Mr. Mackenzie is going to take 20 cents which, we ent effort. out of every dollar's worth I sell, and this simple lamb case proves that plainly the slanenough. I'm out of the play.

in Nova most living be no fear The Liberal-Conservative candidate for this constituency, Mr. William E. O'Brien, Scotia, and has met with great success during an active canvass extending over eight weeks, having visited every township comprising the electoral districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound. During the past week he has addressed well attended meetings of B. PALMER the city and of Mr. the electors at Port Sydney, Aspdin, Vernon, Ilfracombe, Beggsboro', and Fal-kenburg, at all of which places he was on politics nthusiastically received. The general im ression throughout the district is that he coming elections this constituency will e redeemed from Grit rule, although it is rell known that the "pairty" will leave Attorney. nile since. no dodge untried to secure the return of their candidate, Mr. Cockburn, who, how successor ver, expects to have a very hard fight for ne seat, nevertheless

A correspondent writes us from Liverpool on the 15th inst. that an election between Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Mackenzie took place on board the Allan steamer Moravian among those passengers who had votes in Canada, on the voyage of that vessel from Quebec to Liverpool. Dr. Andrew Smith, V.S., of Toronto, worked for the Government, and Mr. Go don, of Fergus, for Sir John Macdonald. Mr. T. D. Watson was returning officer The poll was opened at two o'clock and sed at four o'clock on Saturday, the Sir John Macdonald.....

Mr. Mackenzie..... 55 Opposition majority 19
Our correspondent adds :- "After the recurning officer had declared the result,"

ousing cheers were given for Sir John, and many were the expressions of hope that a like result would follow the Dominion Labour Troubles at Washington.

Washington, July 27.—At the scene of yesterday's troubles a large crowd, early this morning, seemed inclined to prevent the labourers commencing work, but the police successfully interfered. portions of the city gangs visited the workmen labouring at less than \$1.50 per day, and persuaded them to quit. Rumours are afloat of men being shot for resisting the police, but nothing has been reported at headquarters. Heavy rain puts an end to working upon

the excavations to-day.

Affairs are quiet to-night among the labouring men, though there is considerable excited discussion. A circular has been posted up that "no man is allowed to work at less than \$1.50 per day, and herefor North after any one doing so shall be shot of stoned to death." The strikers also de manded men to stop work, and one or two stones were thrown at workmen. As th crowd marched down 7th street, many with picks and shovels and clubs, it was swelled to three or four hundred, and about 9.45 a.m. fifteen policemen on their way

charged, but the police promptly fired volley to frighten them off. A colour man passing received a shot in the Incendiary meetings have been held two or three nights, and the police authorities gave notice to-day that they must be stopped. One other coloured man was shot while in the act of hurling a brick at a policeman. Troops of idle men have been novering about the grounds all day.

een so im-Unparalleled Success. meet the The unparalleled success of Victoria Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is owing to its never-failing triumphs over consumption and general debility. Every one who has ever tried it has experienced mediate benefit from its use, and they mmend it with pleasure.

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was the I have been a sufferer from indigestion and violent sick headache for upwards of and violent sick headacne roughly four years. I have consulted many of the faculty, but have derived no material source, until I tried will be benefit from any source, until I tried PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER, which, I am

and to de-ga decided than all I ever tried before. ESTHER BRIGGS, BRITISH COLUMBIA

enening of the Legislature.

he Lieutenant-Governor's Speech VICTORIA, B. C., July 29.-The

session of the newly-elected Legislature was opened to-day by his Honour Lieuten-ant-Governor Richards with the following entlemen of the Legislative Assembly . It is with pleasure that I welcome presence to-day for the despatch of

ative business. Summoned as tive business. Summoned as you been at an unusual period of the ear, and doubtles at great personal sacrilance on this occasion is evidence of the p interest you take in the welfare of country. Several matters of importwill require your earnest attenti regret to state that the railway quess still in a very unsatisfactory condi-By the advice of my Ministers shorter they assumed of a despatch, was sent to the the mere entry of protests, which, ver firm and just, have been systemav disregarded by the Government of

have not as yet been favoured by her esty's Government with any definite wer in reply to the proposal which was em with respect to the comof our graving dock, but I hope to ion of their wiews on the matter. The finances of the Province will doubtive your most careful consideration. upulously mairtaining the prolit, and more closely equalizing nue and expenditure, will be sub-

That portion of the system of dual taxin municipalities will be discontinued shall ask your approval of a measure ing at a large extension of municipal in-ations, so that the management of local immediately interested in them. our attention will be invited to the

The cost of the administration of justice much greater than it should be, and the rests of the mainland require that resint judges of the Supreme Courts should prointed to that portion of the Pro-

hout increasing the number of repre

The interesting problem of properly ealing with our Chinese population will, trust, be solved during this session to the sfaction of the country.

'The steady perseverance shown in the opment of our mineral wealth is a subect for congratulation, and I have every confidence that such a course will eventuproduce results highly beneficial to Province. Such, at least, has been the erience of other mineral countries.

'It is also with pleasure that I inform that our fisheries have so far met with bated success, and that regulations for ir protection have recently been made

I shall now leave you, gentlemen, eling that wisdom will govern usels, and that the Province wi efitted by your deliberations."

NORTH-WEST NEWS.

SARNIA, July 29.—The steamer Ontario.

f the Beatty's line, arrived here on Sun-lay morning and brings the following reorts:—
At Duluth the reports from the harvest lowa, Wisconsin, and the south-western cause a shrinkage of 12 per cent. below the verage yield. The northern part of Minon the St. Paul and Pacific and Northern Pacific railways, and the whole of the Red River Valley, will yield above the average, and the acreage is much in

cess of the previous year.
At Mankato, Minn., despite the fact t the country is flooded with tramps, farmers are paying \$4 and \$5 per day help in the field. rebuilding of the Neebing Hotel have a poened, and E. J. Ingals receives the

The building will be converted

At Sault Ste. Marie the new school house almost completed, at a cost of \$1,000. ome structure, and is a credit to the

igner as well as to the inhabitants.
Wilkinson & Co., Marquette, have atend to start operations at once. here convicted of murder, received ir sentence at the Assizes just held.

Ey are to be hanged on the 12th of Sep-

The Nautilus. LONDON, May 30.—The little craft Nau s from Boston, 45 days out, passed the ly Islands yesterday; all well. AFER.—The sail boat Nautilus has been ed approaching Falmouth. Nautilus, with William A. and A. r Andrews on board, sailed from Boson June 7th for Havre. She is the

allest craft that ever attempted to cross ocean, her dimensions being 19 feet 2 des over all, 27 inches deep, and 6 feet 4 hes beam. She is rigged with a lateen and a square storm-sail. She was 19th by the White Star Adriatic in latitude 44 deg. 42 min. north, and longitude 59 deg. 30 min. rest, and on the 23rd inst. in latitude 48 rth, and longitude 29 west.]

Since its first introduction it has steadily grown in popularity until there are many parts of Canada where the people will not ve any other medicine.
UTTERSON, MUSKOKA,

June 10th, 1878. Srs. MILBURN, BENTLEY & PEARSON. GENTLEMEN, —We are entirely out of our Victoria Hypophosphites, and our atomers must have it. It is highly appearated by the whole community; they will have no other medicine. Send impediately appearance of the community of the send in the community. iately three dozen more, and oblige

Yours very truly,
J. S. SCARLETT & BRO.
For sale by all dealers at \$1 per bottle,

THE AMPHITHEATRE

Opening of the Campaign.

nore favourable than it was on Monday night, the attendance at the inaugural meeting of the National Amphitheatre gatherings was very large, an audience of less than six thousand persons being present. The audience was composed chiefly of workingmen, and the proceedings were of a most orderly character, the only interruptions being hearty cheering and a few questions from enquiring Reformers. The doors were open to all; there were no tickets of admission, and people were allowed to enter, no matter what the style or age of their coats. Questions too, put by Grits, were replied to in a most courteous manner, and those who made enquiries must have been struck with the difference between the treatment they received from Sir John Macdonald and the treatment which, on a former occasion, was accorded to those who dared to ask the Premier, ed for purposes other than those for the they were designed when landed on island in 1875. To this despatch, I At the termination of the proceedings received no reply. In considering see and other railway papers, which will laid before you, I would remind you at the time has come when delay in the instruction of the work, both on the inland or the island, can no longer be stified. It is, therefore, incumbent upon to take measures much more decisive the ware entry of protests which. ideas previously, expressed themselves to the same effect.

The proceedings commenced at eight o'clock, at which hour Sir John Macdonald entered the Amphitheatre, and was escorted amidst enthusiastic cheering to the platform. Among those present on the plat-form were:—Messrs. Robert Hay, W. H. Frazer, N. F. Davin, A. W. Wright, Jas. Beaty, J. I. Evans, Edward Meek, Alfred Roe, J. M. Cheeseworth, Henry Tasker, C. Bansley, John Latimer, R. H. Wyatt, James McDonald, Joseph Simpson, Dr. Pyne, Lewis, Dr. Boyle, J. W. Lukes, Major Elias Veil, R. W. Phipps, G Elliott, A. Boultbee, H. Preston, Macmillan,

Williams, Joseph Ryan, John McKay, 3. Gardener, J. Regan, J. W. Mortan, Jno. McKee, J. Webster, W. Vincent, David McLeach, J. R. Hargrave, F. W. Welding, E. Craig, R. Boyle, Andrew McCormack, A. Anderson, A. Boyle, R. Defries, B. Smith, W. Mills, Grand (Secretary), R. Sheelbeer, W. Ternent, etc., etc.
Mr. Evans introduced Mr. Hay to the sity of placing the representation of rovince on a more acceptable footing,

neeting as chairman.

The Eclipse of the Sun. This great event in the progress of the forward to with some interest by scientific nen, has dropped into the astronomical nistory of the past. The sky all day having been covered with dense clouds and lower ing vapours, the phenomenon was invisible

With regard to the scientific event, it may be mentioned that since the very and application of the spectroscope, the phenomena of a total eclipse of success, as the duration for spectrum anaus, and get a correct knowledge of the real constitution of the great centre and Prince Arthur's Landing tenders for conservator of the entire solar system.

MONTREAL, May 29.-Mr. C. P. Davidto offices and a private dwelling for the sident officer, Mr. Bethune. It is prosed to build an elevator. Bonds will be by the municipality to meet the Insurance Company v. Goff, to compel st. Mr. McDonald's barn was burned to the ound, and an old man named Hugh razer, 77 years of age, met his death in e building. It is supposed to have been e work of an incendiary, and a man named result in the warrants, but Goff's attendance Company v. Goff, to compel Goff's attendance day after day when this case comes up. The defendant is absent on a plea of sickness, certificates to that effect being considered altogether unnecessary by the defence. The Magistrate was about to issue the warrants, but Goff's in. Richards has been committed on susting started the fire.

Silver Islet, the week before last, turned the last silver ore, value \$20,000. This is elest return for one week in two years.

As any the matter stood over. Among the charges of the embezzlement against Goff is one by the Watertown Agricultural Insurance Company, of which Goff was agent in this party stee Market Steep Research of the red in the party of which Goff was agent in this party of the control of the control of the warrants, but cross the warrants and th Province. Among the policies issued by the latter was one for \$600 in favour of one Cunliff. A loss occurred on the 26th of April, 1874, and the local agent at Quebec drew upon the Company which issued the policy. The draft was accepted in May paid in August out of the funds of the and paid in August out of the funds of the grant with a strong force. Col. Rhodes, of the bee, has bought the interest held in the Victoria Silver Lead mine by Colin ampbell, of New York, for \$50,000, and sumes full control. He is placing mainery, and will build a smelting and remainery, and will build a smelting and remainery, and will build a smelting and remainery and remainer with the manual control of the funds of the Canada Agricultural Insurance Company, as beong redited to Goff in their cash book as having been paid by him. It is alleged that in the meantime, however, Goff had drawn on the Watertown Companyes when the water of the funds of the Canada Agricultural Insurance Company, and book as having been paid by him. It is alleged that in the meantime, however, Goff had drawn on the Watertown Companyes are shown as the control of the funds of the Canada Agricultural Insurance Company, and book as having been paid by him. It is alleged that in the meantime, however, Goff had drawn on the Watertown Companyes and book as having been paid by him. It is alleged that in the meantime, however, Goff had drawn on the Watertown Companyes and the meantime, however, Goff had drawn on the Watertown Companyes and the meantime, however, Goff had drawn on the Watertown Companyes and the meantime, however, Goff had drawn on the Watertown Companyes and the meantime, however, Goff had drawn on the Watertown Companyes and the meantime, however, Goff had drawn on the Watertown Companyes and the meantime, however, Goff had drawn on the Watertown Companyes and the meantime, however, Goff had drawn on the Watertown Companyes and the meantime, however, Goff had drawn on the Watertown Companyes and the meantime, however, Goff had drawn on the Watertown Companyes and the meantime, however, Goff had drawn on the Watertown Companyes and the meantime, however, Goff had drawn on the Watertown Companyes and the meantime, however, Goff had drawn on the Watertown Companyes and the meantime, however, Goff had drawn on the watertown Comp this money, and consequently made both Companies pay the loss to him. The depo-sition of the Secretary of the Watertown sition of the Secretary of the Watertown Company was taken to-day. Montreal, July 30.—The Goff case was

continued this morning. Defendant was absent, as usual. Mr. C. P. Davidson, wholly insufficient, and asked for bail to be forfeited and a warrant issued. Magistrate fixed the case peremptorily for to-morrow, and will issue writs if the defendant does not appear.

A Wonderful Cure for Diphtheria.—Three of my children had Diphtheria in its worst form. Skin dry, lips parched, could not swallow. With a feather I applied Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia to the tonsils, rubbed over their throats and chests. Great chunks of stuff came from the throats, the skin became moist, fever left them, and under the Almighty care I attribute their cure to Dr.

Cor. Tonnelli Ave. and Bleecker St.,

Jersey City Heights, N. J.

Sold by all druggists. Send for pam-DR. GILES, 120 West Broadway, N. Y. Trial size 25 cents.

ancient Hebrews were famous for the ancient Hebrews were famous for their beautiful black hair. To this day the Jews delight in cultivating that most ornamental of all ornaments. It may have been that Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer was then in vogue, but it is almost certain something of that nature existed. It can now be had at chemists for 50 cents the bottle. Lyman, Brother & Co., wholesale

The examination then continued, when in reply to the Crown Attorney the witness stated that he really could not say whether he sold any intoxicating liquor on or about the 17th day of June last. He might have done so. The witness named several people as being in the habit of frequenting his house, but he had never sold them any smirtuous liquors. UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO. Names of Successful Matriculant

The following is a complete list of those who passed the recent matriculation examination of the Toronto University, with the names of the schools from which they The weather being on Tuesday rather graduated :-Ames, A. F., Parkhill and Brantford : Atkinson

> C., private tuition; Creelman, W. F. W., Colling-wood Col. Ins.
> Davis, E. P., U. C. Col.; Dixon, A. E., Peterboro'
> Col. Ins.; Dunbar, F. J., U. C. Col.; Dunn, H. L.,
> Welland h. s.
> Elliot, J. C., St. Catharines Col. Ins.; Elliot, W.,
> self taught; Evans, W. T., Waterdown h. s.
> Faskin, D., Elora h. s.; Fraser, M. S., Ham. Col.
> Ins. Ins.
> Galloway, W. O., Strathroy h. s. and Collingwood Col. Ins.; Glass, C. T., Dundas Wes. Ins. and Brant ford tol. Ins.; Gordon, C. W., St. Mary's h. s.; Gordon, D. G., do.; Grant, A., Tor. Col. Ins.; Grierson D. D., Whitby h. s.; Grierson, J. F., do.; Gunther

don, D. G., do.; Grant, A., Tor. Col. Ins.; Grierson, D. D., Whitby h. s.; Grierson, J. F., do.; Gunther, E. F., U. C. Col.

Haig, A., Brantford Col. Ins.; Hamilton, A. St. Mary's h. s.; Hamilton, J., do.; Henser, J. W., Collingwood Col. Ins.

James, N., Collingwood Col. Ins.; Johnson, W. H., Port Perry h. s. and Tor. Col. Ins.

Kappele, G., Ham. Col. Ins.; Kemp, C. C., Beamsville h. s.; Kemp, F. W., do.

Langstaff, E. F., Richmond Hill and U. C. Col.; Logie, W., London h. s.; Love, S., U. C. Col. McArthur, D., St. Catharines Col. Ins.; McCullough, J., Uxbridge h. s.; McDougall, A. H., Tor. Col. Ins.; McKinghe h. s.; McDougall, A. H., Tor. Col. Ins.; McKinght, R., Port Hope h. s.; McFherson, D., Brantford Col. Ins.; Macgillivray, J., Collingwood; Macdougald, W. K., U. C. Col.; MacMurchy, A., Tor. Col. Ins.; Miles, A. C., Galt Col. Ins.; Minchin, D. J., Ham. Col. Ins.; Morphy, W. F., St. Minchin, D. J., Ham. Col. Ins.; Morphy, W. F., St. Mary's h. s.; Mustard, J. W., Uxbridge h. s.; O'Brien, H. S., Port Perry h. s.; O'Mears, A. E. Port Hope h. s. Port Hope h. s.
Parker, T., U. C. Col.; Pike, Isaac, Ham. Col.
Ins.; Poole, J. I., Strathroy h. s.; Pratt, H. O. E.,
Ottawa Col. Ins.; Purtin, J. M., St. Catharines Col.

Ottawa Col. Ins.; Purtin, J. M., St. Catharines Col. Ins.
Reardon, C. C., Port Hope; Robertson, S. E.,
Brantford Col. Ins.; Robinette, T. C., Strathroy h.
S.; Rowand, W. L. H., Walkerton h. S.
Schmidt, O. L., Berlin h. S.; Scott, A. Y., Clinton h. S.; Sortinger, A. Galt Col. Ins.; Seymour,
W. F., Madoe h. S., and Brantford Col. Ins.; Smith,
G. A., Clinton h. S.; Spence, J., Elora h. S.; Sweet,
E., Brantford Col. Ins.
Teefy, A. F., Ham. Col. and Assumption College,
Sandwich. Wade, F. C., Owen Sound h. s.; Walsh, J., Oshawa h. s.; Watkins. C., St. Catharines Col. Ins.; White, Margaret, Ham. Col. Ins.; Wiltee, G. B. Braatford Col. Ins.; Wishart, D. J. G., do.; Wissler, H., Elora h. s.; Wright, H. J., Toronto Col. Ins.; Wright, H. oung, D., Ham. Col. Ins.

THE DUNKIN ACT IN YORK.

Alleged Contraventions of the Act in Yorkville-A Question as to the Compet ency of a Magistrate-Scene in Court. The Yorkville liquor cases again came up for investigation on Saturday, at the Town Hall, before Messrs, Dobson and Foster Justices of the Peace.

ppeared for the prosecution, and Messrs. Murphy and Canavan for the defence. Mr. MURPHY asked for an adjournment n all the cases to be heard, and stated that is reasons for demanding this were that n any case where a person was summoned e had a right to a fair trial. He had ap plied to one of the magistrates concerned in these cases for a subpoena to summore certain witnesses before the Bench to prov the sun have assumed an importance second to no other in modern research. To-day France, England, and the United States tended to fine the defendants in have all sent parties to prosecute the important enquiries now being made into the nature of the photosphere of the great luminary of the day. Mr. A. C. Rayanard, the Honorary Secretary of the Royal Astronomical Society, is one of the Royal Astronomical Society. nomical Society, is one of the English obmarket and the society of the Summary Conviction Act, in making
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the society of the society of the society of the Summary Conviction Act, in making
the society of the societ thirteen inch aperture. He camps in the company of Prof. Young and the distin-guished Dr. Henry Draper, at a station the magistrates, having expressed an company of Prof. Young and the distinguished Dr. Henry Draper, at a station about twenty miles south of Denver—this spot being in the very centre of the southern track of the iunar umbra. Yet at Denver the observers have only three minutes and ten seconds to do all the work. Hence it will be seen that it requires, from the nature of the instruments used in the observations, how accurate must be the place selected on the shadow track to insure success, as the duration for spectrum analysis.

but to establish the fact that the gentle lysis and photography rapidly diminishes as you approach the limits of the umbra.

From such distinguished astronomers as the above, it is to be hoped that the law as it stood no other weather will prove propitious, and that something new and satisfactory will be now being seized of this prosecution and something new and satisfactory will be forthcoming in a few days to lift a little higher that veil which still hangs before on both points.

Mr. Murphy said that there was one

point more important than obtaining con victions under the Dunkin Act, and that who were appointed to try them. The chief reason that he asked for an adjournment was that he might take certain steps Since none of the arguments that he had brought forward had had any effect on the delicacy or good sense the magistrate to whom he referred, wished to see if nothing could be done to compel Mr. Dobson to retire from these cases. Mr. Murphy appealed to Mr. Fos ter individually not to connect himself with a case in which judgment had been rendered by his brother magistrate on the street before the case came into court, or a single witness had been called for the

lefence.
Mr. Fenton deprecated any appeal being made to the magistrates individually, as no decision could be rendered unless it

were collectively.

Mr. Dobson remarked that he had sat or the Bench for upwards of twenty years, and had never had an appeal made from any of his decisions. He was there to administer justice impartially, and he intended to do so.

Mr. Murphy declined to act in this burlesque upon justice, and retired from the

lesque upon justice, and retired from the case, his application for an adjournment had been refused, and demanded that Mr. Foster take a note of his objection.

The first cases called were those of John Kemp and Joseph French, but the defendants failed to appear, and the service of the summons having been proved in each case, Mr. Fenton applied for a warrant for their arrest, and that the cases be adjourned till Monday, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock. till Monday, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock. The application was granted by THOMAS HOLMES, hotel-keeper, York

ville, charged with infringing the provisions of the Dunkin Act, was called and examined by Mr. Fenton. The witness said that he could not say whether any liquor was sold in his house on the 17th June. He was in the habit of selling Morley's Bitters, but could not say whether any was sold but could not say whether any was sold in his house on the day in question. He could not account for what other people hight have done in his absence. In reply to the question as to whether any liquor was sold in his house in the month of June, the witness replied that "there were combustibles sold new in Canada, which never bustibles sold new in Canada, which never were sold before." Witness declined to say whether he had sold any liquor up to the 15th of July. He could swear that for two months prior to the 15th July he had not sold any intoxicating liquors. He could not account for what any other person might have done in his house, and declined to say whether any other person had sold liquor in his absence. He declined to say whether he had sold any liquor himself during the time specified. He also refused to answer the question as to whether he had sold any iutoxicating liquor on the

17th June. Mr. Fenton quoted from the statute, to the effect that the witness, having refused to answer several questions, had rendered himself liable to the penalty under the law, and applied for the committal of the wit-

OTTAWA, July 30,-Shortly before on o'clock this morning, a fire was discovered in Batson & Currier's saw mill, Hull, and before the flames could be subdued the model establishment was completely depirituous liquors.
Thomas Barry, sworn, said that could swear he was not in the defendant's couse on the 17th June. He did not re-nember whether he had been there within the two months preceding the 15th July. He had not bought intoxicating liquor of any kind from Mr. Holmes within the same period. He had not seen any other person urchase liquor there during that time.
WILLIAM COLES stated that he knew the WILLIAM COLES stated that he knew the defendant Holmes. He could not say whether he was in the hotel on the 17th June. He had had no intoxicating liquor there during the month of June. He could not remember whether he had any liquor in the defendant's house from the 15th of May to the 15th July.

Samuel Gerry and G. C. Douglas deposed to the same effect. d to the same effect. MATTHEW ANDREWS, examined, said he knew Holmes. He might have had some intoxicating liquor there, but did not know what it was. He could not remember the names of the parties present, nor did he remember whether the person who sup-plied him was male or female. He could not say whether other parties had been served with liquor, because he did not aste it.

John T. Davidson said he would not wear that he did or did not get any liquor June. When he called for ginger ale he generally got it. He believed that there was no liquor in anything that he drank in he house during the month of June. The case was adjourned till to-day, at 10

Mrs. Rowe's case was the next one called. when Mr. Murphy, addressing the Court, said he appeared for Mrs. Rowe as her friend and not her counsel. The defendant would withdraw her plea of " not guilty," sooner than appear before Mr. Dobson, but specially put in issue the fact of the Dunkin by-law being in force. The learned counsel also asked that copies of the papers be handed to him at the same time as the adgment, as it was intended to appeal at RICHARD LENNOX, hotel keeper, York-ville, was the next on the list. The first

witness called was the defendant himself. who said he could not say whether he had ever sold any liquor, because he had never tasted ardent drink in his life. He might have sold spirituous liquors in the month of June. He would not undertake to swear that liquor was not sold in his house in the month of June by his wife. He could not say whether he had served whiskey in his house or not, because he never tasted liquor and would not swear, but he believed that no intoxicating liquor was sold in his house since the month of June.

WILLIAM BLUNT was also examined, but his evidence was of no importance.

This case was also adjourned till to-day Mr. Fenton, County Crown Attorney, at 10 a.m. The next case called was that of Mr. Charles Thom, who, on being sworn, said he could not say if he sold any liquor on the 17th of June. He declined to say

whether any liquor was sold in his house n the month of June. Mr. FENTON asked that the witness be ommitted pursuant to the 26th section of

SCENE IN COURT. Mr. Fenton—I request your Worships take down the question, and advise the

have no confidence in you, and if you had any respect for yourself you would not be sitting there trying these cases.

Mr. Dobson—I shall be here when you

are not. Mr. Foster then advised the witness to answer the Crown Attorney's question, which he excitedly refused to do, when Mr. Murphy entering just as Mr. Thom had been taken into custody, advised him to answer. The question having again been put, Mr. Thom said he did not remember whether any liquor had been sold in his house during the month of June. The constable then released his prisoner. Mr. FENTON-Well, then, if he is to get

off going to gaol for refusing to answer my question, I demand that your Worships commit the defendant for contempt of DEFENDANT, turning to the Court and apping his fingers, said he did not care a atton for the Court or the constable.

Mr. Dobson (amid much uproar)—Arrest im. constable. Mr. Thom was accordingly taken into custody.
Mr. Murphy said that Mr. Thom could not be arrested on the order of one magistrate only when two were on the Bench, and demanded the decision of the Court on

the point raised by him.

At this juncture Mr. Foster being indisposed left the Court, followed, after a short interval, by Mr. Dobson, who on his return announced that owing to the illness of Mr. Foster the Court stood adjourned till Monday at 10 a.m.

The conduct of the magistrates in avoid-

The conduct of the magistrates in avoiding the responsibility of giving a decision as to the legality of Mr. Thom's arrest excited considerable comment, and it is to be hoped that they can give good reasons

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

CAPRON, Ill., July 25.—Last May Geo.
W. Burleigh, a man of fine education, came here from Ohio estensibly to start a tonsorial establishment. He was often in depressed spirits. On Sunday he published a card announcing that he would lecture on Tuesday evening, and at the close shoot himself through the head. The price of edmission was to be a dellar and the of admission was to be a dollar and the proceeds were to be used for his funeral exproceeds were to be used for his funeral ex-penses, and to buy scientific books for the town library. At the appointed time the hall was crowded. Burleigh delivered an infidel lecture of wonderful power, and at the end, despite the efforts of friends who were present to prevent it, shot himself through the head. The brain was literally

MONTREAL, July 25.—Martin Casselman. of Casselman, near Winchester, Ont., came to the city to-day, and visited Jas. Shearer & Co., lumber merchants, receiv-Shearer & Co., lumber merchants, receiving from them in settlement of an account a cheque for \$2,564. This he cashed at Molson's bank, having it done up in two packages of \$1,400 and \$1,164. He then proceeded to the Exchange bank, and paid a note he had there out of the smaller a note he had there out of the smaller package, standing at a smaller desk in the lobby to count his change. While thus engaged a stranger asked his opinion as to the genuiness of a bank bill. After he left Casselman counted, his change and then felt for the largest packet containing \$1,400 which had becreated the support of the largest packet containing \$1,400 which had becreated disparances. which had, however, disappeared.

KERWOOD, July 29 .- A three-year old daughter of Mr. John Morgan, ex-Reeve of Adelaide, was burnt to death in her grandfather's barn, a mile from here yesterday afternoon. The scene was most heart rending, the barn being in view of her father's house. The father and mother could only look on and see their little child perish. The flames were so fierce

NAPANEE, July 29.—On Sunday morn-ng between 8 and 9 o'clock a barn owned Elias Clapp, in the 2nd con Adolphustown, was destroyed by fire with contents consisting of thirty loads of barley and a quantity of hay, rye and other grains, which filled the barn. The fire was caused by a hired man smoking. No insurance. The loss is estimated at \$1,200.

Spicy breath, teeth white and speckless, Fragrant Sozodont secures; Ladies, can you be so reckless

DISASTROUS FIRE.

THE WORK OF AN INCENDIARY.

stroyed. The origin of the fire is a mystery. From the circumstances attending it there can be no doubt that it was the work of an incendiary, and one who was well acquainted with the surroundings. Two watchmen were employed and made their usual rounds at midnight, after which one of them, named Rogers, repaired to his boarding house to get his supper, the other (Demess) making a tour of the yard other (Demers) making a tour of the ya in front of the mill. Rogers had be vard absent but a very few minutes when he was startled by a reflection. He rushed out and found the mill enveloped in flames. It seemed to have been set in the front part of the building, in the upper floor, and spread with such frightful rapidity that before the alarm could be given the whole structure was doomed. In fact the flames, he said, leaped from ceiling to ceiling as though the timber had been saturated with coal oil. No time was lost in trying to get the force pump into working order, but it was found that it had been tampered with, and even the boiler had been filled with wet wood, so that great delay occurred before it could be worked. This is a most suspicious circumstance, and establishes beyond a doubt that some maliwas got under control about 3.30 o'clock. not before the mill and a portion of the machine shop were laid in ruins. At one time it was thought that millions of feet of lumber lying in the vicinity of the conflagration would furnish fresh fuel, but direction. Messrs. Batson and Currier have, on account of the large premiums charged by the Insurance companies for the last eleven years, taken the fire risk on themselves. Before that they were insured for \$80,000, the premium being 6½ per cent. per annum. A high fence was built all round their mill with good gates. Trustworthy men were employed as watch-men, and a pump house with powerful machinery run by steam was built, de-tached from the mill for fire purposes.

Having taken all these precautions, the firm considered themselves justified in alliand, and to the counsel of his spiritual was an Irishman, as, indeed, his name inlowing their fire policies to lapse, and this was the twelfth year under the new arit." Father Ansy then withdrew, and the rangement. The saw mill is burnt to the wretched man resumed his former position ground, and the engine house, boiler house, on the floor of the cell. Among those who and workshop, stone buildings, are com-pletely gutted. The engines are badly damaged by the heat and falling timbers. t is not known yet what the extent of the njury to the boilers will amount to. Six of lumber and three piles of planks, changed since I saw him." The prisoner of utility, comfort, or luxury will generally which were near the mills, are the only s in lumber. The buildings saved are Robedoux and St. Pierre. e blacksmith's shop, granary, waggon ed, stables, offices, sheds at the back of the offices, and the dry houses. The loss will amount to \$150,000. One hundred

Railway Connection with Mani-(From the Winnipeg Free Press, July 19th.)

following about the arrival of Gen. Rosser, with the C. P. R. survey party, of which we have had previous advice by telegraph:-

pany (receiving at Duluth from the lake steamboats the freight and passengers bound for Manitoba) seem determined not to hand over the same to the St. Paul & Pacific at Glyndon, as they now are forced to do, but to carry them to their destination on their own rails. While the general business of the road is increasing, they claim that as matters now stand they suffer a loss of \$40,000 per month on the Manitoba trade. Hence, they dispatched Gen. Rosser to survey a line from a point west of Fargo to a connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway at Emerson. Leaving the line of the Northern Pacific on the 26th of

connection with the C. P. R. Emerson is $150\frac{1}{2}$ miles and the observed at the boundary line plants and weeds that were not to be seen except in the country considerably south of Fargo.

The people of Pembina are not pleased that this survey passed five miles west of them, and then turned abruptly to the Red River at the boundary line. There it is proposed to cross the river by a drawbridge. Soundings of the river are being taken to-day, the line as surveyed crosses the Red River on the Manitoba side of the boundary line. the It is suggested that the road, after crossing the river, will skirt the river bank so as to be convenient to the steamboats and con-nect with the rails of the C. P. R. a mile north of the boundary.

General Rosser leaves for Saint Paul by the first boat, there to meet the directors

and capitalists who are to undertake the work, while the remainder of the party return by their own conveyances. This survey is not, as many suppose, simply a preliminary survey, but is a thorough survey to determine the location and establish the grade of the road. Mr. Ross, the well-known contractor on the N. P. R., accompanies the party, and is said to be prepared to submit proposals for

grading the road immediately on his return to St. Paul, Party Feeling Hurting Montreal Busi-Montreal, July 27.—The Ontario merchants are still manifesting a desire not to trade with Montreal. A local journal savs :-

says:—
"Our reporter was shown a letter from the principal of a large manufacturing firm which has its headquarters here, but a flourishing branch out in a western town. He says the people here are very bitter against everything of a Montreal stamp, so we have to keep our nose clean to get along. They all talk of leaving Montreal out in the cold as far as business is concerned, and doing all with the west, or importing direct, and the Montreal merchants may thank themselves for it. Again the proprietor of a clothing establishment, whose name sounded rather suspiciously, has had some writing to do recently in order to set his customers right in the (Orange and green) question. His business in the meantime has been considerably checked, and there is not a shadow of a doubt in his mind as to the cause." A well-known crockery merchant says

of his best travellers reports a serious falling off in his orders from the West at this season of the year. He says:— "I was accustomed to receive orders for thousands of dollars worth, where now, I am informed, that our business relations must be brought to a close. In the meantime I receive limited orders for a certain class of goods which storekeepers and their patrons are in great need of, and the storekeepers do not hesitate to say the cause, and whom they are going to do business with in future."

THE ROUSE'S POINT MURDER. Commencement of the Inquest on the Body of Methavon.

MONTREAL, July 29 .- The all-absorbing subject to the exclusion of everything else is the murder of Mathevon. The prisoner Costaflorza has refused conversation with any one except your reporter yesterday and his counsel. The theory of the murder is that Costaflorza and Mathevon proceeded in a boat from Rouse's Point on Tuesday night for a trunk containing silks which had been left near Fort Montgomery. It is supposed they landed at this spot, and that at this time the fearful tragedy was committed, and that Costaflorza the nangled body of his victim in the river under the impression that his work would be hidden sufficiently long to enable him to flee the country. He returned to the Point without Mathevon, and later on hired a young man to drive him to the house of a oatman named Peters, who rowed h back to the spot where the trunk and valise were hid in the woods. They removed the two trunks, one of which required both of them to lift from under the brushwood to the boat, and thence went to Lacolle Early this morning Detective Cullen made another discovery, which will be used as proof of Costaflorza's guilt. On examining me of his boats it was found to be besmeared with blood. During the morning a number of people, many prompted by curiosity, came to the central police station to see the prisoner, and many were admitted to The fire the cell. He lay with his boots off and refused to speak to any one. His face was partially concealed under his arm, and occasionally he restlessly shifted his position and sat with his legs crossed and gazed earnestly at the Several efforts were made to induce him to futile, as he answered but shortly, and would not move from his position. After some moments Father Ansy entered and approached the door of the cell. Costaflorza, on seeing him, raised himself up and advanced forward to meet him. Father Ansy addressed a few words to him in

"You are indeed in a most sorrowful situation Madame Bourdenier and her son, who, it is forward samples of their goods to respons said, were induced to come out from France by letters from Costaflorza. She said when statements as to cost of importation she came from the cell, "He is greatly has retained the joint services of Messrs There is no doubt that Mathevon came to

his death by having been beaten on the skull with an axe. He had six wounds, four of which were done with the sharp edge and and fifty men are thrown out of employtwo with the head of the instrument.
Any one of the wounds would have been enough to have killed the poor victim. Besides the articles mentioned as having been found on the prisoner was a locket containing a photograph of the murdered man on one side and that of Madam Coste Our Emerson correspondent writes us the on the other. It had the appearance of having been violently wrenched from the

As everyone knows, there is "war to the Mathevon will begin at Lacolle to-morrow, at eight o'clock. The coroner has teledefendant to answer.

Defendant—I am not bound to criminate myself.

Mr. Fenton—I can't help the state of the law.

Defendant (turning to Mr. Dobson)—I

Defendant (turning to Mr. Dobson)—I

Defendant to answer.

As everyone knows, there is "war to the knife" between the American railway companies, the Northern Pacific and the St. Paul & Pacific. The strife is chiefly about the trade of Manitoba and the North-West Territories, now looming up into such great proportions. The Northern Pacific companies, the Northern Pacific and the St. Paul & Pacific. The strife is chiefly about the trade of Manitoba and the North-West that the law.

Defendant to answer.

As everyone knows, there is "war to the graphed for the presence of the prisoner, who left here this evening. This after the trade of Manitoba and the North-West that the trade of Manitoba and the North-West that the same of the presence of the prisoner, who left here this evening. This after the presence of the

moved when looking at it.

MONTREAL, July 29.—Costaflorza, the Rouse's Point murderer, was taken to St. Johns, P. Q., at six o'clock to-night, for the inquest, which takes place there to-

morrow morning.

MONTREAL, July 30.—Yesterday, Costafloraz, accused of the murder of Methavon
at Lacolle, was taken to St. John's by Detective Cullen and Sergeant Dreifuss, and
from thence to Lacolle on an early train line of the Northern Pacific on the 26th of June the party reached here on the 16th of July. Following are the names of some of the party:—Gen. Rosser, Chief Engineer N.P.R., distinguished as a cavalry officer in the confederate army, who, at the close of the war, entered the service of the war, entered the service of the war, entered the service of the war. this morning. There was great excitement officer in the confederate army, who, at the close of the war, entered the service of the R.R. Co., in quite an humble capacity; Robert Lee, of Alexandria, Virginia, (nephew of Gen. Lee); R. Crooks, son of Cal Crooks. of St. Paul; B. L. Winston, Cal Crooks. of St. Paul; B. C. Winston, (nepnew of Gen. Lee); R. Crooks, son of Col. Crooks. of St. Paul; B. L. Winston, of Minneapolis; F. Tufts, of Atlanta, Georgia; L. B. Bartlatt, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Georgia Partridge and R. R. Rand, son of Major Rand, of Minneapolis; Wm. Mercer, of Maryland, and Mr. Q. C. Lamar, Mississippi, nephews of the Senators of those states. light on the murder, being an intimate friend of Costafloraz, but he declines to testify.

Detective Cullen searched Potash Island

The Duke of Connan on the Dineman side, where the murder is of Queen Victoria, and was born at Buck-General Rosser says that no country could be finer to build a railroad through than between the Northern Pacific at Castleton and the International boundary, both on account of its agricultural resources moved to gaol at St. John by the Deputy Shariff

Sheriff.
The prisoner's hat was found by Detective Cullen in the woods some distance from the shore of the lake, on the American 160 feet. Mr. Tufts, the botanist of the party, says he thinks the climate at the boundary line is warmer than at Fargo, on account of the diminished altitude. He contention between Mme. Costa, ment and other friends of the deceased, and the French Vice-Consul, who is ordered by the French Government to look into the matter for the heirs of Methavon.

The Australian Exhibition OTTAWA, July 27.—A communication from Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Bart., transmitting the prospectus of the International Exhibition to be held in Sydney, New South Wales, in August, 1879, is published in to-day's Gazette, together with the prospectus and prize list.

The Exhibition will be divided into two distinct divisions, as under;—

. Sugar. . Farm produce. 11. Horticultural produce.
12. Manures.
13. Implements and machinery.
14. Silks, fibres and tobacco. Covered sheds, with stalls, hen-coops, , &c., will be provided. Fat cattle

8. Wine.

2ND DIVISION-NON-AGRICULTURAL. Fine Art.
Apparatus and application of liberal arts.
Furniture, and other objects for the u wellings.
4. Clothing, including fabrics and other objects rn on the person.

Products of mining industry, forestry, &c.

Food-Fresh, preserved, and in various states f preservation.

S. Artizan's prizes (including all new inventions).

Public and denominational school prizes.

The Society provides all stands, &c., and dertakes the care and charge of all exhibits, without, however, incurring any responsibility.

The Orange Prosecutions. MONTREAL, July 30.—The preliminary investigation into the Orange question was up this afternoon before the Police Magistrate. Mr. Edward Carter, Q.C., said he and Mr. Barnard, Q.C., had been entrusted by a committee of citizens to oppose the ciety. With respect to the case against the gentlemen arrested on 12th, he had consulted with the counsel for the defence, Mr. Doutre, Q.C., and by consent he asked

- POLITICAL NEWS.Y MONTREAL, GRAHOIR BICHER MONTREAL, July 30.—At a Liberal-Co servative Convention held this ever Mr. M. H. Gault was selected to repres Montreal West in the Liberal-Conservative interest, and Mr. M. P. Ryan for the Centre Division. The meeting was a large one and thoroughly representative, and the selections made were unanimous. There is little doubt but that both gentlemen will be elected by large majorities.

HALIFAX, N.S., July 26 .- A meeting of Reformer of Queen's county yesterday neminated as c dates for the Local House Messrs, Samuel Fre and J. N. Mack. Dr. Forbes is the candidat

QUEEN'S, P.E.I. In Queen's county, P.E.I., the Reformers have nominated Hon. Peter Sinclair and Hon. Wm. Mc Gill as their candidates for the Commons.

QUEBEC COUNTY. QUEBEC, July 26.—Hon. J. Thibeaudeau will be the

GENERAL.

Gen. Thos. Green and David McClure, well-known citizens of Madison, Ind., fought a duel on Thursday with shot guns. After two shots and no damage a recon cilation was effected. It is now stated the guns were loaded with paper.

An official decree in France authorizes national subscription to assist sition for the purposes of instruction. The project will be further aided by a lottery of articles from the Exposition

President Hayes proclaims that Great Britain and the United have agreed that the subjects of each nation shall have in visitors. as native subjects in everything relating to ce him to property in trade marks and trade labels. A by-law granting a bonus to the Great Western railway of three thousand dollars, towards the erection of a station at Tilsonburg, in connection with the loop line and the Brantford, Norfolk, and Port Burwell

railway, was carried in that town on Monday by sixty-four majority. Osman Pasha's nephew, Youssouf Tahir Bey, has joined the Royal Irish Constabu-lary depot at Dublin, where he is to under-Implore mercy from God. He is the only one who can do anything for you new."

The prisoner, who was standing at the struction. This looks like a confirmation dicates-O'Sman

The United States Consul at Geneva Switzerland, recommends as the most effectual method of increasing trade with Europe that manufacturers and producers ble firms in the chief cities, with explicit wholesale dealers in Europe. Any articles find a good market if the cost of importa-

tion be not too great. The New York Times has a sensational story of a married lady of high posi-tion in Boston having been taken in charge on board of a train one evening from Rome to Utica, by two well-dressed scoundrels, who pretended she was insane, and that they, by request of her friends, were taking her to the Utica Asylum. She was taken to a disreputable house in Utica, chloroformed, outraged, stripped of her diamonds and all her clothing, and left there. Every attempt, consistent with privacy, has been made by her husband, and a large amount of money spent to discover the two villains, withou The victim's reason was nearly unhinged

us some letters which have never been pub-lished, and with true Scotch hospitality offered us some cake of their own make— made of Australian flour which they had had in the house two years; and three made from grapes grown in their own little

Mrs. Lucy Hooper says in the August Lippincott's that the Empress Eugenie, "the most graceful of women, has not learned the art of growing gracefully Now past fifty, "with her whitening hair she might have worthily worn the triple dignity of her widowhood, her maternity, and her misfortune. She has chosen, instead, with a weakness unworthy of the part that she has played on the wide stage of contemporary history, to clutch vainly after the fleeting shadows of her vanished charms. A head loaded with false yellow hair, a face covered with paint and pow-der, a mincing gait, and the airs and graces of an antiquated coquette, such to-day is her loveliness and grace.'

The Duke of Connaught is the third son

or queen victoria, and was born at Buck-ingham Palace on the 1st of May, 1850. He was baptized on on the 22nd of June, 1850, his full name being Arthur William Patrick Albert. His titles are **D**uke of Connaught and Strathearn, Earl of Sussex, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Cobourg and Gotha, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.M.G. In February, 1866 he entered the Military Academy at Woolwich as a cadet, and be-came a Lieutenant of Royal Engineers in 1868. He left that corps in 1869, and be-came a lieutenant of Royal Artillery, and in the same year he was appointed a lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade, and was promoted to be a captain in excess of the establishment in 1871. In 1874 he was transferred to the Seventh Hussars as a captain, and became a major a year later. Upon attaining his majority, in 1871, he was granted £15,000 a year by act of Parhiament. The Duke's betrothed, Marie Elizabeth Louise Frederique, is thedaughter of Prince Frederick Charles Nicholas, the only son of Prince Charles, elder brother of the Emperor William of Prussia, and was born on the 14th of September, 1855. Her father is one of the most distinguished soldiers in Europe, and was the commander of the second army in the Franco-German war, and as such compelled Marshal Bazaine to surrender Metz.

Drowned in Lake Nadeau.

OTTAWA, July 29.—A sad drowning accident is reported on the Gatineau. A party of young men started for a sail on Lake Nadeau. One of them named Flavier waded in the Lake to push the yacht into deep water, and while doing so fell into a hole. Another of the party named Adams, who was in the boat, reached over to rescue him, but was dragged into the water. Paul Leeds, the adjuster of scales for that district, was on the bank of the lake, and seeing the accident and being an excellent swimmer, threw off his coat and plunged into the water. On reaching the other two they grasped him round the body and the were recovered ten minutes after life being extinct. The other body was recovered about an hour after. Mr. years of age, and was the sole support of his elderly father and mother. The other two who met their death by the accident were 16 and 17 years of age respectively.

The Wrecked Megantic. QUEBEC, July 30 .- A telegram from

Gaspe says:

"Captain Battersby and twenty-two of the crew of the S.S. Lake Megantic have just arrived in a schooner. The Captain reports the S.S. ashore at Otter River Point, Anticosti, very much damaged and full of water. No lives were lost. The passengers were transferred to the Eriking. About one hundred cattle all got ashore; the rest are lost. The steamship is a total wreck. The Napoleon went over yesterday and expected to bring off the balance of the crew."

The letest report from the S.S. Megan.

The latest report from the S.S. Megan-tic, says all the cargo is under water. Very little can be saved without divers. that the case be adjourned until Tuesday next for the purpose of having a test case, which would elicit the opinion of the highest court in the Empire, the Privy Council of England. The case was adjourned by the Court as requested.

Very little can be saved without di The cattle that were landed are road over the island. The Captain exprise formed and floated, but it would be expensive. The cattle that were landed are roaming



IN FIVE PARTS, -PART I. One summer's day, perhaps thirty years ago, a well-filled train drew up to the platform of the York railway station. Then, as now, every second might be of priceless value to the travellers, for before the engine came to a stand windows were opening, doors banging, and hasty voices calling for porters, who either could not or would not hear. Among all this busy crowd, however, only four persons have any interest for us, and we must pause a moment to watch Mr. Cantuare assist his wife and daughter out of a first-class carriage, and to mark the quick step and pleasant face of a young naval officer, who descends almost

All four travellers turned their steps in the same direction—along the narrow winding streets that lead to the ancient minster screen, which is one of its great beauties, they met again. Here, while they are awaiting the guide, let me introduce them a little more particularly to my readers.

Mr. Cantuare, the senior of the party, was rather past middle age, with grey hair, a lonn solemn face, and small grey eyes which could see nothing without the assist-ance of spectacles. He was very tall and thin, but stooped slightly, and had altogether an elongated appearance, as of an elastic band stretched to its fullest extent; and this effect was yet further heightened by his hair, which stood up short and erect all over his head, and could by no means be induced to lie down. His manner was pompous and dogmatic, and he was cold, stern, and ungenial by nature ; though, as is sometimes the case with such characters, he did on rare occasions warm up to a show of amiability and friendliness, which imposed wonderfully on chance acquaintance. His family and intimate acquaintances knew more truly what he

Mr. Cantuare was tall and thin, like her husband. She too was prim and precise in outward aspect, and her thin and comressed lips had an irritable expression overing about them, which greatly assisted Old Time's efforts to destroy the beauty of what had once been a tolerably fair

this essentially worthy couple that the marvel was how she ever came to belong to them at all. No statuesque loveliness or languishing attractions were hers: she was but a blithe, merry, English maiden country born and bred, with the reflection of lilies and roses on her bonny face, and errant sunbeams playing among her wavy hair—such a girl as it does one good to look

Of course she is the heroine of my little story, and the hero also is not far to seek. Indeed, he stands in the same expectant group as Mr. and Mrs. Cantuare and their aughter; a young man of about sevenand twenty, wearing his undress naval uniform. But he, again, is by no means the muscular Christian of fashionable romance, with flashing eyes and tawny moustache. On the contrary, he is short and slight, with a pale face unadorned by any hirsute would fraternize at once, or women fall in love with at first sight; but one whose

worth the winning.

But we are keeping our party waiting while we attempt thus to describe them. The sudden appearance of an official in a long flowing gown, bearing a staff of office,

varus us not to detain them longer.

Every one who has visited York Minster has doubtless been aggravated by the con-tinuous effort needed to understand, in some small degree, the rambling, and often unmeaning, explanations of the guide. Mr. Cantuare had had that pleasure several times, and, chancing on this day to be in one of his specially genial moods, he drew his wife and daughter somewhat behind the rest of his visitors, and quietly pointed out to them the various objects of So it chanced that when they reached the window known as "The Seven Sisters," the guide was already moving away, and Mr. Hunton, the young er, who had lingered to furth examine a curious tombstone, was too late to hear the story of the famous needle-women. He looked at the window for some time in silence, then glanced once or twice at Mr. Cantuare, and finally asked: Would you kindly tell me, Sir, whether there is any particular history belonging to that window? Every one seemed looking at it when I came up, and I was too late te hear what the guide was saying."

"Ah, yes; that man speaks so quickly it is almost impossible to understand him," said Mr. Cantuare, as he surveyed the young man through his spectacles. Personally, he rather liked being appealed to as an authority, especially when it involved no extra trouble. "Excuse me," he added, having finished his survey, "I imagine you must be a stranger here, or you would know the legend of the 'Seven Sisters of

'This is my first visit," replied Mr. Hunton. "I only landed from a long cruise in the Pacific last week." Mary Cantuare, standing demurely at her father's side, darted a look of interest and inquiry at the stranger, who did not appear to notice it, but who saw it never-

you information, said Mr. Cantuare; "I have been here so frequently that I am well acquainted with all the narrations attaching to the place, and the one relating ts that window is not the least interest-

So Mr. Cantuare proceeded in somewhat formal phrase—for he never used a word of one syllable when he could find one or two or three—to recount the legend so well known in York Minster; but, truth to tell, Com Hunton listened with very divided attention, and seemed to find Mary, as she stood with every feature mellowed and softened by the subdued light streaming through the brilliantly tinted glass, much more interesting to look upon than the pattern traced by the busy needles of those

seven long-dead sisters.

The history came at last to a close, and Mr. Hunton could not intrude longer upon strangers. He thanked Mr. Cantuare, bowed, and walked slowly away. bowed, and walked slowly away.
"That seems rather a nice young man,"
remarked Mrs. Cantuare, as she watched
his retreating figure. "For a wonder, he

knows when to go away." "And, mamma, I am sure he is a gentle-man," said Mary. "Did you notice his beautiful hands, and the lovely ring he

My dear, I am sorry to find that you were staring about instead of listening to your papa's explanation," answered Mrs.

antuare severely. not help seeing wheat was close beside me; and besides, I knew all about the window efore." Mary felt aggrieved. Mrs.

"You ought to care more for the improvement of your mind, my dear, than for the appearance of any chance stranger you may happen to meet. I have no doubt that young man thought you a very for-ward girl—that is, if he thought about you

ce; but none the less had she her

After thoroughly inspecting the cathed-ral, Mr. and Mrs. Cantuare and their daughter came to the little side-door by which they had entered. Outside on the step Mr. Hunton was standing irresolute. He raised his hat to the ladies, and again

addressed Mr. Cantuare.

"I beg your pardon, but could you direct me to some place where I can get luncheon? Sight-seeing is hungry work;" this last was said with a smile which light-

most unconsciously to herself, would obtrude upon her thoughts. When, at last, they reached the station, on their home-

ling by this train?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Cantuare; "and you?"

"I am on my way to Standrop. I believe this is the last train there to-night."

"We are going there as well. Will you take a seat in our carriage?" said Mr. Cantuare, as he helped his wife to climb the

high steps.
So they all got in together, and Mr. Cantuare, inquiring the name of his new acquaintance, introduced him to the ladies, and then pulled the day's *Times* out of his pocket and settled himself to read. The monotonous movement of the train soon lulled Mrs. Cantuare to repose, and Mary and Mr. Hunton were left to improve their acquaintance, need we say to their mutual acquaintance, need we say to their mutual satisfaction? "How very short the jour-satisfaction? "How very short the jour-satisfaction?"

"Will you be obliged to go.

"is you so much."

"I am glad to hear you say that," he replied, answering Jane, but looking full at Mary. "I shall never forget the happy time I have spent here. It has been the happy stated of my life.

And now followed a few sunny summer days of love-making. The parents, in pursuance of the plan they had sketched out for themselves, offered no active opposition to their daughter's engagement; but they they cold water on it in all those number-large mail wavs which the fertile imaginastopped at the brilliantly lighted station, where Mr. Cantuare's carriage awaited them. Thought the young officer, "I wonder whether I shall ever see that nice with him into the darkness the permission to call next day at Mr. Cantuare's house.

The carriage rolled off, and Mary shivered as she leaned back in her corner, and drew her wraps more closely about her. Mr. Cantuare was also leaning back in his seat

ornament; so much is seen at once; but it needs a closer acquaintance to discover his manly courage, his chivalrous devotion to women, be they ever so old or ugly, his noble contempt of danger, and his steadfast adherence to duty. Not a man truly with a more grateful for her day's pleasure, home for the future, and allow her sister to ask for it.

"I'll go in with you, and say good-bye to your father and mother," said Tom, when they reached the gate. "I shall have to leave here to-morrow."

They all went into the drawing-room to-

finally took refuge in sullen silence wondering whatever made her so cross, and wishing it was to-morrow—why, she scarcely acknowledged even to herself. She little knew that to-night had begun for her that

cheerful well-spread tea-table greeted the travellers as they entered the dining-room. There, too, the other members school-boys of thirteen and fourteen, and 'We are sure to meet again some time school-boys of thirteen and fourteen, and the eldest daughter Jane, a quiet demurelooking damsel, as great a contrast out-wardly to her sprightly sister as could well be imagined. She prepared to pour out the tea this evening, for she "was sure dear mamma must be tired after her jour-ney;" and Mrs. Cantuare relaxed into a

bedroom, a bright cheerful apartment enough, with two pretty brass bedsteads hung with chintz, and curtains of the same, all over rosebuds, at the windows.

Mary sat down in her own special low chair, and began undressing by kicking off her boots.

her boots.
"I think I would use my hands to them if I were you," suggested the more careful Jane; "You will soon spoil your boots that way." "Oh, never mind, it's too much trouble to stoop down; and you don't buy them, so please don't worry. I can surely do as I like with my own things!"

Jane kept a somewhat offended silence

for a few minutes; then her curiosity got the better of her wounded feelings, and in-wardly wondering what had made her sister so cross, she remarked, "I suppose you have had a pleasant

"I suppose you have had a preasant day?"

"Then I am happy to be able to give ou information," said Mr. Cantuare; 'I have been here so frequently that I am rell acquainted with all the narrations stataching to the place, and the one relating st hat window is not the least interesting."

So Mr. Cantuare proceeded in somewhat formal phrase—for he never used a word of the course, I had never been before, and it is always pleasant to see a fresh place."

"I like that old minster better than any building I ever saw. Did you stay for prayers?"

No, papa said we should not have time, and I did not care much about it. And, or Jane!"—here came the event of the day

O Jane!"—here came the event of the day with a rush—"we met such a charming young sailor; and he went and had lunch with us, and papa said he might call here to-morrow."
"Papa said he might call here! he actually said so!" This in great astonish-

ment.
"Well, why should he not? I am sure he was very nice. If you like I will tell you all about him." "About papa?" suggested Jane mischievously, as she slowly let down her long hair, and began to brush it. "No, about Mr. Hunton, of course ; but

perhaps you don't care to hear." "Oh, yes I do," replied Jane.
And then the new acquaintance was thoroughly discussed by the two girls; and when he had been, as it were, so completely shaken inside out that nothing more remained to be said, Jane wound up the conversation, as she stepped into bed by wondering whether "anything would come

"What ever do you mean?" inquired Mary from the safe shelter of her rosebud

"Well, you know papa never did such a thing before, and it almost seems as if—as if—perhaps some day, Mary, you and he may get engaged."

"Nonsense! What rubbish you talk, Jane! Mr. Hunton is not at all my hero. The man I marry must be tall and handsome, and have dark flashing eyes, and a longe moustache."

But her reply was to cross the room to where her lover stood. There was no doubt or hesitation about her, and a look of firm resolve overspread her face as she laid her hand upon Tom's arm. Her eyes moistened, and the colour mounted to her checks; but her hand never trembled, and her voice sounded clear and distinct as she said,

"I know you was to cross the room to where her lover stood. There was no doubt or hesitation about her, and a look of firm resolve overspread her face as she laid her hand upon Tom's arm. Her eyes moistened, and the colour mounted to her checks; but her hand never trembled, and the room to where her lover stood. There was no doubt or hesitation about her, and a look of firm resolve overspread her face as she laid her hand upon Tom's arm. Her eyes moistened, and the colour mounted to her checks; but her hand never trembled, and her voice sounded clear and distinct as she was a supplied to the checks in the colour mounted to her checks; but her hand never trembled, and her voice sounded clear and distinct as she was a supplied to the checks in the check in the

"I don't think any one like that will ever take to you; you are not half pretty

can be very happy, and I am in no hurry to leave you all. You speak as though you wanted to get rid of me, Jane. no this insinuation Jane returned an energetic denial, sitting up in bed to give force to her words. "You are very unkind, Mary, to say so.
You know I did not mean that." And
then there was a little scene of reconcilia-

tuen there was a little scene of reconcilia-tion, for these two sisters were very fond of each other. After which silence settled down on the pretty chamber, and kept the darkness company until morning.

direct me to some place where a case lunchon? Sight-seeing is hungry work; "this last was said with a smile which lighted up his whole face, and Miss Mary begin to think him quite handsome.

Mr. Cantuare too evidently liked they oung man's frank honest expression, for after half a minute's hesitation he said, to his wife and daughter's intense surprise. "We are now proceeding to get some refreshments. Will you accompany us!" They descended the steps together, and after treading several narrow streets reached a confectioner's shop, in the back premises of which they partook of under-done mutton-chops, stale buns, and bad beer, which hunger alone made eatable. There was not much conversation either to season the repast; for Mary, remembering perhaps her recent rebuke, kept closely and face of almost the content to the sailently at her mother's side, and frace of almost it completes the regulation of the roll of the sailently at her mother's side, and frace of content to the right hand of fellowship to a created the right hand of fellowship to a content on the roy, on the weather, the crops, and sund, personnel to many the standard and then the sailer, again expressing his marked old beauties.

They descended the steps together, and after treading several narrow streets reached and the properties of the sail of the properties of the sail of the results of the sail of the results of the sail of the results of the repast; for Mary, remembering perhaps her recent rebuke, kept closely and face of the results of the re course. To them Mary was still the child we they had rocked, not so many years ago, in her cradle, and Mr. Hunton was merely a young man whom they were rather sorry for, he being without any near relations, and then the sailor, again expressing his thanks, went his way into the street.

Would their diverse paths through life ever cross again? Through the rest of their day's shopping and sight-seeing Mary kept on the watch for the young man they had twice so strangely met, and who, almost unconsciously to herself, would ob-

they reached the station, on their homeward way, she had quite made up her mind that they would see the stranger no more, and behold! the next instant there he was standing among the crowd on the platform. This time he came boldly up to them, and said, with his pleasant smile: "Can it be possible that you are traveling by this train?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Cantuare; "and war Cantuare showed the young fellow in various small ways that he preferred his room to his company.

But, by this time, "Love was lord of all;" and so, despite the coolness of the parents, Tom Hunton still lingered in the neighbourhood, until at last came the order to join his ship. His days at Standrop were numbered now; but he deferred until the last moment telling "the girls"—as to himself he generally called them...

subject.
"I shall be very sorry, more sorry than I can tell, to leave here; but I have orders to join my ship in a week."

Dead silence for a minute or two; then Jane spoke."
"Will you be obliged to go? We shall

happiest of my life.

This last sentence was spoken in a low tone only audible to the small person beside

him.

There had been no direct word of loveyoung girl again?" And then came the bustle of alighting, and the last good-nights; but the indefinable attraction, which had but this time Mr. Hunton carried away begun its work in York Minster, had by

gether; but as the farewells were being said Mary slipped quietly out of the room, and was wandering disconsolately up and down the garden walk when her lover came out of the house. He saw her at once, and came up to her. Whatever would Mrs passionate emotion swept across his face. Cantuare have said could she have seen

before the carriage stopped, the door was opened, and a flood of light streamed across what he saw there, for he dropped the lits growth. For all things alike suffering the outer darkness. The hall looked warm along ringers and added, "I am very and comfortable after the cold drive, and a sorry to go. I had hoped we might have had many more walks and talks."
"I am sorry too." That was all her lips said: but her heart was echoing them, oh,

I know we shall." His eyes, deep and tender, looked into hers. "Till that time comes you won't forget me?"
"No," she answered quietly; and then

he went. Forget him! him to whom her strong ney;" and Mrs. Cantuare relaxed into a solemn smile, as a reward for her daughter's consideration, and was very gracious to Jane, who was also her favourite.

The short evening soon wore away, and the two girls were at last alone in their hedroom a bright cheerful apartment.

woman's burden patient waiting and hope deferred laid upon her, and left the last lingering remnant of girlhood behind her in hat sunny garden.

Four days after this Jane burst into the

bed-room, where her sister was sitting list-lessly over a piece of work, in an unusual flutter of excitement. flutter of excitement.

"Mary, Mary, put down your work and listen. I have news for you. He has come, and is with papa in his library.

A somewhat incoherent announcement, perhaps; but there was only one he in the world for Mary; and she dropped her work and started up with shaking hands and quivering lips. And then the sisters hugged and kissed each other, and laughed a little, and pulled down each other's, hair, and crumpled each other's collars in a and crumpled each other's collars in a second fervent embrace. For Jane had by

second fervent embrace. For Jane had by this time become the confidant of her hopes and fears, and took a far keener in-terest in her love affair than she ever thought to do in her own. By and by the bell rang, and Mary was summoned to the study. There sat Tom Hunton, and her father opposite to him, with a very long salemp fee. with a very long solemn face.
"I don't know what to say. Certainly I don't know what to say. Certainly I cannot approve of your proposal. You have no income to speak of, and your profession obliges you to lead such a wandering life," he was saying as she entered.

"I would retire from it if you wished," interrupted Tom eagerly; "I have no doubt—." And then Mary made a little noise with the door-handle; and they thread and say her.

turned, and saw her.

"Mary, my dear," Mr. Cantuare began,
"Mr. Hunton has been asking my consent
to seek you for his wife. On many grounds
I am tempted to withhold it; and I trust
you yourself have been sufficiently well
hyonght up to recognize the property. you yourself have been sufficiently well brought up to recognize the numerous obstacles in the way of such a union. I certainly consider Mr. Hunton very premature in his request, but as he desired to hear your answer from your own lips I have sent for you. You know my wishes; and I trust, as a daughter of mine, you will seek to follow them.

Not a doubt appeared to cross the pompous gentleman's mind as to Mary's answer. But her reply was to cross the room to

tended my daughter to mary, he said, atter describing the scene in the library. "Mary is so unstable, and has so little thought about serious matters, that some one more decided in his principles, more mature in years, and better provided also with worldly substance, would be far more suitable. "The meat that perisheth is but a secondary consideration compared with other things, of course; yet still—"
"I quite agree with you that it is most unfortunate," rejoined Mrs. Cantuare, in her most acid tones. "It is a great pity you showed the young man any civility in York; but Mary is always so obstinate, it will be very little use talking to her. You seem to having given a sort of tacit consent," (this in a tone of considerable disdain, as implying. "I should like to know which is the weaker vessel now:") "and it appears to me all we can do is SIMCOE, July 25.—Following is the evidence taken at the inquest yesterday on the bodies of George and James Smith. Coroner Hays, of Simcoe, presided and Mr. George Lemon was foreman of the jury. Both bodies were lying in the barn in which the enquiry was held and presented a ghastly appearance. The wounds in the head of George Smith, the father, had been partly dressed, but the terrible effects of the blows could be seen. The son had most effectually hung himself, and his neck was terribly dislocated. He was a man about five feet eight inches in height, slightly built, and though not nice looking, has scarcely the appearance of a murderer. George Smith, aged thirteen, said—I am a son of the deceased, George Smith; between two and three o'clock this morn-SIMCOE, July 25.—Following is the eviwanting to go on the excursion to Hamilton, and my father was saying he could not go, as he had to go to John G. Calver's to work; my brother said he would go; just

ruined hopes.
"If it had only been Mr. Dobson, now, who had asked for her, I should have no who had asked for her, I should have no possible objection."

"Mr. Dobson has never hinted at anything of the kind, has he?" asked Mrs. Cantuare; for this was a favourite little scheme with both of them.

"Well, no, not exactly; but I have sometimes fancied he liked Mary."

"He is from home just now, is he not?"

"I believe so; but he is a man I thoroughly respect and trust. I could have no objection to that engagement."

Now, Mr. Dobson was fat and forty, and reputed very rich.

One other little conversation on this eventful day must be recorded.

eventful day must be recorded. "I thought your husband was to be tall and handsome, with dark ever and a last and handsome, with dark eyes and a long mustache?" Jane said maliciously to her sister from the shelter of the bed-clothes. "Oh, one never does as one says," re-plied Mary, in a tone, however, which implied that the inconsistency between her doings and her sayings troubled her not

less small ways which the fertile imaginations of persons who desire to be disagree-able so readily suggest.

Tom, after his first parting from Mary in the garden walk, had been to London

upon some business matters before he joined his ship. There he heard she would this time drawn them so closely together that the prospect of parting was an equal grief to both.

"I wish you'd give me a bit of your hair, both of you"—photographs had not then come into fashion." "just to remind me of come into fashion." "just to remind me of come into fashion." "just to remind me of come in the care and for the last time the remaind me of come into fashion." grief to both.

"I wish you'd give me a bit of your hair, both of you"—photographs had not then come into fashion—"just to remind me of this time when I am on the great wide sea."

Jane at once professed her readiness to do Jane at once professed her readiness to do have the professed her r more than half asleep.

"How very ugly and uninteresting he looked!" thought his undutiful daughter, who felt extremely fidgetty and quite wide awake. Yet she was not one whit inclined either to lend an attentive ear to her mother's talk about sundry purchases they

"I know you must go," she said, break-ing the long silence, "but it is hard for me to be left. Tell me once again you will be

"Ay, dearest, faithful to death," he answered, in low tones, while a wave of And the birds sang, and the yellow ears romance which sooner or later changes all our lives.

The servants at Donnerbrook House had been trained by a careful mistress, and they were on the alert this evening, for, fowler's snare and the cruel scythe and the

is the crown of life.

(To be Continued.)

nished a house and sent her money to come on with her child, but to this letter he nished a house and sent her money to come on with her child, but to this letter he never received any answer, and growing uneasy lest anything had happened, went down to St. Hyacinthe, and found to his dismay the house locked up, and his pretty bird flown. Making enquiries he learned that his wife had been receiving the attentions of a man and pedler named Jean Baptiste Broullet and had recently eloped with him to Montreal. This news fell likes thunder clap on Rochelou, but he bore it with great fortitude, and went to the place where his wife was supposed to be, not for the sake of reconciliation but with the intention of claiming his child, whom he loved with a parental love which knew no bounds. On arriving in this city, he proceeded at once to the Central Police Station, and placed the matter in the hands of Detective Richie, who found that the guilty ones were living in St. Louis street. Rochelou went to the house, and the scene which followed defies description. He clasped his child to his bosom, but took no notice of his faithless wife, who during this scene was crying as if her heart would break, and implored him to take her back again. To this entreaty he at first turned a deaf ear, but finally he promised to consider whether he would admit her again into his house as his wife. Broulet was arrested on the charge of ill-using the child.—Monhouse as his wife. Broulet was arrested on the charge of ill-using the child.—Mon-

A Brawl at Hamilton. A disgraceful fracas took place Thursday evening at the Ocean House, in which several respectable persons who had the misfortune to be present narrowly escaped injury. The facts are:—One Will Lawlor went up to the bar and asked for a drink, telling the cashier, Milton Downer, to "hurry up," The dignified har-tender or cashier became indignant, and answered Lawlor rather sharply, when the latter called him a "pup," Downer then left his position and came out from behind the called him a "pup." Downer then left his position and came out from behind the bar, and struck Lawlor a heavy blow behind the ear with his fist, which cut him badly and caused a free flow of blood. Downer then returned to his place, and in a moment Lawlor seized a tumbler and sent it flying at the cashier's head. Find-ing this did not take effect, Lawlor retired a few steps back into the bowling alley, and taking a ball in his hand sent it with great force in the direction of Downer, smashing the wall beside his head. In its transition several gentlemen who were standing between the two places, narrowstanding between the two places, ly, but fortunately, escaped being in-jured. After this set, Downer jumped up, jured. After this set, Downer jumped up, and uttering an eath, presented a loaded revolver at the door—where Lawlor had just thrown the ball from—saying he would blow his brains out if he again made his appearance. By this time the commo-tion had reached the ears of those outside, who came rushing in, and seeing the posi-tion of the bar-tender the excitement be-came intense. Mr. Hood now pushed his "I knew you would come for me."

Mr. Cantuare was so utterly amazed at this response to his address, that the sudden surprise produced more effect than weeks of entreaties and lamentations. For

and looked; James said he did not take it; father said he would send him to Simoco if he didn't give it up; father and Jane went into the front room, and when they came back into the kitchen they found they came back into the kitchen they found the money lying on the kitchen table; father said to James that he had not given it all up; James denied having the money, but more money was afterwards found; father then told James that if he would not go to Hamilton he would not do anything to him; James said he would goaway; they both went out then; father told James he was going away to Calver's; sometime afterwards James came back with a club, and asked Jame if she was asleep, but Jane didn't answer; he asked Jessie if but Jane didn't answer; he asked Jessie if she was asleep, and she said "No;" he asked Jane again, and she said "No;" it was dark in the room, and I then heard my

was dark in the room, and I then neard my sister Jane screaming, and also heard blows; she jumped out of bed and fled downstairs; James then beat Jessie and afterwards followed Janedownstairs, and I got up and followed him down; when I got down to the outside door he was pounding Jane with a club; he then struck me, and I picked up a kettle and struck him in the face; he then chased me, and I ran across the road to John Waters' place; father and brother James occasionally quarrelled; the last quarrel previous to this was about two weeks ago; one night we heard some disturbance in another part of the house, and the following morning we found the

the grain stack; there was nothing sawed off it last night. JESSIE ANN SMITH, SWOTH-I am the second daughter of deceased. I was awakened about two o'clock by father and James quarrelling. I heard something about money and excursion. I did not get up, but my sister did. She lit a lamp, and

road from deceased. I am well acquainted with the family. About ten minutes to four this morning, George, a son of deceased, came to my place and said James was killing them all, and wanted me to come over. I hurried over. I went to the with the family. About ten minutes to four this morning, George, a son of deceased, came to my place and said James was killing them all, and wanted me to come over. I hurried over. I went to the house, and asked Jessie where her father was. She said he had gone over to Calver's. I then saw Jane with her head cut. They said James had struck them with a pump handle. I went for Calver. He came handle. I went for Calver. He came with me, and when he saw the state of

affairs, told me to go for a doctor. Before I went, he had found Smith dead. I went or Dr. Howell. I never noticed anything wrong with James.
CHRISTINA HUMPHREY, sworn—I came
to Smith's about 4 a.m. to-day. I was with
Mr. Calver and Jessie Smith when the body was found. I never noticed anything

peculiar about James.

John Waters, recalled and sworn—I noticed blood on James Smith's hands.

J. G. Culver, recalled and sworn—I noticed blood on the fingers and pants of James Smith. BARBARA CULVER sworn—I came to

"The decessed George Smith came to his death this morning by wounds inflicted by his son James Smith with a club, through malice afore-

VERDICT IN THE CASE OF JAMES SMITH. "The deceased James Smith committed suicide by hanging from a pole in his father's barn, on the morning of the 24th of July, 1878, in the Township of Townsand, Country of Northill

The following account of the terrible affair is taken from the Hamilton Times:—
"George Smith, a farmer, forty-nine years of age, lived on the 10th concession

road of the Township of Townsend, in the County of Norfolk. He was a native of Aberdeenshire, and had been in this coun-County of Norfolk. He was a native of Aberdeenshire, and had been in this country twenty-two years. When he came here he was married, but, his first wife dying, he married again—this time a Miss Jane Youghal, who is also dead. The family consisted of a son, James, aged twenty-one; two daughters, named Jane and Jessie, and another younger son, all by his first wife, and three younger children, the offspring of the second marriage. The house in which they reside is a two-story frame house, surrounded by an orchard and garden; and the farm is some ninety-six acres.

DETAILS OF THE TRACEDY.

six acres.
"Unlike many other crimes of a similar was terribly dislocated. He was a man about five feet eight inches in height, slightly built, and though not nice looking, has scarcely the appearance of a murderer.

George Smith, aged thirteen, said—I am a son of the deceased, George Smith; between two and three o'clock this morning I heard my father and brother James quarrelling; they were in the kitchen, and I was upstairs in bed; my brother was wanting to go on the excursion to Hamilton, and my father was saying he could not arise from dissipation, and my father was saying he could not arise from dissipation, but from terrible temper, ungoverned and unrestrained. The father, though well-to-do, was fond of money, and kept his son James, whom he had brought up as a farmer, very close. Up to about a year ago the son had submitted to being treated as a child, but last year he insisted on being paid wages. After some hesitation the father consented and gave him a certain sum. Like many others. James, having sum. Like many others, James, having tasted of the sweets, wanted more, and so he clamored for either an increase or else then I heard my sister say that some one had the key of the bureau, and she got up and went to a drawer and found some money gone; she told father that she thought James had taken it; father got up and looked; James said he did not take and the reason seems to have been marriage. For some time past he has been keeping company with a young woman, the daughter of a respectable farmer in the neighbourhood. The girl had loved "not wisely but too well," and there was a probability of her becoming a mother before she was a wife. Young Smith was desirous of making reparation and marrying the girl, consequently he wanted money. Whether he told his father the circumstances or not is a matter that will never be known, as both are dead; but at all events his request for money was refused. What passed between the father and son on Tuesday is also unknown, but on that evening James was seen engaged in fixing on Tuesday is also unknown, but on that evening James was seen engaged in fixing the murderer's club. This was manufactured out of a pump handle. It was two feet ten inches in length and about three inches in diameter, The handle had been lying idle for some time, and he picked it up and, sawing it in two, appeared to test each part to see which was the best for his purpose. Having selected the thicker part he concealed it somewhere. From this hour the crime may be said to have been conceived. The money James wanted must be had and he knew how to reat it. hour the crime may be said to have been conceived. The money James wanted must be had, and he knew how to get it. The family arrangements were not of the best possible order. The house, as we said before, was small, and in one of the rooms upstairs, which was not of grand propor-tions, slept Jane, the eldest daughter, Jessie, James and George. The father slept downstairs. as did also the things in one of the rooms very much dis-turbed; father told James he must not go in there again; the club produced is the old pump-handle, and was lying alongside his eldest daughter Jane, who also was housekeeper, there being no mother. She wore this key tied around her body and second daughter of deceased. I was a second daughter of deceased. I was a wakened about two o'clock by father and James quarrelling. I heard something about money and excursion. I did not get up, but my sister did. She lit a lamp, and father got up. The money was in a burean of rawer. Father and James went out, and stayed ten minutes; then returned, still care to make the minutes; then returned, still care about two o'clock. From this he abstracted some days the ten minutes; then returned, still morning, somewhere about two o'clock, she was awakened by lying on the key. She at once suspected her to the bed. At daylight Mr. He struck mes several times, I to under the bed. At daylight Mr. He struck mes everal times, I to under the bed. At daylight Mr. He struck mes everal times, I to under the bed. At daylight Mr. He struck mes several times, I to under the bed. At daylight Mr. He struck mes several times, I to under the bed. At daylight Mr. He struck mes several times, I to under the bed. At daylight Mr. He struck mes several times, I to under the bed. At daylight Mr. He struck mes several times, I to under the bed. At daylight Mr. He struck mes several times, I to under the bed. At daylight Mr. He struck mes several times, I to under the bed. At daylight Mr. He struck mes several times, I to under the bed. At daylight Mr. He struck mes several times, I to under the bed. At daylight Mr. Humphrey came from Mr. Calver's. We he to the struck mes at the season of the her brother knew this. The money was kept in a bureau down-stairs. Some time

a Faithless Wife.

A mason named Moise Rochelou went last winter to West Farnham as he could not get work at St. Hyacinthe where he had been living. He left his wife, who is a very pretty woman, and well connected, at home until he had "fledged a nest" for her in his new sphere of labour. He wrote weekly to her and remitted his wages like a faithful husband. A short time ago he wrote to her telling her that he had furnished a house and sent her money to come as in the barn. It came out in front of the barn, and found of grain. Mr. Lovelace opened the door, and there we saw James' body suspended by a rope. He was dead. Mr. Lovelace said he had revery pretty woman, and well connected, at home until he had "fledged a nest" for her in his new sphere of labour. He wrote to her telling her that he had furnished a house and sent her money to come one was in the barn. It came out in front of the barn, and found of grout to hitch up a horse for the purpose. He returned and found the returned and found the returned had found the rest being returned. James said he had returned it all. The old man said he would for give him for what he had done if he would not go to Hamilton. No agreement was made as to this, and Jane, the eldest sister, returned to bed. The father then built a fire in the stove, presumably for the purpose of getting breakfast, and after some little time he again went out, this time followed by his son.

the part near the house being used as a stable, and the other part as a grain and hay shed. Almost exactly at the corner James came behind his father and struck him a fearful blow with the pump handle he had prepared on the back of the head. The old man dropped, and the patricide evidently beat him terribly about the head, for when beat him terribly about the head, for when the body was first found the brains were oozing out. Whether like a wild beast the murderer was maddened by the sight o blood is unknown, but from subsequent events it would appear he was. He dragged the corpse of his father towards the straw stack in front of the barn, and left it weltering in its gore. Then there was more devil's work to be done. Not content with staining his hand with a father's blood, this wretched man proceeded to attack his two defenceless sisters. With the same weapon in his hand which had only so recently defenceless sisters. With the same weapon in his hand, which had only so recently BARBARA CULVER sworn—I came to Smith's this morning after hearing of the occurrence. While standing at the corner of the house and looking towards the barn, I saw something, and asked my husband what it was. He and Mr. Lovelace went to see and found James' body as before described.

SIMON LOVELACE sworn—I was with Mr. Culver this morning when the body of James Smith was found. There was blood upon his pants and fingers. I found the club produced is the club I found, When found there was fresh blood on it.

W. A. HOWELL, M.D., Jarvis, sworn—

in his hand, which had only so recently taken a father's life, he stole upstairs with taken a father's life, he stole

Aver this ames Smith was found.

Apon his pants and fingers. I found the slub in the wheat field this morning. The club produced is the club I found, When found there was fresh blood on it.

W. A. Howell, M.D., Jarvis, sworn—I have examined the body of deceased and find no marks of violence on it. The body is well nourished and muscular. On examing the head I found a number of wounds. The bones of the skull were tending into the first in the from the wounds extending into the brain, and from the wounds portions of brain matter exuded, the whole skull with contents being pounded to a pulp. The brain matter exuded, the whole skull with the thin were lacerated and bruised. Death the bed. The murderer then proceeded downstairs, followed by his young brother George. Seeing him, he wounds to the house of Amos Cross, on Ambert street here as being the nurderer of Markon the street has been proceeded downstairs, followed by his young brother George. Seeing him, he wounds the delute of the contents being pounded to a pulp. The bed. The murderer then proceeded downstairs, followed by his young brother George. Seeing him, he wounds the delute of the contents being pounded to a pulp. The bed. The murderer then proceeded downstairs, followed by his young brother George. Seeing him, he wounds the delute of the contents being pounded to a pulp. The bed. The murderer then proceeded downstairs, followed by his young brother George. Seeing him, he wounds the delute of the process of the skill were as being the head I found. The bod was seen in the beat with him was at once sto watch, which he always carried. His companies that the first travelling pack containing \$8,000, and a fine grow that the then thinks she held up her hands to defind hereally as they were badly injured. She may even have the bed then thinks she held up her hands to defind hereally as they were badly injured. The head of the underdered was being pounded to a pulp. The bed the process of the bed was seen in the beat with him was at once stowage and three o'cl brain, and from the wounds portions of brain matter exuded, the whole skull with contents being pounded to a pulp. The ears were lacerated and bruised. Death must have been instantaneous. The wounds were such as would be produced by a blunt justrument, such as the pump handle produced. I treated deceased occasionally, and found him a healthy man. I was called this morning, and on examining the club found blood on it.

JOHN ALEX. LANGRELL, M.D., Jarvis, sworn—I assisted Dr. Howell in making a post-mortem examination, and corroborate his evidence so far as the appearance of the body is concerned.

J. B. Howell, M.D., Jarvis, sworn—I assisted Drs. Howell and Langrell in making a post mortem examination and corroborate their evidence

WERDICT IN THE CASE OF GEORGE SMITH.

"The deceased George Smith came to his death this morning by wounds infilted by his and she immediately lead out she was killed. He then left her, and she concealed herself under the bed. The murderer then proceeded downstairs, followed by his young brother George. Seeing him, he turned on him and was going to strike him, when the boy picked up a kettle and threw it at him. This created a diversion, and the boy escaped to give the alarm to the neighbours. The thearest house was that of Mr. I John Waters, a farmer, and thither the bed. The murderer than the boy escended downstairs, followed by his young brother George. Seeing him, he turned on him and was going to strike him, when the boy picked up a kettle and threw it at him. This created a diversion, and the boy escaped to give the alarm to the neighbours. The thearest house was that of Mr. I John Waters, a farmer, and thither the bed. The occasionally, and found him a healthy man. I was joung brother George. Seeing him, he turned on him and was going to strike him, when the boy picked up a kettle and threw it at him. This created a diversion, and the boy escaped to give the alarm to the neighbours. The thearest house was that of Mr. I John Waters, a farmer, and thither the boy escaped to give t showed how far the murderer had dragged his victim. Clotted blood and brains were at the spot where evidently the first blow had been struck, and the straw hat of the deceased was also there. Mr. Waters then proceeded to the house and found the unfortunate girl Jane unconscious, and the girl Jessie almost dead from fright. Medi-

cal aid was sent for, and Dr. Howell. cal aid was sent for, and Dr. Howell, of Jarvis, and Dr. Langtry were quickly in attendance. Nothing could be done for the unfortunate man Smith, but the girl Jane was attended to and will doubtless soon be well again. She was dressed and lying on a bed downstairs when our reporter visited her yesterday, and was able to converse. Meanwhile the whereabouts of the mur derer were unknown and it was supposed he had run away. The story of the crime had circulated and many of the neighbour had now arrived. A search was instituted and before long it was found that the mur-derer had duplicated his crime and in turn had murdered himself.

had murdered himself.

"Hanging from the scaffolding of the barn was the body of James Smith, stone dead. He had taken a plough line, mades noose and mounted to the upper story, where, with a jump of about seven feet he had launched himself into eternity, utfortunately not soon enough to prevent the tunately not soon enough to prevent the terrible harm he had done by his passion. "The neighbours are showing all the kindness in their power to the unfortunate girls and the bereaved family, and it is a matter of congratulation that, though the family are left without a head, they are by no means destitute, but apparently well t

SEPARATE SCHOOL STATIS.

The following statistics were read by Mr. C. Donovan at the public meeting, in Hamilton, of the Separate School Conven tion on Wednesday evening :-

tion on Wednesday evening:—

"In 1856 Separate Schools were first acknowledged by the Government in Upper Canada, but an Act so filliberal in its provisions that it was it better than useless. The Common Schools to numbered 3,472. These, with the land on what they stood, were (approximately) worth \$3,000.6 in that year alone 147 additional schools, with the sites, had cost £42,807, or \$171,328. Their to revenue from all sources was £283,922 28 7d, or \$15,688.50. The attendance during that year 1251,145 pupils, taught by 3,689 teachers. All the sexclusive of the Normal and Grammar School It was against this immense wealth and power tit the Catholics of Upper Canada now entered into competition, yet so keenly alive were they to the value of a sound Christian education that in lethan one year (1855-6) they had doubled the number of their schools (100 per cent.), while the Common Schools had increased by 50 potents, while the Common Schools had increased by 50 potents, while the Common Schools had increased increased increased in the second cent., while the Con

Common School revenue had become 000, yet the number of schools had 000, yet the number of schools had some 17 per cent, and the attendance In the same year the Separate School only \$31,000; but even with such in the number of schools had increased cent., and the attendance by nearly 90 in each case by more than double the in by the Common Schools. Taking themselves, we find that Hamilton, had not a single Separate School, had large brick buildings, attended by 80 conducted by nine teachers; Toront doubled itself both in pupils and the Kingston had increased one and a ha

doubled itself both in pupils and tea Kingston had increased one and a half standing the fact that Common had been established in Hamil years before, vet their exhibit pupils, and 38 teachers, in 1861, its own as against that of the Separate Stonly consider the difference in the popul if the difference in time be taken into Separate Schools were far in the foregroup a period further on when the new amen ample time to show clearly their work we will introduce another comparison. Common School revenue had become enormous—over two millions and a hal or double that of 1856; yet even with t facilities thus afforded them the number had increased by only 16 per cent., and and the attendance 58 per cent. In Hamilton we find five Separate Schools, sixteen teachers where there were formerly but nine, and an attendance of 1,200 instead of 800—an average increase of 60 per cent. over 1861. Finally, taking the last Report of the Minister of Education (1876), we find the comparison still in favour of the Separate Schools. They show an increase of 7 per cent. in the number of point of progress far in advance of the Schools. It is true that the revenue is pared with the three and a half millions et the Common Schools, but that very fact st the cause of the Separate Schools and red the credit of their supporters, for eve-minded weren must acknowledge that the

A Corner in Wheat. CHICAGO, July 26.—Intense interest is manifested in the result of the great corner in wheat now being run by Milwaukee and Chicago commission merchants. The price has been steadily advancing for two weeks, with a prospect of being maintained at the present rates, or at still higher ones during the remainder of the month. The visible supply of wheat is now about four millions, and it is stated the short sales for August delivery aggregate nearly 20,000,000 bushels. Meanwhile, although some damage has been done to crops in this section, it is believed by competent judges that no widespread or great injury exists.

Montreal, July 26.—In an assult case against three brothers Gardner, this morning, the defendants' counsel produced the new Act, brought in by Mr. Dymond, permitting persons charged with common assault to give evidence in their own behal. The Recorder agreed to receive their evidence. The Recorder agreed to receive their evidence. The Recorder agreed to receive their evidence. The Land for passing through defendant's yard. Wm. Gardner and Joseph Gardner, on being sworn, diproved the sworn evidence of Mrs. Holland, that they assaulted her, as they were not near at the time. Thos. Arthur Gardner testified that he dinot assault the woman, but gently lifted her out a time they are in which she was trespassing. His Honour accepted this testimony with reserve, as the Act referred to only covered common assault, not assaul and battery. As the Act was not definite on the point, his Honour declined to establish a preceded which might afterwards be followed, simply because such precedent was in existence. The Record which might afterwards be followed, simply because such precedent was in existence. The Record which might afterwards be followed, simply because such precedent was in existence. The Record which might afterwards be followed, simply because the precedent was in existence. The Record which might afterwards be followed, simply because the procedent was any one. His Honour the discharged Joseph Gardner and Wm. John Gardner the discharged Joseph Gardner and Wm. John Gardner on month.

Murder on the St. Lawrence.

Monteral, July 26.—Early this morning Point asking him to arrest one Costofrolez, a maker well-known in Montreal, having fo carried on business here, and afterwards reto Rouse's Point. The customs officer the Costofrolez and a friend named Motherm, as idler, embark on a Richelieu boat and go wes same day a steamboat passing on the river to view the body of a man with a deep gash his forehead, and his hands fearfully cut, a had endeavored to protect himself from son derous assault. The body was soon recogn that of the unfortunate peddler, who was retravelling pack containing \$3,000, and a fi watch, which he always carried. His cowhous seen in the boat with him was at the pected as being the murderer. Costofrolez in Montreal yesterday, and at three o'clock to the house of Amos Cross, on Ambers where the murdered man generally stopp. Murder on the St. Lawrence

The London Court Circular tells this stofy:

Duchess of Edin, urgh, while driving hersell not since in her pony averiage at Malta, unfortuni ran over a child, who was most severely injured thanks to the prompa'tude and energy of Duchess, its life will in all probability be said that the carriage and drove off to the doctor. The her carriage and drove off to the doctor. The her carriage and drove off to the doctor. The her carriage and drove off to the doctor. The her carriage and the mala, and known to the made to understand the said, and known the her carriage and the said. The her carriage and the said in the her carriage and drove off to the doctor. The her carriage and the said in the her carriage and drove of the said in the said of the said in the said of th



Among the properties of charcoal mentioned its power of destroying te, and colour; and as a proof possessing the first quality, rubbed over putrid meat, the will be destroyed. If a piece of chabe thrown into putrid water, the p vour is destroyed, and the dered comparatively fresh. T are aware of this fact, and when the at sea is bad, are in the habit of the pieces of burnt biscuit in it to re charcoal, and, in numbers of instance avery singular way. There are num applications of this property of charco neeful purposes in the arts; if you ta dirty black syrup, such as molasses, dirty black syrup, such as molasses, filter it through burnt charcoal, the will be removed. There are some pties in charcoal which appear to be me cal rather than anything else ; stroying colour, by filtering a bottle port wine through it; it will lose a g tion of its colour in the first filter and becomes tawny; and after repe the process two or three times, you destroy its colour altogether. It is a quantity; it therefore increases in we on exposure to air after burning.

FURNISHING. It is a great mistake to crowd a ro and it is also an extravagance which br no good return. In Paris apartme appear to much more advantage at n less cost. Looking-glasses are usu fixtures in the suites of rooms, thus venting dilapidations of the walls If in beginning life the mone sadvantageously spent in article mber, rather than improve a dwe were deposited for accumulation, such after-additions as were found ble, the foundations of future in

lence would be laid. WASHING LACE. The following method of washin lace collars, or crochet collars, not makes them look well, but saves much wear and tear of the other washing : glass bottle with calico or linen, an tack the lace or collar smoothly up rub it with soap, and cover it with Soil it for twenty minutes in soft w let it all dry together, and the lace w must be wound round and round the the edge of each round a little the last, and a few stitches at the beginning and end will afficient, but a collar will requir tacking to keep it in its place.

THE USE OF SILK Silk is an agreeable and healthy ma our bodies; in the drapery rooms giving them a quicker brilliancy, ar It possesses a cheerfulness of which the surfaces of wool and linen are destitution It promotes cleanliness, and will readily imbibe dirt. Its continually gr ing use by man, accordingly, is ben

WHAT TO DO WITH PLANTS I SUMMER The lovers of flowers are always troub more or less about getting them thro the winter seasons of our northern clim They are in danger not only free cold but some kinds need but little and others cannot stand much wate their season of rest. Insects too, const

their season of rest. Insects too, constally annoy the grower of house plants, from the property of the grower of house plants, from the property of the grower of house plants, from the property of the grower of The general practice with ama

florists is to plant things in the o experienced when taken up on the app of cold weather. If put into large pot hen set into the the surface, and watered occasion dry weather one may have a fine sl the house during fall and winter. will be prepared to exhibit good spec at the fairs in pots, which is no small sideration with many florists. Geraniums, achanias, heliotropes penstamons, snapdragons, monthly can tions, and many others will do well if in large pots and set in the grou Monthly roses, oleanders, ivies, myrand in fact most kinds of house plant this kind are more sure to be taken up

treated like geraniums.

If one expects bloom in winter cothers, they should pinch off the flobuds in summer.

Verbenas and some others will grow little unless taken out of the pots planted in good soil and plenty of root Fuchsias, in this vicinity, are usua kept in the house or on a porch what they will get no sun at mid-day, and too much wind. They will do well out too much wind. not exposed to winds and hot suns, rided they are not allowed to dry out.

These hints, if followed will save p owners no little vexation, especially on approach of cold weather, when the household pets if well cared for look prettiest of any part of the year. By continuous and the second secon

prettiest of any part of the year. By can inlly lifting the plants and washing pots, they will continue to look gay is long time, or perhaps through the windows. A Paris special states that there is siderable comment there at the report the Temps that Gen. Grant denou Mapoleon as an enemy of France, the trayer of the Republic, and the author ss and fatal wars, and that he did care to see any of the Bonaparte fan A Christiana despatch says General Gwas received everywhere in Norway extraordinary enthusiasm, the crowds lowing him about. CONVERSATION AT THE BOTTOM

SEA.—While on the subject of acous wonders, it may be interesting to readers to hear of another practical use which the telephone has been put. been engaged towing an old ship ou sea, to form a torpedo training ves Attached to one of the towing cables w ducting wire, with one end on eit sel, and it was found that by the ac of the sea on the copper sheeting of ships, an electric current was set up, samps, an electric current was set up, a telephonic communication was at or ostablished along the circuit. So succe ful, indeed, was the experiment, that or versation could readily be carried on tween the two ships. This result suggest to the commander of the French wessel the idea of impressing the telephonic to the service of the diver, and in this woone of the glasses of the diver's help inserted a telephonic wire. As in the of the ships, an electric current is est lished, by means of which it becomes easy matter to hold converse with divers, even while they are "fathors divers, even while they are "fathors divers, even while they are "fathors divers. casy matter to hold converse with divers, even while they are "fathoms d below"—at the bottom of the sez. In ca ere it is necessary that divers sh

report thereon, the practical values new use for the telephone is obvious sell's Magazine

f the terribl nsend, in the n in this coun time a Miss dead. The named Jane ger children iage. The is a two-story

some ninety. of a similar overned and ugh well-to up as a farames, having more, and s rease or else This led to ently refused required him. ng woman, the

kept his son at a year ago ing treated as hesitation the him a certain he farm, which ave been marhad loved "not mother before l marrying the ad : but at all grand proporalso the ns to have had remises, and cash-box to who also was nother. She her body and e money was I, finding his find the key tracted some on the key,

ther got out of er where the done if he ane, the eldest he father ther mably for the ast, and after went out, this re about fifty ng used as a grain and hay rner James struck him a handle he had head. The old cide evidently head, for when brains were the sight o subsequent He dragged ad left it welere was more content with er's blood, this attack his two

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same weapon upstairs with nis guilt. the question There was no s wide awake to be asleep. unfortunate reporter yestell what folved she was sure. She hadly injured. Having disstruck her. mmediately He then left self under to strike him, to the neigh her the boy artled to hear ering his father

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Jarvis, and Dr. Langtry were quiel tendance. Nothing could be don unfortunate man Smith, but the was attended to and will doubtless a bed downstairs when our reporter vinted her yesterday, and was able to converse Meanwhile the whereabouts of the murderer were unknown and it was supposed he had run away. The story of the crime had circulated and many of the neighbours had now arrived. A search was instituted and before long it was found that the murderer had duplicated his crime and in turn had murdered himself.

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SEPARATE SCHOOL STATIS-The following statistics were read by Mr. C. Donovan at the public meeting, in Hamilton, of the Separate School Conven tion on Wednesday evening:-"In 1856 Separate Schools were first acknowledged by the Government in Upper Canada, but an Act so illiberal in its provisions that it was better than useless. The Common Schools numbered 3,472. These, with the land on when stead of the common schools are the statement of the s better than useless. The Common Schools then numbered 3,472. These, with the land on which they stood, were (approximately) worth \$3,000,000. In that year alone 147 additional schools, with their sites, had cost £42,807, or \$17,128. Their total steep and the money. It was the circumnate will never add; but at all y was refused, ather and son m, but on that gaged in fixing was manufac. It was two and about three and le had been do he picked it ppeared to test the best for his she thicker part re. From this to have been James wanted now to get it. were not of the ouse, as we said to for he most for the number of schools had increased by the common Schools had increased that the common schools had increased the common schools had increased to the population of Upper Canada now entered into a competition, yet so keenly alive were they to the value of a sound Christian education that in less than one year (1855-6) they had doubled the number of their schools (100 per cent.), while the Common Schools had increased by 50 per cent., while the Common Schools had increased but 10. These, every one must agknowledge, were as the best for his School revenue, compared with that and that the Act under which they operated was a mere apology for the possession of equal rights. In 1872 the Government of the day amended the Separate School Act of 1855 and placed it on the more favourable footing it now occupies, though it is yet far from being perfect. Let us take a glane at the position of affairs just previous to the passage of the number of schools had increased by 30 per cent., and the attendance by only 31 in the same year the Separate School revenue was 1 to 60.

In the same year the Separate School revenue was only \$31,600; but even with such limited means, the number of schools had increased by 34 percent, and the attendance by nearly 90 percent, or in each case by more than double the increase made by the Common Schools. Taking the cities by themselves, we find that Hamilton, which in 1856 had not a single Separate School, had in 1861 three large brick buildings, attended by 800 pupils, and conducted by nine teachers; Toronto had nearly doubled itself both in pupils and teachers, while kingston had increased one and a half. Notwith standing the fact that Common Schools had been established in Hamilton many years before, vet their exhibit of 3,000 pupils, and 33 teachers, in 1861, barely holds its own as against that of the Separate Schools if we only consider the difference in the population; and if the difference in time be taken into account the Separate Schools were far in the foreground. Taking a period further on when the new amendments had ample time to show clearly their working powers, we will introduce another comparison. In 1872 the Common School revenue had become something enormous—over two millions and a half of dollars, or double that of 1856; yet even with the immense facilities thus afforded them the number of schools had increased by only 16 per cent., and the attendance 58 per cent. In Hamilton we find five Separate Schools sixteen teachers where there were formerly but nine, and an attendance of 1,200 instead of 800—an average increase of 60 per cent. over 1861. Finally, taking the last Report of the Minister of Education (1876), we find the comparison still in favour of the Separate Schools. They show an increase of 7 per cent. In the number of

show an increase of 7 per cent. In the number of buildings over Report of previous year, while the Common Schools show but 1½ per cent. increase; in point of attendance the former exhibit an increase of 11½ per cent. against that of 3½ per cent. on the part of the Common Schools. For 1877 the Hamilton City Inspector of Common Schools reports an attendance of 4,300, and a staff of 82 teachors; the Separate School Superintendent reports an attendance during the same year of 1,800, and a teachers' staff of 22. Judging by the population, the attendance of the former should have been at least 1,500 more than reported. Summing up the whole, the Catholic School supporters of Ontario have ample cause for self-congratulation. Their 41 schools of 1855 have become nearly 200; the number of teachers are over 300, instead of 57: the attendance of pupils has increased from 4,900 to ant to go to he wanted him ber of teachers are over 300, instead of 57: the attendance of pupils has increased from 4,900 to 27,000; and the annual revenue from 4,900 to \$107,000. Catholics have reason to feel proud of this exhibit, which places the Separate Schools in point of progress far in advance of the Common Schools. It is true that the revenue is small compared with the three and a half millions enjoyed by the Common Schools, but that very fact strengthens the cause of the Separate Schools and redounds to the credit of their supporters, for every right-minded person must acknowledge that the greatest praise is due to the institution which, from such a small beginning, has produced such grand results. For my part, I consider that it is another illustratration of the fable of the pigmy acorn developing itself into the lordly oak.

A Corner in Wheat. CHICAGO, July 26.—Intense interest is manifested n the result of the great corner in wheat now eing run by Milwaukee and Chicago commission nerchants. The price has been steadily advancing

merchants. The price has been steadily advancing for two weeks, with a prospect of being maintained at the present rates, or at still higher ones during the remainder of the mouth. The visible supply of wheat is now about four millions, and it is stated the short sales for August delivery aggregate nearly 20,000,000 bushels. Meanwhile, although some damage has been done to crops in this section, it is believed by competent judges that no widespread or great injury exists.

Mr. Dymend's New Act.

MONTREAL, July 28.—In an assault case against three brothers Gardner, this morning, the defendants' counsel produced the new Act, brought in by Mr. Dymond, permitting persons charged with countries and the green of the countries of the co Mr. Dymond's New Act.

Murder on the St. Lawrence. Murder on the St. Lawrence.

MONTREAL, July 26.—Early this morning Actin Chief Naegele received a telegram from Rouse's Point asking him to arrest one Costofrolez, a watchmaker well-known in Montreal, having formed; a carried on business here, and afterwards removing to Rouse's Point. The customs officer there say Costofrolez and a friend named Motherm, a silk pediet, embark on a Richelieu boat and go west. The same day a steamboat passing on the river brought to view the body of a man with a deep gash across his forehead, and his hands fearfully cut, as if bhad endeavored to protect himself from some myderous assault. The body was soon recognized is that of the unfortunate peddler, who was minus is travelling pack containing 83,000, and a fine gdd watch, which he always carried. His companis who was seen in the boat with him was at once supected as being the murderer. Costofrolez was seen watch, which he always carried. His companian who was seen in the boat with him was at once supered as being the murderer. Costorious was seen in Montreal yesterday, and at three o'clock he went to the house of Amos Cross, on Amherst street, where the murdered man generally stopped while in town. On receiving the information the devices at once took measures to prevent the supported in the control of the con

has been yet made, however.

LATER.—Costa roles, the alleged murder of ManLATER.—Costa roles, the alleged murder of Manton, had not been arrested at a late hour to-night,
but the detectives think they will secure him before
morning, as they believe him to be in the city. The London Court Circular tells this st Duchess of Edin, urgh, while driving her since in her pony carriage at Malta, mran over a child, who was most severely thanks to the promptude and ene Duchess, its life will in all probability Her Imperial Highness at once lifted ther carriage and drove off to the doctor, a native of the island—being a stupid not be made to understand the affair by the Duchess in English, French, successively, "Who ever heard of a doctoring English or French? at last wried its with impatience. "And who ever ing English of French 7 at last wried the with impatience. And who ever Duchess knowing Maltese? retorted if mown lingo, (a barbarone mixture of Ara and Italian), by some means comprehen was said. Her imperial Highness was no casily defeated, and dispatching me both the Minotaur and Defence, she obtually-the assistance of surgeoms from to war-ships. The Duchess has not only semilical man daily to the child, but he most assiduous in calling herself, and give a divice to its parents as to their trust patient, not forgetting to afford them bo and substantial pecuniary assistance. aw hat of the r. Waters then found the



the process two or three times, you may estroy its colour altogether. It is a very grometric substance, and therefore aborbs air and moisture in considerable ntity; it therefore increases in weight, exposure to air after burning. FURNISHING.

tis a great mistake to crowd a room, it is also an extravagance which brings good return. In Paris apartments ear to much more advantage at much cost. Looking-glasses are usually res in the suites of rooms, thus the suites of rooms, the suites of r It is a great mistake to crowd a room, and it is also an extravagance which brings no good return. In Paris apartments ixtures in the suites of rooms, thus pre-renting dilapidations of the walls on reng disploations of the wans on re-l. If in beginning life themoney often sadvantageously spent in articles that mber, rather than improve a dwelling, deposited for accumulation, with he foundations of future indepenwould be laid. WASHING LACE.

The following method of washing lace, collars, or crochet collars, not only rear and tear of the other washing; cover a with soap, and cover it with calico. | the stomach. Boil it for twenty minutes in soft water t all dry together, and the lace will be found ready for use. A long piece of lace st be wound round and round the bottle edge of each round a little above ast, and a few stitches to keep it firm at the beginning and end will be found tacking to keep it in its place.

Silk is an agreeable and healthy material. Used in dress, it retains the electricity of bodies; in the drapery rooms and niture covers, it reflects the sunbeams iving them a quicker brilliancy, and it ightens colours with a charming light. possesses a cheerfulness of which the dull faces of wool and linen are destitute. promotes cleanliness, and will not filly imbibe dirt. Its continually growing use by man, accordingly, is beneficial many ways.

WHAT TO DO WITH PLANTS IN SUMMER. The lovers of flowers are always troubled

They are in danger not only from the old but some kinds need but little heat, and others cannot stand much water at their season of rest. Insects too, constantpannoy the grower of house plants, from December to May. In summer time there are less difficulties to contend, with yet nearly all have their trials.

As a rule, very few plants in our climate do well in the house during hot weather. They need plenty of light and air, together with moisture in the way of dew and rain. So that persons who have no yard in which to plant out things in surrous to plant out things in summer cannot be really successful the year round, although they may have splendid flowers in mid-

The general practice with amateur rienced when taken up on the approach weather one may have a fine show in

ration with many florists.
eraniums, achanias, heliotropes, cigar
nts, lobelias, fever few, golden feather, rge pots and set in the ground.

ads m summer.
Verbenas and some others will grow but

A Paris special states that there is con

ers to hear of another practical use to h the telephone has been put. It s that a French war-steamer has lately ngaged towing an old ship out to form a torpedo training vessel. cting wire, with one end on either, and it was found that by the action ne sea on the copper sheeting of the s, an electric current was set up, and communication was at once olished along the circuit. So success-indeed, was the experiment, that conation could readily be carried on be-en the two ships. This result suggestthe commander of the Free sel the idea of impressing the telephone of the service of the diver, and in this way: ne of the glasses of the diver's helmet deed by a copper plate, and in this is ted a telephonic wire. As in the case e ships, an electric current is estab-d, by means of which it becomes an matter to hold converse with the seven while they are "fathoms deep."—at the bottom of the sez. In cases et is necessary that divers should whether as to the state keel of a ship, or as to wreckage, port thereon, the practical value of ew use for the telephone is obvious.—



such is the case, the animal is usually at the worst when he eats or drinks. If the the worst when he eats or drinks. If the top of the windpipe is pressed gently between the finger and thumb, the fit of coughing may be produced at once, and by this proceeding many practitioners decide, after watching for certain other signs; but as a rule it may be dispensed with on the plan of avoiding unnecessary pain.

not lost his appetite, it is likely he has re-fused his oats and taken in preference his hay. We have frequently noticed this in the beginning of sore throat, as well as catarrhs and influenza with which sore throat is associated, the solution of which after additions as were found practic- appears to be that, the muscles of the swallowing apparatus (larynx) being affected, they cannot grasp and pass on small particles of food, such as grain, which do not form with the saliva a solid bolus. Hay, on the contrary, after being masticated, is rolled up into a compact mass, and ed, is rolled up into a compact m collars, or crochet collars, not only ed, is rolled up into a compact mass, and as such is carried to the back of the mouth,

the stomach.

By aggravation of causes, sore throat does not alwaps stop at the point we have described. Considerable swelling and pain takes place among the glands and muscles inwardly, behind the larynx and pharynx, and the large glands on each side on twardly participate. The animal goes of these, although the individual plants soon die, maintain their hold by the long vitality of the seeds, with all the pertinpharynx, and the large glands on each side of the seeds, with all the pertination of the color will require more of keep it in its place.

THE USE OF SILK.

pharynx, and the large glands on each side of the seeds, with all the pertinacity of the seeds, wretched and miserable. The presence of fever is shewn by great redness of the membranes, the mouth is intensely hot.

Manual plants, as the field mustard, prove membranes, the mouth is intensely hot. membranes, the mouth is intensely hot, breathing is rather difficult, and as the case proceeds there is a roaring or stertorous noise produced. Sometimes the swelling increases so rapidly that suffocation is apparent, and, to relieve the sufferer, the practitioner at once opens the windpipe, which affords a delightfully easy respiration. In these cases also an abscess may form inwardly at the back of the throat; and we have then analogous conditions to

more or less about getting them through the winter seasons of our northern climate.

Seeing then these objections to such remedies, we recommend more simple and efficacious ones, such as the following:

If the animal is inclined to drink, and, as a The general practice with amateur rule, we find thirst present as a result of the fever, let him have water constantly ound, but in this case much difficulty is beside him in which some nitre has been dissolved, 1 ounce of which) may be put cold weather. If put into large pots and len set into the ground on a level with surface, and watered occasionally in in either, but on no account give more than dry weather one may have a fine show in the house during fall and winter. They will be prepared to exhibit good specimens at the fairs in pots, which is no small consideration with many florists. the jaws, beneath and up the upper side to the root of the opposite ear), with ammonia, tamons, snapdragons, monthly carnas, and many others will do well if put arge pots and set in the ground arge pots and set in the ground care, in order not to take off the hair.

In order to ease pain, the tincture of belladonna may be injected beneath the skin; chloral hydrate, and many other remedies may also be similarly employed; and to facilitate swallowing and lessen ses, carnations, bouvardias and some hers, they should pinch off the flower dism summer.

Verbenas and some others will grow but the unless taken out of the pots and anted in good soil and plenty of room.

Fuchsias, in this vicinity, are usually put in the house or on a porch where we will great the service of taken of the fluid, say a start equal to take off the hair.

In order to ease pain, the tincture of belladonna may be injected beneath the skin; chloral hydrate, and many other remedies may also be similarly employed; and to facilitate swallowing and lessen swelling in the throat, the mouth may be washed out frequently with a gargle completely and totally, if the leaves are never allowed to appear above ground. The best are to bring his mouth into a horizontal position, when a portion of the fluid, say a will be separately pointed out when treatcare, in order not to take off the hair. to the first state of the state of the state of the first state of the state of the

A Paris special states that there is congressly comment there at the report in a Temps that Gen. Grant denounced poleon as an enemy of France, the beginner of the same of the to see any of the Bonaparte family. Christiana despatch says General Grant as received everywhere in Norway with traordinary enthusiasm, the crowds following him about.

Conversation At the Bottom of the maders, it may be interesting to our didres to hear of another practical use to make the whole a semi-plastic mass, and a tablespoonful of it should be put on the industry of the throat, it is sometimes useful to apply the nosebag and steam the nostrils. A copious discharge from the lining membrane is thus produced, and the parts affected are lubricated, this proceeding may be attended with danger. It should be arranged therefore to have the veterinary surgeon in attendance, in order, if required, to perform the operation of opening the windpipe. If this is done, the quired, to perform the operation of opening the windpipe. If this is done, the animal experiences little or no inconvenience afterwards; the maturation of the abscess proceeds, and discharge is effected without danger; but where due caution is not

exercised, and the operation delayed, death frequently follows suddenly. Dear Sir,—I thought you might like to hear how we are getting on up here, in County of Huron, this year, as I like to read of the prospect in other parts of Canada. Crops look well. The hay crop looked light a while ago, but the late rains made a great change. It is now almost all housed, and will be a good average crop. Fall wheat never looked better, and there is a great deal of it here this year. It is a is a great deal of it here this year. It is a little laid down but the ears are well filled,



as such is carried to the back of the mouth, should be described by the calico or linen, and then the the lace or collar smoothly upon it; but with soap, and cover it with calico.

The lace of the other washing; cover a should be described by the carried to the back of the mouth, where it does not give way under the closing action of the muscles, whose office is to convey it to the gullet and thence to the stomach.

The prevention requires a thorough knowledge of the habits of the plant, and trude into all—yet they are not necessarily the worst weeds; some annuals, for instance increase with more rapidity and certainty by the prodigious multiplication of seed

than any others by extension of the roots
There are two general rules for the pre and we have then analogous conditions to those in the human subject known as vention and extirpation of weeds, applications to able in all cases, that every farmer should be able in all cases, that every farmer should be able in all cases, that every farmer should be able in all cases, that every farmer should be able in all cases, that every farmer should be able in all cases, that every farmer should be able in all cases, that every farmer should be able in all cases, that every farmer should be able in all cases, that every farmer should be able in all cases, that every farmer should be able in all cases, that every farmer should be able in all cases, the able in all cases, and the able The treatment of sore throat in horses is known fact no plant can first grow without towards the creature, some great mistakes are made.

Notwithstanding the great difficulty which is evident to all who see the suffering creature, some of the worst means of administering remedies are resorted to, such as cramming a bolus down the throat, or drawing up the head as high as possible, while a draught is poured down the mouth. In the latter case, the finid being denied passage down the gullet may find its way into the windpipe; if it does so, it is a thousand to one if the animal is not choked. Seeing then these objections to such caution to destroy all weeds before they can



CHICKWEED. otherwise. The second rule is founded or

texposed to winds and hot suns, project they are not allowed to dry out.

These hints, if followed will save plant movement of the jaws, by which the fluid is carried to all parts of the mouth, and thus comes into contact with those diseased. It is not necessary that this should be swallowed, therefore, after the jaws have been moved, the head may be lowered. It is, however, more effectual to make up a part of the year. By carely lifting the plants and washing the is, they will continue to look gay for a getime, or perhaps through the winter.

A Paris special states that there is considered to all parts of the mouth, and thus comes into contact with those diseased. It is not necessary that this should be swallowed, therefore, after the jaws have been moved, the head may be lowered. It is, however, more effectual to make up a paste by heating the catechu in a small quantity of water, then adding I ounce of belladonna extract, 2 ounces of wheatfour, and as much treacle as is sufficient to make the whole a semi-plastic mass, and a bad qualities, and have the means of select. bad qualities, and have the m ing them from their thousands of harmles



PURSLANE. associates, and introducing them into th fields of the farmer.

The yearly loss to the farmers of the The yearly loss to the farmers of the United States, occasioned by weeds, amounts to many millions of dollars—enough probably to build an Erie or New-York Central Railroad, dig an Erie Canal, or build and endow one hundred first-class agricultural colleges. With many landowners, one fourth part of the corn crops is consumed by pig-weeds, fox-tail, and other intruders, and an equal proportion of medow and pasture land occupied with mulleins and thistles, johnswort and brier bushes. With others the loss is still

as rapidly. The importance of literally rooting out such intruders at their very first appearance—of nipping the evil in the bud—is obvious.

Wild Mustard or Charlock, (Sinapis arvensis.)—An introduced plant, and being an annual, it is becoming quite trouble-

an annual, it is to be some in the spring.

Although each plant dies every year, yet as the seeds retain their vitality a long time, it is difficult to extirpate it after the soil becomes infested. A system of rotation in which spring-sown crops are not frequent, and weeding out by hand as soon as the yellow blossoms show themselves in spring, are the best remedies.
Shepherd's Purse, (Capsella bursapastoris.)—A well-known annual weed, frequent in waste places and in neglected

gardens, and easily extirpated by good False Flax, (Camelina sativa,) - An nnual plant, introduced with flax seed, acheres to the present unjust policy; will and a common weed in that crop—falsely believed by some superficial observers to be degenerated flax. The remedy is to sow clean seed, and alternate flax with other

clean seed, and alternate flax with other crops.

Chickweed, (Stellaria media,)—Although an annual, its extreme hardiness causes it to grow and flower during winter. On damp soils it is often quite troublesome.

Underdraining and frequent cultivation will subdue it.

Beauter, lbs.

Cheese, lbs.

Lard, lbs.

Matt, 40,792 lbs, bush.

Tallow, lbs.

Cider, gals.

Grease, axle, lbs.

Split peas, bush.

Purslane, (Portulaca oleracea,)—An annual weed, spreading over the surface, and be-coming very troublesome in gardens in summer, on account of its extreme tenacity of life, after the stem is cut off. Removal



RAG-WEED OR BITTER-WEED.

from the land, or burying, are therefore advisable, after passing the hoe over the surface.
Rag-weed or Bitter-weed, (Ambrosia trifida,)—Another species, A. artemesia-folia, is similar, but smaller. Both are annuals, and find their way into cultivated fields, the latter in the stubble, after grain. Clean culture and rotation in crops are the best remedies.

To be Continued.

Mr. A. Smith, of Monmouth, gives The Maine Farmer an interesting instance of success with thin seeding: One bushel of clean wheat was carefully scattered on two acres, and harrowed in well. The land, being a rich intervale, the wheat tillered out and rendered it so thick that when the wind blew one of the reapers' hat off, it would roll on the heads of the wheat across the field and not drop among the grain. When the wheat was threshed and vinnowed, it measured sixty-four bushels. It is mentioned as singular, in view of the surprising claims made for them at intervals by advertisers, that nobody ever happened to see a bushel of "hulless oats" on exhibition at an agricultural fair either on account of their yield or quality. This, taken in connection with other well-known facts, would seem to justify The Michigan Farmer's remark that their only value consists in affording material with which unsophisticated husbandmen who don't take the papers are helped to cut their eye-

A Western New York farmer has pracin every third furrow when ploughing, even with green sward. He ploughs from six to seven inches deep, and when the tops begin to show, drags the ground several times over in all directions till it is very fine. Another retate greater in the recommendation of the several times over in all directions till it is very fine. fine. Another potato grower in the same county of Monroe, once raised a crop of Brownell's Beauty at a cost of eleven cents a bushel, on land worth \$200 an acre, from seed for which he paid \$2 the bushel. He recommends this variety as "rich and popular with grocers," and has been "surprised to learn that many have abandoned it."

Don't let old bones lie around in the barn-yard and fence corners. They should be preserved, as they contain phosphoric acid, one of the most valuable ingredients in manure. Put a layer of wood ashes in the bottom of a cask and then add a layer of bones, then add another layer of ashes, and so on until the cask is filled. Keep

and so on until the cask is filled. Keep the mixture wet, and in a few months the potash in the ashes will have so combined with the phosphoric acid in the bones as to give you a most valuable fertilizer.

One planting of winter squashes having been destroyed, we are going to try again, protecting against the striped-bug by covering the hills with newspapers as soon as the seed is planted, and keeping the papers on until the plants get too large to suit the taste of their voracious enemies. The edges of the paper on each hill must be carefully covered with dirt, so the bugs cannot creep under, and the centre lifted up like a little tent; and then the plants will grow well, and when large enough will grow well, and when large enough burst through the paper. Enough light shines through the paper to keep them growing, and at the same time to form a complete protection to the vines.

___ The rain of Thursday and Friday did The rain of Thursday and Friday did a good deal of injury to the grain crops, and will keep the harvest back several days in the county of Middlesex. It was very beneficial to the root crops, which were beginning to suffer from the drought. Threshing was very general through the county last week, and the actual product being from 35 to 40 bushels to the acre.

M. Louis-Edouard Pacaud, brother-inlaw of Mr. Speaker Turcotte, is to be appointed to the County Judgeship of Three Rivers vice Polette to be superannuated.

M. Polette is a hale and hearty man, but M. Turcotte wants the position for his rela-Fall wheat never looked better, and there is a great deal of it here this year. It is a great deal of it here this year. It is a little laid down but the ears are well filled. It will be a beautiful sample, and is now other intruders, and an equal proportion of medicine of the finest fields I have seen for one of the finest fields I have seen for years. Spring crops, which were put in in good time, look well, Root crops also, Yours truly

WILLIAM BRIDE.

Newbridge 18th July, 1878.

Man may hand a great deal of it here this year. It is a little or nothing. Admitting it to be but a tenth part of this is eighty millions—a sum far exceeding the estimate just offered, and James M. Smith, of Cumberland County, so does not check the bowels suddenly, but greater, while a few good managers lose in groups which the country Judgeship of Three spirits of the country is doubtless at least eight hundred million dollars yearly, and but a tenth part of this is eighty millions—a sum far exceeding the estimate just offered, and James M. Smith, of Cumberland County, so the construction of the discharges become the discharges of the corney of The Mail and healthy. This preparation to county last week, and the actual product being from 35 to 40 bushels to the actual product being from 35 to 40 bushels to the actual product being from 35 to 40 bushels to the actual product being from 35 to 40 bushels to the actual product being from 35 to 40 bushels to the actual product being from 35 to 40 bushels to the actual product being from 35 to 40 bushels to the actual product being from 35 to 40 bushels to the actual product being from 35 to 40 bushels to the actual product being from 35 to 40 bushels to the actual product being from 35 to 40 bushels to the actual product being from 35 to 40 bushels to the actual product being from 35 to 40 bushels to the actual product being from 35 to 40 bushels to the actual product being from 35 to 40 bushels to the actual product being from 35 to 40 bushels to the actual product being from 35 to 40 bu

cesafully cultivated a quarter several years past; that the therefore of sufficient magnitude to merit tural Products, and Animals CHOLERA AND DIARRHEA.

THE COMMON AILMENTS OF LIVE

From Roral Affines

American agricultural projects and all maniphy of a drint of the part of destroying small, protein and all maniphy of a drint of the part of the part of destroying small, protein and all maniphy of a drint of the part of destroying small, protein and all maniphy of a drint of the part of destroying small, protein and all maniphy of a drint of the part of the part of destroying small, protein and all maniphy of a drint of the part of the part of destroying small, protein and all maniphy of a drint of the part of the part of destroying small, protein and all maniphy of the part of the par been more than enough to have covered the deficit of the same year. Following the statement of imports and exports, we append a statement of American agricultural products and animals and their produce consumed in Canada, most of which we admitted duty free, and the balance does not pay more than half the duty that would be animals and articles entering their markets from Canada. We ask our farmers to give these statements a careful perusal, and then ask themselves if they are satisfied to continue the unjust and one-sided arrangement now existing between Canada and the United States? The Government says farmers want no protection. If they do asked to consider the same of farmers want no protection. If they do not, they certainly want fair-play and justice, and the present trade relations with the United States give them neither. The Government blindly and stubbornly acheres to the present united in the present trade relations with the United States give them neither. The Government blindly and stubbornly acheres to the present united blindly and stubbornly and the present united blindly and stubbornly and the present united blindly and stubbornly acheres to the present united blindly and the present united blindly acheres to the present united blindly and the present united blindly acheres to the present united blindl

> the farmers sustain such a Government IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES. .25,825,612 Bran, ewt.
> Apples and pears, bbls
> Grapes, lbs.
> Peaches, boxes....
> Hay and straw, tons.
> Seeds other than cereals Trees, plants, and shrubs... Potatoes, bush.... 27.024 Other vegetables.... 21,536 95,562 dressed, cwt... Flax seed...... 376,011 Flax seed
> Barley, bush.
> Oats, bush.
> Peas and beans, bush.
> Rye, bush.
> Indian corn, bush.
> Wheat, bush.
> Other grains, bush.
> Flour of wheat, bbls.
> Flour of rye, bbls.
> Indian meal, bbls.
> Oatmeal, bbls.
> Weal, other kinds, bbls. 634 546,179 1,959 294,342 8,366 4,184 lbs.2,597,492 2,944,338 9,586 878,477 20,296 11,678 144,398 Wool, lbs. Animals for improvement stock 678
> Hops, lbs 66,49
> Broom corn, lbs 42,170,582
> Bristles, lbs 40,192

Total imports \$20,820,529 EXPORTS OF CANADIAN PRODUCE TO UN STATES Other animals and poultry Other vegetables
Eggs, doz.
Seeds, other than cereals.
Hemp, cwt.
Harley, bush
Oats, bush
Peas, bush
Beans, bush 4,999,440 Wheat, bush
Other grain, bush
Wheat flour, bbls.
Indian meal, bbls.
Oatmeal, bbls.
Meal, other kinds, bbls...
Grease and greuse scrap, lb
Hides and skins.
Horns and hoofs.

Total exports to U.S.... \$12,303,588 Agricultural products and animals and other produce imported from the United States and consumed in Canada:—178,689 lbs. butter; 57,681 lbs. cheese; 66,591 lbs. hops; 2,515,489 lbs. lard; 12,825,244 lbs. fresh, salt, and smoked meat; 2,266 bush. and 40,792 lbs. malt; 24,424 lbs. tallow; 65,025 gallons cider; 165,873 lb. axle grease; 165 bush. split peas; \$88,814 worth of preserved meats and poultry; 8,055 horned cattle, value \$221,306; 1,462 horses, value \$63,300; 11,617 sheep, value \$21,817; 13,756 swine, value \$179,032; other animals, \$8,895 worth; bran, 10,917 cwt.; appais, \$5,899 worth; bran, 10,917 cwt.; apples and pears, green, 173,968 barrels; 343,498 lbs grapes; 20,604 boxes of peaches; all other green fruits not elsewhere specified, \$69,018 worth; hay and straw 1,485 tons; trees, plants, and shrubs, \$75,863 worth; potatoes, 27,024 bush.; other vegetables, \$52,695 worth; bristles, 40,192 tables, \$52,695 worth; bristles, 40,192 lbs; broom corn, 2,170,582 lbs; eggs, 21,536 dozen; 94,562 cwt of undressed flax, hemp, and tow; \$32,389 worth of flax seed; wheat, 3,423,089 bushels; Indian coan, 4,178,877 bushels; oats, 671,834 bushels; peas and beans, 520 bushels; rye, 65,414 bushels; barley, 126,943 bushels; other grains, 634 bushels; wheat flour, 538,345 barrels; rye flour, 1,959 barrels; Indian meal, 294,051 barrels; oatmeal, 3,856 barrels; other meals, 4,184 barrels; seeds other than cereals, \$129,885 worth; orease and greess

cereals, \$129,885 worth; grease and grease scrap, 2,597,492 lbs; horse and hog hair, 26,265 lbs; hides, horns, and pelts, \$1,124,984 worth; rennet, \$7,953 worth; wool, 3,549,245 lbs; wool waste, 5,896 lbs. The above list is taken where duties are payable on the goods entered for home consumption, and the duties actually paid. Where goods are not dutiable the amount of foreign goods exported is deducted from the imports of the same, and the balance as the consumption of Canada.

The last wild wolf on record in England was killed in the reign of Charles II.

a lancet.

SLEEP.

Protracted beyond the need of repair and encroaching habitually upon the hours of waking action, impairs more or less the functions of the brain, and with them all the vital powers. This observation is as other deficiencies and, in addition to all his other deficiencies. tunctions of the brain, and with them all the vital powers. This observation is as old as the days of Hippocrates and Aretæus, charged by the Americans upon the same animals and articles entering their markets it. The sleep of infancy, however, and that of old age do not come under this category of excesses. These are natural conditions, appertaining to the respective periods of life, and to be dealt with as such. In illness, moreover, all ordinary

tempts to rouse it into action.

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF CELERY. l have known many men, and women, too, who from various causes had become so much affected with nervousness, that when they stretched out their hands they shook like aspen leaves on windy days—and by a daily moderate use of the blanched footstalks of celery leaves as a salad, they became as strong and steady in limbs as other people. I have known others so very nervous that the least annoyance put them in a state of agitation, and they were almost in constant perplexity and fear, who were also effectually cured by a daily moderate use of blanched celery as a salad at meal times. I have known others cured by using celery for palpitation of the heart. Persons having weak nerves should use celery daily, and onions in its stead. when celery is not in season. 52,605 4,580 CROUP.

Can be oured in one minute, and the remedy is simply alum and sugar. The way to accomplish the deed is to take a knife or grater and shave it off in small particles, about a teaspoonful of alum; then mix it with about twice its quantity of sugar to make it palatable, and administer

it as quickly as possible. Almost instant-aneous relief will follow.

CONVULSIONS OF CHILDREN TEETHING.

Convulsions are better known among the people as "fits." In the present mode of dosing with opiates and astringents, and of the power of his money bags. In Grey, and the power of his money bags. In Grey, The Londskin in North Barson Mr. Cil. se, and pastries, convulsions are quite a frequent complication of teething. And of all the disorders of infancy, these are, perhaps, the most formidable in appearance, and the most heart-rending to a mother. The pastries, convulsions are quite a frequent complication of teething. And of all the disorders of infancy, these are, perhaps, the most formidable in appearance, and the most heart-rending to a mother. The symptoms of convulsions are so manifest as to require but little description. Even the ever faithful Waterloos are in the balance, and the irrepressible James Young no more turns up by accident at Conservative retherings, by he has found work enough. to require but little description. Every mother who has seen her darling writhing mother who has seen her darling writhing under a fit, with body stiff and immovable; with twitching muscles, clenched hands, glaring eyes, laboured breathing, livid face, and distorted features, has the horrid picture indelibly engraved on her memory, and she can recognize the approach of the dreaded disorder on the occurrence of the slightest premonitions, such as starting in sleep, rolling of eyeballs, and jerking of the muscles of the fingers and mouth.

The causes of convulsions in children are numerous and various: but at present we

numerous and various; but at present we confine ourself to the convulsions resulting from the irritation of teething. But cut ting teeth alone would rarely if ever cause the disorder. As before intimated, it is generally brought on by suddenly checking the diarrhea of teething by the use of opiates and astringents, and by adding to the existing excitement of the system by giving children gross, stimulating food. For the proper diet for teething children, and for some remarks on the dangers of drugging with opiates and astringents, we refer to a previous article. Besides the remedies already indicated, as appropriate in all cases of teething, the special domestic treatment of the convulsions of teething should consist in the use of the warm bath and cold affusions to the head. As soon as a child has the slightest symptom of an approaching fit, the whole body should be immersed in milk-warm water, and at the same time cold water

should be freely poured upon the head while the latter is turned over the edge of the bathing vessel. The little patient should remain in the bath until the system is thoroughly relaxed, which will be manifested by some paleness about the face, perspiration, a languid expression of the eyes, and a disposition to sleep. These effects having been seen, the patient should be taken out of the best carried and the statement of the state be taken out of the bath, quickly dried, and placed in bed, or in the nurse's arms; and a thin cloth wet in cold water should be laid on the head and changed every two or three minutes. It is best in these cases to put no clothing on the child except a gown or wrapper, so that it may be readily undressed and placed again in the bath; and this should be done on the occurrence of the slightest symptoms of another attack of spasms. The water should always be kept ready on hand, so that there may be no delay in preparing the bath.

This simple treatment with a properly regulated diet, will be sufficient in most

cases of the convulsions of teething. Should other remedies be required, they should be administered under the advice of a physician. Cutting the gums, and other special remedies before prescribed, should special remedies before not be neglected.

special remedies before prescribed; should not be neglected.

PRESCRIPTION FOR THE CHRONIC DIARRINGA

OF TEETHING.

While we are opposed to the use of active drugs in domestic practice, and while drugs of any kind will rarely be necessary in the diarrhoa of teething, if the directions before given are strictly followed, yet we can confidently recommend the following recipe in chronic and obstinate cases. According to our experience it is a most efficient compound, and it may be safely used in domestic practice: Take calomel, two grains; Dover's powder, two grains; powdered ginger, twenty grains; prepared chalk, thirty grains. Mix well, and divide into twelve powders. Give one every two, three, or four hours, regulating to the procus Plasters; and the great virtue of the Porous Plasters; and the great virtue of the Porous Plasters; and the great virtue of the Porous Plasters; and the great blessings the powder the virtually telling me of my being a public benefactor,

You can hardly believe your own convictions of their wonderful effects. Although powerful and quick in their action, you can rely on their safety for the most delicate parameter of ordinary plasters, One trial is a sufficient guarantee of their merits, and one packet they are to the human race, and are continually telling me of my being a public benefactor,

You can hardly believe your own convictions of their wonderful effects. Although powerful and quick in their action, you can rely on their safety for the most delicate parameter of ordinary plasters, One trial is a sufficient guarantee of the manufacture of ordinary plasters, one trial is a sufficient guarantee of the pousonous material commonly used in the manufacture of ordinary plasters, one trial is a sufficient guarantee of the manufacture of ordinary plasters, one trial is a sufficient guarantee of the manufacture of ordinary plasters, one trial is a sufficient guarantee of the manufacture of ordinary plasters, one trial is a sufficient guarantee of the manufacture of ordinary plasters, o chalk, thirty grains. Mix well, and divide into twelve powders. Give one every two, three, or four hours, regulating the frequency of the dose according to the condition of the bowels, and continuing the medicine until the discharges become natural and healthy. This preparation does not check the bowels suddenly, but great blessing to the consumptive.

THE FINANCE MINISTER.

Mr. Cartwright Disse "Current Events," in Rose-Belford's Canadian Monthly for August, has the following on the Finance Minister :-"Perhaps the recent political history of Canada has never been so boldly travestied

before an intelligent audience as the Finance Minister attempted to travesty it at Strathroy. His facts are almost invariably wrong, and his figures—well, his figures are plastic and accommodating. No public man, certainly since Confederation, has less right than Mr. Cartwright to attempt a show of consistency. Whether the soupcon of personal pique against the Conservative leader, on the ground that his claims as a financier were con-temptuously set aside, be true or not, there is containing a proficiality of the state of the s there is certainly a verisimilitude about it, read in the light of the Minister's vindictive speeches against his former chief, which cannot be blinked. The attempt to play upon popular ignorance, or rather popular indifference, not merely to him and his antecedents, but to any party politics more than a year old, is futile. He is now responsible for the financial status and credit of the Dominion, and we have ly over the spot a fly blister, about the size of your thumb nail, and let it remains for no hesitation in saying—although there is not the sign of a suitable successor on the other side—that he is not the man to ducks and drakes with the future of the Dominion. His policy has been all wrong from first to last; he has borrowed money in the Dominion. Incompetency is stamped upon the whole course of his ad-

they have forgotten all about him. * *
"Mr. Cartwright is so eaten up of personal antipathies that he could not do any good as a Minister, if he would. In his state the brain, we believe, gains more from repose than from any artificial atabout the Washington Treaty. He knows what everyone else knows, that whatever Sir John Macdonald's faults may be, he is not likely, if only from the self-regarding instincts of the politician, to betray his country. The Finance Minister is not ignorant that Imperial considerations were supreme at Washington, and that, in fact, Sir John was an Imperial representative; and he knows right well that sible construction of the Geneva reference could the Fenian claims have been brought within the purview of the Commission And yet he has the meanness to cast it up as a reproach that the ex-Premier did not effect what he is quite aware was absolutely impossible. Mr. Cartwright is not the only party leader who offends every principle of sound morality and good taste in party warfare, only he occupies a con-spicuous station and has made himself peculiarly vulnerable by his flippant and unscrupulous language when dealing with opponents."

Shaking of the Dry Bones.

(From the Oshawa Vindicator.) The Government organs are evidently discovering that the reaction is not such a myth as they have endeavoured to persuade themselves that it is. They admit that in Lennox the Finance Minister is in serious danger. There is a cry of alarm from the St. Lawrence counties. In East Durham, tive gatherings, he has found work enough to do at home. In South Huron, the Govof do at home. In South Huron, the Gov-ernment party are considering the necessity of swapping horses as they cross the stream, as the traitor Greenway is certain to meet his deserts, unless he is got rid of. In South Oxford the prospect is not much better, and efforts are being made to got Col. Skinner out of the way, in hope that Hon. Adam Crooks will come to the rescue. So the good work goes on, and from almost every constituency Premier for help.

The Bribe to Irish Catholics.

(From the Guelph Herald.) In referring to Provincial Treasurer Wood's letter to Father Stafford, the Gov-Wood's letter ernment press endeavours to lessen its importance by making it appear that Mr. Wood was merely asking for the names of for the names of twenty-five persons to whom he could send the Tribune. But in the commencement of his letter he said:—"There is a move-ment on foot now to give some assistance to the Tribune. I suppose that you are aware that we in this Government gave from \$200 to \$250 apiece. That also a sum was raised by the members of the Ottawa Government." This is a point Mr. Wood and his friends are now seeking to avoid, because it shows that the Tribe a purchased organ, subsidized to support the Mackenzie-Mowat Administrations under the pretence of being a Catholic organ. The vast body of Catholics have taken a very proper stand in this matter, by refusing to support a hack journal, which, while professing to solely advocate Catholic interests, is in reality owned by Protestants, who are using it for their own mercenary political ends

Mitchell's Belladonna Improved India Rubber Porous Plaster. Sceptical persons will be perfectly amazed by trying them, to see the great benefit de-rived. Even headache is quickly cured by wearing one just below the breast bone; by the application of one over the navel. DYSENTERY, and all affections of the owels, to the worst cases of CHRONIC COSTIVENESS, cured by wearing a Por-

ous Plaster over the bowels,
Weakness and fatigue are invariably
cured at once by their use. Doctors of all classes, both in this and in foreign countries, classes, both in this and in foreign countries, are daily recommending them for all local pains. I am constantly having large orders from the various hospitals of our country, as well as from foreign countries, for my Celebrated Porous Plasters; and on each condent they comment on the great virtue of

breast, or over the kidneys, especially by those who take cold eaisly. The Porous is paration of our plant of the consumptive.

Be sure and ask for MITCHELL'S PORtion of OUS PLASTER, and see that his name is on them, as there are many worthless imi-tations; take none but MITCHELL'S.

Prepared by GEO. E. MITCHELL, Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

The Earl of Shaftesbury willits the peo-ple of England, and especially the working classes, to eat more fish, and to learn how to cook it profitably is not business and are

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE LAST WEEK. A Liverpool cable despatch of Friday to the New ork press quotes a leading grain circular of that day as follows:—"

There was a heavy rain in most parts of the country during the past two days, and the usual excitement at this season of the year accompanied it. The decline in prices was consequently checked, and there is more animation generally. The wheat trade is steadier, and this and other leading markets advancing more or less. The eargoes of coast and on the passage are held for more money. The demand for the continent continues, the requirements in that direction, however, for some time past have been supplied chiefly direct from America and Eastern Europe. The weather today is favourable, but we are having a tolerably good attendance of millers at this market, with a fair and steady demand for which and red wheat at a penny to two pence per cental over the prices of Tuesday. Flour is 6d per sack dearer? Corn is steady, with a fair inquiry." day as follows :--" There was a heavy rain in mos

GRAIN IN TRANSIT Beerbohm's Corn Trade List makes the amount of grain on passage for the Unite Kingdom, exclusive of steamer shipments from

Europe:— Wheat. Flour. Maize. B'ley. Beans. Date. qrs. eq'l qrs. qrs. qrs. qrs. qrs. July 11, '78. 677,000 24,000 701,000 256,000 22,000 July 12, '77. 794,000 23,000 281,000 79,000 97,000 July 4, '78. 942,000 37,000 734,000 211,000 16,000 June Z', '78. 951,000 48,000 242,000 254,000 6,000 The expected imports from July 11th to August sth are, from the arrivals of the foregoing fleet, 288,500 qrs. of wheat, 108,000 qrs. of corn, and 95,000 qrs. of barley.

A special despatch to the Chicago Inter-Ocean says that the Madison State Journal of Saturday would publish on Saturday crop reports from all sections of the State. They indicate general damsections of the State. They indicate general damage to all crops by the recent rains, followed by excessive heat, and consequent rust, blight, lodgment, and rot of fifteen to twenty per cent., but the previous condition was twenty-five per cent. better than the splendid crop of last year, and farmers can afford to lose that much and still have profitable crops. Winter wheat is nearly all harvested. So is barley. The former is in fine condition; the latter mostly coloured. Oats lodged, but are doing well. Corn is backward, but is now growing finely, and will be a fine crop if there are no early frosts. Rye good. There are indications of potate rot, in some places quite disastrous. On all lowlands the crops are injured greatly, but on the uplands there is very little damage.

Receipts of barley at lake ports from the opening of the harvest year to the 20th inst., have amounted to 9,671,854 bushels against 8,408,842 bushels in the corresponding period last year ; receipts at Buffalo and Oswego in the same time have been 6,249,545 and Oswego in the same time have been 6,249,545 bushels against 5,044,726 bushels last year; and thoseat seaboard ports have been 9,888,117 bushels against 6,864,590 bushels last year. We have here an increase of 1,262,862 bushels at lake ports; of 1,204,819 bushels at Buffalo and Oswego, and of 3,028,527 bushels at seaboard ports. The export clearances from seaboard ports for Europe for the week ending on the 20th instant, were nilbush vs. 2,373 bush, the previous week, including nil bush from New York, and nilbush from Montreal; and for the last eight weeks 71,754 bush. The exports from New York from September 1st, 1877, to July 23rd, 1878, have been 3,453,672 bush; from Portland, 240,525 bush; from Boston, 9,564 bush; from Baltimore, 68,946 bush, and from Montreal, 805,166 bush; 1878, have been 12,375,080 cwts, vs. 12,098,383 cwts the corresponding period in 1876-7. The amount on passage for the United Kingdom July 4th, 1878, was 256,000 qrs, vs. 79,000 qrs at the corresponding date in 1877.

Banks.	Seller	Buyer	Trans.	Corn Oats, Barley
Montreal	167	1651		Rye
Toronto	140	138		Total, bu
Ontario	82	79		The foll
Merchants'	94	931		different
Commerce	112	1111		
Consolidated	76	74		for each r
Dominion	118	1161		
Hamilton	100	99]
Ståndard	83	80		1
Federal	104	1041		1
Imperial	104	103	14 at 1033	ĺ
Molson's		. 32		Į.
Loan and Savings Co's.		-55		
Canada Permanent	1811	1804	10 at 1803	Flour
Freehold	150	149	10 at 1491	R. Wheat
Western Canada		148		R. Winter
Union		1401	2 at 141	White
Canada Landed Credit	138	136		Club
Building and Loan		1173		Corn, nev
Imperial	****	1121		Oats
Farmers'	ž	114		Barley
London & C. L. & A. Co	1474	1467	33 at 147	Peas
Huron and Erie		135		Pork
Dominion Savings and In-				Lard
vestment Society		1224		Beef
Ont. Sav. and Inv. Society.		1311		Bacon
London Loan Company	110	108		Tallow
Hamilton Prov. and L	114	112		Cheese
National Inv. Co. of Canada.		1024		
Anglo-Can. Mortgage Co		108		FLOUR-
Insurance, dec.	(6) m(4) (6)	ATT TO SERVICE	Control of	prices of
Pritish America		112		spring ex
Wosborn	1444	1455		an adva
Isolated Risk	26			tive; one
Canada Life		190	******	Extra has
Confederation Life		126		has also b
Consumers' Gas	142	140	3 at 141	ever, a sa
Dominion Telegraph	83			f.o.c. Sp
Globe Printing Co		131		with sales
Railways.		202		and of fre
Toronto, G. & B. Stock				on Monda
6 p.c. 5 yrs. stg. Bonds				fresh-grou

6 p.c. 5 yrs. stg. Bonds.. & N. 8 p.c. 5 yrs. Bonds.

English Markets. WEDNESDAY, July 31. London-Floating cargoes - Wheat, at opening, cargoes of corn off the coast); cargoes on passage and for shipment—wheat, at opening, rather easier; corn, quiet. Mark Lane—Wheat, at open ing, quiet; corn, quiet. Imports into the United Kingdom during the past week-wheat, 100,000 to 105,000 quarters; corn, 245,000 to 250,000 quarters; flour, 50,000 to 55,000 barrels. Liverpool—Wheat, on the spot, at opening, very quiet; corn, very quiet. white wheat, range of fair shipping to choice ship-

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLE-SALE MARKETS.

PRODUCE.

The market has been very firm all week, and a heavy advance has been established in some in-Pras — A cargo-lot has changed hands during the week on p.t.; and there are now none in the market, prices must be regarded as purely nominal at quotations. Street receipts nil, and prices nominal at 60 to 62c. stances. The quantity of either flour or grain offer ing has been very small and generally below the demand for it. This is due to the facts that stocks have now run very low, and that receipts have been very small; the market can scarcely fail to be very quiet until the new crop has begun to offer. Crop reports have been somewhat less favours ble of STRAW—There has been none offered all week, except on Saturday, when all was readily taken at \$12 to \$14; the week closes with more wanted at the same prices. late, but it is tolerably certain that after all deductions have been made the total yield will turn out well. Stocks on hand here stood on Monday. morning as follows :- Flour, 2,604 bbls; fall wheat, 43,833 bush; spring wheat, 33,586 bush; Potatoss—No movement has occurred in car-lots. oats, 17,510 bush ; barley, 47,026 bush ; peas, 6,496 bush; rye, nil bush; corn, 400 bush. Outside markets have generally been firm. In Chicago and Milwaukee the corner has run up cash prices immensely, and even for August delivery there has been an advance of about seven cents during the week, closing with one of about four. English s show an advance of 1d on red and white wheat, of 4d on red winter, and 2d on club; a fall of 3d on corn, and of 6d on peas; but markets during the last three days have appeared to be somewhat unsettled, and quotations of cargoes show a fall from those of last Thursday. The total supply in the week ending on the 20th inst. was about equal to 308,125 to 336,250 qrs, vs. 403,000 to 411,000 qrs. weekly consumption, indicating a deficiency in supply under consumption of 74,750 to 94,875 qrs. The supply of Maize for the week was equal to 2,720,000 to 2,760,000 bush against an average weekly consumption in 1876 of 1,320,000 bush, against 771,078 bush in 1875. The quantity of wheat and flour on passage for the United Kingdom has shown little changes since ou against 701,000 qrs. on the 11th inst., and 817,000 quarters at the corresponding date last year. Of the amount affoat on the 11th inst the quantity expec-ted to arrive at ports of call for orders during the four weeks from July 11 to August 8, is 281,500 qrs of wheat, comprising 75,000 qrs from Azov and Black Seas and Danube, 76,000 qrs from Am. At-lantic ports, 67,500 qrs from California and Oregon; and 63,000 qrs fromChili and Australia; and dur ing same period 108,000 qrs of Maize. Further able advices to the 26th inst. state that the warm eather of the preceding week has been followed by dency in prices and may be regarded as one cause of the advance. Markets were generally more animated; cargoes off the coast were held at an advance,

Mail advices state the total imports of wheat and flour in the first ten months of the harvest year, or from September 1 to June 30 to have been equal to 12,385,396 qrs. against 9,693,060 last year, being an increase of almost one-third on that imported in the corresponding period last year; home deliveries in the same time were 6,838,736 quarters, against 7,249,612 in the corresponding period last year, and the fail advices state the total imports of wheat and in the corresponding period last year, and the average price for the season has been 50s 8d, against 53s 3d last year. It is remarked, that in face of these large imports, the increase in granary stocks has en far less than would at first sight have been hought likely, but this is said to be explained by the fact that millers now purchase largely, cost, freight and insurance, so that a considerable bulk of the imports finds it way direct to the mills, and the waterside granaries are thereby relieved. At latest mail advices the opinion that prices had touched the lowest point was expressed with less diffidence, and the sales of the preceding week were thought to indicate that the grain trade was emerging from the nimate condition which had existed for some months previously, a view which the subsequent turn of the markets would seem, to some extent, to justify. Continental advices are rather meagre. In France some thunderstorms had octies, and the subsequent weather, although cool for the time of year, was, on the whole, fairly satisfactory for ripening the grain. Reports from the South, where the harvest had commenced, did not speak altogether favourably of the yield, the ears being rather short and imperfectly filled. In the East, Beauce and Centre complaints were few, and, as a rule, the grain appeared well nourished. Markets seem to have been rather unsettled. A considerable quantity of rain fell in Germany during the week, but as far as could be gathered the effect upon the growing crops was not complained of. Wheat was reported to be suffering from rust in some districts, but otherwise agricultural advices were satisfactory. Sunshine was, however, wanted to en able farmers to finish carrying the hay. At Berlin the trade had improved, and a considerable amount of business had been done in wheat, both on spot

.13,946,999 13,925,961 13,959,506 22,115,686 lowing table shows the top prices of the

Cheese....44 0 44 0 44 0 43 0 43 0 43 0

FLOUR-Offerings have been small all week, and prices of all grades firmer; but freshly-ground spring extra has been steadily enquired for and shows an advance; superior extra has been inactive; one lot sold last week at equal to \$4.52\text{here}. Extra has been quiet but held at an advance which has also been the case with fancy; there was, however, a sale of extra on Tuesday evening at \$4.55 t.o.c. Spring extra has been scarce and wanted with sales last week of old-ground at \$4.20 f.o.c., and of fresh-ground at \$4.32\text{hand} and \$4.55 and at \$4.50 on Monday. The market to-day was inactive with fresh-ground spring extra wanted at \$4.50 with none offering.

BRAN-Has been steady and sold to-day at \$8.50 on OATMEAL—Has been quiet with no sales reported and values of car-lots unchanged at \$3.80 to \$4, the former for inferior samples. Small lots have been steady at \$4.25 to \$4.50.

WHEAT—The market has been fairly active for the season with offerings small and all wanted at an advance. Fall has sold pretty freely in round lots at \$1.02 for No. 2 and 95c for No. 3 last week, and \$1.03 for No. 2 and 95c for No. 3 last week, and \$1.03 for No. 2 and 95c for No. 3 on Tuesday; and in carlots at \$1.05 for No. 2 on Monday. No. 1 spring has been inactive because not offered to any extent; it sold en Thdresday at 98c, but 2 to 3c more was subsequently bid. No. 2 spring has been fairly active with sales at 96c fo.c. on Thursday, and at 98c on Friday, Saturday and Monday. The market to-day was firm with sales of No. 1 spring at \$1.02 f.o.c., of 4,500 bushels of very choice outside at \$1.03; and of No. 2 fall at \$1.02 f.o.c. There have been only a few loads on the street where spring has sold at \$1.

OATS—The supply has been small and prices have been firm, with sales of Canadiana. 32c on the track; at 32c f.o.c. for lots lying in store, and of American at 33c on track. An active demand was heard to-day, with 33c bid for Canadian. Street receipts 711, but 34c would be paid.

BARLEY—Has been someweat excited, with an ad-WHEAT—The market has been fairly active for the

nsil, but 34c would be paid.

BARLEY—Has been someweat excited, with an advance of 25 to 30c in price. The cause of excitement seems to be unfavourable reports of the crops, which is said to be both dark in colour and light in weight, and a strong upward tendency in western markets. Ar active enquiry has prevailed with holders unwilling to sell; but on Saturday there was a cargo of 20,000 bush of uninspected sold at 30c f.o.b., which would probably have been repeated to-day. The first load of new crop has sold at 70c.

PRAS—A cargo-lot has changed hands during the

RYS—Is nominally unchanged at 60c,

HAY—Pressed bus remained nominally unchanged.

The market has been rather poorly supplied, with all offering readily taken at \$8 to \$13, the general run being \$10 to \$12.

3	Street receipts have fallen off, and prices have advanced to 80c to \$1 per bushel, with an active demand.	S
	APPLES-The supply has been rather small, and	
-	all offering wanted; prices have ranged from \$2 to \$3.50, but the general run has been \$2.50 to \$3.	
8	POULTRY-Offerings have been small and all	h
9	wanted, with prices firm at 30 to 40c for spring	T
.3	chickens; at about 50c for fowl, and 45 to 50c for	li
	spring ducks.	n
t	FLOUR, f.o.c	a
183	Superior Extra, per 196 lbs\$4 75 to \$4 90	ls
3	Extra 4 65 4 70	8
9	Fancy and Strong Bakers' 4 50 4 70	W
1	Spring Wheat, extra 4 50 0 00	84
.4	Superfine	le
	Cornmeal, small lots 2 50 2 60	fe
١.	BAG FLOUR, by car lot f.o.c.	li
٠,	Extra\$4 50 to \$4 60	b
•	Spring Wheat, extra 4 25 0 00	1
1	GRAIN, f.o.b.	1
	Fall Wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs\$1 07 to \$1 08	to
1	No. 2,	g
•	No. 3, 95 0 97 Red Winter none.	
- 1	Spring Wheat, No. 1	k
е	_ No. 2 0 98 1 00	5
θ	No. 3 0 87 0 90	8
r	Oats (Canadian), per 34 lbs 0 83 0 00	ľ
	Oats (American) 0 33 0 34	d
	Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs 0 85 0 90	h
	Peas, No. 1, per 60 lbs	C
e	No. 2,	-
>	Rye 0 63 0 65	. 0
0	PRICES AT PARMERS' WAGGONS.	\$
8	Wheat, fall, per bush	1 8
d	I W DENG, SDFIDS, do 0 0 1 00	lã
	Barley, do 0 70 0 00	
566	Oats, do 0 88 0 84	1
,	Peas, do 0 88 0 84 Peas, do 0 60 0 62	t
-	1 D.ye. 00 0.00	-
r	Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs	0
	none.	8

PROVISIONS.

the week.

BUTTER—There seems to have been rather more enquiry for selections since our last; sales have been made outside of several lots at 11c, and of one car-lot of very choice at 12c; the latter, however, must be regarded as an exceptionally high price, and one which it is not safe to rely on. There was one round lot sold to-day at 10c, but about two-fifths of it consisted of No. 1. There is very little butter offering in round lots, as holders know that they can find very few buyers, and that the above is the very top price of the market, while they are not inclined to accept it. Street receipts have been rather on the increase and prices easier at 20 to 22c for pound rolls, and 12 to 14c fer tubs and crocks of dairy.

Eggs—Receipts have continued to increase, and sales have been rather slow; prices are again easier at 10½ to 11c for lots. Street receipts have been small and prices firm at 14 to 16c.

PORK—Has shown no alteration during the week; the range is from \$12.50 to \$13.50, but the former price is for lots not under half-cars, and for these no enquiry has been heard.

Hoes—There are none offering or wanted, and prices are purely nominal, at \$6.50 to \$6. Salu—There has been some movement in Goder-ich; sales of cars have been made as low as 85c, and of smaller lots at 92½ to 95c. Liverpool has been very quiet; the only sales have been very small lots at 80c, nor is there much in the market. DRIED APPLES—A few small parcels have been sold at 6 to 6½c, but generally there is next door to nothing doing.
WHITH BRANS—Have been selling steadily as before at \$1.40 to \$1.50 per bushel for barrelled lots.

CATTLE.

the trade had improved, and a considerable amount of business had been done in wheat, both on special to any attention. These, however, were accree, and least week's prices maintained, while inferior sorts, of which the supply was fair, were difficult to any attention. These, however, were accree, and least week's prices maintained, while inferior sorts, of which the supply was fair, were difficult to any attention. These, however, were accree, and least week's prices maintained, while inferior sorts, of which the supply was fair, were difficult to any attention. These, however, were accree, and least week's prices maintained, while inferior sorts, of which the supply was fair, were difficult to any attention. These, however, were accree, and least week's prices maintained, while inferior sorts, of which the supply was fair, were difficult to any attention. These, however, were accree, and least week's prices maintained, while inferior sorts, of which the supply was fair, were difficult to any attention. The series of the weather was rather too wet for the country, but address spoke favourably of the wheat and barley crops. Business in Galatz was quiet for wheat, and the last price pad for Ghrikx was equal to 328 old readily at equal to 228 of per 492 lbs, cost, freight, and insurance. On this continent reports of damage to West and the last price pad for corner" in the leading market. It is seems probable that a considerable amount of damage to West at seems probable that a considerable amount of damage to West at seems probable that a considerable amount of damage to West at seems probable that a considerable amount of damage to West at seems probable that a considerable amount of damage to West at seems probable that a considerable amount of damage to West and the supply of the week ending on the 20th inst. Were 128, 565 bush, against 1,000 lbs, as \$43. State of the last eight deuted the deuted that the yield will remain a good as a second of the probable that a considerable mount of the last eight weeks 9,

TURSDAY, July 30. pound. New potatoes are selling at 60 to 75c per bush. Fresh roil butter, by the basket, brings from 18 to 20c; by the single pound, 20 to 25c. In other articles of produce, without change.

GRAIN—Per 100 lbs., Deihl wheat, \$1.62; Treadwell, 1.67; Red, \$1.60; Spring, \$1.20 to \$1.50, generally at \$1.40 to \$1.50; Barley, 90c to \$1; Peas, \$5c to 95c; Oats, 90 to 95c; Rye, \$0; Buckwheat, \$0; Corn, 85 to 95c; Beans, \$0. Buckwheat, \$9; Corn, \$5 to 95c; Beans, \$0.

PRODUCE.—Fresh eggs, per dozen, 14 to 15c; packed, 10c; roll butter, 18 to 20c; tub butter, 10 to 11½c; cordwood, \$3.50 to \$4; straw, per load, \$2.00 to \$4.50; turnips, 25c; carrots, 25 to 30c; potatoes, 75c to \$1; onions, per bushel, 60 to 70c; sallow, rendered, 6 to 6½; tallow, rough, 4c; lard per lb, 10c; wood, 25 to 26c; cheese, per lb, 11½ to 12½c; clover seed, per bush, \$3.50 to \$4; timothy seed, per bush, \$1.25 to \$1.50; hay, per ton, new, \$8; hay, per ton, old, \$10.

Live Stock Shipments The live stock shipments from Montreal since Friday last have been the largest that have ever taken place from this port. The number taken by the various steamers this week is as follows:— | Steamer | Cattle | Sheep | Austrian | 110 | 34 | Lascelles | 294 | 414 | Homer | 137 | Erl King | 200 | 500 | Cervin | 50 | 700 | Mississippi | 212 | 700 | Herman Ludwig | 118 | 1,300 |

1,121 3,648 346 27

Our prognostications at the commencement of the year with regard to the importance of this branch of our export trade and its growth have already been fully borne out by facts. When the exports of live stock are totalled at the close of the season of navigation, the large trade Canada is doing in this direction will be still more evident; nor must it be lost sight of that some of our Western dealers are shipping via United States ports.—Montreal Her. ald.

1,121 3,648

Montreal Cattle Market. MONTREAL, July 29.

Montreal Cattle Market.

Montraal, July 29.

There arrived at Point St. Charles during the past week 51 car loads of cattle for exportation and 19 car loads for sale on this market, more than aquarter of the latter being bought for the British market. To-day 29 car loads of mere of cattle for shipment to Britain were brought from the west and two car loads for sale on this market. Since the beginning of last week 14 double-decked and 10 single-decked car loads of sheep were brought to the city, all of which are to be sent to Britain. The supply of beef cattle in the city is almost exhausted and higher prices prevailed to-day than have been paid for over a month. Only 3 car loads of cattle were offered at this market to-day; 1 of these loads, 19 head, were very choice steers belonging to F. W. Ritchings, of Rose Hill, and were sold to Ald. McShane for \$1,200, or about 5c per lb. Mr. R. Dyer, of Parkhill, sold 18 cattle, weighing 20, 309 pounds, to S. Price, at \$4.65 per 100 lbs. Wm. Head received a car load of cattle from J. Head, of Galt, and sold 19 head at from 3½ to 4½ per lb. Joseph Hutchinson, of Stratford, sold a car load of hogs to W. Masterman at a small fraction less than 5c per lb. There were only 19 head of beef critters offered at Viger market this furencon, all of them being of an inferior quality, but butchers were obliged to pay unusually high prices for them. The market boats coming down the Ottawa and St. Lawrence this afternoon brought \$5 head of cattle, most of which were bought shortly after arriving at from 10 to 15 per cent. higher prices than prevailed ten days ago. Some of the fat hogs brought by the market boats were sold at 5c per lb.

U. S. Cattle Markets.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 11,033 ead, being a failing off of 291 head from last week. he sales amounted to 2,558 head, which varies but ttle from last week. As to the nature of the delittle from last week. As to the nature of the demand, the native cattle were much more sought after than those of inferior grades, although there were some very fair Colowators included among the latter. The general ruling has shown a decline all around, the falling off on natives being jc per lb., while the lower grades, being in large supply, have sold at jc per lb. lower than last week. Only two loads of milch cows have arrived, with no demand felt for milkers; the range is \$30 to \$55 per head.

Veal Calves—The supply has been liberal, with light demand; sales glat 4 to 6c; fed, 2½ to 3c; and buttermilk, 2 to 2½ per lb.

SHEBE AND LAMBS—Receipts, 14,800 head, against 18,400 head last week; market rules steady at the following prices:—Common to fair, 3½ to 4c; fair to good, 4 to 4½c; and choice to extra, 4½ to 5c per lb., the latter being the extreme price. The market for lambs opened to a slow trade, and at prices a shade lower than last week, ruling, common to fair, 5½ to 6c; fair to good, 6c to 6½e, and extra, 6½ to 8½e per lb.

BUFFALO, N.Y., July 26.—CANTER—Receipts to Medical.

BOUSPIRLD—In Kingston, July 21st., the wife of the Rev. Thos. Bousfield, of a daughter.

Simpson—At Exeter, on the 20th inst., the wife of Mr. F. G. Simpson, of a son.

Farmer. On the 65th least of the control of the FARMER—On the 25th inst., the wife of A. A. Farmer, Agent H. & N. W. Ry. Burlington, of a son. PRIME—At Palmerston, on Thursday, the 24th July, the wife of A. Frime, G. W.R., of a daughter. Montreal papers please conv. Montreal papers please copy.

HARRIS—At Pine Grove, on the 9th inst., the wife of E. B. Harris of a son. CAMERON—At Malta, on the 6th inst., the wife of Alan Cameron, 71st Highland Light Infantry, of a

TURNER—On the 22nd inst., the wife of G. Turner, Thorold, of a son. BOYER—At Bracebridge, on the 21st inst., the wife of Mr. James Boyer, Village Clerk, of a son. Grax—On the 30th of July, 1878, at No. 252 George street, the wife of Mr. H. S. Gray, of a daughter. STEVENS—In Strathroy, on July 28th, the wife of A. Stevens, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES. STALMER—WARD—On 24th July, at the home of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. Arthur Clark, by Rev. James Coutts, Mr. George Stalker to Miss Hannah M. Ward, both of Collingwood. Hannan M. Ward, both of Collingwood.

CAMERON—KIRBY—On the 29th inst., at St. James'
Cathedral, by the Rev. R. W. E. Greene, Angus
Cameron, to Charlotte Alice, daughter of the late
Thos. Kirby, all of this city.

DAVIS—COX—At Petrolia, on the 25th inst., by
the Rev. Thos. Cobb, at the residence of the bride,
Mr. Thos. E. Davis, to Miss Susannah Cox, all of
Petrolia.

Petrolia.

BURROWS—HOULSRAVE—At the house of the bride, Elizabeth street, Toronto, on the 26th July, by the Rev. John Potts, Henry Albert Burrows, late of London, Eng., to Emily Isabella, eldest daughter of Thos. Houlgrave, Esq. No cards.

SOPER—STHWART—At Toronto, on the 23rd inst., by the Rev. Alexander Topp, D.D., Mr. Charles B. Soper, of Toronto, to Margaret, daughter of Mr. John Stewart, of Alness, Scotland.

Rossshire and Invernesshire papers please copy.

GORDON—In Strathroy, July 28th, 1878, Alex. C. Gordon, aged 23 years, 9 months and 20 days.

EADIS—At Mount Pleasant, near Brantford, Canda, July 19th, 1878, Margaret Maclean, widow of the late John Eadie, and a native of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 30 years, 5 months, and 12 days. FLETCHER—In St. Catharines, on the 28th of July, after a lingering illness, Mr. Jesse M. Fletcher, aged MCLEISH—In St. Catharines, on Sunday evening, 28th July, Margaret Robertson, relict of the late William McLeish, aged 78 years, a native of Perthshire, Scotland. STUART—In the city on the 30th inst., Mary Hamilton, relict of the late Thomas Stuart, Capt. of the Yeomanry of 1798, of Curnamora, Leitrim, Ireland, aged 98 years, and mother of Mrs. John McKee, Toronto.

NICOLLS—On the 17th May, at Gold Hill, Nevada, William Nicolls, a native of County Cavan, Ireland, and late of this city. GREGORY—At Kamouraska, P. Q., on the 29th inst. J. R. Gregory, infant son of A. R. Gregory, superintendent G. T. R., Point Levi, aged six norths and twenty days. Superintendeni G. T. R., Point Levi, aged six months and twenty days.

ARNOLD—At Cobourg, on the 24th inst., Ethel Maude, infant daughter of C. M. Arnold, Esq., Manager Imperial Bank of Canada, St. Catharines, aged dagger meaths. Lewis—At Addison, near Lyn, Ont., on Friday morning, July 26th, 1878, Ira Lewis, aged eighty-eight years. McBratney—In Kingston, July 23rd, Agnes, fifth daughter of Mr. Adam McBratney, aged 26 years and 8 months.

Smonths.

CUTHBERT—At Berthier en haut, Province of Quebec, on the 25th inst., at the residence of her son, E. O. Cuthbert, Esq., M. P., in her 90th year, Mary Louise Cairns, widow of the late Honourable James Cuthbert, in his lifetime Seigneur of Berthier. For—On Wednesday afternoon, the 24th inst., William Foy, a native of the County Fermanagh, Ireland, aged 56 years. thinds of produce in the Liverpool markets market day during the past week:

The market was pretty well attended to-day, considering the threatening state of the weather and the pressing engagements at home on the harvest fields. In grain there was one load of new Delhi wheat, which was brought in by Mr. Luxton, of London township, which brought \$1.62 per 100 lbs.

B. D. S. D Garde, late of Co. Cork, Ireland, aged 61 years and 10 months.

Morkison—In this city, at 176 Victoria street, yesterday morning, Mr. Charles Morrison, father of James Morrison, brass feunder, aged 70 years. ELLIS—William Arthur, the infant son of Patrici Ellis, aged 9 months and 5 days, at No. 2 Sydenhan MUNRO—At No. 1 College street, John Alexander, infant son of Alexander M. and Mary Munro, aged 4 months and 8 days.

Bassiaw—On the 23rd inst., on Lot No. 4, in the 5th Concession of Scott, John D. Bagshaw, aged 32

HOLCOMB-In Seymour, Ont., on the 24th inst. John Holcomb, in the 79th year of his age. ROBERTSHAW—In Cobourg, on the 22nd inst., Edward Robertshaw, in the 27th year of his age. WEBSTER—In Brantford, on the 26th inst., Frances, infant daughter of Thomas Webster. MICHIE—On the morning of the 28th July, at his ate residence, 106 Albert street, Wm. Michie, aged 4 years and 7 months. SMITH-July 27th, at 292 Yonge street, in her 75th year, Ann Wakefield, wife of William Smith, M.D., mother of Mrs. J. T. R. Stinson, Toronto, and Mrs. J. R. Mead, Montreal, P.Q.

Situations Vacant.

A GENTS-3 TO 5 DOLLARS A per day for energetic men; permanent sure pay. C. R. STOTESBURY, 66 King street Hamilton, Ont. CCHOOL TEACHER WANTED. in Section No. 2, Amaranth, to commence duties August 19th, 1878. Applications received until August 10th, 1878. THOMAS CAVEN, Secretary, Whittington P. O. 329-3

GENTS-BEST INDUCE A GENTS—BEST INDUCE
MENTS to sell our Rubber Printing
Stamps, Bank Stamps, Stencil Combination; also
Adjustable Stencil; guaranteed to give satisfaction.
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costs nothing to try it. We want an energetic agent, male or female, to represent us in every town in the Dominion of Canada. We women, boys, and girls PAY active men, boys, and girls PAY from \$5.00 to \$3,000 per year. Send 3c. stamp for our mammoth Catalogue containing nearly 500 Illustration of new and useful articles AGENTS.

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

THROUGH THE DARK CONTINENT



With portrait of the author, two large route maps and eight smaller ones, and 147 illustrations from photographs and sketches by Mr. Stanley, prepared expressly for this book. In one volume, demy 8vo., over 1,000 pages, cloth, 84.75. The demand for this book has induced an American firm to issue a prospectus of a book entitled "The Achievements of Stanley in Africa," by J. T. Headley, purporting to give a complete and detailed history of Stanley's recent journey through Africa. This book is advertised by a firm in London, Ontario. The Toronto or Ontario Publishing Company advertise "The Complete Explorations in the Wilds of Africa," by J. T. Headley, pirated from the American edition with another title. These books are a re-hash of several old books of African travel and the few letters Mr. Stanley wrote to the papers while he was in Africa. THE PUBLIC ARE CAUTIONED that the only book giving the complete history of the travels, explorations, important discoveries, and thrilling adventures of Mr. Stanley in Africa during 1874-1877 is now published, under the title which appears at the head of this advertisement, as the Canadian Copyright Edition. Each copy, in cloth has the above cut imprinted on the side of cover. The magnificent maps, two being 26 x 82 inches, ensable the reader to follow every step of Mr. Stanley's wonderful journey. Over 1,000 copies of this book were sold, in advance, by the canvassers in Ontario alone before it was off the press.

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

SANFORD'S

CATARRH. NSTANTLY RELIEVES AND PERMANENTLY CURES SNEE ING OR HEAD COLDS, CALLED ACUTE CAPAREN; THICK YELLOW, AND FOUL MATTERY ACCUMULATIONS IN THE NASAL PASSAGES CALLED CHEONIC CATARRY; ROTTING AND SLOUGHING OF THE BONES OF THE NOSE WITH DIS-GES OF LOATHSOME MATTER TINGED WETH BLOOD. HROAT, AND LUNGS, CALLED ULCERATIVE CATARRIL ALSO NERVOUS HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, CLOUDE MEMORY, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS AND LOSS OF NERVE

The Best Remedy we have Found in a Lifetime of Suffering. "One of the best remedies for Catarrh, nay, the best remedy we have found in a lifetime of suffering, is Sanford's Radical Cure. It is not unpleasant to take through the nostrils, and there comes with each bottle a small glass tube for use in inhalation. It clears the head and throat so thoroughly that, taken each morning on rising, there are no unpleasant secretions and no disagreeable hawking during the sutire day, but an unprecedented clearness of voice and respiratory organs."—Rev. J. H. Wiggin, in Dorchester, Mass., Beacon.

Greatly Afflicted for a Long Time,
Oured with Two Bottles.

Messrs. J. O. Bosworth & Co., Denver: Gentlemen—I take pleasure in recommending Sanyono's Radical Curs for Caparent to all who are afflicted with this for a long time, and cared it with two bottles of the above Curs. About a year afterward I was taken again with Catarrh quite severely, and immediately sent for another bottle, which fixed me all right, giving me relief from the first dose. I am confident that this remedy will do all that is claimed for it, and more too. Wishing you success in its introduction, I am, very truly yours.

A. W. SMITH, of Smith & Doll.

Denver, Oct. 4th, 1875. Denver, Oct. 4th, 1875.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE is a local and Constitutional Remedy. It is inhaled, thus acting diectly upon the nasal cavities. It is taken interally, thus neutralizing and purifying the acidified the germ of the disease. Price, with Improved in haler and Treatise, \$1. Sold by all druggists, throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Druggists

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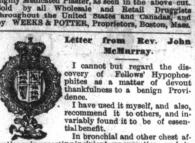
A union of that grand vitalizing principle, Electricity, with Healing Gums and Balsams, have received the unqualified approval of Physicians and Electricians, because of their wonderful success in mmediately relieving and curing all diseases and illments, in the treatment of which a plaster is in-

I WANT MORE. Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen—Please send by mail one dozen Collins' Voltaic Plasters. The one I sent for did me so much good that I want more to sell besides using them. Enclosed find \$2.25. Address.

Montgomery, O., May 1st, 1876. ARE DOING WONDERS.

VOLTAIC PLASTERS are doing wonders. They work like magic, and those you sent last are sold and more wanted. Please send me three dozen as soon as you get this. Money inclosed herewith. I want them to-morrow night if possible. In haste.
Yours, T. F. PALMER, P.M.:
No. Fayette, Me., May 1, 1876.

PRICE 25 CENTS. Be careful'to obtain Collins' Voltaic Plaster, a combination of Electric and Voltaic Plates, with a highly Medicated Plaster, as seen in the above cut. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggiste throughout the United States and canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.



dence.

I have used it myself, and also, recommend it to others, and invariably found it to be of essential benefit.

In bronchial and other chest afons, in arresting incipient consumption, and in ming the distressing symptons of this disease is hopeless stages, as well as in cases of nervous lity, in giving tone to the system, it is undoubt-

iebility, in giving tone of the system, and added a valuable remedy.

J. McMURRAY, Methodist Minister.

Newport, N. S.

The St. John Telegraph says:—"The invention of Fellow's Hypophosphites has become one of the valuable industries of the country, unique of its kind, and a credit to the Dominion of Canada. Power of Speaking Restored. Two months ago my son lost his voice. None of the physicians could do him any good. I obtained a bottle of Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and strange to say, my son's voice was restored two hours ofter taking the second dose.

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C C. FLETCHER, DEALER IN . grey, white, and water lime, plaster, hair, &c., oot of Bay street, Toronto. C. CHAMBERLAIN, LAWS, SAWS, SAWS. FAR-MERS' saws of all kinds, and butchers' tools, warranted. E. WESTMAN'S, 177 King street east, 310-52. NEMENT-PORTLAND-ROSE-

DALE, Oswego, &c., Land Plaster, Hair, Plaster Paris, Fire Brick, Clay, Grind Stones, &c. EDWARD TERRY, 25 George street. 311-26 WANTED - THE U. S. MOP Wringer Co. of Ottawa, Ont., will pay to any good salesman of enterprise, pluck, and energy, \$100 per month and expenses, to introduce our goods in their Co. Farmers' sons make good agents—should be pleased to correspond with them. Enclose stamp for further particulars. 331-1

FOR

By sending 35c. with age, height, colour of eyes, and hair, you will receive by return mall a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. W. FOX, box 44, Fultonville, N. Y. 323-13

PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION OF THE

Agricultural and Arts Association OF ONTARIO. TO BE HELD AT TORONTO, ON THE

23rd to 28th SEPTEMBER, 1878. \$18,000 OFFERED IN PREMIUMS. Entries must be made with the Secretary at To-

tural Implements, on or before Saturday, August 24th.

Grain, Field Roots, and other Farm Products, Machinery, and Manufacturers generally, on or before Saturday, August 31st.

Horticultural Products, Ladies' Work, Fine Arts, etc., on or before Saturday, September 7th.

Prize Lists and Blank Forms for making the entries upon can be obtained of the Secretaries of all Agricultural and Horticultural Societies and Mechanics' Institutes throughout the Province. 831-1 JOHN R. CRAIG.

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

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in the United States and Can ada 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 machine are supplied with our

PATENT DIAMOND POINTED CYLINDER TEETH worth three times as much as the ordinary teeth. We can supply

PITTS, PLANET, PELTON, OR HALL HORSE POWERS. (eight or ten horse) either DOWN or MOUNTED on TRUCKS as customers may desire. Also TRUCKS built specially for SEPARATORS, with broad tires

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

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OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

ivertisements of Farms For Sale or to Rent are inserted in this Column, 20 words for 50c; each additional word 2c. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw them in THE MAIL. LAKE JOSEPH—HOPEFIELD

Farms tor Sale.

Farm, close to Fraser's Hotel and pier; hous near lake; barn and cottage. B. WAY, Port Cock burn. 331-2 PARMS FOR SALE—LOTS NO.

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

326-

FOR SALE -700 ACRES IM PROVED and wild lands, in the Townships of Morris and Wawanosh, in the County of Huron, all within three or four miles of the Village of Blyth, on the London, Huron, and Bruce Railway. P. KELLY, Blyth.

FARM FOR SALE — LOT north half 16, 1st con. of Euphrasia, County Gray, containing 100 acres, 90 acres cleared; in a good state of cultivation, with a good frame barn, one stable, and good log house, good orchard; the place is well watered with never failing spring of water. Apply to HENRY TEED, Heathcoat Post Office. FARM FOR SALE - LOT

ONE OF THE FARMS IN ONTARIO, for sale; within two miles of Arthur, in the Township of Peel, containing one hundred acres, all cleared, in a good state of cultivation, and free from stumps; well fenced; good new frame house, and large frame barn; good orchard and two spring wells. JAMES DOYLE, Esq., Arthur P. O. 830-2 ACRES—120 CLEARED and 100 free of stumps; soil superior clay loam; abundance of water; house, barn, stables, and sheds all new; post office on the premises; the Wellington and Georgian Bay Railway will have a station within two miles; lots soid separate if desired; cheap, and terms easy. O. C. HAYWARD, Hayward's Falls P. O., Glenelg Township, Co. Grey. FIARM FOR SALE—CONCES-FARM FOR SALE— CUNUES—
SION 14, south-half of Lot 21, County Norfolk, Townsend Township, 100 acres; 80 acres clear
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barns and frame house; well watered; one mile
from a cheese factory; three miles from Village of
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Terms easy.



HALIBURTON COUNTY.

Farm lots in Dysart and other townships. Town lots in Haliburton, to which village the Vicoria Railway will be open for traffic by October

pager Canadian Land and Emigration Co. Front street east, Toronto. 328 1 PICKERING COLLEGE PICKERING. ONT.

Under the care of the Society of Friends, will opened for students, both sexes. The autumn ter commencing SEPTEMBER 3rd. Circulars can had shortly of JOHN WRIGHT, Pickering, Ont. 326-6

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Ihorough Preparation For Business Life.

Patronage very large, and of a superior characte Faculty composed of leaders in their specialtic Building and appointments elegant. Course study new, thorough and complete. Good board low prices. For circular, address

President. 321-2 e o w

L. L. WILLIAMS.

FOR 50C. You Can Tell 40,000 People That Your Farm is Fortsale or to Rent Advertisements of that class are inserted in the WKKKLY MAIL, 20 words for 50 cents each insertion, each additional word 2 cents. In the DAILY MAIL, 20 words for 25 cents, and each additiona Machinery.

MAXWELL REAPER - BEST single reaper made. Every farmer should see it before ordering. Send for pamphlets. DAVID MAXWELL, Paris, Ont.

STUMP MACHINE.

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

OUR IMPROVED ROYCE REAPER Has More Good Points-Less Complication-Adaptability—Larger Capacity—Takes Less Pow Does More and Better Work—Is Stronger— Costs Less for Repairs than any Reaper in the Wo

Costs Less for Repairs than any Reaper in the Wo Farmers look at these figures and draw your conclusion. In 1876 we made and sold 120 Reapers. In 1877 we made and sold 1,00 Reapers, and for 1878 we are making in our Braton and St. Thomas Works, 1,500 Royce Reagon and St. Thomas Works, 1,500 Royce Reagon and St. Thomas Works, 1,500 Royce Reaper offered is attested by the fact that nearly all leading manufacturers have abandened their style of heavy machines, and making some on the imitations of our Royce, not one of which prestificatory last year, and all of which are expenses for the buyer.

Our Improved Mowers and Combined Mach

work and light draft.

Farmers, see our machines before you buy, or for Illustrated Catalogue, mailed free on aption, containing testimonials and names of influential farmers who bought last year.

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

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VOL. VII. NO. 33

AUSTRIA AND BOSNI

THE SITUATION CRITICAL

Upon.

The Austrian Troops Fire

SEVERAL SHARP SKIRMISHE Division on Lord Hartin ton's Resolution.

Grand Civic Banquet to Lor Beaconsfield and Salisbury.

HE ELECTIONS IN GERMA

FRIDAY, Aug. London, Aug. 1.-A Pera despatch 5th July says the Austrian occupat of Bosnia and Herzegovina threatens produce a Ministerial crisis in Constant nople. The Minister of War and Minister of Public Instruction think it should be submitted to without a formal conviction. The Grand Vizier, Safvet Pasha, wishes to avoid difficulties with Austria luce a Ministerial crisis in Consta t variance with his colleagues.

The eighteenth division of the Aust sed the Dalmatian frontier

army crossed the Dalmatian frontier occupied Herzegovina to-day,
A Derbend, Bosnia, despatch says vanguard has arrived at Banjaluka.
Turkish officials and Austrian Cons General have fled from Serajevo, the catal of Bosnia, on account of the menactive of the catalog of the cat titude of the populace. It is stated the Austrians were fired for two hours crossing the River Save united Mahommedan and Christian ba

It is also said these will fall back and centrate in the defiles leading to Herz vina as the Austrians advance. SATURDAY, Aug. In the House of Commons this ever

the debate on Lord Hartington's res Mr. Roebuck, the member for Sheffic said the conduct of the Liberals through the crisis had been such that he did think either himself or Mr. Gladst would live to see them in power again.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, I member for Oxford dealers. eral member for Oxford, declared thought the Government was insince that it had no belief whatever that danger was to be apprehended from Ru n Asia Minor, but i

would support the Government. Sir WILFRED LAWSON, the Radical 1 ber for Carlisle, expressed surprise Mr. Plunkett's vote of confidence was for Carlisle, expressed surprise more strongly worded, so as to obtain definite decision before the dissolution Parliament, which was most imminent. Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE declared the Government had acted strictly in cordance with precedents. He pointed that it was unfair for Lord Hart ton to compare the Treaty of Be with that of 1856, as the keystone of Freaty of 1856, namely the independ and integrity of Turkey, had been desired by the Treaty of San Stefano. vernment had succeeded in resto much of Turkey's independence and tegrity; though after the result of

tegrity; though after the result of war it was impossible to insist upon it maintenance as defined by the treaty 1856. He entered into a detailed refutat of Mr. Gladstone's statements in regard the attitude of the British Plenipotentia at Congress. The Government had uits influence to prevent Turkey from tacking Greece when she could have done with a complete. with overwhelming power. In regard the Anglo-Turkish convention, he said was necessary to prevent Russia from dermining British influence. The property cipal point of the Chancellor's speech was atic denial of the existence of emphatic denial of the existence of other secret engagements, although he mitted it was quite true there had be confidential communications. In consion, he maintained that it was the dand interest of England to maintain Turin as stong a position as practicable.

Lord Harrington briefly replied, communications are stong as position as practicable.

ing the debate.
Lord Hartington's resolution was rejectly a vote of 338 to 195, and Mr. Plunke amendment adopted without a division. The announcement of the vote was ceived with prolonged cheering.

A special from Berlin reports that ra s of the Treaty of Vienna have arri cations of the Treaty of Vienna have arrifrom all the Powers except Turkey. The exchange of ratifications takes place saturday, as Congress arranged, notwestanding the Porte's delay.

A Berlin despatch says the Ottoman I bassy, although it has not yet received formal ratification, has received a telegroup of the Sultan has sanctioned the Treaty of Berlin.

Treaty of Berlin.

London, Aug. 2.—A Constantinople of patch says the Russians are endeavour to charter steam transports for the convance of a hundred thousand men to Ode in about a month hence, but this will pend upon the evacuation of Varna. Russian Imperial Guards have been order to return as soon as possible. The Russ

bassador at Constantinople urges te to accelerate the evacuation of Var the date of the event is uncertain. egarding the rumour that Gen leben refuses to withdraw before dleben refuses to withdraw before thdrawal of the British fleet, a desparance of the British fleet, a desparance of the British fleet, a desparance of the British fleet. emn promise at Berlin that the I forces should be withdrawn upon cuation of Varna and Shumla. London, Aug. 3.—The following the programme of civic honours to Lo Beaconsfield and Salisbury to-day. T

Beaconsfield and Salisbury to-day. Tarrived at 5 p.m., and were received the entrance of Guildhall by the Clands Commission, wearing robes carrying wands of office. Their Lords were then escorted through a tempor pavilion in Guildhall Yard, conducted the library, and received by the I Mayor, Lady Mayoress, and civic distances wearing official robes. A process was formed, and a move made to the GHall, where Lords Beaconsfield and Subary were conducted to the dais, and their places at the right of the I Mayor, the members of the Common Council sitting in front of the dais. Susual formalities were gone through vasif an ordinary Court of Common Coul was being held. The Town Clerk the resolutions of the Common Council presenting the freedom of the presenting the freedom of the to the plenipotentiaries. The chamberlain then addressed to clothing and invited them ake upon themselves the freedom the city, and offered each of them