The harvest in the west of Ireland is now certain to be not abundant, but unusually

A Paris despatch says the Countess de Tully, who has been on trial for throwing vitriol over her husband's mistress, has been

A despatch from the Vatican to Madrid announces that the Pope has accepted the position of godfather to the expected heir to the Spanish throne.

A Berlin despatch says the last obstacle to

the appointment of Count von Hatzfeldt as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has been removed, his marriage with an American lady, Miss Moulton, having been legally dis-

Cabinet is forming.

Miscellaneous.

20 LOVELY ROSE CHROMOS, OR 20 Floral Motto Cards, with name, 10 cents, post paid. NASSAU CARD CO., Nassau, N.Y. 50 TORTOISE SCROLL, WREATH CHRON Motto and Floral cards, 10c. U. S. CA. CIRIST MILL—SALE OR LEASE. TOWN.
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farm or city property; low rates; no commission and small expenses. Apply to GEORGE
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A will find man of practice, facility, and experience, by calling or addressing CHARLES
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To LET OR SELL-NORTH AMERICAN
Hotel, Fergus, splendid three story stone
building, containing 48 rooms, unlimited stabling,
excellent business, leading house in town, reference to any commercial travellers, possession
given 1st November. MRS. KELLAHAR,
Fergus.

SEED WHEAT. My Illustrated Seed Wheat Circular is now printed, and will be mailed free to all intending

WM. RENNIE. LYMAN BARR

We beg to call attention to the superior merits of the "Lyman" four-pointed steel barb wire fencing. 1st. Cheapness. It is cheap-er than any board or rail nces. 2nd. No cattle however un-

ruly can pass it.
3rd. It is steel, and of two
strands, and cannot be broken
4th. It can be put up with
the same ease as the old plain wire.
5th. It cannot be burned;
it is proof against wind, fire,
or flood, and prevents snowdrifts.
6th. It is a steel thorn hedge, and does not furnish a rail to

before the first and the sist on.

Defects of plain wire as a material for fencing:—

1st. Liability to break, being lst. Liability to break, being but one strand.
2nd. Cattle learn to press against it or crowd through and break it down.
3rd. Being but one strand, it has no power of adapting itself to changes of temperature, and is therefore constantly breaking.
We have agents in all the principal towns. See that each coil bears our trade mark, Send for sample and circular elsewhere.

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HOP BITTERS (A Medicine, not a Drink,)

DANDELJON. THEY CURE

SIOOO IN COLD.

Il above sold by druggists. op Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Tor

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THE IDOL brand of Bright Tobacco yields a rich, fragrant smoke, that will be highly appreciated by veteran smokers, surpassing that of any other Tobacce

THERE IS A TIN STAMP AS REPRESENTED ABOVE ON EVERY PLUG.

to be had in Canada.



For sale by all FIRST CLASS Grocery Houses throughout the Dominion.

W. C. McDONALD,

MONTREAL.

The tunnel to connect Birkenhead and Liverpool for all kinds of traffic is to be commenced at once. Its length will be about one mile and a quarter, and it is estimated it will cost £600,000. The Latest News the World Over. A great meeting has been held at Venice in favour of universal suffrage. Bendigo, the noted pugilist, who lately turned Revivalist, is dead.

cost 2600,000.

MB. PARNELL'S OBSTRUCTION CAMPAIGN.

Mr. Parnell has returned to London for the purpose of conducting in Parliament the obstruction to the vote on the item of the Supply bill making the usual appropriation for the maintenance of the Irish constabulary. The agitator's position is not one of opposition to the existence of the constabulary in itself, but of opposition to the force as capable of being used under the existing law as a standing hindrance to popular expression in Ireland on questions of Irish reform. It is understood that he will attempt to defeat the appropriation entirely and accept all the risks, unless the Government consents to a modification of the early.

Advices from Jamaica report a fearful hurricane in that island, and great destruction of property.

Dr. Lyon Playfair during his stay in America will visit some of the principal cities in Canada.

Fourteen hundred and five weavers at Bolton have struck against a reduction of five

A colossal bronze statue of Burns for New York has just been completed by Sir John Steel, sculptor to the Queen.

It is reported that Dr. A. C. Tait, Archbishop of Canterbury, is about to marry a lady well known in London society.

Cairo advices state that it is believed the Rgyptian cotton crop will be 22,500,000 lbs. less than that of 1879, and about fifteen days late.

An Edinburgh despatch states that Millar & Sons' flax warehouse at Leith was burned this morning. Damage, £50,000. No details are given.

A Paris despatch says the Countess de Tully, who has been on trial for throwing withiol ever her hushand's mistress, has been on the complete of the Prench executive, and sympathizing with them under the recent expatriation, has been signed by the whole of the Irish Catholic members of Parliament as well as most of the Roman Catholic needs of the Expelled Order.

House. A large number of the expelled Jesuits are now in England, where they have found temporary homes under the hospitable rander to domicile the order in this country. Throughout the whole of the United Kingdom collections are to be made in every Roman Catholic church and chapel until the end of the year for the expelled order.

PICKED UP IN MID-OCEAN.

One of the missing boats containing seven

One of the missing boats containing seven men and five bags of mail matter from the steamer American, of the Cape of Good Hope and Southampton line, which foundered on April 28th near the equator, was picked up by the Portuguese brig Tarujo, and men and mails landed at Loanda, Africa, on July 11th.

MR. GLADSTONE'S FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

A Constantinople despatch says it is reported that the Sultan's Prime Minister, Kadri Pasha, has resigned, and that a new Nothing has been decided regarding Mr. Gladstone's movements after the session. It is possible he will take a sea voyage, and entrust the Marquis of Hartington meantime with the Treasury patronage, the leadership, and the power. This arouses a suspicion that Mr. Gladstone may in future take a less active part in public life. The troopship Jumna, which was yesterday visited by the Queen and royal family, sailed to-day with 1,300 men of the Rifle Brigade, destined for Afghanistan. A Berlin despatch states that the Prince of Bulgaria has arrived at Varna to hold an in-BARONESS BURDETT-COUTTS' MARRIAGE. terview with Prince Bismarck on affairs af-fecting the joint interests of Germany and

Society is still excited about Barones Burdett-Coutts' wedding, which was looked Burdett-Coutts' wedding, which was looked for three days' ago at the Savoy Chapel. An enormous crowd assembled there, and was dispersed by the police amid groans for the Baroness, who would have been pelted in true British fashion had she appeared. It is now thought that the wedding will not take place, and that the Baroness will yield to advice.

A St. Petersburg despatch says the appointments of Gen. Loris Melikoff, as Minister of the Interior, and Gen. Tcherrin, hitherto director of the third section of the Imperial Chancellory, as his Under-secretary, are gazetted.

A Paris despatch says Ulysse Parent, a member of the municipal council, was drowned while swimming during rough water at Venlittes He was the only communated tried by the first Versailles court-martial who was acquitted.

A Berlin despatch

by the first Versailles court-martial who requitted.

Berlin despatch says — In consequence e heavy shipments of gold to America to exchange halances the Bank of Germany at the people on their fidelity in keeping up pected here that the Bank of England will raise its rate.

The Attorney-General, Sir Henry James, has consented that the appeal of the claimant in the Tichborne case should come before the Judicial Committee of the House of Lords. It is understood that this is done in order that the people who have favoured the claimant should see that the law officers of the Crown are not disposed to block the way to the attainment of any of his so-called rights, nor to persecute him in any manner.

The arrangements with the syndicate for the construction of the claimant for their loyalty to the Government and the institutions under which they lived. He said while other parts of the kingdom were more or less disturbed by discontented spirits who hardly knew what they wanted, Wales was orderly and industrious, and could always be trusted to present its grievance, if any, without bloodshed or threats. The Eisteddefold promises to be more successful than it has been for some years.

The Premier To VISIT IRELAND.

Mr. Gladstone will embark to-morrow or the mail stances.

Mr. Gladstone will embark to-morrow on the mail steamer Grantly Castle for the pur-pose of making a series of short trips around the north coast of Ireland and Scotland. The the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway out of the lands of the North-West rallway out of the lands of the North-West are progressing very satisfactorily. It is almost unnecessary to say that the settlement of the details is a task involving considerable labour, but the British capitalists and the Ministers are working together most harmoniously; and the final and complete arrangements will probably be made within a few days. At this juncture, however, it would be manifestly imprudent to disclose the nature of the terms; but it is safe to say Canadian interests will not suffer in the Preostensible purpose of this journey is to re-cruit his health, but it is believed he will utilize it by landing at several ports on the Irish coast and informing himself more perfectly concerning the condition of the people and public feeling by personal observation

or cultural returns of Great Britain and Ireland show, compared with 1878, a slight increase in the acreage of wheat, a decrease of seven and a half per cent. in barley, an increase of 5 per cent. in oats, and scarcely any change in potatoes. He says:—"The quality and yield of wheat are so greatly superior, that if the present splendid harvest weather continues for a fortnight, we may reck on n a crop of from three to four million quarters, or nearly two months' consumption better than in 1879. Potatoes promise most favourably. The clear weather will go far to check the futher progress of the disease. The grass and green crops, except mangold, are abundant. The first hay crop was much damaged by rain but will be largely supplemented by the heavy second crop. Cattle are deficient to the extent of 90,000 head; sheep near two million, at 5½ per cent., in consequence of rot, resulting from the excessive heat last season."

NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS IN AMERICA. At a consistory to-morrow the Pope will announce the following appointments:—The Very Rev. P. Monogue, Virginia City, Nev., to be Bishop in partibus, with future succession to the Right Rev. Eugene O'Conneil, Bishop of Grass Valley, California; the Rev. John A. Watterson, Emmetaburg, Md., Bishop of Columbus, O : the Rey Mr. Hevsse Rishop of Columbus, O : the Rey Mr. Hevsse Rishop of Columbus, O : the Rey Mr. Hevsse Rishop of Columbus, O : the Rey Mr. Hevsse Rishop of Columbus, O : the Rey Mr. Hevsse Rishop of Columbus, O : the Rey Mr. Hevsse Rishop of Columbus, O : the Rey Mr. Hevsse Rishop of Columbus, O : the Rey Mr. Hevsse Rishop of Columbus, O : the Rey Mr. Hevsse Rishop of Columbus, O : the Rey Mr. Hevsse Rishop of Columbus, O : the Rey Mr. Palesse Roberts of the meeting.

A Constantinople despatch says:—Hafiz Pasha, the dismissed Minister of Police, is now being tried by court-martial for his arbitrary arrest of a young girl for wearing too thin a veil, and also for his peculations.

TRAMWAY PIRATES.

A Constantinople despatch says:—Hafiz Pasha, the di

Semi-Military Demonstration at a Land Meeting.

Seizure of an Evicted Tenant's Crops Prevented.

A Dublin despatch says twenty-two of the Belfast rioters have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The riots have been renewed. At Dungannon physicians are treating.

Tt is said that some Dublin officials have been urgently pressing for a renewal of the Coercion Act.

Mr. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland, whose sudden departure for Dublin in response to a telegram yesterday, created so much surprise and speculation, has to-day held a long and earnest conversation with the heads of the Irish department upon the state of affairs in Ireland. The tone of feeling among the Dublin authorities is said to be such that it is expected the Government will ask Parliament to renew the Coercion Act. Mr. Gladstone's opposition to the renewal of this act up to new the Coercion Act. Mr. Gladstone's opposition to the renewal of this act up to this time has been thoroughly understood. He has expressed himself as of the opinion that circumstances did not require the measure, and that its one effect would be to alarm and needlesaly exasperate the people of Ireland, and possibly put the Government in the attitude of bidding for an insurrection by appearing to anticipate it. But the news of the serious rioting at Dungannon and elsewhere, with the armed drilling taking place in different parts of Ireland, and the affair at the Cork barracks may, it is thought, have changed the policy of the Government and induced the Ministry to favour the renewal of the Coercion Act. It is believed if this extreme step is taken the consequences are certain to be very grave.

A DRILLING PARTY SURPRISED. A DRILLING PARTY SURPRISED.

A Dublin despatch says:—Every day now brings new-eyidence of the activity of the Fenians. Last night over two hundred men were discovered drilling along the Spa canal, Munster county. Upon the constabulary's approach the pickets of the drilling party gave the alarm and the men fied. No arrests were made,

A despatch from Dublin says:—There is much indignation felt in Ireland at the absence at this critical time of Earl Cowper, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who is now in Scotland on a shooting excursion.

A despatch from Dublin states that a farm house in North Kerry, from which tenants had just been evicted, was last night completely destroyed by fire. Although a constabulary station was near the spot no effort seems to have been made to pursue and arrest the perpetrators. The series and arrest the perpetrators. The people of the surrounding country saw the flames and gathered in large numbers to witflames and gathered in large numbers to witness the conflagration, but did not try to quench the flames although they might have easily done so. Many present said it served the landlerd right, and that there would be other cases like it all over Ireland if evictions were presented in

were persisted in. ASSASSINATION BY MASKED MEN. Assassination by Masked Men.

A shop-keeper near Bellew was yesterday stabbed by masked assassins for taking land from which a tenant had been recently, ejected. The story is that they entered the shop-keeper's house, told him in disguised voices their purpose and the reason for it, and then committed the deed. No arrests have yet been made and the local authorities don't seem disposed to exert themselves about it.

of the details is a task involving considerable labour, but the British capitalists and the Ministers are working together most harmoniously; and the final and complete arrangements will probably be made within a few days. At this juncture, however, it would be manifestly imprudent to disclose the nature of the terms; but it is safe to say Canadian interests will not suffer in the Premier's hands, and that the members of the syndicate are acting liberally towards him.

James Caird, the eminent agricultural authority, writes to the Times that the agricultural returns of Great Britain and Ireland show, compared with 1879, a slight increase in the acreage of wheat, a decrease of seven and a half per cent. in barley, an increase of REINFORCEMENTS FOR IRELAND.

land meeting in Ireland. Mr. Forster sain had no explanation to make, but that he hered to every word he had utten Mr. Dillon had preached disobedie to the law, which the Government was termined to uphold. Mr. Forster added the recent horrible outrages in Ireland at the barbarism to which speeches like Dillon's excite the people.

Mr. Dillon's motion for an adjournm was negatived by 127 to 21.

HOME BULE CAUCUS.

The Home Rulers met to-day in caucus at the Westminster Hotel, and debated the course to be pursued in reference to the vote on the Irish constabulary clause of the Supply bill as it comes up in the House. Mr. Parnell, who presided, strongly arged a solid opposition to the vote for the customary appropriation for the Irish constabulary, and said the organization as now controlled would be, as it had been, a permanent obstacle to the reforms the Home Rulers desired to carry out, and the latter should stand firm for a modification of the law. Much enthusiasm prevailed at the cateurs. There is no doubt as to the vigour with which Parnell's obstruction policy will be enforced.

no doubt as to the vigour with which Parnell's obstruction policy will be enforced.

ATTACK ON BAILITYS.

A Dublin despatch says:—Three hundred men marched to a farm recently occupied by the widow Doolan, near Shambough. The widow had been ejected from her farm for non-payment of rent, by her landlord, Mr. Boyd, who recently narrowly escaped assassination at New Ross. It will be remembered that three men wearing masks and other disguises suddenly appeared in the road from behind a hedge and fired at the car, killing one of Mr. Boyd's sons and seriously wounding the other, while Mr. Boyd himself escaped with slight injuries. Boyd had taken possession of the Doolan farm at this time, and was proposing to recoup himself for the arrears of rent by seizing the growing crops upon the place. He had intended to begin cutting the corn to-day, and his men were on the ground for that purpose, but the 300 friends of Mrs. Doolan drove off Boyd's employes, and themselves reaped the corn and prevented the bailiffs who were sent from seizing it. The corn, it is supposed, will be conveyed away in small quantities to the different residences of these energetic, but lawless, friends of the widow and fatherless.

SHOW OF BRAVADO AT A LAND MEETING.

ment as to what sort of a force the move could muster if occasion should arise, men were not armed, and made no threa

At the meeting of the Home Rulers yesterday Mr. Parnell presided. He said regarding the opposition to the constabulary vote that much would depend upon the manner in which the Irish members were metby the Government. If their proposals were rejected it would be necessary to resist the vote to the last, but if the Government were disposed to listen to the protests of the Irish people against the manner in which the constabulary are now being used, extreme steps would be unnecessary. He was resolved to place several amendments on the paper against the votes which will be taken to-night.

Today James Donovan, a footman, was charged with sending letters to Lord Oranmore and Browne threatening that peer with death if he advocated the cause of the Irish landlords. Lord Oranmore recently wrote to the Times a communication respecting the state of Ireland. The prisoner was remanded and bail refused. DEBATE ON THE CONSTABULARY.

the short with a finance of the street of th In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. F. H. O'Donnell, Home Ruler and Catholic member for Dungamon, in moving his resolution in the House of Commons this

The Recent Sortie by the Beeaguered Garrison.

HEAVY BRITISH LOSSES

Seven Officers and One Hundred and Eighty Men Killed.

Ayonb Khan had not been withe at the time of the recent R defeat. The correspondent adds learn from a good source that has ordered a communication to be made and the correspondent adds a communication to be made and the correspondent adds a communication to be made and the correspondent and the correspondent accordance with the correspondent and the correspondent accordance with the correspondent accordance wit

A despatch just received at Bombay states that it is reported that Ayoub Khan endeavoured to-day to storm Candahar at the Shikapore gate. This gate is on the east side of the city, and opens upon the bazaar which leads directly to the centre of the city, and thence straight on to the citadel. Just in front of this face of the citadel are two walls twenty, feet high and about eight feet thick. In these, however, there is a gap, and it is to this point that Ayoub Khan is directing his assault. Up to this time the fighting has been desperate on both sides, but the British have thus far been able to repulse every attempt the Afghans to force their way through the gap. The British garrison consists of four guns of "C" battery, second brigade, Royal Artillery, the Poonah Horse, the 7th Royal Fusiliers, and the 19th and 20th Bombay native infantry. The officers besides General Primrose are Lieut.-Colonel Alfred Danbery, Major Vandeleur, Captains Keyser, Grange, W. Manning, Connolly, and Adderly, Lieuts. Rodich, Thunder, Anderson, Galt, Porter, Graham, and Wolff; Major Grey, Captains Collingwood and Hornsby, Lieuts. Fawke, Bell, Irving, and Fox; Col. Greagh, Majors Jacob and French, Lieuts. Stevenson, Melville, and Stayner. The situation of the garrison is very critical. Ayoub Khan has a force of not less than 20,000 men and good artillery, directed by Russian and other officers.

ARDURRAHMAN'S BAD FAITH.

ARDURRAHMAN'S BAD FAITH. A despatch received at the India Office states that Abdurrahman is clearly attempting to break one of the new conditions, probably the most important one of the latest arranged with him, viz., cultivating a new foreign alliance.

THE CANDAHAR RELIEF COLUMN.

A Quettah despatch says the last body of troops forming the Candahar relief column have left Sibi for the front. The heat is terrible, and the troops continue to suffer greatly. Many are temporarily disabled.

An official despatch dated Candahar, August 21, says:—"The sortie of the 16th inst. against the village on the east face of the city; has secured us from further molestation on that side, but our loss was heavy, several officers killed, and several severely wounded. Lieutenant McLaine, who has been missing since the battle of Kushk-i-Nakhul, is a prisoner Aroub's has been well to the control of the city; has several officers killed, and several severely wounded. Lieutenant McLaine, who has been missing since the battle of Kushk-i-Nakhul, is a prisoner

A Simla despatch states that in the sortie from Candahar Brigadier-General Brooke, Col. Newport, Major French, Capt. Cruikshank, and three lieutenants were killed, three officers severely and two slightly wounded, and 180 men killed. The enemy's artillery and sharpshooters fire constantly.

NEWS FROM GEN. ROBERTS.

A letter of the 20th inst. from Col. Tanner, commanding at Khelat-i Ghilzai, received at Chaman this morning, says:—"We have heard from Gen. Roberts to-day. He is four marches off, and will be here on the 24th. We are all well, and are collecting supplies for Roberts. We are well off for supplies here. Roberts expects to be near Candahar on the 29th." RUSSIAN OFFICERS CAPTURED.

A despatch from Bombay states that news has been received from the front that two officers, most unmistakably Russian, have been taken prisoners by a picket of light cavalry. One, however, made his escape as he was being brought into the English lines. Backsheesh is said to have had something to do with this, but this statement is indignantly and positively repudiated as a fabrication even in Bombay.

LATEST HOME NEWS.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

CANADA. The weevil has appeared in the fall wheat rops at Sackville, N.B. Almonte is about to apply for an act of incorporation to be made a town. The Hon. J. C. Aikins, Secretary of State, has arrived at Halifax with his family.

All the woollen mills in Almonte are working on full time, and business is reported

brisk.

Eight acres of land on Wolf Island has yielded 68 bushels of barley, the product of 30 bushels of seed.

The steamer Alexandria on Monday took from Belleville about 8,500 dozen of eggs for the Boston market.

Mackerel are exceedingly abundant in Passamaquoddy. Bay, and catches of 1,000 to 1,200 individually a day are common.

The iron for the superstructure of the Chandiere railway bridge has begun to arrive at Ottawa by the Canada Central railway.

Michael Huck, a well-known Quebec character, has been extended to nue months'

The Quebec Crown Lands Department is-going to have an extensive sale of Crown lands at the new province buildings during

Mr. Mitchell, rector of the Quebec High School, who is now in England, has been forced to resign his position owing to the severe illness of his wife.

illness of his wife.

The second annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the temperance ships of the United States and Canada will be held at St. John, N.B., on the 25th inst.

The schooner Burmah has been seized at Maryspoint, Albert county, N. B., for violation of the revenue laws. After investigation a fine of \$200 was imposed.

The members of the London Field Battery have resumed their drill, in anticipation of taking part in the Dominion Association competition at Toronto next fall.

Sir Leonard Tilley is to speak at a Con-

petition at Toronto next fall.

Sir Leonard Tilley is to speak at a Conservative gathering at Pioton on the 28th, and will spend some days in the county, examining its agricultural resources.

The London School Management Committee have resolved to accept the school-room of the Protestant Orphans Home as a public school, and to pay the teacher's salary.

Miss Torrington, daughter of Mr. F. H. Torrington, conductor of the Toronto Philharmonic Society, is to be the new teacher of vocal music at the Ottawa Ladies' College.

Mr. Harry Freer, of Brockville, who has

Mr. Harry Freer, of Brockville, who h just graduated at the Kingston Military C lege, has accepted a commission in the Britiarmy, and will shortly leave for England.

Since the gates have been used at the Great Western railway crossing on Richmond atreet, London, not a single accident has occurred. Formerly accidents were frequent. The Mayor of Quebec and Mr. O. Murphy, president of the Quebec Board of Trade, have received invitations to assist at the two-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of Boston.

Waterman.
Superintendent Conway, of the Lachine canal, has been presented by several forwarding firms with a purse of \$750 as a recognition of his services at the time of the recent break in the canal.

in the canal.

Lieut.-Colonel Alleyn has entered an action against the corporation of Quebec for the sum of \$1,000 due the men of the 8th Battalion for turning out in the month of May last during the labour troubles.

The shipment of wooden blocks from the Chaudiere at Ottawa to the States by the Canada Central railway has assumed important proportions. Over 100 carloads have been shipped this summer.

For some time past there has been prevalent among horses in the county of Carleton a sort of aggravated influenza, closely resembling the epizootic, and many farmer shave lost valuable animals by its ravages.

The programme of arrangements for the

reception of the delegates to the North American St. George's Union, to be held in Ottawa, has been completed. A grand banquet is among the entertainments.

It is understood that the gold areas near Sheet Harbour, N. S., in which Willoughby Anderson has a large interest, with several others, have been sold to parties in the United States for sixty thousand dollars.

The annual exhibition of the Ottawa Horticultural Society will be held on the 1st and 2nd of September in the drill hall, the use of which has been given free of charge, with gas, by the hon, the Minister of Militia.

An American who arrived at Ottawa seven

POSTSCRIPT.

The Very Latest News by Tele-

London, Aug. 25.—Mr. Gladstone leaves

Elliott's Challenge Accepted.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—R. W. Boyd, the cars, man, has accepted the challenge of William Elliott; of Blyth, to row in February over the Tyne championship course for £200 a side.

Berne, Aug. 25.—A conference of the association for the reform of the law of nations has begun. Representatives from the United States, Japan, France, Great Britain, Germany, Holland, and Belgium are present.

New York, Ang. 25.—The World's San Antonio, Texas, correspondent says: Yesterday Judge Ogden caned Frank Grice, editor of the Daily Express. Judge Ogden is a prominent Republican politician, and Grice is a Northern man, who was a Federal soldier, and is a Democrat

The Crops in Germany.

Berlin, Aug. 25.—While deplorable harvest reports continue from Silesia and Posen and East and West Prussia, most favourable accounts come from South Germany. All the crops there show a yield such as the oldest people scarcely remember. Farmers hardly know where to garner them.

Just Missed It. New York, Aug. 25.—The body of Wm. Roberts, coal passer, steamer Scythia, drowned while bathing in the North River on Sunday, was recovered this morning. A cable from Liverpool a few hours after his death announced him as falling heir in England to \$17,000.

Suicide by a Policeman MONTREAL, 25.—A city policeman named Blanchette committed suicide to-day by throwing himself in front of a city passenger railway car and getting crushed to death. He had been in an asylum some time since for insanity, but was turned out cured and taken on the force again.

A Freak of Nature. A Freak of Nature.

Annapolis, Aug. 25.—A negro baby born last evening here has white curly hair, resembling sheep's wool, eyes pinkish, complexion snow white, with a slight tinge of red on the cheek. It very closely resembles a large wax doll which had been exhibited in a sliop window, and which the mother of the child frequently admired.

The Queen of Spain MADRID, Aug. 25.—Queen Christina iven much pleasure to the Catholics isiting in succession nine popular chand churches dedicated to the Virgin, awing \$200 for the poor at each shrine.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A Dublin de says:—Some additional alarm may, possible produced in regard to Ireland amount ple at a distance by the disclosures of hism made by the correspondent of the York Herald. Very few, however, alarmed. A secret society of Irish licans does exist, but a comparatively less Paralite organization, is much me.

Telegrams in Brief.

Robert L. Barth, who was suffering free neuralgia, shot himself dead at New York.

Four steamers to-day, from Europe, bri \$2,300,000 in gold and 2,000 immigrants. The Secretary of War to-day paid a high tribute to the late Gen. Myers, who was killed in Afghanistan.

The City of Alexandria reports finding a boat stranded near Vera Cruz. The captain and two seamen were drowned.

The Agricultural Commission.

Bracebridge, Aug. 25.—Messra. Wm. Brown, E. Stock, and A. H. Dymond, Agricultural Commissioners, with Mr. Eyvel, shorthand writer, arrived here by the boat at 3 p.m. yesterday. At 4 o'clock they met at the Orange Hall, and at once proceeded to examine witnesses, who were all in attendance. The latter were all representative agricultural settlers for the townships of Macaulay, Draper, Muskoka, and Stephenson, respectively, and Mr. Bird, the woollen manufacturer of this place. The evidence taken appeared greatly to interest the Commission, who expressed themselves pleased and somewhat surprised at the evidence given of intelligentactivity and progress it displayed. At 8 a.m. to-day the party started for Baysville, where they will hold a sitting this afternoon, and then proceed to Huntsville. The Agricultural Commis

nut to be when the consult tense referent bring av.

PROTECTION V. FREE TRADE.

Sir John Macdonald—I think that is very obvious. It is desirable there should be uniformity in all these sample parcels.

Mr. Armstage said there were many occasions on which very serious inconvenience arose in consequence of the want of uniformity. They contended that what was to the interest of themselves as merchants was identical with the interests of their clients in Canada. If their clients in Canada wished to send sample parcels to this country, the convenience asked for would be of great service to them. Manufacturers and other merchants were in the habit of sending samples of their goods all over the sending samples of their goods all over the sending samples of their specimens in a different way. In the preparation of patterns it very often happened that the dimensions showed to better effect, in a larger size, the designs on the goods, and therefore there was an inconvenience in not being able to present them ence in not being able to present them in as tempting a manner and in as convenient a form to their customers in Canada as they did to their clients in other countries. One example would show the inconveniences. An order was recently given for a large quantity of two-bushel grain bags, but it was desired that a sample should accompany the reply by post. On presenting the sample at the post office, it weighed, as these bags generally did, 12 ounces, and consequently it was refused, and the contract fell through because the merchant on the other side was not able to inspect the sample which should represent the goods he was supposed to be purchasing. The deputation hoped that Sir John would not find any sufficient reason to refuse the petition they made.

refuse the petition they made.

Sir John MacDonald—What size is allowed by the post office of the United States for sample parcels?

and by the post office of the United States for sample parcels?

Mr. Armitage replied that the weight was 12 ounces instead of eight, as in Canada, with a relative increase in the dimensions—or about 50 per cent, more than the size at present in operation in Canada.

Sir J. Maddonald—I would say generally that I consider it is very desirable there should be uniformity in that respect, and I think' the Canada Post Office department will be disposed to act in the same liberal spirit as other nations. If the matter were only one for arrangement between England and Canada, there would be no difficulty; but we are close neighbours to the United States, and I presume that the Postmaster-General of Canada, in making the limitation complained of. has been induced to do so by an apprehension that the post office would be made a means of evading our Customs by America. I fancy the limitation arises more from that apprehension than from any fear that there would be any smuggling or clandestine sending of goods by parcel post from Eagland. I shall see the Postmaster-General on my return at the end of this month or the beginning of next, and I shall try to have your views met with as much as possible.

Mr. Birley—I should have thought that it would have cut both ways.

Sir John Macdonald—We have few manufactures, and we do not export to the United States, but they export largely to us.

Mr. Armitage then proceeded to refer to the object for which the deputation had invited the audience. They addressed Sir John, believing he was the author of, and strongly in favour of, the present system of high tariffs, and they were therefore somewhat bold in coming before him to dispute the propriety of such measures, and, if possible, to convert him. They wished to effect some retorm in this matter. They came from sible, to convert him. They wished to effect some retorm in this matter. They came from a town where they had initiated many important reforms, and it was a great regret to them that their commerce with Canada, which was at one time considerable, should be so far diminished as it had been. They believed their interests in this country as producers were identical with the great consuming class of Canada, and therefore they desired to promote better commercial relations between the two countries. They had no sympathy whatever with protection in any form. They contended that the raising of the tariff of Canada had had the effect of largely diminishing the trade between the two countries. This change had not been productive of revenue to Canada, and therefore it could not be justified on that ground. Even if it were to be argued with the view of showing that it was necessary to protect Canadian industries, they said that that which was now demanded was altogether in excess of the requirements of the case, because in this country merchants had

thester Manuficcturers.

FROTECTION V. FREE TRADE.

The Manchester Rea on the Genatian Turiff—

""" alle doin Macdenadie Reply.

The hillowing reject of the discounies between St. John Mechanish and a deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commonse, it condensed from the Manchester Courie of the 7th inst — An important degicities of Agriculture and Emigration, and Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Mi

therefore there was an inconveai-not being able to present them After remarks to the same of

After remarks to the same effect by Messrs. Mason, Leake, and others, the delegates put questions to Sir John Macdonald.

Mr. Birley—Is it possible we could have

anything like a commercial treaty with Can-ada, something like that we have had with France up to the present time? Sir John MacDonald—The chief difficulty in that respect is that you have nothing to give us in the way of reciprocity. You have given everything away.

Mr. BIRLEY—Is that the view Canada is

given everything away.

Mr. Birley—Is that the view Canada is going to take, though it must be to her own advantage?

Sir John Macdonald, in replying, said—I do not think it would be of any advantage for us to enter upon an elaborate discussion of the principles of free trade and protection. The subject has been exhausted; and I think most, if not all of us, have looked at both aspects of free trade as well as the protective system, which I may say is accepted as the policy of the greater part of the civilized world, England being almost an exception in adhering to a principle and in practice to free trade under all circumstances. As free traders you go further than John Stuart Mill, because he used the argument, in the last edition of his work on political economy, that it was quite justifiable for a young nation, with infant industries, to resort to temporary protection until they arrive at some degree of maturity. He adhered to that opinion as long as he lived.

Mr. Slagg—His friends say that he recanted that monstrous doctrine. At all

but we are close neighbours to the United States, and I presume that the Postmaster-General of Canada, in making the limitation of the post office would be made a means of evading our Customs by America. I fancy the limitation arises more from that apprehension than from any fear that there would be any sunggling or Customs by America. I fancy the limitation arises more from that apprehension than from any fear that there would be any sunggling or claim of the beginning of unext, and I shall try to handle the beginning of max, and I shall try to have your views met with as much asposable. However, the content of the beginning of max, and I shall try to have your views met with as much asposable. However, the content of the property of the province of the content of the property of the province of the content of the property of the province of protecting our revenue, the American authorities might put an end to our postal convention.

Mr. BREEKT—I should have thought that it would have cut both ways.

Mr. ARMITAGE then proceeded to refer to the object for which the deputation had invited the audience. They addressed Sir John, believing he was the author of and strongly in favour of, the present system of high tarifis, and they were therefore somewhat bold in coming before him to dispute the propriety of such measures, and, if possible, to convert him. They winded to effect somewhat bold in coming before him to dispute the propriety of such measures, and, if possible, to convert him. They winded to flow the propose of the propose of the convert of the conve

years the proportion of imports into Canada as between England and the United States has been very unfortunate for England. Our imports from England have been steadily decreasing, while the imports from the United States have been steadily increasing in proportion. Since the adoption of the new tariff that has been reversed. We have scarcely more than a year's experience of it, but that year's experience has shown us that the proportion of goods from the United States is largely diminished, the importations from England are largely increased.

Mr. Mason—Is there not a very good and

Mr. Mason—Is there not a very good and strong reason for that in the United States itself? We had a great cry raised in Manchester against the importation of American goods. It has all ceased, and it was all proved to be simply a kind of development of their own distress, and we understood that that will apply equally to Canada.

will apply equally to Canada.

Sir John Macdonald — Our tariff, of course, in some degree is an experimental one, but as yet we have no cause to complain of it. I think that the mistake, if it be a mistake, in England, is to look at the relations of Canada and England from an exclusive point of view, and to disregard the relations between Canada and the United States. There is only an imaginary line between portions of Canada and the United States. There is only an imaginary line between portions of Canada and the United States; we have the same climate, the same wants, and the same products. America is also in this position: It is an older country, and a wealthier country. By its protective system it has certainly developed its manufactures to a very large degree. It may be a mistake, but the consequence of its protective tariff is an immense production of manufactured goods of all descriptions. Our tariff is lower than that of the United States. Ours is principally on a revenue basis, while theirs is avowedly for the purpose of keeping out foreign goods to the encouragement of their own manufactures. Of course, if the question of the accumulation of wealth, of buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market, were the only principles to be regarded in the life of a nation, then I would say that our tariff is a mistake; but we have other considerations. There are such things as national strength and national development. We are precluded from going into the United States market because of their prohibitive tariff. The "corners," "rings,"—which are associations of manufacturers—are so desirous of keeping the control of our market that it is known they send in goods and sell them by auction and otherwise alongside of our manufacturer. When any Canadian merchant goes to the United States, and it becomes known he comes from Canada, he gets a large discount in order to keep and maintain the control of our market, and they assess the loss sustained by such transactions upon the whole association. These "ring Sir John MacDonald - Our tariff, of means—to prevent it. Every man is not fit to be a farmer. If we have no manufactures, our country must be an agricultural country exclusively. I never heard of an exclusively agricultural country that ever advanced permanently in civilization. Unless a country has a concentration of population it will be behind the rest of the world in civilization. The consequence is that all the ingenuity, all the ambition, all the mechanical skill and enterprise of such of our young men as have a distaste for agricultural pursuits or prefer industrial employment go to the United States. These men who thus leave our country are of the brightest wicest ablest most incentions. These men who thus leave our country are of the brightest, wisest, ablest, most ingenious. All go away because they can get employment in the United States, where there are manu-factures. They won't be farmers, and we lose them. We think, therefore, that there are higher considerations than the mere accus-mulation of wealth, and our effort to alter this state of things, although it has only existed for a year, has been successful to a great degree. In the first place you may remember that we had years ago a reciprocal treaty with the United States as to agricultural

with the United States as to agricultural products. Subsequently they cancelled that contract with Canada, and refused to renew it. We accepted the position, because we could not help ourselves. We, however, overcame it, although it was a great loss to Canada that her agricultural products were closed out of the markets of the United States. We tried every means short of humiliation to induce the United States to renew commercial relations, but they refused almost contemptuously, saying they would not enter into any reciprocal treaty. In one year's time the whole tone of the United States has altered. There is scarcely a chamber of commerce from Boston to the great towns on the Misssissippi, nor a board of trade, nor association of manufacturers, that is pot now crying out for a renewal of reciprocal relations in Canada. They are pressing it on Congress, and if we ever do succeed in making arrangements with the United States it will be in consequence of the course we have taken in excluding them to a considerable degree from our markets. They had the control of them, and they had, perhaps, an exaggerated idea of the value of our commerce in Canada, but they cannot have an exaggerated idea of the future of the great North-West, which is now being settled. They had practically, until we adopted the tariff of last year, the control and supply of that country; from St. Louis and St. Paul's and elsewhere, they supplied our North-West. They now find there is a new world growing close to them, and they are now seeking reciprocal relations. These considers North-West. They now find there is a new world growing close to them, and they are now seeking reciprocal relations. These considerations have induced the people of Canada to adopt the system that we have done. In readjusting the tariff we kept in view the principle of giving what we could in favour of England and against foreign countries, because the United States had possession of the markets as far as woollens, tweeds, and other articles which we were manufacturing. On the finer description of goods which the United States did not produce and export into Canada the duties are lower than they are in the United States, and the consequence is that since the adoption of

the consequence is that since the adoption of the tariff the imports from England are in-creasing, and the imports from the United States have decreased. Mr. Birley asked me just now whether there was any chance of some-thing like a reciprocal treaty. I can only say in answer to that, that England must have something to give in return. something to give in return.

Mr. RILEY—We could perhaps find some-Mr. KILEY—We could perhaps ind some-thing to give.

Sir John Macdonald—The day may come.

Notwithstanding that free trade is a religion in England—I had almost said a superstition —(laughter)—the logic of events will induce a modification, sooner or later, and if it does not come from above, it will certainly come

from below.

Mr. Birley—Then that will be your time.
You had better establish your Zollverein when Sir John Macdonald-No person would Sir John Macdonald—No person would be more unwilling than myself to see the hazardous experiment of taxing food; but in ten years, if our great North-West proceeds as we expect it will, we shall be able to furnish the food supply from that country to make up the deficiency you now import from foreign countries. When the time comes, when we have a surplus and a sufficiency to supply the deficiency here, then we can talk of a Zollverein with England. We could, perhaps, make a difference of say ten per cent. between the products of England and the products of the rest of the world, if we had a countervailing advantage in the English market, but I think not before.

Mr. Birley—For that we are, it seems, to wait ten years.

wait ten years.
Mr. Agnew—Whilst we have thrown everything away and have nothing to give, there is nothing to show in this country. There is no feeling of regret that we have nothing to offer.

Mr. LEAKE—We have been well paid for everything we have thrown away.

Mr. Mason—You said just now that you knew of no agricultural country which had become great with manufactures. There is a

great and rising country called Australia which is purely agricultural, and where there is plenty of public spirit.

Sir John Macdonald—I think there are gold mines in Australia, which is an exceptional production, and in Melbourne there is a protective system, but I do not know whether it is successful or not. One gentleman referred just now to indirect taxation. Now, you cannot tax people against their will. When you are obliged to extract money from the people the only thing you can do is to extract it in such a manner as will meet their wishes, and not their prejudices. In a young country like Canada, where there is not much realized wealth, direct taxation would become comparatively unproductive and oppressive. We are deprived practically of the power of imposing direct taxation to any extent by our oricumstances. In the first place we are a federation of provinces. Those provinces have the power of raising money by direct taxation. Besides, Canada is divided into municipalities, and all the development of the country, such as roada, bridges, and other matters, school rates, &c., are all raised by direct taxation by the municipalities, and our power of direct taxation has been exhausted practically by our municipalities, and our power of direct taxation has been exhausted practically by our municipalities for local wants, and by the provinces for their provincial wants, so that we are driven to impose duties on imports, and to levy excise duties for our revenue. An income tax, for instance, would be unproductive.

Mr. Agnew—I suppose because there is nothing to levy it upon.

Sir John Macdonald—That is so.

Mr. AGNEW—I suppose because there is nothing to lavy it upon.

Sir John Macdonald—That is so.

Mr. Armitade—We do not come here to recommend taxation, or else we must suggest house duty.

Mr. Leaks—I do not think we can recommend taxation.

Mr. Leaks—I do not think we can recommend anything in the form of taxation which Canada would accept. (Laughter.)

Sir John Micronald—The present Parliament of Canada was elected by the people in the autumn of 1878 by an overwhelming majority. We have 206 members, and, I think, the Opposition consists of 54.

Mr. Agnew—The Opposition being free-traders?

Sir John Macdonald—I think the majority are so. The Parliament was elected

Sir John Macdonald—I think the majority are so. The Parliament was elected principally to institute a defensive policy against the United States. The cry raised by the people was for a reciprocity of trade or a reciprocity of tariff. I do not think, in face of the present feeling in Canada, that there is any chance of the tariff being, as a whole, reduced. The Government of which I am a member will be glad, however, to receive any suggestions with respect to improper or undue pressure upon any given article of commerce, and upon any wrong being shown, or any injustice, such as, for instance—

Mr. BIRLEY—A steam plough.

Sir John MacDonald—We can make steam ploughs in Canada; but we will be ready to consider any suggestion of that kind with a desire to meet your views as much as possible.

Mr. Armurage—We deal in cotton fabrics. and probably I was wrong in introducing other subjects.

other subjects.

Mr. Leake—In Lancashire we make everything except our fortunes.

Sir ALEXANDER GALT—You made them long ago.
Mr. Agnew—As I understand, your high tariff is imposed more on account of revenue than for the purpose of protecting your in-

dustries?
Sir John MacDonald—That is so, Sir John MacDonald—That is so, We were obliged to raise the tariff to meet our obligations, pay our debts, and develop our country, without direct reference to the question of protection, but, as I have already stated, we have deliberately adopted the principle of incidental protection.

The deputation thanked Sir John for the interview, and then retired.

THE SUGAR QUESTION. A Comparison. The Old and New Tariffs.

The Montreal Gazete says:—We recently stated that granulated, sugar was selling in Montreal at a lower price than that at which it could be imported under the Cartwright tariff, and we gave the following comparison, which holds equally as good to-day as it did a week ago, to prove the assertion:—Granulated sugar in Montreal, 101c., less 21 per cent discount for cash, making the net price 10c.; gramlated sugar in New York, 10½c. net cash, equal to \$10.25 per 100 lbs. Under the old tariff the cost would stand

. \$10 321

"For several weeks in December and January, last winter, the following were the Montreal quotations of raw and refined sugars :-

Granulated. Porto Ric

Malarial Fever.

Malarial fevers, constipation, torpidity of the liver and kidneys, general debility, nervousness, and neuralgic ailments yield readily to this great disease conqueror, Hop Bitters. It repairs the ravages of disease by converting the food into rich blood, and it gives new life and vigour to the aged and infirm always. See "Proverbs" in other column.

A little SOZODONT, used right along every day, costs but little trouble and is pleasant always. It saves years of suffering from diseased gums and teeth in later days. Its use is economical of time and comfort. Use SOZODONT.

Speech of Sir Leonard Tilley

in West Toronto.

EFFECT OF THE N. P.

Masterly Review of the State of the Country.

The Conservative demonstration at the Adelaide street rink on Tuesday night was a big success. Fully three thousand people were present, and the best of order and good nature prevailed. Sir Leonard Tilley met with a most flattering and enthusiastic reception. The vast crowd listened patiently to the speeches, and made the building echo and re-scho with applause. The meeting was held in the interests of Mayor Beaty, the Conservative candidate for the seat made vacant by the appointment of Hon. J. B. Robinson to the Lieutenant-Governorship. After speeches by the chairman, Hon, James Patton, and the candidate, Mr. Beaty, the Finance Minister was introduced.

Sir Leonard Tilley—(Who was received

FREE TRADE IN ENGLAND.

I read in the papers that at one of the meetings held here my friend Mr. Blake said he was a Cobdenite, that he was a supporter of the principles of Sir Robert Peel, who was a Conservative. Well, let me say that if Mr. Mackenzie or Mr. Ryan were a candidate for the Imperial House of Commons, I would understand either one of them coming forward and saying I am a Cobdenite, a Peelite, or a free trader, in the English view of the case. And I will say this to my friends who are free traders, that had I been in England when that policy of free trade was adopted I should have said that for England it was a true policy—a wise policy—to adopt. (Hear, hear.) Why? Because, through the policy that had been in operation for many years she had attained such a position with reference to her manufacturing interests that, by giving her artisans cheap food and cheap living, she could manufacture for the world, and perhaps induce the world to adopt the free trade principle. Had we been there, gentlemen, we should have seen the advantage of this policy; we should have said, that is the policy for England; we are Cobdenites or Peelites. I am not going to trace that question down to the present day; but I will say that we would have been right, as Englishmen, in supporting that policy, for it has been eminently advantageous to England, and has been found by other countries to be disadvantageous to them, as it interfered with the labour of their workmen, drove their people out of employment, and forced them to go to foreign

Imay say, previous to the adoption of the tariff the North-West used to get from the curl tis that to-day England is being slut out of their markets. But what has been out of their markets and target quantities of lumber to Europe, the lowest tariff possible would be the best tariff. But as this country is growing in strength, as we advance step by step in population, we require a variety of employments for our people; we want not only agriculture; not only the lumber interest which, though it may last for a number of years, must eventually cease to be of the importance it is at the present moment — but we want to build up in our midst manufacturing interests that will retain our people in the country and give them profitable employment. (Hear, hear.) When, on the other side of the line, certain unfortunate circumstances existed; while, there, wages were included. Under the new tariff we altered the United States. By our tariff you see then we have see then we have the time the united States. By our tariff yeu see then we have the time of united States. By our tariff yeu see then we have the unit of the united States. By our tariff yeu see then we have the unit of the united States. By our tariff yeu see then we have the unit of the united States. By our tariff yeu cumstances existed; while, there, wages were high and employment plentiful, we were able to a certain extent to compete with our neighbours. But soon a change came. I need not go into the particulars. You know what was the state of things two or three years ago. (Cheers.) Two years ago this subject was discussed throughout the country; everywhere, in towns and cities and manufacturing centres, the people debated the question, and they decided that there should be a change in the policy of the Dominion. Here let me say in regard to this change, which you know did take place, neither Sir John Macdonald nor his colleagues can claim the full responsibility, for it origin-Dominion. Here let me say in regard to this change, which you know did take place, neither Sir John Macdonald nor his colleagues can claim the full responsibility, for it originated and emanated from you. You said, on going to the polls, "We desire a change; we want, if we cannot sell our products abroad, to have a chance to secure our own markets. If our neighbours will charge us prohibitory duties and prevent us entering their markets, we shall as far as possible and equitable retain possession of our own business." You sent men to Parliament to carry out your wishes, and a change of policy was effected. Whatever might be said as to the Government, it had been admitted on all sides that they carried out their pledges. Having done this the next step was to arrange the details. Every person who gives or has given the slightest consideration to this subject, will see how difficult it is, when you have laid down a general principle, to carry it out without hurting somebody, and so as tobenefit everybody. Well, the Government set to work earnestly to satisfy the country. Did we say we knew perfectly well what the labourer, the farmer, and the merchant required? No, we said we were anxious to hear the views of every class of the community, no matter what their political views, and we desired to get their advice. Every person consulted spoke from his own personal and practical experience, and having listened to all carefully with the greatest possible desire to obtain information, we then brought down to Parliament what we considered in our judgment the best practicable embodiment of the views of those we had been brought into contact with. (Cheers.) We submitted our scheme to Parliament, and it was adopted, and now we are told it has not accomplished what it was expected to accomplish, and we ought to destroy it. Well, let us consider that point.

THE CHANGE FOR, MHE EFITTER.

Let us in the first place refer to the change that is going on all over the country. Not

The Conservative demonstration at the Adelaide street rink on Tuesday aight was a big success. Fully three thousand people were present, and the best of order and good nature prevailed. Sir Leonard Tilley met with a most flattering and enthusiastic reception. The vast crowd listened patiently to the speeches, and made the building echo and re-ceho with applause. The meeting was held in the interests of Mayor Beaty, the Conservative candidate for the seat made vacant by the appointment of Hon. J. B. Robinson to the Lieutenant-Governorship. After speeches by the chairman, Hon. James Patton, and the candidate, Mr. Beaty, the Finance Minister was introduced.

Sir Leonard Tilley—(Who was received by the audience standing and cheering)—Mr. Chairman, I stand to night, sir, in the intellectual centre of the Dominion. (Cheers.) I have the privilege of appearing before one of the most magnificent audiences that it has ever been my privilege to address. (Cheers.) My first political speech in Ontario was delivered some fourteen months since in this city, not to so large an audiences I sver addressed in my life. I am proud to be here to-night to discuss with an intelligent audience such as this the great questions that lie at the very foundation of the future of what is to be amost magnificent Dominion. (Cheers.)

FREE TRADE IN ENGLAND.

I read in the papers that at one of the meetings held here my friend Mr. Blake said

the \$40,000,000 would be \$4,000,000, or, while it was twenty per cent. on the dutable goods, only ten per cent. upon the whole. But supposing we were to propose to collect ten per cent. on the twenty millions which now come in free. Brother Jonathan might protest; but do you think he would be satisfied if we said that he would be naying a lower avance of taxation. he would be satisfied if we said that he would be paying a lower average of taxation by paying 20 per cent. on \$20,000,000, and 10 per cent. on \$20,000,000. It hink Brother Jonathan would be inclined to say that as he paid \$2,000,000 additional, no argument could make him believe that the average was less. Well, that is the argument that is used in order to make a point against us, and to show that the tariff was framed—which it was not—to operate more adversely against England than the United States.

SECURING OUR OWN MARKETS. SECURING OUR OWN MARKETS. I visited an industry not a hundred

could manufacture for the world, and perhaps induce the world to adopt the free trade principle. Had we been there, gentlemen, we should have seen the advantage of this policy; we should have seen the advantage of this policy; we should have said, that is the policy for England; we are Cobdenites or Peelites. I am not going to trace that question down to the present day; but I will say that we would have been right, as Englishmen, in supporting that policy, for it has been eminently advantageous to England, and has been found by other countries to be disadvantageous to them, as it interfered with the labour of their workmen, drove their people out of employment, and forced them to go to foreign lands. Those countries have been, therefore, compelled to adopt a policy protecting their own artisans and workmen, and the result is that to-day England is being shut out of their markets. But what has been our form a young country just developing its agricultural resources; a country in its infancy,

ence to the increase of duty he had to pay under the new tariff, and said he believed that
competition would be so great he would not
get a cent more for his goods than before. He
spoke about the duty on some articles of steel
which could not be made here, and I told him
I was willing to consider that subject, but would
not interfere with the duties on iron. I
subsequently reasoned the whole thing out,
and what was the result? I found that
where this establishment had made 1,800 of where this establishment had made 1,800 of their implements, they now made 4,000, and although they paid more into the treasury, I was satisfied they made more profit on the 4,000 than they had on the 1,800.

WAS THE FARMER WORSE OFF? No. He got his implements just as cheaply as before, and cheaper than they could be got from the United States. A benefit from the

as deal emanated from you. You said, on going to the pole, "We desire a change; we wan, if we cannot sell our product abroad, to you wan, if we cannot sell our product abroad, to the sell of the product abroad, to the sell of the product abroad, to the product abroad, to the sell of the product abroad, the sell of the product abroad, the sell of the product abroad to the product abroad to the product abroad to the sell of the product abroad to the sell of the product abroad to the sell of the product abroad to the product

been a fatal blow to the National Policy. But what are the facts? When the Globe in June last pointed to its predictions that such would be the effect of the policy, and gave a quotation of the amount of exports and imports as evidence that those predictions were correct, it must be borne in mind that the river had been blocked by ice, and navigation had been impeded; but now the ice has passed away and vessels have come and gone, and while in 1878 the exports down to the 1st August year they were eight and a half millions, and this year—I have the return here—\$12,000,000; (Applause.)

IMPORTANT FEATURES.

In this connection an important feature with reference to the policy has been made obvious. It is this: by the returns up to 31st June last we find that for the first time in the history of the Dominion of Canada our exports have exceeded our imports in value. (Loud applause.) Among ports in value. (

kenzie said—and I suppose he was misinformed, for I know he would not state what he knew was untrue—that you imported 1,250,000 tons of coal last year in Ontario and paid \$610,000 for it. It was 660,000 tons in reality, and \$340,000 you paid. And let me tell you if we do not get the money from you in the shape of duty on coal, we must have \$200,000 in some other way. It has got to come from you. And if the United States coal was admitted free to-morrow, do you think you would get coal as cheaply as you did last year? No; though I am not going to say you could not new get it a little cheaper were it not for the duty. I know that the coal owners and the railroad companies in the United States helped to pay about one-half the duty the Dominion collected on coal, and a large proportion of the increased duty that has been collected I know has come out of these parties, inasmuch as they have reduced their prices to meet the duty. Let me put to my friend Mr. Blake this proposition. Three years ago his Government changed the duty on coal oil. They reduced it, I will admit, but when dealing with it one would suppose they would have done so on equitable principles. Perhaps they thought they did. Yet the coal duty is not a patch, to use a common expression, to the duty on coal oil. The Maritime Provinces pay about sixty odd per cent. of that duty. But the imposition of a duty on coal oil was necessary to the building up of a great industry, and an industry that was entitled to some consideration, inasmuch as we have not the free flowing wells of the United States, where the oil comes that was entitled to some consideration, inasmuch as we have not the free flowing wells of the United States, where the oil comes forth without labour, but we can only produce it after great expenditure. Now I will put it to you, here, could this duty of 60 per cent. on refined and 200 per cent. on crade petroleum be defended upon as good grounds as the duty on coal, which enables us not only to raise a revenue, but also promotes the interchange of their respective products between our eastern and western provinces. Under the arrangement we have made there is a fair field both ways; we, here, get some benefits, and Nova Scotia, in her turn, gets others.

THE SUGAR QUESTION. Let us come to the sugar question. That is an important matter, and I can tell you that there is no question discussed in Canada which is so little understood by the masses of the people as that question. I will try to give you my views upon it if I can put them into words, and I am sure, if I can make myself understood, you will agree with me. Under the old tariff, sugar which in colour and quality exceeded No. 13, paid one cent a pound duty and 25 per cent; below No. 13 paid three-quarters of a cent and 25 per cent. In these duties all the charges upon packages were included. Under the new tariff we altered the dividing line between the sugars paying one Let us come to the sugar question. That

· HOME MANUFACTURES.

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Sons, Brantford township, have succeed adding a most valuable apple to the along list. It is a seedling, selected from 12,000, and for tenderness and excelle beauty, beauty of form and colour, can surpassed. It will be seen in Hamithe Provincial Exhibition. On Friday last Thomas Rice died at

sidence on Sandwich street. He was he l8th June, 1818, in the county of England. He, with his family, left Ply

stands a tree measuring in circumferer feet 6 inches. This tropic-like specia nature's handiwork is one of that fine

On the farm of Mr. Duncan, in M Township, Gatineau District, is a m rocking stone. They are very scarce, an sidered a great curiosity. There is Ireland, and people travel many miles it. The one in Masham weighs six or tons, and is the only boulder aroun locality. It sits in a sort of saucer rock has a swing of seven or eight inches.

A Sackville, N.B., correspondent write in a moorty to have to report that shelds of potators in Sackville are struct the blight. Some fields of wheat, to injured with the weevil, and not a famore or less damaged by rust; but up whole we are in hopes that we shall average crops in everything but hay; tight, both in English and beondeleaf."

Rev. Thomas B. Brown and wife, of Missouri, celebrated their fiftieth weed day in an appropriate and pleasant may on the 9th inst. There were present 200 relatives, friends, and invited gamong the relatives were ten children fifty grandchildren. Among the inguests were, Revds. Bishop Carman, D. Lounsbury, O. G. Collamde, J. Van B. B. Rogers, J. B. Cutter, C. M. Thorr H. A. Cook, T. Graham, J. Bloodswort.

CANADIAN ITEMS

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A reward of \$500 has been offered people of Annapolis for such inform parties who started the recent disas in that town.

The weevil has appeared in the priction county, N.S., but will not do my ages The Summerside Progress belie the damage from weevil in Prince count be serious. We learn from the Perth Cour Messrs. Meighen Bros., of Perth, up to of this month, have shipped altogeth 48 tons of cheese. Over one-half was to England direct.

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which is now in the hands of a money Mr. William McCooney was a passe the Corinthian from Glasgow yester route for Moncton, N.B., where he take charge of the new sugar refiner is rapidly being finished.—Halifax Ch. It is now understood, says the St Journal, that Messrs. McLeish & Wr Melecurne, spool manufacturers, and Sanborn & Co., of Norway, Maine, ha tracted with J. B. Fregeau, of Bee for mill room and power.

The walls of the eight storey section sugar refinery have now reached seven: The walls of the other sections of the ing, which are lower, are finished. ing, which are lower, are larger and deal of machinery, including six filter the ground.—Moncton Times.

The Mayor of Sherbrooke has rec letter from the Minister of Public W forming him that it has been decided chase the old Eastern townships Ba perty, with the lot adjoining the owned by Mrs. Rankin, for the new

married woman, a sister of Mr. R. Graham, of Cariboo, Pictou, was building a load of hay at that place, ti such injuries as resulted in her der hours afterwards. Another pest has made its appearan

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willows shading the Beaches road, one local attractions always eliciting the atton of visitors. The tree was planted if and still flourishes in its pristine vig On the farm of Mr. Duncan, in M

haps to be gained by it, how important become. Our policy was if the United S would not take our coal we would exclude with the West, getting their wheat and for our coal. And we had another objections for our coal. And we had another object which we gave expression in a resolution which we said as soon as the United States re or take off the duties on the natural proof the country that were free under the reciprocity treaty, we will take off duties in the same proportion, or take whole off; in order that we might able to meet the Americans in a light of the weet the Americans in a light of the weet the take of the country of the weet which the country in the country of the weet which the country of the country of the weet which the country of the count spirit if they meet us in the same way; and I may say this as a member of the Gov. ernment, if the American people their duty on coal and admit the our Nova Scotian mines which lie so venient to their lands free, we will take our duty on their coal, and let the west it as free as they had it before. Mr. 1 kenzie said—and I suppose he w formed, for I know he would not st formed, for I know he would not state what he knew was untrue—that you importer 1,250,000 tons of coal last year in Ontariand paid \$610,000 for it. It was 660,000 tons in reality, and \$340,000 you paid. And let me tell you if we do not get the money from you in the shape of duty on coal, we must have \$200,000 in some other way. has got to come from you. And if the States coal was admitted free to-more States coal was admitted free to-morrow, you think you would get coal as chapty you did last year? No; though I am a going to say you could not no get it a little cheaper were it not for the state of the same o going to say you could not new get it a little cheaper were it not for the duty. I know that the coal owners and the railroad companies in the United States helped to pay about one-half the duty the Dominion collected on coal, and a large portion of the increased duty that has

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Let us come to the sugar question. That s an important matter, and I can tell you hat there is no question discussed in Canada is an important matter, and I can tell you that there is no question discussed in Canada which is so little understood by the masses of the people as that question. I will try to give you my views upon it if I can put them into words, and I am sure, if I can make myself understood, you will agree with me. Under the old tariff sugar which in colour and quality am sure, if I can make myself understood, you will agree with me. Under the old tariff, sugar which in colour and quality exceeded No. 13, paid one cent a pound duty and 25 per cent; below No. 13 paid three-quarters of a cent and 25 per cent. In these duties all the charges upon packages were included. Under the new tariff we altered the dividing line between the sugars paying one cent a pound and those paying three-quarters of a cent and 25 per cent from No. 13 to No. 14. Good grocery sugar, No. 14, can therefore come in at one and a half per cent less than under the old tariff, while all below comes n at a quarter per cent. less per pound, because we do not make a charge upon packages. It-was stated at one of your meetings that we we do not make a charge upon passage was stated at one of your meetings that we were compelling, by imposing the charge upon packages coming through the United States, a direct importation from the West Indies. Let me say that that is a wise policy. What is the advantage of a direct which this policy furnishes? route to Canada which this policy fur. It is becoming patent everywhere. we had deputations down at Ottawa askin that the port charges made upon vessels coming into Montreal should be made lower. in order that you, sending your produce from the west, might still lower freights. Well, the sixteen thousand tons of coming into Montreal, under our policy, direct from the West Indies, sugar our Indies, policy, direct from the West Indies, increases the shipping (hear, hear), and thus inducing a competition for freight, enables you to ship lower than before. (Applause.) You then have the advantage of cheaper freights, and you have shipping directed to the St. Lawrence. When I was in the west last year, down by the canal at St. Catharines, I asked why it was that the shipping had been dull, and I was told that the rates at Montreal had been so high thot the trade had gone to the sea by way of the United States. But I am happy to say that, with ample competition, you have what you had last year, and this year a lower rate, which is one of the advantages of the direct trade between the St. Lawrence and the West Indies.

HOME MANUFACTURES.

As to the tax on the material of boots and shoes, I say we produce 95 per cent. of it, and manufactures in this business are multiplying. I consider it a magnificent sight to see four or five hundred men in Toronto, Quebec, and other cities, in full employment, with more orders than they can fill, and I am thankful that such a state of things exists. (Cheers.) I do not claim all this result for the National Policy. Thanks to kind Providence, we have had two years of abundant harvests, and the capital they have produced with the fostering of our industries by protection have greatly benefitted the workingman. He is in a much better position with money to buy goods even at an advance, than to be offered cheap boots and shoes when he had no money. (Cheers.) I visited the establishment of a woollen merchant in St. John. I said to him, "Mr. Jones, how do you find this National Policy?" He showed me some cloth made in the province of New Brunswick, near St. John, and some imported cloth. He said, "I sell that cloth at 48c, while this is 75 and 77c, and I could not, without the duty on English goods of that quality, put the same goods in my ahop at the price, and that is the cloth used by the masses of our people. It is a better cloth, because the wool is our own, and is of a superior quality. That coth is made in my own province, and I have seen · HOME MANUFACTURES. It is a better cloth, because the wool is our own, and is of a superior quality. That coth is made in my own province, and I have seen other descriptions of woollens manufactured here ruling at prices lower than they could be imported for." As an instance of the competition which took place between rival manufacturers an Opposition organ stated last summer that a merchant had purchased some 2,000 pieces of woollen goods from the manufacturers at about 30 per cent. less than

manufacturers an Opposition organ stated last summer that a merchant had purchased some 2,000 pieces of woollen goods from the manufacturers at about 30 per cent. less than ever before. This declaration shows that in process of time certain classes of goods will be produced and sold just as cheaply as they could be imported. Take the question of calico—this is a material in universal use by the women of this country, rich and poor. Well, we only raised the duty on this a cent or two; we raised it from 17 to 20 per cent. One of the papers in attacking me, says, "Mr. Tilley knows very well that is so much a yard and so much per dress." Well, every one knows also that calico is a print, and the great cost is in the design and the pattern, and you must have a great quantity struck of from one pattern to make it pay. We have not the appliances for producing this class of goods, so we only put a small additional daty on them; but the rich man and the rich man's wife must pay for her silks and satins 30 per cent., instead of 17½ per cent., as under the old tariff. (Applause.)

But let me say this, that on the whole everything that has transpired since the 13th March, 1879, has given ample evidence to prove that this policy is going to be a success. Sir Leonard the nouched upon the Pacific prove that this policy is going to be a suc-sir LEONARD then touched upon the Pa-Railway, the expenditures, and one or other matters and after an elequent per

CANADIAN ITEMS. Buck's stocking factory at East Farnham is loing a lively business.

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Waterloo, Quebee, has organized a company for the supply of water to the village.

The first steamboat ran the Lachine Rapids on the 19th August, 1840, just 40 years ago.

The Coaticook cotton factory is receiving additional machinery and is building a large

Mr. W. B. Hutchinson, formerly of Aurora, has been nominated as State Senator for La-porte county, Indiana. Cholera infantum has caused a great many deaths in Truro and vicinity this summer. Some cases have been reported in Moncton, Mr. John Brown found the antier of a

mose in the Saugeen river, near to Walker-ton, three feet six inches in length. It had seven prongs averaging twelve inches in Diphtheria is in Upper Economy, N. B. Two children of Mr. James L. Moore were attacked eight or ten days ago, and one has

The carding mills of Smith Bros., of Dresden, were entered by burglars on Saturday night, and three hundred pounds of fleece A reward of \$500 has been offered by the people of Annapolis for such information as will lead to the conviction of the party or

since died.

parties who started the recent disastrous fire fin that town.

The weevil has appeared in the wheat in Pictou county, N.S., but will not do much damage. The Summerside Progress believes that the damage from weevil in Prince county will n that town.

not be serious. We learn from the Perth Courier that

Messrs. Meighen Bros., of Perth, up to the lst of this month, have shipped altogether about 48 tons of cheese. Over one-half was shipped to England direct.

Mr. Thomas Moran has men engaged pre-paring the ground for a brick yard a few miles east of Nelsonville, Manitoba. Several brick buildings, among them two large churches, are contemplated. Three young men, Charlie, Alfred, and Thomas Stewart, of the township of Haldimand, recently cut and bound eight and a half acres of heavy spring wheat, yielding 2,500 sheaves, in six hours.

An eight-year-old son of Mr. George Cameron, 1st con. of Bayham, cut twenty acres of hay and thirty acres of grain with a reaper this season. The work devolved on the boy owing to the illness of his father.

A Hope township farmer has been mulcted -this time by a wire fence agent. He thought he was signing a duplicate order when it turned out to be a note for a hundred dollars, which is now in the hands of a money shaver. Mr. William McCooney was a passenger by the Corinthian from Glasgow yesterday en route for Moncton, N.B., where he goes to take charge of the new sugar refinery which is rapidly being finished.—Halifax Chronicle. It is now understood, says the Stanstead Journal, that Messrs. McLeish & Wright, of Melocurne, spool manufacturers, and A. R. Sanborn & Co., of Norway, Maine, have contracted with J. B. Fregeau, of Beebe Plain,

for mill room and power. The walls of the eight storey section of the sugar refinery have now reached seven storeys. The walls of the other sections of the building, which are lower, are finished. A good on the sugar sugar state of the section of the secti deal of machinery, including six filters, is on the ground.—Moacton Times.

The Mayor of Sherbrooke has received letter from the Minister of Public Works in-forming him that it has been decided to purchase the old Eastern townships Bank pro-perty, with the lot adjoining the same, owned by Mrs. Rankin, for the new custom

On Saturday afternoon while an aged un-married woman, a sister of Mr. Robert J. Graham, of Cariboo, Pictou, was engaged building a load of hay at that place, the horse started and she fell to the ground, receiving such injuries as resulted in her death four hours afterwards.

oward the river. Mr. R. Jones, of the township of Loga-

has purchased 200 acres of the Cull-estate for \$9,000, and Mr. John Linton has purchased 200 on the concession opposite for \$8,000. These farms are considered cheap. They are situated upon the 6th and 7th concessions, three miles and a quarter from the gravel road.

Mr. John Warren, an old and much-respected resident of Elma township, died on Tuesday morning of last week from the effects of an accident which befel him on Monday last, while on his way to Carthage. As he was approaching that village his horse ran away, throwing him out of his vehicle, and fracturing his spine.

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If the Collingwood Town Council don't become famous it won't be the fault of the Messenger. Last week it heads the report of their proceedings: "The Local Bedlam in Bloom!" "Wild Scenes of Disorder!" "The Family Pass License System and How it Works." "West Ward Robbed of its Drainway Find!" "The Corporation Boys Frisky age Fund !" "The Corporation Boys Frisk and the Law Kicked into the Gutter,"

and the Law Kicked into the Gutter,"

An old resident of Rockton has passed away in the person of Mr. Samuel Kernighan, iather of Mr. Andrew Kernighan of the same place. Deceased was a native of Ireland. County Down. He came to Canada in '37, and was in the rebellion of that year. He first settled some 43 years ago on the farm on which he died, after a single day's sickness.

A New Apple.—Messrs. George Smith A NEW APPLE.—Messrs, George Smith & Sons, Brantford township, have succeeded in adding a most valuable apple to the already long list. It is a seedling, selected from over 12,000, and for tenderness and excellency of beauty, beauty of form and colour, cannot be surpassed. It will be seen in Hamilton at the Provincial Exhibition.

On Friday last Thomas Rice died at his residence on Sandwich street. He was born on

On Friday last Thomas Rice died at his residence on Sandwich street. He was born on the 18th June, 1818, in the county of Devon, England. He, with his family, left Plymouth for this country in 1857, and had been in business in Windsor as a cabinet-maker and undertaker from that time till the last few years of his life. He leaves a widow and four sons. Within the limits of the town of Pictor

Within the limits of the town of Picton stands a tree measuring in circumference 14 feet 6 inches. This tropic-like specimen of nature's handiwork is one of that fine row of willows shading the Beaches road, one of our local attractions always eliciting the admiration of visitors. The tree was planted in 1808, and still flourishes in its pristine vigour.—Standard. On the farm of Mr. Duncan, in Mashar

On the farm of Mr. Duncan, in Masham Township, Gatineau District, is a monster rocking stone. They are very scarce, and considered a great curiosity. There is one in Ireland, and people travel many miles to see it. The one in Masham weighs six or seven tons, and is the only boulder around the locality. It sits in a sort of saucer rock, and has a swing of seven or eight inches.

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A Sackville, N.B., correspondent writes:

I am sorry to have to report that several fields of potatoes in Sackville are struck with the blight. Some fields of wheat, too, are injured with the weevil, and not a few are more or law they were the more or less damaged by rust; but upon the whole we are in hopes that we shall have average crops in everything but hay; that is light, both in English and beondeleaf."

Rev. Thomas B. Brown and wife, of East Nisson; calcharted their officials. Rev. Thomas B. Brown and wife, of East Missouri, celebrated their fiftieth wedding-day in an appropriate and pleasant manner, on the 9th inst. There were present about 200 relatives, friends, and invited guests. Among the relatives were ten children, and fifty grandchildren. Among the invited guests were, Revds. Bishop Carman, D.D., E. Lounsbury, O. G. Collamore, J. Vanwyck, B. B. Rogers, J. B. Cutter, C. M. Thompson, H. A. Cook, T. Graham, J. Bloodsworth, and

trong, of Paris, and Mr. J.

additions to the old foundry, near the Credit Valley Railway Station, and expect to have a woollen factory in full blast this fall. At first they will employ about twelve hands, but the number will be increased as the base is extended.

Salmon

A delegation is now upon a visit to St. Thomas from the Erie and Lake Shore railways, with the object of instituting a division of the Railway Conductors' Association. The deputation consists of Messrs. W. Jackmann, S. W. Bunce, and W. Browne, of Buffalo; and the encouragement they have already received warrants the assertion that there is every prospect of an influential division being formed there.

The Oakville Express, alluding to the fellow Ansley, who recently beat the proprietors of the Dominion hotel, Hamilton, and the Elgin house, Dundas, says:—This is the same man who fleeced one of our hotel-keepers out of about \$50 of a board bill, and left scores of others to lament, his untimely denarture last others to lament his untimely departure last spring. Hotelkeepers in other parts of the country should be on the lookout for Ansley.

Country should be on the lookout for Ansley.

Horse buyers are pushing a thriving business in the county of Wellington at present. Since last October S. B. Keppling, of Lancaster, Pa., has exported upwards of 400 horses from Guelph, all of which were purchased in the county. On Thursday he shipped a car-load, comprising fourteen animals. They are of the heavy draught class, and were selected from the best stock in that district, the buyer paying good prices for them.

them.

At the last meeting of the Woodstock Town Council, the following resolution was passed: Moved by Coun. Boyer, seconded by Coun. Graham, and unanimously Resolved, That the Council exempt from taxes, for the period of ten years, the property of any individual or company, used in the introduction and operation of any industry, amounting to \$25,000 and upwards, not at present existing in the town; and that the Council will encourage in every proper manner those who introduce capital for such a purpose.

It will be remembered, says the Guelph

It will be remembered, says the Guelph Mercury, that after it had been decided that the City Council was obliged to refund taxes illegally collected from Mr. C. E. Romaine while he was in the Civil Service employ, other officers of the Civil Service staff etitioned to have taxes refunded which had been collected from them. The Council being left no choice in the matter, Monday night adopted a recommendation of the Finance Committee to refund the taxes.

A sudden and mysterious blight has affected the potato crop in East Nissouri during the past few days. Plants that were to all appearpast tew days. Plants that were to all appearance healthy and vigorous have in a few days withered and died, while the bulbs are still tender and not fully matured. The explanation probably is that the plants have been injured with atmospheric influence, such as the absorption of some poison from the heavy dewaby the leaves. The potatoes have not shown any sprious signs of decay as yet, but what the result will be remains to be seen.

be superior to the European sugar beets; but in order to attain the greatest possible per-fection, the directors propose offering a series of valuable prizes, ranging from \$200 down-wards, to those growing the sweetest beets. The work on the new elevator at Port

The work on the new elevator at Port Hope is proceeding with satisfactory speed. There will be forty-two piers, on which the structure will rest. There has to be ten feet of excavation before the rock is reached. Seven of the piers are already finished, and a large number of the holes are excavated. It is expected that the stone work will be completed within a week. From forty to fifty men are at work at the present time. The men are at work at the present time. The stone for the caps of the piers will be brought from the Waubashene quarry. Forty days is the time within which the company expect to have the erection completed. The elevator

is the time within which the company expect to have the erection completed. The elevator will have a capacity of 104,000 bushels, and facilities for loading six cars at a time.

The Thunder Bay Sentinel says:—Up to the end of last week, 27 barrels of rich ore have been taken from this mine since the new strike, which now awaits shipment to the smelting works of the Silver Islet Mining Company, at Wyandotte, Michigan. Owing to the position of the level in which the new discovery has been made, it is difficult to discovery has been made, it is difficult to push the work to any extent. The point at which the silver was first struck is 80-feet from the shaft along the 960 foot level, and as no levels have been run for a distance of 400 feet above it, the intention now is to run a drift at the height of 100 feet above the 960 foot level, in order to sink a winze at a distance of about 80 feet from the shaft. The operation will be required on both sides of the shaft, as silver was found at two points, distance 160 feet from each other, the shaft

distance 160 feet from each other, the shaft being in the centre.

Down in Norfolk county, near Middleton Centre, a large tract of land, over one thousand acres, is growing rank with black thimble-berries. During the past fortnight this usually deserted and otherwise barren waste of sand has been a lively spot. It is estimated that not less than a thousand people were there each day, busily engaged in gathering in the harvest of fruit. Several camps are in use, a grocery has been erected, and a dancing hall allows the youth and beauty to glide around in the mazy dance to the inspiring strains of ye country fiddler, after the toils of the day are over. The berries are sold on the day are over. The berries are sold on the spot to dealers at forty cents per pailful. Being very plentiful and large, very fair wages can be thus earned during the short

wages can be thus earned during the short season.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Grange Co-operative Company was held in the Town Hall, Napanee, on Saturday last, when it was decided to close up the business and place the company in liquidation. The stock on hand is to be offered at cost for thirty days, when the balance will be removed to Toronto, where a wareroom will be opened for the supplying of the Grangers with goods. The business will be confined entirely to a wholesale trade, it being found that the retail department does not pay. Toronto being the centre of commerce for the province, and an excellent distributing point, and being also centrally located for the Order, it is expected that the change will be advantageous.—Napanee Beaver.

On Tuesday morning last, an old man of this town named Abraham Renaud met with a sudden and painful death. He was fishing from an old canoe near the railway drawbridge, and was attempting to move his little craft up through the draw as a large canal boat unexpectedly came down close beside him. In his efforts to get out of the way he crowded his canoe in between the barge and the timbers of the bridge, and

beside him. In his efforts to get out of the way he crowded his canoe in between the barge and the timbers of the bridge, and without any warning, and before any one was scarcely aware of the fact, the unfortunate old man and his shell were crushed between barge and bridge. Deceased was rescued as soon as possible, but he received internal injuries about the head, from which he died within three hours. Renaud had

its opening here twelve years ago, and naturally the good sisters were terribly shocked at the terrible death of the old man, who tried so faithfully to reciprocate the kindness he received from his benefactors. The Rev. Mr. Rouleau attended deceased in his last moments.—St. John (Que.) News.

first they will employ about twelve hands, but the number will be increased as the business is extended.

Salmon are reported plenty in the upper waters of the Kennebecassis. It is to be regretted that notwithstanding the law forbidding the use of spears these unlawful weapons are still used by some unscrupulous parties in the vicinity. It is also reported that nets are used during the close season, and so set as to render it impossible for the fish to pass them on their way to the spawning grounds.

Patrick McCourt, Esq., who for some time past had been in ill-health, died in this city yesterday morning, aged 88 years, 61 of which he spent in this province. He was a native of county Armagh, Ireland. To his generous charity the erection of St. Patrick's industrial School, recently opened, was almost wholly due, while for years he gave liberally in aid of charitable objects.—St. John Sum.

A delegation is now upon a visit to St. Malhon Burwell, who left 200 acres of the for that purpose at his death, he generously supplemented this gift by a donation of \$1,500. His father surveyed the town plot of London, and in 1835 sat as the first representation of London, and in 1835 at as the first representation. of London, and in 1835 sat as the first resentative of the village in the Provin Assembly. Deceased leaves a wife, six and two daughters, to mourn his loss.—
Thomas Times.

AMERICAN NOTES.

The Pennsylvania road is fitting up some of its passenger engines with sprinklers to lay the dust. The farmers of Northern Texas may be

obliged to employ Chinese labourers to gather the cotton crop. the cotton crop.

From 1874 to 1880 Chicago had 139 murders, 22 of them occurring on July days, and only seven in February.

The Utica Herald reports "faded pollywogs" and "sections of dead wrigglers" in Utica drinking water.

The Chicago Spiritual Journal explains that
Tanner did not really fast. Impalpable spirits
fed him imperceptible food.

A little Rochester boy said, "Let's play
butcher," and carried out the suggestion by
chopping off one of his companion's toes.

An Objective of the suggestion of

 An Ohio man, on his return from a visit east, described the taste of the clam as any-where between pickled pigs' feet and lemon A Pittsburg man jumped from a bridge 40 feet, receiving fatal injuries, rather than meet his wife while he was walking with another

woman. A Rochester boy while carelessly rapping the cap of a metallic shot gun cartridge upon his teeth, exploded it, and his face was badly lacerated.

"Yo! heave, ho!" says little Dobson, as he gets his "schooner" well in hand and bails it—Price five cents.—N. Y. Commercial It is stated that during the scandalous sale of diplomas which has recently been put a stop to in Phi adelphia, the degree of LL D.

was conferred upon an infant. A man recently from Leadville says there are not less than 600 well educated and refined young men in that city who are literally begging bread from door to door.

John Stillman, of Syracuse, ended a de-bauch by shooting himself dead with a pistol. As he placed the pistol to his head to shoot, he said, "I'll show you some fun." A physician in Pierce County, Wisconsin, hired two puglists to accompany him on a collection tour, and every man who could pay, but wouldn't, was soundly whipped.

The bathing suit worn by the boys along the river front fits well and is very simple and inexpensive. It consists of a wad of cotton in each ear.—Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.

There is quite a trade at Morgan City, La., in green alligator hides. Several men are kept busy all the time shooting alligators and skinning them. The hides are packed in boxes and shipped north.

A Milwaukee sensation is the finding of the dead body of a man in the back yard of a residence in one of the most fashionable quarters of the city, where it had evidently lain for more than a week.

for more than a week.

"Brick" Pomeroy, besides running a Colorado mine and a Denver paper in the great west, has started a brickyard at Denver, which purposes to turn out a quarter of a million of bricks daily. An exchange says :- "Mr. Mackey, the Nevada bonanza king, has sailed for Paris; his income is \$25 per minute. We should think the craft he goes on would sink before

completing the voyage."

A number of the members of the various coloured churches of Richmond, Va., have been summoned to show cause why they should not be expelled for attending the

should not be expelled for attending the "Pinafore" performances.

The far-reaching influence of Chicago's provision trade was shown by the recent sale of 1,000 boxes of cut meats, on a Bordeaux order, by a prominent operator, who had sold 700 boxes to go to Copenhagen the week a lot of dynamite, and now he can stand around the corners and call a white man anything he chooses without being kicked for his insolence. They're shy of jarring

introduction of the study of Spanish in the city schools, because of the necessities of the growing trade between the Pacific coast of the United States, Mexico and Central and South

The press of San Francisco is calling for the The press of San Francisco is calling for the introduction of the study of Spanish in the city schools, because of the necessities of the growing trade between the Pacific coast of the United States, Mexico, and Central and South America.

Dr. Glen, who owns and farms 60,000 acres

Dr. Glen, who owns and farms 60,000 acres in California, sent eight ships loaded with last year's wheat of his own raising to Europa, and is so pleased with the results of dispensing with intermediaries that he will do the same with this year's wheat.

The newspapers? of New Orleans are seriously discussing the advisability of lynch law for that city. Although they condemn such a course, they say that the lawless element is far more powerful than the police, and that something must be done about it.

The hop culture is increasing rapidly. In 1839 there were only 6,193 bales of hops produced in the United States; in 1859 the amount had advanced to 55,055 bales, and in 1879 the hop harvest was 110,000 bales. The yield this year will be about 125,000 bales.

Theodore Williams, coloured, of Baltimore.

bales.

Theodore Williams, coloured, of Balt. Theodore Williams, coloured, of Baltimore, fell on a pile of bricks from a height of forty feet, near the corner of Sharp and German streets. Williams fortunately fell on his head. He walked smilingly away. The builder loses three bricks, broken all to pieces. No insurance.

The blue ribbon clubs and the Tippe

the blue ribbon clubs and the Tippercanoe county fair association at Lafayette, Ind., are at loggerheads. The fair association has voted to allow beer selling on the grounds. The blue ribbon people are circulating pledges to stay away from the fair, and there is now a lively war.

a lively war.

Elam Wester, a young farmer of Nash county, N.C., while acting as best man at a runaway wedding, was shot dead by the enraged father of the bride. The newly made husband fled to the woods, leaving his newly-made bride to the mercies of the father, who carried her home.

The Hartford Courant has just got settled

The new port of Guyamas, the Mexican terminus of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa. Fe road on the Pacific coast, is all aboom with bustling preparations for the great changes so close at hand. Property has advanced 300 per cent., and hundreds of Italians are grading the roadways, depots, and wharves.

Lack of cars and locomotives is now the Lack of cars and locomotives is now the complaint with most western roads. The shops are crowded with orders for new equipment, some roads are leasing locomotives and cars from others, passenger engines are pressed into the freight service, and machinery, is compelled to do double duty.—Chicago Rail.

Mr. Robertson, of Pittsburg, Pa., who successfully used petroleum in a smelting furnace at Middlesex, Pa., is now introducing a new oil fuel box into a locomotive of the Baltimore and Ohio road. The oil will be kept in a storage tank, and will run through a small pipe into the heater, where it will be atomized by a current of hot air.

A little bootblack, picked up a giggs stump.

A little bootblack picked up a cigar stump in front of a Galveston hotel, and after examining it for a moment, said mournfully to a comrade:—"I say, Bill, I believe we are going to be quarantined this year, and everything is going to be dear?" "What makes you think so?" "Just see how little the cigar stumps are already." About half-past seven on Tuesday evening, a small straw hat and a little pail were noticed floating on the river near the seed house deck, Cape Vincent, N. Y. Upon inquiry it was learned that Charlie Philips, six years old, had been missing. In a very few moments the body was found in about four feet of water, and was carried home.

Miss "Tillie" Mateer and 18 weeks were

water, and was carried home.

Miss "Tillie" Mateer, aged 18 years, was walking with a gentleman near Mount Joy, Pa., when a spark from the latter's cigar set fire to her dress, and she, becoming alarmed, started to run. A gentleman who was driving towards her jumped out of his carriage and wrapped a blanket around her, but she was so badly burned that she died shortly afterward.

ward. Lark Edwards, a drunkard, boasted in a bar-room at Somerset, Ohio, that he had murdered a man eighteen years before. He described the exact spot where he had buried the body. He was a notorious liar, and nobody believed his story; but soon afterward human bones were unearthed at the spot he had indicated. He has been arrested, and there is evidence enough to probably convict him.

Indianapolis had a sight at a meteor as large as a dinner-plate the other night, which passed so slowly over the city that it was visible for ten minutes. Its approach caused a flash of light almost dazzling in its intense brightness, and its disappearance was followed by the rumbling detonations of an explosion, like the dim echoes of far-off cannonading, and it is thought that the meteor must have fallen near the city.

At Oakland, Cal., on Sunday night, John Kelher, with his wife and a neighbour, Mrs. King, indulged in a drunken carousal, and set the house on fire. Two of his shildren, Eugene and Annie, aged two and five years, were burned to cinders, and James, aged four, was burned fatally. Mrs. Kehler will probably die from her injuries. Mrs. king was badly scorched. Kelher was alightly hurt.

CREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Chifford, of Upbrook Park, Chudleigh, died on the 5th lifes, after a lingering illness. He is succeeded by his son, the Hon. Lewis Henry Hugh.

day, a labourer, his wife, and four children were poisoned by eating stale shrimps. The labourer died, and the woman and the children are ill and in a very dangerous state.

A young man named Murgatroyd has died in Leeds from injuries sustained while riding a bicycle. The deceased was a member of a bicycle club, and while riding on his machine in front of a vehicle he fell off, and the wheels of the casriage passed over him.

Sir Anthony Musgrave, in his annual report, which appears in the Jamaica Blue Book, just published, says that "Jamaica is no longer dependent for her existence or the maintenance of her public institutions upon the fortunes of the sugar estates." Out of a population of 540,000, not more than 30,000 are employed on the sugar plantations.

the fortunes of the sugar estates." Out of a population of 540,000, not more than 30,000 are employed on the sugar plantations.

Six prisons—namely Bath, Southwell, Bury St. Edmunds, Wisbeach, Beverley, and Mold—which had been disused under the operation of the Prisons Act, were sold by auction on the 4th inst. by Messrs. Fox & Bousfield, at Tokenhouse-yard. The six lots produced a total of £17,500.

Recently three young bears arrived at Donegal Quay, Ireland, by the Fleetwood steamer Duke of Connaught. They have been sent home by his Excellency the Earl of Dufferin, British Ambassador to the Court at St. Petersburg, and were enclosed in a very substantial wooden case, which was carried in the forward part of the ship.

Two boating accidents are reported from Ireland. In one case a boatman named Kibringle, and two young farmers, named Reilly and Drinan, were drowned at Kinsale while crossing the river in a ferryboat. It is said all three were under the influence of drink at the time. In the other case, Mr. Robert Smith, accountant at the Ulster Bank, Ennis, was drowned at Clonroad by the upsetting of a pleasure boat.

was drowned at Clonroad by the upsetting of a pleasure boat.

Archdeacon Denison contends in the London Guardian that the primary and governing mischief of our time is indifferentism in religion, and this indifferentism is the illegitimate child of "civil and religious liberty," begotten of the contempt of a primary principle of the Christian life as revealed in Holy Scripture, viz.:—The "authority of the Church in controversies of faith."

controversies of faith."

The Mayor of Newport, Menmouthshire, states that the total subscriptions to the Risca Explosion Relief Fund promised so far do not exceed £7,000. There are 302 widows,

Risca Explosion Relief Fund promised so far do not exceed £7,000. There are 302 widows, children, and others dependent to be provided for, and it is computed that a payment of only 5s. per week to each widow, with allowances of from 1s. to 2s. per week for every child, will necessitate the raising of at least £18,000.

The cheapest recent Parliamentary election in Great Britain was that of Mr. J. Brinton, M.P., at his second election for Kidde-minster (after his acceptance of the Chiltern. Hundreds, for reasons explained at the time), and the total amount is £26 17s. 6d. The items are:—Returning officer and town clerk's fee, £14 13s. 6d.; printing, £11 4s.; bill posting, £1. At the general election Mr. Brinton's expenses amounted to \$1,300.

The Byron Memorial Committee has voted a sum of money for placing a slab with a

The Byron Memorial Committee has voted a sum of money for placing a slab with a wreath of immortelles over the poet's grave at Hucknall, England. The stone is to be a piece of that sent over by the Greek Government for the pedestal of the statue lately placed in Hyde Park. It is said that the King of the Hellenes takes the greatest interest in the Byron statue, and that every letter on the subject has been submitted to him. him.

The extraordinary success of Scotch her

rday, the 31st ult., the Clerk Farm, among his remaining herd of 79 cattle, two more of the animals having been slaughtered by order of the local authority. Swine disease (typhoid fever) has broken out on the premises of Mr. Robert Spraggon and Mr. James Lord, Bacup, and at each place one animal has been killed.

London Echo:—"The use of steel for marine boilers has of late increased rapidly; but, if the latest news from the Clyde is trustworthy, the Board of Trade will need to be very cautious in sanctioning its employ-

trustworthy, the Board of Trade will need to be very cautious in sanctioning its employment, for it is reported that the steel boilers for the Czar's yacht Livadia have failed under the test, and have all been condemned. Some eminent marine engineers refuse to use it, but several new passenger steamers have been fitted with boilers of steel, and a grave responsibility has been incurred by their owners."

When the Prince of Wales came in view, When the Prince of Wales came in view, at the head of the brigade of Life Guards, at the recent review before the Queen in Windsor Park, wearing, for the first time, its uniform, with helmet and cuirass all complete, and bearing on his breast the full blue ribbon of the Garter, such a joyous shout of welcome arose as could not have been heard from other throats than those of Britishers. The Queen's eye brightened exceedingly at this display of enthusiasm, in which she herself seemed to join, and she left the ground with a beaming look of satisfaction.

look of satisfaction.

During the year 1879, according to the Board of Trade report, 1,032 persons were killed on the railways of the United Kingdom, and 3,513 were injured. Of the killed 160 were passengers, 452 were railway servants, and 420 trespassers, suicides, and persons using level crossings. The injured were divided under these three heads, in the following proportions:—1,307, 1,951, and 255. It is gratifying to note that, setting aside the Tay Bridge disaster, the proportion of passengers killed is less than in any year on record.

On a recent night, as three young lads were gers killed is less than in any year on record.

On a recent night, as three young lads were walking on the top of the cliffs at Trouphead, near Macduff, a seagull alighted a short distance in front of them. One of the lads, Walter Paterson, aged seventeen years, sprung forward and attempted to catch the gull. In doing so his foot lighted on a projecting stone, which gave way, and he was hurled over a precipice from a height of 350 feet. He was dashed to pieces. His remains were gathered together and conveyed to Macduff in the course of the evening.

A colliery explosion, resulting in the im-

A colliery explosion, resulting in the immediate death of eight men and serious injuries, which were expected to prove fatal, to one man, occurred at the Benham colliery, near Wrexham, on the night of the 3rd inst. A "blower" of gas having become ignited, after the firing of a shot, the men then in the pit were called up, and the manager, with four firemen and four colliers, descended to extinguish the fire. Some time after their descent an explosion occurred, and when it became possible to explore the mine all were found dead, with the exception of a man named Valentine.

named Valentine.

Professor Mommsen has written to Professor Nettleship, of Oxford, gratefully declining the proposed subscription to replace his library, which was recently destroyed by fire, and stating that he was, perhaps not fully, but very fairly insured, and the restitution of his loss, as far as it is possible, is in a fair way. Several valuable manuscripts which were confided to his care, and which have perished, and his own collections of thirty years' standing can never be replaced. The materials prepared for his great epigraphical work are, however, preserved, though heavily damaged.

A meeting of the Royal Nation! Lifeboat

A meeting of the Royal Nationl Lifeboat Institution was held on Thursday, the 5th inst., at John street, Adelphi, Mr. Chapman in the chair. Rewards were granted to the crews of different lifeboats for recent services; also to the crews of shore boats for saving life It is evident that the Coaticook beet-root such injuries as resulted in her death four houters afterwards.

Another pest has made its appearance in the potato patches in the neighbourhood of Eganich and a half long, and proves very destructive to the potato by the structive to the potato by the beets growing about Stanstead county to be superior to the European sugar beets; but toward the river.

It is evident that the Coaticook beet-root the consists of a wad of cotton in each ear.—Philadelphia Chronicle-leigh, died on the 5th Thist. after it intering in the chair. Rewards were granted to the crews of different lifeboats for recent services; also to the crews of shore boats for saving life from wrecks on one coast, and payments and in section of the removal of Bishops (III) church the other Sunday evening, swarming in at the doors and windows, and, amid the screams of women, the services were suddenly closed.

There is quite in earnest in its cotton in each ear.—Philadelphia Chronicle-leigh, died on the 5th Thist. after it intering illness. He is succeeded by his soil, the House of Lords has been formed in consequence of the action of the majority of the Bishops on the Burials bill. A clergyman is quite in earnest in its efforts to be the pioneer company of this province, and it is very probable that it will continue.

Another pest has made its appearance in the chair. Rewards were granted to the crews of different lifeboats for recent services; also to the crews of shore boats for saving life from the chair.

Herald.

An association for the removal of Bishops in the House of Lords has been formed in the chair. An association for the removal of the crews of shore boats for saving life from the chair.

Herald.

An association for the cha of Foresters.

Canon Duckworth has got himself and an-

Canon Duckworth has got himself and another clergyman into an odd snarl. Not long ago he fell very ill, resigned his living at St. John's Wood and talked of resigning his canonry at Westminster, and went abroad, after preaching his farewell sermon, for some years of Continental travel. Lord Beaconsfield presented the Rev. Dr. Samuel Flood, of St. Matthew's, Leeds, to the living the Canon had resigned, and Dr. Flood gave up his own living, when suddenly the Canon reappeared and insisted on keeping the place, resting his case on a technical defect in the letter of resignation. The subject will come up in resignation. The subject will come up in Parliament.

At the Leeds Assizes Henry Blakes, 35,

currier, was charged with the wilful murder of his wife at Skipton on the 2nd May. The story of the crime briefly told was this, that woman, and the prisoner a sober, industrious workman. Goaded to desperation by her conduct, he struck her a violent blow, and conduct, he struck her a violent blow, and subsequently strangled her. He afterwards wrote a touching letter, imploring his friends to save his children from the workhouse, and concluding with these words:—"My heart is bursting at seeing them." He was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to 20 years penal servitude.

At the Chester assizes, Thomas Edwards, farmer, of Towyn, Merioneth, claimed from

farmer, of Towyn, Merioneth, claimed from the Pembroke and Tenby railway £1,000 for injuries sustained by his wife on the Com-pany's line through negligence. Mrs. Ed-wards took a ticket from Tenby to Carmarwards took a ticket from Tenby to Carmarthen, and while shunting operations were proceeding at Whetland the carriage she sat in was violently struck, and she was pitched across it and sustained serious injuries. She is now entirely prostrate; the muscles of her body are unstrung, and her memory is impaired. The Company admitted negligence, and the only question was the amount of damages. The jury awarded the plaintiff £850.

damages. The jury awarded the plaintiff £850.

Mr. Spurgeon was invited to attend the session of the Wesleyan Conference in London a few days ago, and on appearing received a hearty welcome. He said that if any denominations had a grip of truth he believed they were the Wesleyans and the Baptists. He belonged to the "know-nothings," for he was determined to know nothing among men save Jesus, and Him crucified. Their business was to believe the word of God and to preach it. He was old-fashioned enough to believe not only in the Bible but in itakerbal inspiration. He believed God had chosen the best words in which the Bible might be written. But in these days there was no sure ground for some people; they allowed one doctrine after another to slip away from them.

At a meeting of the Stockport Board of

doctrine after another to slip away from them.

At a meeting of the Stockport Board of Guardians in England a few days ago attention was drawn to the practice of giving relief indiscriminately to tramps. Two instances which had just come under notice were mentioned. One was a meeting of two women who were overheard by a lady. One said, "How much has thee got to day?" The other said, "Fifteen shillings, after a good deal of rambling about. How much has thee got?" "Five shillings, but I have not been about much." Another case was that of a man who stood on one of the bridges in the borough, and then entered a public house, had some drink, and got his copper changed for silver to the extent of 7s. 6d., and boasted that within two hours he had collected that amount. and coasted that within two nours he had collected that amount.

Regardless of the fact that Erin's cup of

farmer of Nash as best man at a triangle fishing has, a correspondent telegraphs, caused a melancholy disaster. A fishing-boat belonging to Gamrie had so large a take of fish on the morning of the 3rd inst. that she sank, and her crew of six hands were drowned. The occurrence took place off Rose Hearty. A few days ago, at Wick, as not its own. The

"henceforward refuse any payment tendered in Bank of England notes, and would recommend every man, woman, and child in Ireland to do likewise."

A very grand head is Gambetta's, says a writer in the Pall Mall Gazette. The lines are ample, and express power at its ease. About the temples and over the eyes the development of the forehead is abnormal. Gambetta's superiority is not of a kind to awake jealousy. It is very manifest; but it is so unalloyed with egotism, aud it is so softened by goodfellowship, that a man of talent, who feels small in the presence of the great tribune, does not for that feel humiliated. Gambetta enjoys companionship more than "society". does not for that feel humiliated. Gambetta enjoys companionship more than "society," as "society" is understood in our time. He likes clever women if they are unaffected, and he does not believe a woman's conversation can charm a man of intellect unless it is the outcome of much study, observation, and long-sustained mental efforts. The professional beauty would be nothing to him unless her loveliness were lighted up by wit.

At the Warwick assizes, before Mr. Justice Field, James Daniel Haywood, 58 years of age, an unqualified medical practitioner, was found guilty of the wilful murder of Sarah Roper, a single woman, residing in Livery

At the Warwick assizes, before Mr. Justice Field, James Daniel Haywood, 58 years of age, an unqualified medical practitioner, was found guilty of the wilful murder of Sarah Roper, a single woman, residing in Livery street, Birmingham, by performing an illegal operation for the purpose of procuring abortion, but which resulted in death a few weeks afterwards. In summing up the case his lordship told the jury that the prisoner was guilty of murder or nothing, but notwithstanding this, the jury, after three-quarters of an hour's deliberation, said they had agreed upon a verdict of manslaughter. The learned judge declined to accept the verdict, saying that he previously told them distinctly that the prisoner was guilty of murder or nothing. After sgain retiring, the jury found the prisoner guilty of murder or nothing. After sgain retiring, the jury found the prisoner guilty of murder with a strong recommendation to mercy.

The Master of the Rolls at London has been hearing a chrious case. The Protestant Dean of Ardagh is a bankrupt, and a firm of bankers, as equitable mortgagees, claimed to have charges on the right of presentation to the rectory of Presteign, Radnor, for nearly £7,000, money advanced him to buy the advowson. It s great value was owing to the fact that when it was sold the rector was an old man aged eighty. He had since died, and the Dean had appointed himself to Presteign, and he being more robust than the old gentleman the securities were much less valuable than they formerly were. If the Dean were now to die the Bishop might appoint a young man, and then the value of the advowson would be less than one-third. The living was worth £1,600 a year, or, deducting the subject.

A bright country school mistress in Virette to the programment and values and appeared in Livery and papear of the services of the last ten years. The beat a sequipped in a far less satisfactory manner than the lost ship, and appeared to got the North American station by the constitution from the Education Promise and an interv the authorities before making an order on the

EDUCATIONAL NOTES. CANADIAN.

The Elora High School is being vigorously cracked up by the local paper, which gives the list of "passed" candidates, which is certainly very creditable to the school. Mr. Briden, B.A., of Bath, has been appointed assistant High School master in Picton. He is a graduate of Queen's College, having been both prizeman and medallist.

The trustees of the Seaforth High School have secured the services of Mr. L. Harston B.A. of Toronto University, in the place of Mr. Morgan, resigned. This is, we believe, a

good appointment. good appointment.

A paper in the west comes down on Sunday School and other picnics, on the ground that these follies draw away the pupils and disorganize the schools for nearly a month beyond the 1st September. No doubt the editor has some sad experience of picnics, or he would never talk hierathis. 20 Juny 1

The Welland School Board has had ten applications for the position of third assistant, and four for second, the latter being required to hold Normal School certificates. The Board by some mistake engaged two teachers for one post, but got gracefully out of the difficulty by giving one of them another position.

one post, but got gracefully out of the difficulty by giving one of them another position.

A Canadian lady, daughter of Mr. George
Hislop, of Waterloo, has lately passed a very
creditable three years' course as a student in
Hahnemann Homosopathic College in Chicago,
and is now a regularly qualified practitioner,
with a "course record" for successful
diagnosis and treatment such as falls to the
lot of few students. She will return to the
United States to practise her profession.
Miss Hislop is the second Canadian who has
taken a similar medical course in the United
States.

The Guelph Separate School Board, at its
last meeting, considered the report of the
School Management Committee. The school
will be divided into three departments, junior,
middle, and collegiate. These departments
will comprise eight classes, to be taught by
five teachers. The study of French and
German will be obligatory in the collegiate
department, but these languages, as well as
drawing, will be optional in the other departments. Weekly reviews will be held, and it
is recommended that the Board appoint a
committee to attend, and report the advancement made.

The arbitration on the equalization of assessments in union school sections, between
the townships of Barton, Glanford, and Ancaster, was held the other day at Hamilton,
The referees were Messrs. J. Hislop, for
Ancaster; Mr. R. D. Bensley, for Barton;
Mr. T. Choate, for Glanford; and Mr. J. H.
Smith, P. S. inspector. The equalized basis
of assessment in union section No. 3 is:
Barton portion twenty per cent; Glanford
portion fifty-three per cent; and Ancaster
forty-seven per cent. In union section No. 6,
the Barton portion is declared eleven per
cent; and the Glanford portion ninety-eight
per cent.

In the report of Inspector Buchan on his
visit to the Senarate Schools at Linday.

cent; and the Glanford portion ninety-eight per cent.

In the report of Inspector Buchan on his visit to the Separate Schools at Lindsay, he says, "The accommodations for the convent are excellent and those for the boys are good." He also says, in speaking of the convent, "This institution is in its usual satisfactory state." The boys school has improved very much under Mr. White, and is now in a very much better state than ever before. In a previous report, Mr. Buchan states that "the class-rooms in the Lindsay Convent are the best in Ontario." This year the Lindsay Convent and Separate School have passed nine out of fifteen candidates for third-class teachers' certificates, and have nine second-class to hear from. This report places Lindsay Separate School in advance of those in the other towns of Ontario, and must be exceedingly gratifying to the Rev. Father Stafford.

Some journals are discussing the following

Stafford.

Some journals are discussing the following questions for the improvement of the county Model Schools:—1. That the principals of Model Schools should be holders of first-class Model Schools :—1. That the principals of Model Schools should be holders of first-class certificates. 2. That the Legislative grant be not less than \$200 per annum, and that an equivalent be raised by the county councils, either by making a grant for that purpose, or by imposing a rate on the teachers in training not exceeding \$10 per term. 3. That in the case of cities, the boards of education be invested with the same powers as county councils in regard to the imposition of fees.

4. That the Model School terms begin on the first of September and end on the thirtieth of November; and that during that time the head masters have assistants, and that not more than five qualified candidates occupy each room used for Model School purposes. These are the more important points urged.

The Court of Queen's Bencis in re McAlpine and the Corporation of Euphemia, 45, 22 B., 199, has decided some points with regard to the dissolving of union school sections. A by-law was passed dissolving a union school section, and an application was made to quash it on several grounds, some of them merely technical, but chiefly because, as was alleged, the petition to the Council, and upon which the by-law was passed, was not signed by the requisite number of assessed freeholders and householders of one of the

acted, and as it was properly verific other not, the Court took it into tion. Looking at that list, the pe signed by twenty out of the thirty-rupon it. Evidence was given to signed by twenty out of the thirty-nine names upon it. Evidence was given to show that some of those names were not properly there. The Court held that the Council were not bound to go behind the assessment roll, and having passed the by-law in good faith, relying upon the roll, they would not be made responsible nor would the by-law be quashed because it might afterwards be found on enquiry that one or more persons who appear on the roll have ceased to be freeholders and householders in the section. The by-law in question was passed on 7th April and the motion was not made till the December following. The Court held that the Act fixes a year as the extreme limit for making such an application, yet the delay in the present case, if unexplained, would have been a sufficient answer to the motion.

Mr. Mundella, Vice-President of the Council, in his speech in moving the education estimates in the British House of Commons, said that there were over half a million children in England and Wales still not attending schools, and untouched by the compulsory measures of the last ten years.

A bright country school mistress in Virginia gave her experience of trying to use the extra steam of a crowd of rough boys and girls to improve her school house. First she went into the playground with the children and made herself the centre of their sports, teaching them games and keeping them goodnatured. She then proposed a flower garden, which was achieved with great success, the boys cutting the poles and surrounding it with the regulation Virginia rail-fence. The girls were encouraged to cover the rough inside with such materials as their homes would supply—old newspapers, or whatever came to hand. But the rats persistently gnawed the paper from the walls, and before a new "assistant" could be installed in the shape of a cat, the summer term closed. Of course, after such an example of female vanity, it was judged necessary to have a master. The son of the clergyman was installed, who in six months brought things back to the "good old way," left the boys to blacken each other's eyes at recess, cut up the garden fence for firewood, and did everything that a man does in any house till supervised by a good woman.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE There are nineteen Baptist church

Italy.

The Methodists of Penetanguishene are building a church and parsonage.

The Presbyterian congregation at Campbellford are discussing the organ question.

The Rev. Jacophs Cook will sail for Germany in October, for an extended stay for study.

According to the Rev. James O'Connor, Vicar Apostolic of Nebraska, Catholicism is on the decline in that State, and in the West generally.

Rev. Dr. Tupper preached at Amherst, N. S., on a recent Sunday, and evinced remarkable vigour for his age. He was 86 years old on the previous Eriday, and has been an ordained minister for 64 years. The Rev. Narayan Sheshadri,

The Rev. Narayan Sheshadri, an able Presbyterian native minister, left Bombay about the first of July, for the purpose of attending the Pan-Presbyterian gathering in New York, to take place in September.

The First Congregational Church in Chicago, Ill., was organized May 22, 1851. Since that time 31 Congregational churches have been organized in that city and vicinity—14 within the city limits and 17 outside.

A service was recently announced at St. Matthew's, Sydenham, London, "for children of the upper classes." Upon which an exchange makes the pointed suggestion that the words of Christ should be amended so as to read, "Suffer little children of the upper classes to come unto Me."

There are in Minnesota seventy-five Baptist churches which have no houses of worship. Instead of being troubled with mortgages and floating debts, these churches simply hire halls or rooms in which to meet and conduct their affairs on a plan which combines economy with independence.

Dr. Blaikie, of Scotland, writing of the work of Mr. Moody in that country, admits that more of the converts had gone back to the world than he expected, but says the fruits are great and manifest in the increased number of young men who have given themselves to the ministry, to Sabbath school teaching, and to the work of colportage.

A man who had been away in the Arctic regions for some four years, engaged in

A man who had been away in the Arctic regions for some four years, engaged in whaling, landed at Dundee. Wishing to hear the Gospel preached, he entere done of the churches. When he came out, one of his mates asked him, "Well, Jack, how do you like the sermon?" "Oh," he replied, "it was a nice sermon enough, but there was no harpoon in it."

The editor of the New York Christian Advocate gives the following story in its columns, apropos to camp meetings:—Said a farmer to his wife, "I really thought I would go forward; but I went out in the woods and found a half dozen preachers smoking and telling yarns, and among them was the very man who preached that hig sermon last night that made me feel so bad, and I've about made up my mind that I am not so bad after all."

and I've about made up my mind that I am not so bad after all."

Few preachers against spiritualism have the insight into its humbuggeries possessed by Rev. A. A. Waite, who was formerly an assistant of the notorious Eddys and Davenports. He made an address the other day at the Round Lake Sunday school convention about spiritualism, exposing it as a fraud, and doing and explaining readily the tricks which its adherents claim are possible only by the aid of spirits. The leading feats, it is said, by which Joseph Cook was so much impressed last winter were included in his list.

The Methodist congregation of Dorchester, N.B., whose pastor is the Rev. Mr. Marshall, have commenced the erection of a commodious meeting house, plans of which were supplied by Mr. W. Morgan Smith, architect. The edifice will be of wood. It length will be 58 feet and its width 40 feet. A tower 14 feet square will run up in the centre of the front of the building, being the church in the rear will be the Sunday school, 30x48 feet, made to accommodate 9 children. The church will seat 350 adults.

The New York Christian Advocate of August 1 and 1

The Weekly Mail

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THE WEEKLY MAIL

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TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUG. 27, 1880. GANADA'S TRADE FREEDOM.

THE more the details of the interview. report of which will be found elsewhere, between Sir John MacDonald and the English manufacturers are considered, the nore the reader will be disposed to approve of the tone taken by the Premier. There was a certain amount of bumptiou ness about some of the interviewers of the Premier, who must have been greatly moved towards a judicious crushing of the offensive quality. When it is considered that these Manchester people have only enjeyed free trade since 1846, or thereabout, and that, as Sir John MacDonald points out, the majority of civilized mankind hav never accepted free trade at all, and have in some cases prospered in a greater degree than England—when these things are con-sidered, it is ludicrous to think of a petu-lant Manchester man calling even incidental protection a "monstrous" doctrine. But we are not at this moment hester men as with the posi-ion of the Canadian Premier. He was sserting the right of Canada to deal with her own affairs; but he was doing more than that. He was not only assert-ing the right, but defending the mode. The right probably would not have been ment of the right. should have repudiated it. We are reminded by the presence of Sir ALEXAN-DER GALT at the interview that it was not the first occasion on which the freedom of Canada to deal with her own trade inter-Topp, in his valuable work, "upon the sate manufacturers of Sheffield moved the Colonial Secretary (the Duke of "Navestella"). "Newcastle) to protest against it.
"Whereupon his Grace wrote a
"despatch to the Governor-General,
dated August 13, 1859, upon the subject, In reply, Mr. (now Sir ALEXANDER GALT, the Canadian Finance Minister, wrote a memorandum which was trans mitted to the Colonial Office by the Gov ernor-General, wherein he asserted it to be his duty distinctly to affirm the right adian Legislature to adjust the taxation of the people in the way they deem best, even if it should unfortunately happen to meet the disapproval of the Imperial Ministry. allow such acts, unless her advisers are prepared to assume the administration of the affairs of the colony, irrespective of the views of its inhabitants." "This "position," Sir Alexander added, "must be maintained by every Canadian ad-

From that day to this we have never heard of any attempt at interference with the right of Canada to do as she pleases in regard to her own tariff and taxation. But this time there has been a certain assump-tion of superiority and a certain tone of petulance on the part of the English manud to her own tariff and taxation. But MACDONALD was personally present to re-ply to the deputation. Hereafter we shall probably hear less as to the mode of our taxation and tariff. These are our own affairs. We have been doing the Manter people a service in checking for a their most formidable rivals in our ret. If they have not the sense to see hat, they are not in the mood to listen to arguments as to the mode in which we do

THE OLD AND NEW TARIFFS.

THE tariff of Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT was not a revenue tariff, for it did not raise s sufficient revenue. It was not a proective tariff, for it did not protect anybody. It was not an effective tariff, for it has been proved again and again that it was not properly enforced. It was an unpatriotic tariff, inasmuch as it left our in dustries open to slaughtering for three years; and when in 1877 a remedy was provided, it was never applied. It was demoralizing tariff, inasmuch as, on the confession of the Minister himself. his success depended in a large degree or the people. It was owing to the demerits of that tariff that the Chambers of Com-merce and Boards of Trade all over the d in vain to it to make some necessity of the company to pass y alterations; and so it came to pass at another tariff was made by a new

This tariff was framed on the lines laid own by the Boards of Trade; on the lines by the workingman; the farm-miner, the merchant, and the airer. Every interest was heard; erest was considered; and all in-terest was practicable, were pro-

the previous Government failed. It has proved a revenue tariff, for the revenue has been raised even more fully than was calculated upon. It has protected our industries, for we have the teatimony of the dustries, for we have the testimony of the Opposition that a large number of "mon-"opolies" have been established, employing great amounts of capital, large numbers of men, and vast quantities of shipping and railway stock. It has not been demoralizing, for under it the consumption of spirits has not been encouraged. It is a patriotic one, for on every side we see and hear signs that the old process of slaughtering is dying, but protesting as it dies.

oreasing in bulk; now it is rapidly increasing. Under the old tariff our imports exceeded our exports; but now, for the first time, our exports exceed the imports by a large sum. Under the old tariff, our trade large sum. Under the old tariff, our trade with Great Britain was decreasing much more rapidly than was agreeable, while our enforced, unfair, trade with the United States was rapidly increasing. Now our trade with the United States has decreased with immensely greater rapidity than our trade with England, there being in some directions a gratifying increase in our trade with the latter. Under the old tariff our factories were languishing, working half time, or closing, or closed; now almost every wheel in the country is going, and in town after town we hear of new enterprises starting. It was evident that a continuance of the old tariff would kill out our industries altogether. Great as has been the "expenditure on railways in consequence of increase of business. These items among others explain the reason why the actual expenditure is \$88,712 greater than the deficit itself is susceptible of still more striking deductions and explanations. The large expenditure on the Indians, which it is hoped will not occur again, and which of the country would have been almost denountly department of the country would have been almost denountly department of the country would have been almost denountly department of the country would have been almost denountly denountly department of the country would have been almost directed. There has been, for instance, a large increase this past year in the Savings Bank and Post Office deposits, the deposits, the deposits being over two millions and a quarter in excess of the withdrawals; but as this increase of interest is caused by the operation of so useful an institution as the Savings Bank, in which the earnings of the people are invested, no one will complain. Then again, there was necessarily a larger expenditure on railways in consequence of increase of business. These items among others explain the reason why the actual expenditure is \$88,712 greater than the deficit itself is susceptible of still more striking deductions and explanations. The large expenditure on the Indians, which it is hoped will not occur again, and which probably equals \$200,000; and the Irish repressional control of the country would have been almost deficit of a large increase of increase of interest is caused by the operation of the wild that with immensely greater rapidity than our trade with England, there being in some directions a gratifying increase in our trade with the latter. Under the old tariff our of the country would have been almost depopulated, and that despair would have accelerated ruin. It is as well to remem-ber that it is to Sir RICHARD'S methods of financing, and his tariff system, that the Opposition wish the people to return.

THE LAST FINANCIAL YEAR. THE results of the financial year which closed on the 30th June, 1880, have been looked for with much not unnatural interest. The Opposition papers have been exercised greatly, and the Finance Minister has been overwhelmed with a rich exuberance of bad language because he did not publish imperfect returns. At last the suspense is over, and our contemporaries are welcome to feast upon figures and fortify themselves for the discussion. The Canada Gazette of to-day contains the statement of the finances of the year ending June 30th; and we proceed to indicate what it shows. The figures themselves

cate what it shows. The figures themselves and the nature of the discussion regarding them point out the method of proceeding.

(1.) The cause of the delay: The Opposition have been very indignant at the delay in publishing the figures. The delay was not very unusual, we believe; but even if unusual, it was proper and honest. When we state that if the returns received up to the 30th June had been published at once they would have shown an apparent surplus of \$492,234, we shall at once indicate to all honest men the reason why they were delayed. It would have been silly and useless to deceive the country; and the Opposition would have spread abroad the notion that Sir Leonard Tilley had been trying to snatch a moment's applause from a deluded public by printing misleading returns. On the 30th June the returns, if published, would have exhibited this result:

Revenue.....\$22,517,279

The returns were, therefore, delayed till they should exhibit the true state of the (2.) The returns for June: The returns for June, 1880, were very much canvassed, and many inferences were drawn from them. They may as well be given in full, as follows, omitting the cents for convenience sake :-

Customs......\$1,304.78 Excise..... Post Office..... Public Works, including buildings.

Total Revenue......\$2,162,471

On this we need make no special observations, the object now being totals, and not fractions, of the year's revenue.

(3.) The Minister's estimates: The estimates of the Finance Minister for the year 1879-80 were twice stated to Parliament, in 1879 and in 1880, in the budget speeches. In 1879 the Customs for 1878 were calculated at \$12,640,000, less \$500, 000 collected in that year on goods entered in advance of the tariff for consumption in 1880. In 1880 the Customs revenue was calculated at \$14,500,000, inclusive of that \$500,000 collected, as pointed out, in the previous year; but it was found that instead of being \$500,000, the sum actually stead of being \$500,000, the sum actually paid in for Customs in advance of the tariff and really due to 1880 was \$700,000, and the Excise \$600,000; in all \$1,300,000. That the Minister is entitled to this in the discussion of his revenue, since it was used in the calculation of his estimates, is a fact in financial discussion which Sir Richard Cartweight and his friends will not deny

not deny.

(4.) The actual results: The results cannot help being satisfactory to the people; they are as follows:

ESTIMATES AND REVENUE.

Source of Revenue from Excise

Collected in previous year on goods consumed in 1879-80 ... ost Office .200,000 Stamps Public Works and Railways.... cellaneous Actual Revenue of 1879-80.

Customs receipts during the year. \$14,151,565

Collected in previous year. 700,000

Excise collected during the year. 4,282,266

Received in previous year. 600,000

Post Office 1,250,388 18 RECAPITULATION,

compared with esuitaneese.
Source. Increase. Excise 50,388 \$17,733 of the Finance Minister as to the revenue have been borne out with a great deal of accuracy, showing how carefully he must have examined every detail of the revenue and every indication of the business of the

(5.) Revenue and Expenditure : Having thus led up to the expenditures of the year, we may proceed to place the comparative figures before our readers in the plainest possible form by means of tabular testements.

ESTIMATED RESULTS. stimated expenditure...... \$24,978,000 upplementary estimate..... 95,000 Estimated deficit..... ACTUAL RESULTS. Total expenditure..... \$25,161,712 lotal revenue...... 24,768,586

In the formation of this deficit several striking elements have been at work, to which the attention of the reader should be directed. There has been, for instance penditure on the Indians, which it is hoped will not occur again, and which probably equals \$200,000; and the Irish relief fund of \$100,000, both beexceptional expenditures; besides other items, which we need not burthen our columns with; these deducted from the deficit leave the accounts so nearly balanced that the Finance Minister may lay them on the table in the full confid of receiving from Parliament a ready and just measure of congratulation prudent and statesman-like budget.

been established, but conclude with the discomforting reflection that it cannot be helped now. Neither of the great parties can be held exclusively responsible for these jeremiads, since they proceed fitfully from both. At first sight it might appear probable that Conservatives would naturally take the lead in criticising the workings of representative institutions in the colonies; but it is not so. No truer friends of responsible government can be found than Earl Caenaron and Sir Charles Adderse Lev (Lord Norton); whilst, as a general rule, our bitterest assailants belong to the Mauchester school. The fiscal attitude of Canada and Australis has simply intensified the anti-colonial feeling, which at all times had found its home in the molland counties. The tone of Conservative speakers and writers, who naturally contend for the integrity of the Empire, is not always flattering to us; but it is perfectly harmless. They at least do the faith of Mr. Mr. of the faith of the faith of the faith of the fai Empire, is not always flattering to us; but it is perfectly harmless. They at least do not propose to cast us adrift because we RENZIE and the Globe we are to believe desire to manage our own affairs in our

own way.

Their method of treating the subject is Their method of treating the subject admirably shown in a paper by Mr. Arthur Mills, ex-M.P. for Exeter, and outhor of a well-known work on "Coauthor of a well-known work on "Co"lonial Constitutions." It appears in the
August number of the Nineteenth Century,
and is worth noting as an expression of
Conservative opinion. The opening pages led
us to expect a wholesale condemnation of the
system of responsible government; but,
instead of cursing it, Mr. Mills ends by blessing it altogether. The allusions to Canada are simply historical, and our Opposition friends will be surprised to find that there is no philippic against the N. P. Like Lord Norton, in his work on "Colo "nial Policy," the writer finds fault with the vacillating course of Earl RUSSELL in 1839. Lord DURHAM'S famous report was Defore him, and yet he was unwilling in October of that year fo concede responsible government. Writing to Lord Sydenham, he said: "The power for which a Minis-"ter is responsible in England is the "power of the Crown, of which he is for "the time the organ. It is obvious that "the executive councillor of a colony is in "a situation totally different." This appears strange doctrine for a Whig of the appears strange doctrine for a Whig of the straitest school; but what is stranger still is the fact that only a month after the noble lord permed a despatch by which, as interpreted by Lord Sydenham, he conceded the very system he had opposed. Mr. Mills speaks of responsible government as a "critically "devised political machine," and attributes its invention to Lords Russell and Sydenham. Nothing can be further from the facts. Over forty years before, Governor ENHAM. Nothing can be further from the facts. Over forty years before, Governor SIMOOR had promised the people of Upper Canada a political system which should be "the image and transcript of the British "constitution;" and here was the fulfilment of that promise in 1839. In truth, it would be difficult to understand how any plan of representative government could be British which did not involve the responsibility of a Ministry to the people's representatives. This seems like a truism now; but it seemed otherwise four de-

cades igo. Reference is next made to the dead-lock in Victoria on two occasions. In 1868, the trouble arose over a proposed grant of £20,000 to Lady Darking; and in 1877, about the payment of members. In both cases the House was placed in a position of antagonism to the Legislative Council, and much the same difficulty arose there as occurred in Canada before Confederation touching Supply Bills. The popular party wanted to silence the Council by a plebiscite, or to abolish it; as Mr. Mills "propriety, intervene." We recommend this last sentence to those who desire to abolish the Senate of Canada. Mr. MILLS goes on to review the troubles in New Zealand and Cape Colony, and then draws his deductions, which may be briefly summarized, in conclusion. Responsible government for good or evil has been established, and has led to government by party, there as elsewhere. It is no use now to speculate whether antecedent bar-gains might not have been made as to

led. On the whole, therefore, Mr.
mas thinks that the best means of binds
g the colonies to the Mother Country
ll be the fearless extension to all the onies " of that free constitution which viciasitudes of aix centuries, the secret of her strength, and the mainspring of her moral and material progress.

THE INCIDENCE OF TAXATION. THE Opposition are pointing to the une-ual incidence of taxation under the new ariff. Nothing could exceed the disinnuous nature of the pleas put in against the duties. We are told, for instance, that food prices have gone up, and yet that the farmers have not benefitted; that the price of clothing has gone up, but yet that the manufacturers have not been encouraged. On the other hand, that the manufacturers are making rapid fortunes, yet that they are not employing any more hands. The Eastern people are told that they are pay-ing heavy duties on flour, though they consume ten barrels of Ontario for one of

Reform press has the audacity to talk about the taxation of the present Govern-

ment.

The unequal distribution of the present tariff is not greater than ever it was.
Under Mr. Mackenzie's Government there were inequalities too, but they were inequalities without counterbalancing benefits. If there is inequality now, it is inequality with a purpose. The objects of the tariff are to raise a revenue, and to protect our home industries. With this object, all things fit for taxation are taxed COLONIAL REPRESENTATIVE
GOVERNMENTS.

Nothing strikes a Canadian as more unreasonable than the periodical lamentations heard from England over the failure of "responsible government" in the colonies. These usually take the form of regrets that the constitutional system has been established, but conclude with the discomforting reflection that it cannot be a consumption has been as a consumption as a consumption has been as a consumption as a consumption has been as a consumption as a consumption

> that he would have raised it without pro-tecting the industries of the country. This Government is raising a less amount of taxation by giving the labourer and the capitalist a chance to compete with the pitalist a chance to compete with the reigners; and the man who does not prefer this to the former method is either slow of understanding or hopelessly pre judiced against the men in power.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS It is a subject of complaint in England that notwithstanding all the efforts of Parliament to put a stop to bribery, it flourishes as well now as ever it did. The ballot, as has been well observed, checks intimidation, since while the voter may promise to yield to coercion, he is very likely to break his promise in the pollingbooth when he can do so with safety. It is otherwise with bribery, because the elector who consents to accept a price for his vote is not likely to be troubled with anything in the shape of political principle. On the other hand, so far as personal preferences go, he naturally prefers the man who has plighted word. At all events, English, and, so far as it goes, Canadian experience clearly demonstrates that the ballot is a very ineffective safeguard against corruption. Its value depends entirely upon other considerations, and is no doubt great; here, however, it appears to be an admitted failure. The theory was good great; here, however, it appears to be an admitted failure. The theory was good enough; but the practice refutes it.

Such being the case, the question arises, why does bribery continue to flourish in England and her colonies? We suspect the London Spectator is more than half right when it attributes the phenomenon to be views upon the subject. to lax views upon the subject. Everybody may be found, "lamenting the extent to "which bribery prevails, and the disas-

"trous impunity with which it is prac"tised—by the opposite party;" but yet
no effective means are used to check it.
The trouble, it appears to us, arises from
the fact that those who are accessible to soccurred in Canada before Confedertion touching Supply Bills. The popular
orty wanted to silence the Council by a
plebiscite, or to abolish it; as Mr. MILLS
says, they had agreed to have "a bi-cameral
"Parliament and must be contented; for
it can only be on the united action of
both Houses so created that the Imit perial Government can, with any hope of
success, or indeed with constitutional
"propriety, intervene." We recommend in the other, as the franchise is wrongfully looked upon as a right in possession, and not a trust, there seems no harm in selling it.

To receive money for a vote appears to these people much the same as getting the numbers money for purchase money for a horse or a suit of clothes. May a man not do what he likes with his own? is the fallacy which underlies this conduct. Once teach men that gains might not have been made as to self-defence and free trade with England; but, if made, they would probably have the spectator complains that the expres-

sions used against bribery are poorly supported by action. People's words and deeds are by no means akin together." Bribery may not be so bad a thing as "we are accustomed to think it; or being "a very bad thing, it may be as completely beyond the reach of the criminal law, it may be remarked, by the way, as a piece of strange news for Englishmen. Now, as all the means hitherto adopted at home and here have failed, what measures can be adopted to check electoral corruption? It may be safely asserted that for every case actually exposed in court there are a score which never come to light, and yet the practice is as prevalent now as ever. The offence is one against the community, and ought to be punished whenever discovered. And it might easily be punished, if the law were carried out inexorably and impartially. Both parties, here as in all other cases, ought to suffer equally—briber and bribed, in the same way as, if you could make seduction a criminal offence, you should punish both men and women. The man who bribes is guilty of a crime against society, and so are all those who accept his money; therefore, there will be no effectual check to bribery until the whole of them stand in the dock together.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS MR. MONE, in his evidence before the Agricultural Commission the other day, advocated very strongly the obtaining o crop statistics from as many places as pos sible throughout the Province. He stated and very truly, that without such data it would be almost impossible to study the influence of the weather on crops. It is a fact beyond doubt that the weather evercises a very great influence on both anima and vegetable life, but exactly what that influence is will never be known until both are studied simultaneously. The obtain-ing of the information needed should form one of the duties of the Ontario Govern

ment, and it is safe to say that any expenditure in that direction would be fully sanctioned by the Legislature.

The classification of these statistics, and their publication in a monthly weather and crop report, would furnish very useful interpretation to the margantile community. formation to the mercantile community, as well as to the farmers generally, and give ntending immigrants a knowledge of the resources and physical and natural features of the country. If the statistics were col-lected at the Agricultural College at Guelph, the students would have an oppor tunity of studying the dimate and capabilities of the different localities in Ontario which they do not at present possess. Mr. Monn stated that by a comparison of the climate of the various localities in Ontario with that of places where in the contact of the climate of the various localities in Ontario with that of places where similar climatic conditions prevail, both on this continent and in Europe, our scientists would be able to recommend the introduction of new plants and breads of cattle. At present, to gain any knowledge respecting these mat-ters, we have to resort to experiments, and if these prove a failure, the climate is often blamed unjustly. The subject certainly deserves the consideration of the Ontario Government.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. Anglin, in the St. John Freeman, still trying to arouse hostility to Confedera tion; but give him the Speakership and a printing contract, and the incendiary forth-with turns fireman.

Reform manufacturers and mechanics at Reform meetings must feel like the Irish hilomath who dreamed he was in the school master's purgatory, "where everybody was talking bad Latin and I couldn't correct

tunes in the shortest time are importers; and it comes with bad grace from them to de-nounce manufacturers as "robbers." A manufacturer feeds twenty poor mouths to one fed by the importer.

The West India trade is indeed "booming In 1878 only half a dozen vessels were em ployed in carrying sugar to Montreal. In 1879 no fewer than forty-five vessels of 20,731 tons entered that port with cargoes of sugar, and this season, from the opening of navigation to August 12th, forty-two vessels of 16,184 tons had arrived, and before the close of navigation these figures will probably be

Wilby & Co.'s mill at Weston was burner lown on the 31st December, 1877. At that time, they had 80 hands; to-day they have 200; and are paying higher wages than they did, while their goods are from 10 to 20 per cent. cheaper. Mr. Smith, formerly a partner in the Weston mill, is about to start a blanket factory at Lambton, where he will employ from 50 to 100 hands. This is home industry. Importing foreign made goods and employing few salesmen to dispose of them is free

The Picton, N.S., Standard states that up to the 15th inst. 298 vessels of 80 tons and over had arrived at that port against 177 during the same period last against 177 during the same period last year. "The tonnage of this year's vessels," says the Standard, "is twice as great as last year's; and taken in conjunction with the greatly increased coal shipments and sales, the outlook does not give very great room for despair. In the face of such facts, how absurd it is for the supporters of a party whose policy drove the trade of Pictou to foreign lands to rave about the ruin and robbery policy of the present Government."

says a Reform friend of his denies that England protected her iron industries, and wants to know the facts. They are as follows:—In 1679 she levied a duty of ten shillings per ton on imported iron; in 1710, it was raised to £2 1s. 6d. when carried in English and to £2 10s. 10d. when imported in foreign bottoms; in 1798, it was £3 15s. 5d.; in 1805, £5 6s.; from 1819 to 1825, from £6 10s. to £23 15s., the latter figure being the duty on hoop iron. In 1825, the price of iron in England was £10 per ton of pig, so that it is clear the import duty was not a tax added to to know the facts. They are as follows :- In clear the import duty was not a tax added the cost of the article.

good authority that the output of coal from the Old Sydney mine during July was greater the Old Sydney mine during July was greater than for any month for years past, and this during a month, too, which is generally considered one of the dullest of the year. The shipments from the Cape Breton mines alone up to the 30th June were 16,500 tons in excess of the shipments in the first aix months of 1879; and this notwithstanding the fact that during the month of January in the present year no coal was shipped from the ports, while during the same month in 1879 the output was considerable. The Herald says the country is on the up grade.

In 1878 the electro-plate and hardware works, King etreet west, employed an average of twelve hands, to-day they employ an average of forty. Wages have been increased mearly 25 per cent., and the value of raw materials, exclusive of additional duty, has increased 4 per cent.; yet they sell their goods as cheaply now as in 1878. In 1878, eighty hands were employed at Clarke's trunk factory; new they have one hundred. hands. Wages have been increased 5 per cent.; and the price of raw material, exclusive of the additional duty, has gone up 25 per cent.; yet their price lists for 1880 show only a very slight increase on the prices of

The St. John, N. B., News says the Globe s quite mistaken in saying that the Maritime Provinces will seek secession if the present Provinces will seek secession if the present tariff continues for five years longer. Moreover, "if a Blake Government were to reach power to-morrow, it would find it absolutely necessary to maintain a pretty stiff tariff, higher than that left in operation by the Mackenzie Government, in order to keep clear of deficits; unless, indeed, it should have recourse to direct taxation in the shape of an income tax. Had the Mackenzie Government been sustained in 1878 it would have been compelled to raise the tariff to wipe out a growing deficit. There is no use whatever in pretending to the contrary."

the outlook is scarcely less encouraging, for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Ed-ward Island are all preparing to hold provin-cial and other exhibitions this year on a large

Concerning the Globe's in season and out of season attacks upon the N. P., the Halifax Herald remarks :- " At the canonization of Saints, it was formerly the custom to have a Devil's Advocate, whose duty it was to say all that it was possible to say against the person about to be canonized. This was done just to show how easily and completely every aspersion on the Saint's character could be refuted. The Globe occupies somewhat the position of Devil's Advocate towards the National Policy, and in the performance of its duties as such gives a striking illustration of how weak and worthless are the arguments and statements on which the opponents of that policy rely." Saints, it was formerly the custom to have a

The Sherbrooke Examiner, a staunch Opposition paper, follows the Montreal Herald, La Patrie, L'Electeur, the St. John Globe, the St. John Telegraph, the Quebec Chronicle, the Galt Reformer, the Elgin Gazette, the Mitchell Recorder, and other Reform journals, in supporting the scheme for building the Pacific railway out of the lands:—"If the railway railway out of the lands:—"If the railway be built without increasing the financial burdens of the country, and the land system in the North-West be substituted by one that will attract and not repel immigrants, and such precautions adopted as will prevent a monopoly of the land, and landlordism, then Canada will be relieved of a heavy burden. While all would be ready to welcome a scheme which would not increase our liability, the news seems too good to be true that such a scheme has been successful."

The Galt Reformer comes out squarely in favour of the construction of the Pacific railway out of the lands. "No doubt," says our contemporary, "any railway company which may undertake to build the road will find it may undertake to build the road will find it advantageous to at least partially fill its land with settlers, and will therefore not hold the land at an exorbitant figure. With the view of settlement and an early reimbursement of original expenditure, a company would also make greater and more effective efforts to attract immigration than can be expected from the Government." The Globe will soon be the only Opposition paper left to cay "land robbery," but it will not feel lonesome, for it is alone on many other questions.

A new kind of fuel is being used for steamships and locomotives in Russia. It consists of the fluid refuse of petroleum, which after being blown into a spray by means of a jet of the great of the fluid refuse of petroleum, which after being blown into a spray by means of a jet of the great of the fluid refuse of petroleum, which after being blown into a spray by means of a jet of the great of the fluid refuse of petroleum, which after being blown into a spray by means of a jet of the fluid refuse of petroleum, which after being blown into a spray by means of a jet of the fluid refuse of petroleum, which after being blown into a spray by means of a jet of the fluid refuse of petroleum with the refore not hold the institutions, seeing treason lurking, as it were, in cotton socks.

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steam from the boiler is ignited inside the furnace and burns with a roaring sheet of flame. It is claimed that this mode of comflame. It is claimed that this mode of com-bustion has advantages over a coal fire, as it requires no stoking, and the flame can be regulated like a gas jet, and the steam pressure easily kept up to the degree re-quired. This fuel has been tried with great success on the swift Russian steamer Czare-witch, on the Caspian sea, and will be adopted on the Tiflis, Baku railway and other Central Asian lines. The immense quantity of petroleum waste on this continent might be profitably utilized in the same manner.

The Opposition press in New Brunswick the irreconcilable Freeman excepted, approves of the Pacific land scheme. The Telegraph

'The Canada Pacific railroad, unless car ried on at a very moderate rate of progress, is an enterprise entirely beyond the means of Canada. Even if the road were built, the operating of it would involve serious difficul-ties. If money can be got to build the road on the basis of the lands, and without holding them at rates that would arrest settlement or block it altogether, the arrangement would be a most desirable one. Awaiting details, we must look upon the general princ the scheme with hearty commendation. The St. John Globe says the arrangement, from a Maritime boint of view, "would be better than any of the schemes yet put be-

New Zealand is apparently considering the advisability of following in the footsteps of Canada in the matter of protection to native industries. A paragraph in the Governor's speech at the opening of the legislative session announced the intention of the Ministry to inquire into the best means "to encourage such native industries as will afford steady such native industries as will afford steady and remunerative employment." The Times' correspondent is careful to explain that this does not mean the adoption of a protective tariff, but free-traders always fight to the last against the recognition of the unwelcome truth that the world is abandoning their system. The language is no doubt designedly ambiguous—after the manner of speeches from the throne in general, but the tendency on the part of the Antipodean colonies is all towards protection, and the New Zealanders are evidently beginning to contemplate a move in that direction.

dently beginning to contemplate a move in that direction.

The latest outrage relates to salt; the tariff is ruining that industry. Under the old system all foreign salt was admitted free; under the present tariff salt for fish-curing is admitted free, but other salt pays eight cents per 100 lbs. if imported in bulk, and twelve cents if imported in barrels, bags, or other packages. How can this ruin the Canadian salt men? But, say the Opposition papers, it ruins the maker of butter. Well, at the Dairymen's Convention last year, it was stated that three-quarters of an ounce of salt to a pound of butter is enough, or say six pounds to 100 pounds of butter. Thus the butter-maker pays less than three-quarters of a cent duty—supposing he imported is alt, moreover, which cost him 10 cents or se, he sells at 15 or 20 cents per pound, the salt counting as buttering the action. or 20 cents per pound, the salt counting as butter in the sale. If the butter-makers are groaning under this tax, as the Opposition papers allege, they must be a very discontented class.

Whether the English Employers' Liability Bill shall receive parliamentary sanction or not, it is likely to be of good effect by directing attention to the subject. It is not un-

ployés in gase of death or injury arising from accident, giving them half their usual wages and providing medical aid during sickness, and paying one thousand dollars to their legal representatives should death result. The conditions upon which these benefits are to be secured is that the men do not join any trade usion, and that they relieve the company from further pecuniary liability for injuries accidentarily inflicted. Should this arrangement be accepted, the loss entailed by strikes will be averted, and the men will save the amounts now paid for insurance. But the trade union idea has taken strong hold among American workmen, and it is a question whether they will consent to give up their societies.

The Halifax New Era corrects a mis-statement in the Globe as to the imports of American flour into Halifax. Our local contemerinment been sustained in 1878 it would have been compelled to raise the tariff to wipe out a growing deficit. There is no use whatever in pretending to the contrary."

Surely the prevailing exhibition hum is a sign of returning prosperity. Here in Toronto we are to have an exhibition next month at which \$23,000 is to be given in premiums, at Hamilton \$20,000 is to be distributed, at Montreal a like amount is offered, and at London probably ten or fifteen thousand will be forthcoming. Besides these great central fairs, there are the county and township shows, most of which promise increased inducements to exhibitors and special attractions for visitors. In the Maritime Provinces the outlook is scarcely less encouraging, for anti-protectionist argument is built up.

The Strathroy Dispatch gives a noteworthy illustration of the beneficial workings of the N. P. in that neighbourhood. Messrs. N. P. in that neighborham & Son have obtained an engine Statham & Son have obtained an engine lathe, manufactured in Ingersoll by Mr. Thomas Henderson, for \$100, including freight, while a similar machine, in many ways inferior, would have cost \$135 in the States. Mr. Henderson is engaged in a business requiring these lathes, and, finding them so dear in the States, set to work and made one himself for his own use. The Strathroy firm being also in need of one, happened to inquire of Mr. Henderson respecting the price of the American article, when the latter mentioned that he had supplied his own requirements. An inspection of the machine resulted in the order referred to, and from this beginning Mr. Henderson has determined to make the manufacture of lathes part of his business. Had it not been for the N. P. it would still have been necessary to go to the States for these machines, paying a higher price for an inferior article.

The Birmingham Post, a Liberal English journal, is disposed to lecture Canadians upon their lack of style and polish:

"Though many of the Canadians talk very loudly of their loyalty, the sturdy sons of the Dominion have too many difficulties in climate and agriculture to fit themselves for court etiquette. As a rule they will not dress, and they certainly would not perish, as Sir Arthur Helps did, and other courtiers at home, by standing in a blast in silk stockings. The most distinguished men in the country, men of wealth and official influence, dress in a plaintenance of the standard dress in a plainer manner than our English farmers, and give dinners in that attire." Canadians are justly proud of their repu-tation for loyalty, but if the readiness to wear silk stockings is to be the test of that virtue in future we fear that we shall hardly sustain our pressinge. It is rather incongruous, however, to find a professedly Liberal journal, published in so radical a constituency as Birmingham, stickling for the intimate connection between dress and monarchial institutions, seeing treason lurking, as it were, in cotton socks.

sketch of the town of Passage, refers old convict ships which in those days the Spike channel en route to sweet

A return of the appointments and promotions in the Customs service in Ontario since the 10th of November, 1878, which will be found elsewhere, gives the quietus to the cry raised by those who declare they hate sec-tarianism in politics that Mr. Bowell has given Protestants more than their share of the patronage. Of twenty-nine new appoint the patronage. Of twenty-nine new appointments and promotions, Catholics have secured ten, Protestants nine, and the religion of ten officers is not known. The returns for Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, which it is unnecessary to give in detail, are summarized thus:—Fourteen appointments and promotions in Quebec, of which Catholics secured ten, and Protestants four princeten in Nova Scotia via ants four; nineteen in Nova Scotia, viz., Catholics nine, Protestants ten; seven in New Brunswick, viz., Catholics three, Protestants four; seven in Prince Edward Island, viz., Catholics three, Protestants four. Island, viz., Catholies three, Protestants four. Total appointments and promotions, seventy-six, of which Catholics received thirty-five, Protestants thirty-one, and ten were obtained by officers whose religion is not known. It is worthy of remark that in this Province the native-born Canadian is outside the pale.

If the Collingwood Messenger tells straight story, this is not a free country. It says a Singhampton storekeeper named Moore was deprived of his liquor license be-Moore was deprived of his liquor license because of his politics. The Commissioners were graciously pleased, however, to give him time to sell out; but before the allotted period had expired he was summoned for selling liquor without a license, and dragged before Messrs. Grant and Pearson, two of Mr. Mowat's J.P's. Moore is a very old man, "and as soon," says the Messenger, "as he tottered into their presence, he was told in a loud voice he must pay \$20 and costs, or go down. He was not even asked if he was down. He was not even asked if he was guilty, and not a tittle of evidence was taken, or proof given, of his having sold whiskey. There the matter rested, and when the poor old man asked Mr. Grant for his whiskey,

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New Zealand, promising th bey should have constant empate of ten shillings per day. ded this bargain was repu nen left to shift for themselves.

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AGRICULTURAL NOT An international food exhibition ion, England, in October. I hoped our people are thoroughly all opportunity it will give them of what Canada can do towards prothe Mother Country.

The St. John Globe says the Onta ent makers are robbing the Ontar This is a mistake. Here is the brief, of the Toronto Reaper and M Number of men employed in 187. 1880, 175; wages increased 7 per cer

The Colonies and India calls the the English public to the fruitcapacities of the Dominion, by wa ecting the notion that Canada is a berg. It suggests that if the cost port could be reduced within r limits, Canadian grapes and sto would form a welcome addition to t tive supply of England.

The Société Nationale d'Agricultu that the Government commissioners to enquire into the progress of Fr colture recommend that the agriculture recommend that the agricultures to better protected, and that on cattle, fresh meats, provisions, as stuffs be raised considerably. On an ported for food purposes an addition of at least five per cent. is demande to a protective tariff the French agriculture of the subdivision of farms.

An Opposition paper asks :- "Wh ers think of a farmer who five hundred acres of land and a grow fly, who should hand four hundred a o contractors in order to obte make a turnpike road through the rethe property?" That depends upon of the land. If the 500 acres were a worthless without the turnpike, he really make 100 acres by giving 400 for And if these 400 acres could not be into money by the contractors unless thement, the farmer's growing family not long want for land.

The latest article of consumption as been found feasible and profitable serve by the canning process is b establishment for that purpose have started in Watertown, N.Y. The b butter is obtained, which is then sal hermetically sealed in tins by the us cess. The complete exclusion of the preserve the butter good for an iterm. The capacity of the establish 4,000 pounds daily. The preserve butter in marketable condition is an ant question, and it will be good farmers if the application of the came cess has satisfactorily solved the pro-

The St. John Sun says : "Nine-tent flour purchased by New Brunswick of the province is Ontario flour, and the history of the province have th been supplied with cheaper or bett than by Ontario in the last ten ye used to be no uncommon sight in old see our wharves covered with 'da and 'unsound' Yankee flour. Of last it is the exception to find a lot of be coming from Ontario. Sour flour, not equal to the dealer's represent immediately returned on his hands, in many cases, holds the miller dire sponsible."

Mr. Wheler and Mr. Thomas M.P.P., must be angry with our of rary for not supplying them with a d cord of the great wheat "outrage, Globe report quoted wheat at \$1.10 and oats at 37 cents in Toront and oats at 37 cents, in Toront at 89 cents and 25 cents in Chicago. at 59 cents and 25 cents in Chicago.

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The London correspondent of the

York World gives a most discouracount of the English crop prospects present season. The early indication present season. The early indication favourable and a good harvest was an ted, but a series of destructive storn wrought great havoe, especially in the land counties, and it is hardly expect the harvest will be much better than last season. The failure will make to dition of the English farmer desperatincrease the difficulties in the way of a ful competition in wheat-raising with ica. The lowest cost of wheat-raising is land is estimated at forty-two shill quarter, while American wheat can be at a profit to the grower as low as thir quarter, while American wheat can it at a profit to the grower as low as third lings. The correspondent states that are more farms to let in England the ever before been known in this gene and the prospects are that the numble increased as leases run out, for hu of farmers throughout the country have to the end of their resources, the ban not help them, and the landlords, e willing, are not in a position to do muthem.

Mr. R. C. Coulson, of Burnigill, near D

has addressed a long letter to Mr. J. man, one of the assistant commissi Reyal Commission on Agric That the adverse seasons and free t agricultural produce are the two ca the prevailing depression in England a, in Mr. Coulson's opinion, no doubt. to "remedy it" is the most important tion. For the adverse seasons ther tion. For the adverse seasons ther remedy; the second only requires constion. A general reduction of rents quently urged as the only practical meeting the depression, but from that o Mr. Coulson entirely dissents. Free was introduced for the benefit of all clas the nation, and to require the land alone to bear the cost would, he thin most unfair. He knows estates in the ty of Durham that do not now, and have, paid their owners more than two cont. on the purchase money, and to re that they should sacrifice their private that they should sacrifice their private to enable all other classes in Ento purchase cheap bread and beef would only tend to increase the rithe present class of tenant farmers, landlord would willingly reduce his would willingly reduce his he had tried the market, and if an rould be found to give the old re only reasonable to suppose the lands only reasonable to suppose the lands ould accept him. The farmers bein ally class who have suffered from the action of free trade, it is only right the ther classes who have so materially thed from free trade should control of the classes who have so materially the farmers' register.

ployés in case of death or injury arising from accident, giving them half their usual wages and providing medical aid during sickness, and paying one thousand dollars to thair legal representatives should death result. The conditions upon which these benefits are to be secured is that the men do not join any trade union, and that they relieve the company from further pecuniary liability for injuries accidentally inflicted. Should this arrangement be accepted, the loss entailed by strikes will be averted, and the men will save the amounts now paid for insurance. But the trade union idea has taken strong hold among American workmen, and it is a question whether they will consent to give up their societies.

ment in the Globe as to the imports of American flour into Halifax. Our local contem erican flour into Halifax. Our local contemporary stated that the amount of flour received in Halifax from Boston in the forth right ending August 7th was 5,896 barrels, leading its readers to suppose that this was all American flour, and subject to the duty of 50 cents per barrel. The New Era states that only a small proportion of American flour enters that port for consumption, and but a small quantity in all for both export and consumption. The greater part of the flour received from Boston is Canadian flour shipped by way of Boston. It has no concern with the political controversy, but corrects the error as a mere record of trade. It is on such loose assertions and erroneous inis on such loose assertions and erroneous in-ferences as these that the entire fabric of anti-protectionist argument is built up.

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Of ships there's one fixed
For lodging convicts,
A floating stone-jug of amazing bulk;
And the hake and salmon,
Playing at backgammon,
Swim for divarsion
All around this hulk.

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New Zealand is now suffering from the effects of an injudicious immigration policy, or rather the victims of that policy are suffering. Mr. James Robinson, late of Wobley ing. Mr. James Robinson, late of Wobley Terrace, near Crook, and now of Springfield Colliery, near Christ Church, Canterbury, New Zealand, writes to the Newcastle Chronicle to warn his fellow-workmen in the Old Country against the emigration in haste and repentance at leisure which has characterised so many recent adventurers to the Antipodes. His own experience was that the people who engaged himself and a number of his fellow-miners through an agent repudiated the bargain on the emigrants arrival, and practically left them to shift for themselves in the midst of a crowd of unemployed women, who seemed to Mr. Robinson to be as numerous in that part of the New World as they were in the portion of the Old World which he had left. In June, 1879, an agent appeared in the country of Durham on behalf of the West Port Cal Company to select fifty appeared in the county of Durham on be of the West Port Coal Company to select miners, with their families, as free per

the rate of ten shillings per day. When they landed this bargain was repudiated, and the men left to shift for themselves. Some have returned home, others are on the point of stavation, because they are unable to get away, and Mr. Robinson heard of one man whom despair had driven to the lunatio asylum. They could get no redress at the hands of the Colonial Government beyond the opening of sonp kitchens and benevolent institutions; the latter, Mr. Robinson characterizes as a polite name for the workhouse. Things got so bad that a meeting of the unemployed was held at Christ Church, and the men attending it actually drew up a petition to the American Government, asking for aid from the United States, and to be transported thither.

to enquire into the progress of French agriculture recommend that the agricultural interest be better protected, and that the tariff on cattle, fresh meats, provisions, and breadstuffs be raised considerably. On animals imported for food purposes an additional duty of at least five per cent. is demanded. Next to a protective tariff the French agriculturists recommend more machinery, the introduction of cheese factories, and a speedy termination of the subdivision of farms.

An Opposition paper asks :- "What would our readers think of a farmer who had, say, five hundred acres of land and a growing famfive hundred acres of land and a growing fam-lly, who should hand four hundred acres of it over to contractors in order to obtain funds to make a turnpike road through the middle of the property?" That depends upon the value of the land. If the 500 acres were absolutely worthless without the turnpike, he would really make 100 acres by giving 400 for a road. And if these 400 acres could not be turned into money by the contractors unless by set-tlement, the farmer's growing family would not long want for land.

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four miles through the broad galleries of the mine, gain a knowledge of mining matters such as volumes of description would not

impart.
To make the descent few preliminaries are needed. The consent of the courteous manager, Jas. Hudson, Esq., or of his efficient aids, is easily obtained, and if the visitor is lucky is easily obtained, and if the visitor is lucky enough to meet, as the writer did, and have for a chaperone and explainer of mining matters, terms, and operations, the underground manager, Mr. James W. Fraser, a gentleman theoretically and practically skilled in his profession, a satisfactory trip through the mine is assured. The descent is made in the "cage," a box of iron lattice work in which the coal tubs are hoisted. Arrayed in a Mackintosh borrowed for the occasion, the visitor and guide step into the cage, devoid of tubs for the nonce, and hanging suspended by the great wire cable over the gloomy pit for an instant, at the signal the hoisting engine moves, the cage trembles, quivers, and the swift descent or fall of nine hundred feet in forty seconds commences.

has been found feasible and profitable to preserve by the canning process is butter, an establishment for that purpose having been started in Watertown, N.Y. The best fresh butter is obtained, which is then salted, and hermetically sealed in tins by the usual process. The complete exclusion of the air will preserve the butter good for an indefinite term. The capacity of the establishment is 4.000 pounds daily. The preservation of butter in marketable condition is an important question, and it will be good news to farmers if the application of the canning process has satisfactorily solved the problem.

The St. John Sun asys: "Nine-tenths of the flour purchased by New Brunswick ontside of the province is Ontario flour, and never in the history of the province have the people been supplied with cheaper or better flour than by Ontario in the last ten years. It the history of the province have the people been supplied with cheaper or better flour than by Ontario in the last ten years. It used to be no uncommon sight in old times to see our wharves covered with 'damaged' and 'unsound' Yankee flour. Of late years it is the exception to find a lot of bad flour coming from Ontario. Sour flour, or flour not equal to the dealer's representation, is immediately returned on his hands, and he, in many cases, holds the miller directly responsible."

Mr. Wheler and Mr. Thomas Paxton, M.P.P., must be angry with our contemporary for not supplying them with a daily research of the great wheat "outrage." The Globs report quoted wheat at \$1.10 to \$1.15 and oats at 37 cents, in Toronto; and at \$9 cents and 25 cents in Chicago. If this state of things continues much longer our contemporary will have to try the other tack, and argue that the N. P. is robbing the

realize we stand mechanic for the benefit of the farmer; which will harmonise nicely with the cry that the duty on manufactured goods is robbing the farmer for the benefit of the mechanic and manufacturer. The Opposition harp, indeed, has a thousand strings, but only one tuneruin, robbery, and decay.

The London correspondent of the New York World gives a most discouraging account of the English crop prospects for the present season. The early indications were favourable and a good harvest was anticipated, but a series of destructive storms have wrought great havoo, especially in the midland counties, and it is hardly expected that the harvest will be much better than that of last season. The failure will make the condition of the English farmer desperate, and increase the difficulties in the way of successful competition in wheat-raising with America. The lowest cost of wheat-raising in England is estimated at forty-two shillings a quarter, while American heads of a good what is sufficiently one gropes the workings of the Ford Pit. Here let us give some idea of what a COAL MINE IS LIKE, "DOWN IN A COAL MINE,"

en that the quantity raised is a mere bags lie to that left in the depths of the mine. THE MINERS AT WORK.

parently, there is no mismanagement here, science and skill alike bear their part, and safety is told the observer on every hand.

THE RIFLE.

Annual Matches of the Ontario Association Annual Matches of the Ontario Association.

From an early hour on Monday morning the markers and others were busily employed in putting the last touches on the targets, and when all was finished they shone out clearly and distinctly, but not too brightly, against the dark backgrounds of the butts. Towards eleven o'clock the competitors commenced te arrive, and as the many hued uniforms were scattered over the field, the scene became an attractive one, the white tents and military equipments recalling the days when the regulars occupied the adjacent barracks. Shortly before twelve the bugle sounded the officers' call, and the register keepers and buglers fell in for orders and stores, and as they in turn dismissed, the marksman gave a last look at the bullseyes, that seemed at that time provokingly large, and then followed to partake of the noon-day meal. Scarcely had they taken up their positions than the last gun was fired, and almost immediately the "Commence fire" rang out from No. 2 range, in charge of Major McDonald, and the first shot in the match was fired by Sergt. Sproule, of the Barrie Rifle Association, who was misled by the wind, and only scored an outer for his first sighting shot. A shot from Ptc. Lanskail was more tortunate and brought up the white disc, and fine fire then extended all along the line, continuing until evening, when the following were announced as the principal prize-winners in the From an early hour on Monday morning the

MACDONALD MATCH.

Open to members, at 200 yards, seven rounds, and with the class I. rifle. 1. Sergt. Armstrong, Guards.
2. Lieut. J. Moore, 25th Batt.
3. Pte. Schwarz, 13th Batt.
4. Pte. Jack, 10th Batt.
5. Lieut. Waldo, Guards.
6. C. Wilson, 2nd Military District.
7. Pte. Kilpatrick, 25th Batt.
8. Lieut. Col. Gibson, 13th Batt.
9. Sergt. T. Mitchell, 10th Batt.
1. Major Wilson, 33rd Batt.
1. Lieut. Adams, 13th Batt.
1. Lieut. Adams, 18th Batt.
1. Pte. Morlatt, 20th Batt.
1. Pte. Morlatt, 20th Batt.
1. Lieut. Fox, 20th Batt.
2. Sergt. Thompson, Q.O.R.
3. Mr. J. L. Cox, 2nd Military District.
4. At the same time the competition for ...\$15

At the same time the competition for the CANADA COMPANY PRIZE was in progress, and in this the shooting was excellent, two of the men making the highest possible, and all doing well. For it the range was 400 yards, but the other conditions were the same as the Macdonald match. The following were the fortunate marksmen:—

1. Pte, Henderson, 25th Batt. 2. Capt. Hunter, 32nd Batt. 3. Lieut. Elliott, 7th Fusiliers 4. Pte. Thempson, G.F.G. 5. G. Gleanie, Dufferin Rifies 6. Lieut. W. Colby, 30th Batt. 7. Gunner Kennedy, Napanee G.A. 8. Corp. J. Dunn, 35th Batt. 9. Addt. Corliss, 25th Batt. 10. Capt. Irwin, 12th Batt. 11. Pte. Izard, 32nd Batt. 11. Pte. Izard, 32nd Batt. 11. SECOND DAY.

The first event of Tuesday was the shooting off the tie for the fourth and fifth places in the match for the Canada

FAWGETT At Belmont, Tuesday, the 17th of ugust, the wife of J. G. Fawcett, Assistant betmaster, of a daughter. Postmaster, of a daughter.

BEDDOE—On the 18th inst., at Breadalban street, the wife of T. D. Beddee, of a daughter.

Conron—In Weston, on Sunday, the 18th inst the wife of James Conron, jr., of a son. WYLD-At Bonningten, Dundas, on the 12th inst, the wife of William Wyld, Barrister at Law, of a daughter. BROKOVSKI—At "Lakehurst," Oakville, on the 21st inst., the wife of E. Brokovski, of a sen. AYLESWORTH—On August 17th, the wife of E. Aylesworth, of a son.

Montreal, P.Q., Jan. 31, 1880.

Mr. H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.:

Dear Sir,—Some six months since I wrote you telling how your Vegerine had restored me from a very bad attack of Rheumatism, when I had been confined to the house for about six months. I now write to say that I have not had any more trouble with my old complaint. I also wish to add that our daughter, about 13 years old, has been troubled for some time. She was always sick and complaining. We had tried several remedies and they had done her no good, We gave her the Vedetine, and are more than satisfied with the result. She commenced to improve almost from the first, and at the present time she never was in better health. We think there is nothing like your Vedetine.

Yeurs truly.

W.M. MYERT,

112 Canning Street.

HUNT-STEWART-On the 11th inst, at Kana; City, Mo., by the Rev. J. E. Chambliss, Willian Hunt, of Topeka, Kan., to Helen Stewart, of Grantford;

No cards.

COLOLEUGH—CRANDELL—On the 17th inst., at Old St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, by the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, William Colcleugh, druggist, Mount Forest, to Ade L., only daughter of the late Reuben Crandell, Esq., of Belvidere, Ill.

KENNEDY—SHAW—At 30 Bath street, Glasgow, on the 20th July, Catharine, daughter of John Shaw, Inspector of Poor, Kilbaronan, to David Kennedy, Pietermaritzburg, Natal, South Africa eldest son of David Kennedy, Scottish vecalist

PAREMURST—GATES—On the 23rd inst., by the Rev. J. P. Lewis, of Scace Church, Mr. Henry Parkhurst, to Lettic, reungest daughter of the late Mr. Charles Gates, both of Teronto. LEONARD—IBBOTSON—In Montreal, on Aug. 18th, at Christ Church Cethedral, by the Rev. J. Renaud, Frank Eiten Leenard, of E. Leonard & Sons, Lenden, Ont., to Alice Louise, second daughter of B. Ibbotson, Esq.

DEATHS.

GRAYSON—In the city of Hamilton, on the 20th inst., Ellen Dean, a native of Banner, King's County, Ireland, and wife of George Grayson, in the 53nd year of her age.

McClain—On the 21st, after a long and painful illness, John, second son of the late Samuel McClain, aged 32 years and I month.

DAMPHILON—On the 21st inst., after a long and painful illness, Maria, the beloved wife of J. A. Damphilen, in the 45th year of her age.

Buffalo papers please copy.

RYAN—On Friday, 20th inst., Catharine Ryan, mother of Timethy Ryan, aged 75 years.

CLARKE—At the residence of her son-in-law. CLARRE—At the residence of her son-in-law, Abraham H. Wilson, Township of West York, Julia Erson, wisow of the late John Clarke, in the Sist year of her age. Dublin and Limerick papers please copy. HUTTY—On the 20th, Charles P. Hutty, aged 29 MULLIN—At Carthage, N.Y., Aug. 18th, 1880. Catherine, wife of John Mullin, Esq., and daughter of the late Edward Flynn, of Farmersville, aged 30 years. Watson-On August 3rd; Mary Jane White wife of James Watson, aged 41 years 11 months Little—On the evening of the 19th inst., Isabella, youngest daughter of John Little, aged months, 20 days. Larkin.—At Hamilton, Ont., on the 18th of August, Mary Amelia Larkin, aged 20 years and 13 days, daughter of Henry J. Larkin. CONRON - In Weston, on the 16th instan rederick James, infant sen of James and Ev

Bertie, youngest daughter of Geerge Kempehill, aged 27 years.

WILSON—After a short but painful iffness, at his late residence, Gerrard street, cerner of Parliament, David A. Wilsen, in the 37th year of his ago, youngest sen of Wm. Wilson, Esq., of Tyrene, County Derry, Ireland, and brother of William and Samuel Wilsen, of this city.

Belfast papers please copy.

CULLEN—In this city, on the 17th inst., John Cullen, aged 58 years.

MIYOHELL—In child-birth, in this city, at 12.36 on the morning of the 18th inst., Elisabeth, wife of James Mitchell, aged 12 years and 3 months.

LAUGHTON—On the 23rd inst., at Dover Court road, Margaret Etha, youngest daughter of Peter and Margaret Laughton, aged 8 months and 20 days.

AKERS—On the 23rd August, instant, at 236

AKERS-On the 23rd August Instant, at 298 Sherbourne street, Teronto, Emma Goulding Akers, only child of Jehn and Emily Akers, aged 10 months and 19 days. BURNS—In this city, on Monday, 23rd inst., 2 Denison avenue, James Burns, a native ligo, Ireland, aged 75 years. Sligo, Ireland, agod 75 years.

LAPPAGE—In Kingston, on the evening of the 19th of August, Ann Lappage, wife of Mr. William Lappage, bern in Argyllahire, Scotland, aged 56 years.

McKee—Suddenly, of lookjaw, at Yale, British Columbia, en 30th July, James McKee, formerly of Craigha, County Down, Ireland. The deceased was brother-in-law to Harry Finlay, of this city.

HENRY—In Hamilton, on the 17th insta Wm. Jehn, son of John and Lizzie Henry yours and 10 months

Aylesworth, of a son.

GARTSHORE—On August Zist, the wife of W.

M. Gartshore, of a son.

OTTMAN—In London, August Zist, Mrs. M. J.

Ottman, Westaninster, of a daughter.

RENAUD—At Dryden, Simcoe, on the 21st inst., the wife of Rev. J. Frederick Renaud, of a son.

GREENWOOD—At St. Catharines, Aug. 22nd, the wife of W. W. Greenwood, of a daughter.

JOYCE—MONRIL — At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. John A. McNeil, on the 17th inst., by the Rev. A. Campbell, Mr. George A. Joyce to Miss Alma McNeil, both of Belleville.

Sir.—From the increasing sale of your preparatien (YEGETINE) and from its salutary and lasting
effects upon numbers of my customers who have
used it, I feel confident in recommending it as a
standard remedy in every family.

GEO. HODGETTS,

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305 Yonge Street. Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

BOYLE-FENSON—At the residence of the bride's father. 370 Church street, on August 18th, 1880, by the Rev. Thos. Griffith, assisted by the Rev. J. C. Antliff, B.D., and the Rev. R. Boyle, father of the bridegroom, Mr. Wm. Cather Boyle, to Miss Charlette Elizabeth Fenson, eldest daughter of Mr. John Fenson, all of To-ronto.

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FAY—At the residence of Rev. J. J. Modintee. P. P., Oehawa, on the 18th inst. Francis Fay, aged Z years, 7 means and 9 days.

KERNIGHAN—On Saturday, the 14th instant, at Rockton, Mr. Samuel Kernighan, aged 90 years, HENRY—In Hamilton, on the 18th instant, at Rockton, Mr. Samuel Kernighan, aged 90 years, The best attractions and largest prize list ever present at any exhibition in the Dominion of The number of entries already exceed those for the great exhibition of last year. Cheap excursion and reduced rates on all the railways,

Entries must close in a few days. JNO. J. WITHROW, H. J. HILL, Secretz Tor ULLEN-Is Kingston, on August 19th, Mary tis, reliet of the late Mr. James Mullen, aged CANADA'S

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Dear Sir,—I have been greatly troubled for a number of years with General Debitity and Ner-veusness, and after using two bottles I find my-self very much relieved, and I most cheerfully recommend VEGETIME to all who are troubled as

Confident in Recommending It.

TORONTO, ONT., April 8, 1880.

From the "Registrar of the Ontario College,"
and "Business Editor of the Pharmaceutical

RADIOAL CURE

T. SHERWOOD.

TORONTO, ONT., April 8, 1880.

A MAMMOTH FAIR

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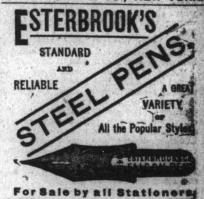
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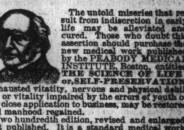
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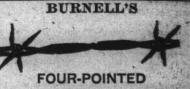
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when a few Shorthorn, A berdeen poll and Aynshire bulls and heiters; about 180 Leicester, Cotswold, Oxford Down and Southdown rams and ewes; 50 Berkshire, Windsor, and Suffolk-Windsor boars and sows; half-dozen Scotch Collie dogs, and several hundred bushels of standard wheat and coats will be disposed of.

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"She is entirely at liberty to do so. She is quite welcome to Mr. Lascelles, if she wishes to marry him. You see I am frank; and to be entirely so, I must tell you—as the time seems to have come for it—that I really have no desire whatever to become Mrs. Lascelles."

"So that is the end of the whole matter!"
ground the elder lady, preparing to shed
tears by pulling out her handkerchief.
"Don't cry mamma," said Juliet quietly;
"you must have more pride. If you cry I
shall have to pet you, and that will make me
forget what I had to say."
"What you had to say?" Mrs. Armstrong
smiffed.

"I was speaking of Mr. Lascelles, wished to say something more. You know I do not talk much about people; so you ought to listen when I do—as it is such a novelty."

"Ah me !" came with a long breath from the lady.
"I must say that Mr. Lascelles is not at all to my taste," said Juliet in a tone of great frankness. "I received his attentions because you desired me to do so - for no other reason. I form my opinion of people very much by a sort of instinct, and generally like or dislike them at once. I never liked Mr. Lascelles: he is by no means a candid or sincere person, and there is a peculiar expression of his face which I do not like—he seems to be watching. His manners are very good, but he wants frankness. I do not like that sort of person, and could not have married him unless my feelings had entirely changed. I did not tell you this before, as I was afraid of causing you disaappointment and pain, mamma; but you disappointment and pain, mamma; but it is useless now to conceal anything, as Mr. Lascelles won't have me. You will see now why I am not so much distressed, and quite willing that Miss Bassick shall monopolize

This by no means pleased Miss Bassick, the had descended the stairs far enough to

who had descended the stairs far enough to hear every word that was said.

"And as to Miss Bassick herself," continued Miss Juliet, who seemed to be in an unusually communicative mood, "I may have been a little too harsh in my estimate of her character. Her position should be remembered. She's an orphan, with no home or family, and naturally wishes to secure one. The and naturally wishes to secure one. The Lascelles are very nice people, and Wye is a very attractive place, and Miss Bassick sets her cap for the heir; that is her own affair. I can only say that I could never do so unless the attraction was the gentleman himself. I cannot find a word for such a thing, and if Miss Bassickhas done so I am sincerely sorry. I hope she is not capable of disgracing her sex so much. I have not a very good opinion of her, I fear, especially as she has been so very cruel to me"—here Miss Juliet's voice laughed quietly—" but I should not like to lose every

quietly—" but I should not like to lose every particle of respect for her.

Listening, and inwardly aware of her real sentiment for Mr. Lascelles, which was sincere indifference, Miss Bassick felt gall and wormwood—to express the idea succinctly. She had a good deal of a certain sort of pride, and an extremely favourable opinion of herself; and Juliet's indifference exasperated her. This sentiment was much increased by Juliet's careless touch on the piano and her next

"And now, mamma, I really think we have said enough. There, don't cry; why should you? There never was a single moment when I could have married Mr. Lascelles. Miss Bassick is perfectly welcome to him. She may suppose that she is triumphing over me, to use your own phrase, and be pleased at the thought that she will pay me back for my celdness to her, which I was really unable to conceal. You see I shall not be as much hurt as she thinks. If she were present I could tell her with perfect sincerity that all her acting and concealments were quite unnecessary, and that I, at least, should make no sort of objection if she came into the drawing-room and received Mrs. Lascelles as a lady should do. But as she is not present, and we are abusing her behind her back," Miss Juliet said, touching her piano, and uttering her frank laugh, "we ought not to—"
"She is. present!" cried Mrs. Arinstrong, rushing to the door.

Thereupon a terrible incident occurred—the writer almost shrinks from attempting to paint it. Such occurrences are much better understood and appreciated from scenic refrom mere descriptio presentation then from mere descriptions through the agency of pen and ink. Miss Bassick's position upon the staircase just without the door of the drawing-room has been alluded to. She had ventured to steal been alluded to. She had ventured to steal down the softly carpeted staircase until she had reached this position, trusting to her "shoes of silence" not to be discovered. But staircases will creak in the best regulated houses, and however carefully the skirts of dresses are held up they will rustle a little. Twice thus Miss Bassick had advanced carefully, and managed to listen. What she heard did not put her in a very good humour; but clinching her pretty fist, she leaned forward endeavouring to catch every word, when she heard a noise at the back-door of the pasage and rapidly ran up-stairs. age and rapidly ran up-stairs.

It was this sound which had induced Mrs. Armstrong to exclaim "She is present!" and to dart toward the door and into the passage. his resulted in the terrible incident refe to above. She was precipitated into the fragrant arms of of Cinda, and their faces came into collision. Cinda, in fact, had oc-casioned the noise which Miss Bassick had casioned the noise which Miss Bassick had heard. Having discovered that the young lady was not in her own room, the coloured maiden had hastened delightedly down the back staircase to report the fact—to be mysterious, and express with a giggling accompaniment her private opinion that a secret interview was in progress; and entering the passage, had reached the door of the drawing-room, in which she heard voices, just in time to be rushed into by Mrs. Armstrong.

Cinda stargered and threw out her arms

Cinda staggered, and threw out her arms wildly, clasping the lady to her bosom. As the maiden was somewhat slovenly, not to say dirty, this embrace was rather ardent than pure. In the midst of "silvery laughter" from the direction of the piano, Mrs. Armstrong violently extricated herself from the embrace of Cinda: and that fair one with e of Cinda; and that fair one, with asty explanations, and in a state of discom-ture, vanished. As to Miss Bassick, she was

owhere to be seen.

The interview between mother and daughter soon terminated. Being appealed to as to what should be done, Miss Juliet very quietly replied "nothing, mamma." It would be extremely unkind, she said, to turn Miss Basteries would be a soon with the soon with the soon with the soon would be a soon with the soon would be a soon with the soon would be a soon with the soon would be soon were soon when the soon would be soon with the soon would be soon would be soon with the soon would be soon with the soon would be soo ack away, as she had no home : it would be better to give her time, at least, to seek for one—and as the fearful Miss Grundy rose before one—and as the fearful Miss Grundy rose before the eyes of the elder lady, she consented. She had recourse to her handkerchief, and sniffed in a painful manner, clasped Miss Juliet to her breast, and bemoaned the pre-sence of shameless creatures, when the gate of the grounds was heard to open, and look-ing through the window she saw Mr. Douglas Lascelles riding in.

"There he is!" she exclaimed—"I can't trust myself to speak to him."

"There he is!" she exclaimed—"I can't trust myself to speak to him."
"I would not, then," said Juliet, quietly.
"And you ought not to, Juliet. Come my dear; I will send word that you are engaged."
"I am not at all engaged, mamma; I am uncommonly idle."
"You do not mean to see him, Juliet?"
"Why not?"
"After the conversation and trust many trust many

"Certainly, mamma. That makes no difference. My opinion of Mr. Lascelles has not altered, and I have nothing in the world to

went and set form in one of the arm-chairs in front of the fire, just as Mr Lascelles ap-

proached the house.
As to Mrs. Armstrong, she tossed her head and walked up-stairs to her chamber, slamming the door behind her.

REV MR. GRANTHAM. It was about half-past eleven o'clock at ight. Mr. Grantham was seated in his study to the parsonage, engaged on his sermon for the coming Sunday, upon which he had been writing assiduously since his early tea.

At last midnight struck, and Mr. Grantham decided that he would retire. He was not weary of his work, but as his health was not robust, he was physically somewhat fatigued. His expression was sad. In fact, he was thinking about his poor people, and that they would probably suffer on so chill a night. The weather had blown up cold, and the gusty wind was whistling around the gables of the house. That is not generally an uncomfortable sound: one thinks how pleasant it is to be housed, and enjoying the warmth of a cheerful fire. It was, however, unpleasant to Mr. Grantham. He was thinking that perhaps his poor folks might be without fuel, which was saddening.

From this subject he passed to Ellis. He

Mr. Grantham. He was thinking that perhaps his poor folks might be without fuel, which was saddening.

From this subject he passed to Ellis. He had not finished the letter begun just before the visit from the poor man who had been "burnt out" in the mountain—that strange personage, who, perhaps by way of contempt for the humble offering made him, had left the whole lying upon the bench of the porch that night. This fact had aroused surprise and speculation, but Mr. Grantham had now quite forgotten it. He was thinking about his dear Ellis, who was coming home at once, a young deacon. The face of the father glowed at that thought. He would soon see Ellis now and enjoy long hours and days of talk with him—if the young man was not too much at Wye. The worthy pastor had given much reflection to the subject of Ellis and Miss Anna Gray, and had pretty nearly convinced himself that something was going on in that quarter. Ellis and Anna had been brought up together. She was precisely the person calculated to make an impression on his son. She was not only very attractive in the beauty which perishes, but had the sweetest possible disposition, and was devotedly pious. It was thus very natural that Ellis should have become fond of her—she would exactly suit a young minister. As to whether the young lady's sentiments responded to the young man's, there could be very little doubt of that, Mr. Grantham inwardly decided. Who would not be glad to marry his Ellis?

He always kept Ellis's letters in a drawer of his secretary, and had a special bundle there containing those written during the young man's boyhood from school—in fact, his very first he had even preserved. He thought now that he would take a look at these; so he went and opened the drawer containing them, with a key which he drew from his pocket, and took out the bundle and untied the red tape around it. A cheerful perusal of several of the letters followed. They were written in a juvenile, not to say illiterate, manner, but the reader did not observe that fact, or

After rising from his knees, Mr. Grantham took off his voluminous white cravat and hung it over the back of a chair. He then remained standing in front of the fire without further disrobing. In fact, his ardour in the composition of his History had excited his nervee. He was not at all sleepy—and then there was Ellis to think about. He would be home in a few days. That broken pane in his chamber must be attended to the very first thing in the morning. The wind whistling around the gables admonished him that broken panes were not desirable as December approached. He must not fail to think of it. All at once a low sound mingled with the shrill song of the wind. This sound came from below—apparently from his study—and resembled stealthy steps.

Mr. Grantham was not at all nervous, or given to hear strange sounds; and yet the

Mr. Grantnam was not at all nervous, or given to hear strange sounds; and yet the idea occured to him that he must really have overworked himself during the evening. Now, overwork produces tension of the nervous organization. Mr. Grantham was aware of the fact, and informed himself that

aware of the fact, and informed himself that he had been imprudent.

This view of the case, in fact, seemed supported by circumstances. The noise had ceased at once, which was a proof that it was due to his imagination. Where there was nothing to hear nothing could have been heard. It was a mere illusion of his overtaxed senses that steps had moved about in his study. That was impossible. The house was locked, and he had not been up-stairs for more than half an hour—at all events, not an hour. All was secure—his old servant had long been asleep—it was physically imposhour. All was secure—his old servant had long been asleep—it was physically impossible that a person could have entered the house, even if it were conceivable that any human being could have reasons for doing so. Enter a parsonage between the hours of midnight and one in the morning? With what object? There was nothing to steal in a parsonage, unless the thief was theological in his tastes and coveted works on Divinity.

This idea caused Mr. Grantham to smile, He was the impecunious viator, he reflected, who need not be afraid of robbers. As to murdering him, what living creature had any reason to thirst for his blood? Mr. Grantham's smile grew more cheerful, and he re-

reason to thirst for his blood? Mr. Grantham's smile grew more cheerful, and he reflected that he must have overworked his nervous system very much indeed, to have it play such vagaries. Then suddenly he heard the stealthy steps a second time.

At this Mr. Grantham moved his head quickly, and remained perfectly still and motionless, listening. He did not hear the steps again, but what he did hear was a low, grating sound, which resembled that produced by the opening or closing of a drawer which is a little swollen and does not readily slide forward or backward. This satisfied him that he had not overworked his nerves, after all. He had really heard what he thought he had heard. Some one was in his study! study ! Mr. Grantham was a very sweet-tempered

Mr. Grantham was a very sweet-tempered and peaceful man in his disposition, but a very cool and resolute one. A great deal of force of character lay under his gentle smile. He lit his candle at the fire, went to the door, opened it quietly, and went out into the little passage leading to the staircase. Here he stopped and listened. For some moments all was quite silent, and he began to think that after all he had really heard nothing. Then an indistinct sound again came from the study.

This decided Mr. Grantham, and he walked quietly down the narrow staircase. As he wore slippers—his habit in the evening—his steps made no noise whatever. He reached the bottom of the stairs, went along the passage, and opened the door of the study.

As the door opened, a man, who was kneeling in front of the old secretary from which Mr. Grantham had taken Ellis's letters, rose suddenly to his feet. The fire had been stirred up, and lit the apartment—a light which was not needed, however, as Mr. Grantham had his candle. He came into the room, and stood facing the man, who was coarsely dressed, and had hastily drawn a short black This decided Mr. Grantham, and he walked

veil over his face, apparently sewed to the lining of his hat. This disguise had two holes for the eyes, and reached to his upper lip, which was bearded like his chin.

"Who are you, friend, and what is your object in entering my house?" said Mr. Grantham mildly

ham, mildly.

The intruder had put his hand into his pocket, apparently to draw some weapon, but at these words took it out again, as if contact these words took it out again, as if contact these words took it out again, as if you unnecessary.

nothing.

"What is your object in entering my poor house" said Mr. Grantham. "I cannot imagine how you did so, or why. There is nothing here of any value, if theft is your aim. How can there be?"

To this second question the man made no more reply than to the first. He was apparently hesitating what course to pursue, or what to say. He had in his hand the very bundle of letters, tied with red tape, which Mr. Grantham had examined an hour before, and grasped it irresolutely. Mr. Grantham noticed that.

"Those letters you have in your hand," he said, mildly, "were written by my son when he was a child. They are valuable to me, but can be of no value at all to you. Why do you disturb them?"

"I don't want the letters," said the man in a gruff voice, letting the bundle fall to the floor, and fixing his eyes upon Mr. Grantham.
"Why take them from my drawer, then, friend? and why do you stand like a robber in a stage-play, looking at me and scarcely speaking? You must have some object in putting yourself to so much trouble."

"I have an object," said the intruder, coolly: "it is not to rob you of your property. As you say, there is nothing here to tempt anybody. I was looking for some papers."

"Some papers? What papers?—and what possible value can any of my papers be to you?"

tham sat down, and said to the burglar,
"Take a seat, friend. I always prefer to
sit when I am talking, and perhaps you may
prefer it also." sit when I am talking, and perhaps you may prefer it also."

The burglar obeyed this suggestion by sitting down in a hesitating manner—his eyes fixed upon Mr. Grantham, who was, however, quite unable to see their expression,

"Now tell me all about it, friend," said Mr. Grantham, in the same mild voice. You will acknowledge that this incident is a little out of the common every-day experience. It is unusual to find my house entered at dead of night, and my drawers searched for papers. Papers! What papers do you wish? I have only letters and sermons. You can scarcely wish the latter, friend—they would not suit your occupation precisely. Explain your object, and what papers in my possession could possibly be of any interest to you."

"Mr. Grantham," said the burglar.

"Well, my friend?"

"You are a brave man."

"Brave? It is true that was said of me when I was a young man—and, I am afraid, a

dling with a man like you.'
He put the knife back in his pocket, and

said,
"You asked me just now what I came here
Do you for. I came to get some papers. Do you want a story to explain why I am after the papers? Here is the story."

papers? Here is the story."

"I should like to hear it," said Mr. Grantham. He had placed his candle on the table, and was leaning back in his chair, with his elbows resting upon the arms, and the tips of his fingers just touching—the palms of the hands open. In this attitude he presented the appearance of a person at ease in his elbow-chair, and listening to a friend conversing. Opposite sat the burglar, erect in a stiff-backed chair near the open drawer. As Mr. Grantham had closed the door behind him when he came in, they were alone to. him when he came in, they were alone to-

ther.
"Here is my story to account for my want "Here is my story to account for my wanting the papers," said the burglar: "There was a friend of mine who got into trouble, and while people were after him he slept here one night. He was a big fellow with a little girl. He had papers about him which he wanted to keep from the officers. They were in a travelling-bag, and this was left at your house by accident. He was afraid to come and call for the papers, so I came to get hold of them—not to hurt or rob any-

get hold of them—not to hurt or rob any-body."
"Your friend lives in the mountain, no doubt," said Mr. Grantham.
"Why in the mountain?"
"And you and your family were burnt out

"And you and your family were burnt out recently, were you not?"

"My family—"

"I mean, that it was you who came the other evening and asked alms for your family, who had just had the roof burnt from over their heads. I recognize you now—and shall I tell you how I feel, friend? I feel ashamed for you."

for you."

The words seemed to produce some effect upon the burglar. He did not reply, but a movement of the disguise on his face was evidently produced by a contraction of his

"Do you know that you were guilty of a very unbecoming action?" said Mr. Grant-ham. "It is painful. You came and apvery unbecoming action?" said Mr. Grantham. "It is painful. You came and appealed to me in in forma pauperis, as we say, friend—to ask assistance for your poor family, and that family was only an imaginary one. Tour object was to deceive me, and in return for my kindness, carry off my property—or what was entrusted to me,"

"I put the bread and the meat and the money on the bench of the porch," the burglar said, in protest.

"Yes, that is true; but you robbed me of the clothes of my poor. That was the unbecoming act I refer to. I was afraid it was you."

"There they are," he said.
And, in fact, there in the corner was the

And, in fact, there in the corner was the small travelling-bag, with the poor children's clothes, and Frances Cary's note and tracts.

Mr. Grantham was obviously gratified.

"I am truly glad to see that you have brought the clothes back. They are not mine; they belong to my poor."

"Well, there they are, Mr. Grantham. It was a mean act, but not intentional. You see, I thought it was the other bag."

"And you have come for that to night. How did you enter?"

"It was easy. I slipped the bolt of your "It was easy. I slipped the bolt of your back-door, which is not exactly a Chubb-

ery good boy. You have thrown the letters value so much on the floor, I see."

The burglar stooped down quickly and icked them up.
"I am sorry—I didn't mean to throw the etters down. They fell out of my hand." (To be continued.)

FROM BLACK TO WHITE.

Ferrible Experience which Change Colour of a Man's Hair in a Night. the Colour of a Man's Hair in a Night.

Little Rock Gasette.

Mr. Slocum, of Slocumville, yesterday attracted the attention of a Gazette man. Mr. Slocum seemed to be a gentleman. He was a young man, and only one thing distinguished him in any special manner from numerous other young men on the street. His hair was white as the driven snow. Vivacious and intelligent in appearance, the contrast between his youthful looks and snowy looks was starting. Feeling that some story of a terrible strain on Mr. Slocum's nervous system was partially revealed in this manner, the Gazette man inquired the cause of the change of colour in his hair. A strange expression flitted across his features at the question, as if no very pleasant recollections were awakened, but forcing a smile he said:—

"A terrible experience caused my hair to change its colour, and I cannot yet speak of it without shuddering. However, I have no objection to relating the circumstances."

"What was the original colour of your hair, Mr. Slocum?"

Mr. Slocum ?" Jet black. I will give you my experience "Jet black. I will give you my experience. I have been a revenue collector for several years. Eight years ago, in the summer of 1872, I was obliged to take a trip through Western Arkansas. There were fough characters out there. Men who would steal the shoes off your horse's feet, when they could get nothing else. Outlaws who were steeped in crime and hesitated at nothing. In the course of my trip I reached a district in which were several characters who, for doing deeds of crime, had attracted the attention of the whole State, but the authorities were unable to apprehend them. I had quite a large sum of money with me. I feared nothing in those days. After being one morning in a small village near Little River, and receiving \$150, I started out on horseback north towards Fort Smith. I had about \$1,700 in my saddlebags and was a little bit nervous to get it safe The burglar obeyed this suggestion by site young man's boyhood from school—in fast, the site of young man's boyhood from school—in fast, the subject when the shad even preserved. He shought in now that he would take a flook at these; as the word take a flook at these; as the word take a flook at these; as the word take a flook at the site of the stress of the subject with the subject in the subject with the sub

Strange Autics of a Mother and Two Daughters.

From the Atbany Argus. The City Hospital was the scene of curious sensation yesterday, the circum-stances of which are as follows:—On Sunday afternoon a mother and two daughters arrived in this city, and after calling upon a number of physicians, during the afternoon, they finally visited the office of Dr. Vander-

AN INSANE THREE.

treatment, the mother representing that her two daughters had been ill and required jmmediate attention. After receiving the attention of the doctor for some time, they retired from the office and went direct to the City Hospital, where they stated that they wanted the very best medical attention the city afforded, and asked that rooms be assigned them. Apartments were provided for them, and at one o'clock yesterday morning strange noises, coupled with singing and shouting, were heard emanating from their room, and the house surgeon being notified, he repaired to the room for the purpose of ascertaining the matter, and to quiet the disturbance. The physician was received in due form, and they welcomed him quite royally, urging him to join the party and indulge in the mining the first provided in the property of the disturbance. The physician was received in due form, and they welcomed him quite royally, urging him to join the party and indulge in the mining on the cancan style, and after expositulating with her for some time he finally prevailed upon her to keep quiet. Breakfast was furnished them in their room, and the girls created considerable noise, so much so that they were ordered to keep quiet. During the morning one of the daughters called upon Mr. Paul Cushman, one of the governors of the hospital, and represented to him that her sister had been admitted into the hospital, and they were ordered to keep quiet. During the morning one of the daughters called upon the range of the girls of the provided him that her sister had been admitted into the hospital, and that she was in a very low condition, and asked that a elergyman be sent to administer to her spiritual wants. Mr. Cushman, doubting her story and believing her to be insane, notified the chief of police. Shortly after to her spiritual wants. Mr. Cushman done of them, in order to cap the climax, performed the deliciously delicate, as well as dangerous and unusinal, feat of standing on her head. In the meantime Mr. Cushman, dependent of the morning

night. While in Troy it is learned they visited several of the physicians at that place, and in the pockets of one of the daughters a number of Troy prescriptions were found. They appeared to have plenty of money, and also had return tickets to New York. While in the hospital they feasted on raw eggs, which they bought, one of the girls having a bag containing no less than three dozen. The daughters are quite young, well dressed, and it is said, have friends in this city. The youngest was a book canvasser here about four years ago.

A BIRD'S GRIEF.

Remarkable Conduct of a Dove Whose Mate was Killed by a Locomotive.

A year or so ago a little girl living near the line of the Erie railway, two miles from Rathboneville, N.Y., was presented with a pair of doves. They were in the habit of flying about in the vicinity. One day, three weeks ago, they were flying across the railway track, when the male bird came into collision with the smoke stack of the Pacific express, which passes the spot about 7 o'clock in the morning. The bird was killed by the shock, and instantly thrown out of the sight of its mate. The female circled around the spot for a few minutes, in evident amazement at the sudden disappearance of her mate. She then flew to a mile post near by, and for a long time gave utterance to the mournful notes characteristic of the dove. Suddenly she seemed to realize what had carried the male from her sight, and she rose in the air and flew swiftly in the direction the train had gone. She did not return until about noon. She alighted at her cote, where she remained the rest of the day, uttering her plaintive cries. Next morning, just before 7 o'clock, she was seen to fly away, and take a position on the mile-post near the spot where she last her mate the day before. When the express train came along she flew at the locomotive, hovered about the smoke-stack, and around the cab, as if looking for her mate. She accompanied the locomotive for a mile or so, and then returned to her cote. Every day since then she has repeated this strange conduct. She goes to her look-out for the train at precisely the same time each morning, and waits until the train comes along, no matter how late it may be. She never goes further than about a mile with the train, returning then to her cote, and mourning piteously all day.

· Unable to Trade. The family had only lately moved into the neighbourhood. A day or so after their arrival the head of the family went to a grocery in the neighbourhood and asked the price of a can of condensed milk.

"Fifteen cents," said the proprietor.

"Fifteen devils!" exclaimed the customer, "why, man alive, I don't want to buy a dozen cans, but only one. What do you ask

dozen cans, but only one. What do you for half a can, wholesale figures?"
"Never sell half a can." "I reckon you never sell anything if you mark your goods up that way. Suppose I take one whole can, will you come down to a

dime?"

"Fifteen cents is the usual price."

"That may be with unreliable transient customers, but I am an old citizen of Galveston, and the store that captures my permanent trade will have to be enlarged within six months. Say a dime, and throw in a pound or so of soda crackers and it's a whack."

"Do you buy a good deal in the course of the year?" asked the proprietor, with a sneer.
"Do I buy a great deal? I should say I did. Why, it won't be more than two months before I'll have to get another box of

you are going to have a fire pretty soon. When a merchant don't care to build up a trade, he is fixing to fail or swindle somebody, somehow. Good morning, sir." body, somehow.

Galveston News.

Some two or three mornings after the re-lation of this occurrence, Sketchem came into the theatre, his eyes actually starting out of his head. "It's a shame," he ejaculated, "an i

fernal shame!"
"What?" said I. "What?" said I.

"The utter worthlessness of the Boston police force," returned Sketch, indignantly.

"As I was going across the Common last night, on my return home from the theatre, I was attacked by three masked men with revolvers. They would have killed me, sure, but for my dodging behind the trees. It was a close shave, I can tell you. Just look at the hole in that hat;" and removing his tile, Mr. Sketchen showed a neat perforation of the crown suspiciously close to his cranium.

"An inch lower," he continued, "and they'd have had me."

In this I acquiesced, and after inspecting the bullet-hole asked him if he had any idea who his assailants were.

"Not the slightest," said he, "I didn't know I had an enemy in the world. It's not

know I had an enemy in the world. It's not the risk I care for, but to think that not a policeman turned up during the whole twenty

"Were there that many fired?" I inquired "Were there that many fired?" I inquired in surprise.

"About that number, I should judge," said he, modestly. "Of course I can't be precise. I was too much excited. It may have been one or two more or one or two less; but one thing is certain; as I came across the Common, this morning, I could tell the trees behind which I dodged by the bullet marks on them. You must come over and see 'em with me."

I assented, and walked away, feeling that people had been popping away at Sketch. A few minutes afterwards I met Stuart Robson, who was our comedian at the time, and concluded to get his opinion on the subject.

"Rob," said I, "do you know Sketchem was fired at last night on the Common?"

"Of course," said he; "three masked men wasn't it?"

"Yes."

"Yes."

"And they fired about twenty shots, more or less?" (with a twinkle in his eye.)

"Right!"

"And there are bullet marks, on the trees

this morning."
"Precisely," returned I. "I see he has told you about it."
"Oh, often," exclaimed Mr. Robson, "but not this morning."

"I tell you, Rob," I replied, "the man has a bullet hole in his hat."

"I know it," returned the comedian calmly;
"it's a property hat he keeps for the purpose."

pose."
"Then the whole story's a lie?" "Neighbour, as you have been taken in, I regret to say that it is. There is no one who enjoys Sketch's lying more than myself, but he really ought to get something new—this is the seventh time he has been assassinated on the Common, this winter."—Jay Bee, in Boston Course.

The experiment which Messrs. Tuckett & Billings entered upon when they, commenced to make their "Myrtle Navy" tobacco was this: to give the public a tobacco of the very finest Virginia leaf at the smallest possible margin beyond its actual cost, in the hope that it would be so extensively bought as to remunerate them. By the end of three years the demand for it had grown so much as to give assurance that the success of the experiment was within reach. The demand for it to-day is more than ten times greater than it was then and it is still increasing. Success has been reached.

BEATS NIAGARA.

A Waterfall in Guiana Five Thousand Feet

High.

Barrington Brown, during his memorable survey of Guiana, reached the foot of Roralma, and ascended its sloping portion to a height of 5,100 feet above the level of the sea. Between the highest point he reached and the foot of the great perpendicular portion which towered above is a band of thick forest. Looking up at the great wall of rock 2,000 feet in height, he could see that a forest covered its top, and that in places on its sides where small trees or shrubs could gain a hold, there they cling. The gigantic cliff itself is composed of beds of white, pink, and red sandstone, interbedded with layers of red shale, the whole resting on a great bed of red diorite. The length of Roralma is about eight or ten miles; Kukenam is perhaps larger, and the area of Illebeapur is certainly more extensive. It is impossible to view this wonderful group of mountains without realizing that far back in the youth of the world they formed part of an archipelago in tropical

more extensive. It is impossible to view this wonderful group of mountains without realizing that far back in the youth of the world they formed part of an archipelago in tropical seas. That they are well wooded and watered is made certain by visible trees and the enormous waterfall which pours at least from Roralma.

A grand review of this cataract was obtained by Barrington Brown from the mouth of a cave, inhabited by guacharo birds, and situated 1,882 feet above the level of the sea. Through the clear atmosphere was distinctly visible at a distance of thirty miles the white thread of the water-fall. The Indians said it was the head of a branch of the Cotinga river, but it is more probably the head of the Caroni; a branch of the Ormoko. This tropical Staubbach is probably the highest fall in the world, and is at the same time of considerable bulk. The cliff of Roralma is 2,000 feet in height, over the upper half of which it fell like a plumb-line and then descended with a slight slope outward. The remaining 3,000 feet to the valley below slopes at an angle of 45 degrees, and, being tree-covered, the rest of the fall is hidden by foliage. The invisible attraction of the curious savanna range of island mountains to naturalists arises from the inaccessibility. This should not be understood as the mere desire to excel others in a feat of climbing, but as the hope that some relies of the mammalian life of the so-called "micoene" merindal nitro of the survived on these isolated altitudes, cut off from all communication with the living, moving world. If any of the "micoene" mammals may exist there still, as the lemurs exist in Madagascar, and a whole family of masupials, such as the kangaroo in Australia.

Perhaps a balloon may one day solve the mystery which lends a charm to these island mountains, and the happy naturalist who lands—as one will, of course, and in time, on the summit of Roralma—may find himself among the descendants of the races long since blotted from the lower world in which the evidence of their

evidence of their existence is recorded in the great stone books alone. Amid the forest depths, on which rests a large cloud, he may find, not the gigantic saurians of the youthful world, grim monsters of the fish-lizard form, but the great progenitors of existing mam-malia. Leaving the tapir, one of the most ancient of extant creatures, at the bottom of the Roralma cascade, he may find at its top its gigantic congeners—huge herbivorous ani-mals 15 and 18 feet in length; the dinothe-

whack."

"Do you buy a good deal in the course of the year?" asked the proprietor, with a sneer.

"Do I buy a great deal? I should say I did. Why, it won't be more than two months before I'll have to get another box of matches. The box I am using from now is more than half gone, and, I only got it last February, late in February, too. Say a dime for the condensed milk, and one of them stale watermelons thrown in as a sorter of an inducement, and you can put these two nickels in your burglar-proof safe."

"Fifteen cents is the lowest price."

"I'I wish you could see my blacking brush. It can't hold out over Christmas, and then I am bound to negotiate for a new one. Throw one box of blacking in with the condensed milk, and it's a transaction."

"I won't do it."

"All right! You won't do it. I'll just keep my eye on you. I'll bet your stock is insured for twice what it's worth, and you are going to have a fire pretty soon. When a merchant don't care to build up a trade, he is fixing to fail or swindle some-

be really as difficult as painted. Lizards in the semi-ophidian stage might be encountered, and other animals which, as the little boy said who had been taken into a lecture of Prof. Owens', "had not quite made up their minds what they were going to be."

The question is, is Roralma as inaccessible as it looks? From recent evidence there is a break in the water-fall at a point 1,000 feet below the flat, cliff-like summit. Now 1,000 feet do not cover a very great height, and there is no good evidence as to the inacessibility of the mountain. Travellers have looked from afar, and Indians have taked, and nothing has been done among them. Has any white man tried the ascent and failed? Is the scientific world of to-day going to give up as impossible what has never been seriup as impossible what has never ously attempted?

DOMESTIC INFELICITY.

An Elopement Story from London — Pretty Shop Girl and a Missing Husband.

Pretty Shop Girl and a Missing Husband.

London, Aug. 19.—An evening paper prints the particulars of the domestic scandal referred to yesterday. The two parties immediately connected in the affair are Jas. W. Turner, a Dundas street fruit dealer, and a shop girl named Lizzie Hutton. Mrs. Turner at one time assisted in attending to business in the shop, but about a year ago gave it up, except at occasional times. The girl Hutton, whose parents are respectable people, living here, then took the position of assistant behind the counter. In conversation with a reporter except at occasional times. The girl Hutton, whose parents are respectable people, living here, then took the position of assistant behind the counter. In conversation with a reporter this mcraing, Mrs. Turner says that about the 24th of April she paid a visit to Windsor, where she received intimation for the first time that something was wrong in affairs at home. On returning, naturally she observed matters closely, and while passing in and out of the store saw very frequently enough to convince her that Mr. Turner and the shop girl were on terms of too close intimacy. Love scenes of one kind and another, it appears, have often transpired between the two. Heretofore the domestic life of the husband and wife has been of the most satisfactory character, according to the statement of the latter. Several times during the past month Mrs. Turner taxed her husband about his conduct with the girl, but he always put the topic aside by saying, "Oh, she's a good shop girl, let her alone," and similar statements. On the civic holiday Miss Hutton left for Toronto, and on Tuesday last Mr. Turner set out for Detroit. Mrs. Turner fully believes that her husband left for the purpose of joining the girl, and that at present they are together somewhere, presumably at Detroit. She thinks, further, that he has no intention of coming back. His trade here was a good one, and consequently financial embarrassments were not the cause of his departure. Mr. Mountjoy, wholesale fruit dealer, has received a letter from Turner, saying that he intends returning, and that in the meantime Mrs. Turner will continue the business, which at present she is doing, but under rather trying circumstances. Her appearance indicates great trouble of mind, and she seems to take painfully to heart the faithlessness of the husband to whom she has been a faithful wife.

London, Aug. 20.—Lizzie Hutton, who is alleged to have eloped with Turner, the fruit dealer, has not yet returned to the city. It appears that she left the city for Toronto on the civic holida

hope that it would be so extensively bought as to remunerate them. By the end of three years the demand for it had grown so much as to give assurance that the success of the experiment was within reach. The demand for it to-day is more than ten times greater than it was then and it is still increasing. Success has been reached.

Miss Neilson's will leaves the bulk of her fortune, amounting to some \$40,000, to Rear-Admiral the Hon. Henry Carr Glyn.

the reason that the shop was kept open late, and it was a long distance to where she lived on Pallmall street.

HUMOROUS.

A fool and his hair are soon parted-in the

A mosquito always settles before he pre-The dancing master is always taking steps to improve his business. Isn't it queer that contractors should be engaged to widen streets?

An indication of spring—A schoolboy putting a bent pin in his teacher's chair.

The rolling stone gathers no moss, but it gather's the fellow that rides a bicycle every The time of life when a young man's mind

turns fondly to dress is unpleasantly called the garb age.

Professor—"What are the constituents of quartz?" Student—"Pints." A bland smile creeps over the class.

Steamboat companies are not behind the philanthropists in doing a great deal to encourage people to learn to swim. "How shall we get the young men to church?" asks a religious weekly. Get the girls to go, brother; get the girls to go. "I go through ; get the girls to go.

"I go through my work," as the needle said to the idle boy. "But not till you are hard pushed," as the idle boy said to the needle.

A little boy being told by his mother to take a powder she had prepared for him, "Powder, powder," said he; "mother, I ain't a gun."

A little girl, noticing the glittering gold filing in her aunt's front tooth, exclaimed:
"Aunt Mary, I wish I had copper-toed teeth like yours.

"If from your glove you take the letter G, your glove is love, which I devote to thee." The answer was prompt, and was also in verse:—"If from your page you take the letter P, your Page is age, and that won't do for me." "I'd never have gone into Parliament."

says a Tory squire who, somewhat against his will, has been returned for his county, "had I known they were going to pull out this Greek question again. I had enough of Greek questions at Eton." Upon the marriage of her daughter, the other day, a Philadelphia mother remarked that she was sure she would quarrel with her son-in-law. "But it is all right," she said, "he and I have agreed to have no mud-sling-ing during the campaign."

ing during the campaign." "And what is your name?" said Spicer, as the porter gave the finishing touch to his calf skins. "Mark, sur," said the Hibernian, as he gathered his brushes up. "Sorry," said the questioner; "you won't live long. Death loves a shining Mark." Death loves a shining Mark."

Beer sells for twenty-five cents a glass in Mexico. O jovial Bacchus, just think what it must cost to elect a president in that country! Now we understand why they have so many revolutions in Mexico. A war is cheaper than a legitimate political campaign. A belle of the Palais Royal company was lamenting over the probability of sea sickness in her transit across the channel. "And have you no dread of home-sickness?" asked an admirer. "I have no home," was the reply. "Or heart-sickness?" "I have very little of that either."

There is to be a club of circus men. There will be no chairs in-the club, nothing but

will be no chairs in the club, nothing but trapezes. When they dine everybody will stand on his head. There will be no stair-

stand on his head. There will be no stairways. The members will get into the club by climbing the waterspout and coming down through the chimneys.

"Why is it," says a bore to a friend, "that you call on me and never invite me to call on yeu?". "Well, you see," replies the other, "it is because when I go to your house and you bore me: I can take my hat and go, whereas if I invited you to my house and you bored me, I couldn't very well put you out, you know!"

know!"
"William, you have again come up unprepared!" "Yes, sir." "But from what
cause!" "Laziness, sir." "Johnson, give
Williamagood mark for uprightness." "Bates, you proceed. "I have not prepared, too sir." "But why not?" "From laziness, sir." "Johnson, give Bates a bad mark for plagiarism!"

A young London traveller got out of the

A young London traveller got out of the cars at a station on one of the railways that run to Niagara Falls, and hearing the words, "Ten minutes for refreshments," said to his bride, "My dear, own Marion, you know, that on these, as it were, as you may say, to be explicit, you know, it is a very useful thing to enjoy, as you can, you know, the luxuries, to be sure, of the mere life that comes to those of us, candidly speaking, wha are, you know, about to descend from the cars, as it were, to see—." Here the bell rang, the train departed, and the young man said, "I will write a book about America."

An English gentleman at the Uffizi Gallery and, "I will write a book about America."

An English gentleman at the Uffizi Gallery
was admiring the ancient bronzes representing
some of the finest specimens of Etruscan art,
when he was accosted by an Anglo-Saxon:—
"What's this, mister?" and as he spoke he
rang a statue of Mercury with his horn
knuckles. "That's Mercury." The ruralist
gazed for a moment with open mouth at the
bronze representation of the messenger of the
gods, and beckoned to a companion at the other
end of the cabinet, to whom he said:—"Jim,
what do you suppose that 'ere figger is?" "I
dunno," responded Jim, in turn giving it a
resounding rap, "bronze, hain't it?" "No,"
said the other, "'taint; it's quicksilver!"
"Wha-at! the stuff they put in thermometers? Wa-al, I am durned. What'll they do
next?" And after another long look the
couple moved on, deeply impressed with the
wonders of art.

Prompt Dignity. Guibollard had been a father just five min-utes. His servant entered with a letter in his hand. "What is that ?" "A letter."
"For whom?" "For you."
"How is it addressed?"
"To M. Guibellard."

"How do you know, sir, that it is not for my son?"—Paris Paper. No Cure No Pay. Dr. Pieroe's Family Medicines are guarateed to cure. For particulars see wrappers and pamphlets. They are reliable, have not sprung into popularity in a week or month, and gone out of favour as rapidly; but, being sustained by merit, have won a world-wide reputation, necessitating a branch in London, to supply foreign countries, while the home sales are enormous throughout the United States. Golden Medical Discovery purifies and enriches the blood, preventing fevers and

and enriches the blood, preventing fevers, and curing all skin and scrofulous affections, stimulating the liver to action, relieving biliousness, and curing consumption, which is scrotula of the lungs. If the bowels are costive, take Pierce's Pellets (little pills). Both sold by druggists.
CHICAGO, Ill., May 5th, 1879. World's Dispensary Medical Association :

GENTLEMEN,—For years I have been a great sufferer. My trouble first started with terrible ague chills and constipations. This left me in 1878 with a racking cough and freleft me in 1878 with a racking cough and frequent bleedings from the lungs. Since this time I have been continually doctoring, consulting physicians without number. From them I received no benefit or encouragement. The most noted physicians of our city who last visited me expressed their opinions in the brief but hopeless words, "Take good care of yourself the few days you have to live, we cannot help you." I grew steadily worse under their treatment. One day, through reading your Memorandum Book, I learned of the Golden Medical Discovery. With but little hope of relief, I purchased a bottle, and took it. To my surprise and satisfaction, it took it. To my surprise and satisfaction, it did me more good than all the drugs I had taken the year around. I am now ste using it with benefit, and recommend it to be just what it is advertised.

Sincerely yours,
JAMES P. McGRATH,

AND HOUSEHO

ENSILAGE.

FILLING THE SILO. commenced cutting my green-corn fept. 22, and finished putting on the weight at three o'clock p.m., Sep in about two feet in depth is fast enough; for the shrinkag be much less when the weights a it would be were the silo

The seven acres of corn-fodder filler ile to within about 5½ feet from the Upon the top of the ensilage I put about foot of rye straw uncut. Then I commet one end, and floored it over by laying the spruce plank crosswise the entire lettron this floor I put about 25 tor boulders. I am not sure that the straight of the further experiments will shall use less next season.

The ensilage settled about 1½ feet. has been no odour or steam arising from the cost of cutting the corn up, hauling the cutter, cutting it 4-10 of an inch and packing in the silo was not far from the cutter.

and packing in the sho was not far from the central from the short and the central from the short and the short an mounts of green-corn fodder.

The corn-fodder can be cut in the field orn knives cheaper than by the mo machine. The men as they cut it lay bunches; for it is much easier for the d to load it when laid in bunches, that gather it up after the mowing-machine.
extra cost of cutting is more than made the expedition in loading and hauling.

Now, when it is considered that the
plant is at its best but a few days; t can all be put into silos when in the bes ition; and that, notwithstanding grea in successive plantings, if used directly the fields, much has to be fed either in a mature state, or when too hard for the co masticate the stalks—it will be see the saving, however considerable in plant

the saving, however considerable in plass well as harvesting the whole crop a time, is but a trifle compared to the genutritive value by being cut at the right of growth, and preserved by the syst ensilage with all its elements uninjured. Ensilage is therefore the most economethod of soiling. The preserved succeptage is improved by lying in the silos at the same time the easiest and cheapes by which green crops can reach the man through the silo. It practically annih winter, and places the stock-raisers and men in better circumstances than they men in better circumstances than they be if they had throughout the year the ing fields of oats or rye and the luxurian in their best stage for soiling, from wh cut the daily food of their animals. The vantage of being able to plant or so whole crop at one time, and to cut and vantage of being able to plant or so whole crop at ene time, and to cut and it all at once, when in its most nut state, can hardly be over-estimated.

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There were at least twice as many to the latter to the acre as of the former was constant.

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The dry weather and cool nights of the
mer of 1879 prevented a rapid growth, it
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and a sharp frost when the cutting that portion still standing in the field.
of the stalks had ears large enough for
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acre upon an average on good corn-land should be planted from the 1st to the 10 June. It will then be in full blossom, as the best condition to cut, by the la August and before any frost can injure it As stated above, the cutting was fin As stated above, the cutting was fini on the 30th of September. It was decid open it on the third day of December; as the condition of the ensilaged maize valuestion of the utmost importance, it upon the suggestion of Mr. Brown, det to have the "opening of the Winning-Silos" a public matter "as the Amelnitiative." OPENING OF THE SILO.

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The following, from the report of the of the Lowell Journal, who was present describe the impression received by describe the impression received by present at the "opening;"—

"There was, however, no unpleasant succept the acidity, and no unpleasant succept the acidity, and no unpleasant succept the acidity.

the on the farm, as well as sheep, swine horses. They were all given some of ensilage.

"The hogs ate it greedily. The sheep seemed very fond of it. The neat stock not so eager for it at first; but most of seemed after a while to acquire a taste and soon manifested a desire for more. "There were spots where the fodde not so sour; but it was evident that it of come out the sweet, fresh, and palatah der which has been secured in the

The reasons which may be ascril this are various: Mr. Brown thought due to the maturity of the fodder when "It may be that being just at the corner, near the door, the preservation ave been the case farther down in the The numerous dry and dead leaves of the drought and frost may possibly something to do with it. We shall more about this as the silo is emptied. "One thing is certain thus far; the f is so well preserved that the cattle will, and there is no question but that the "Since writing the above we have rec a note from Mr. Bailey, dated Dec.

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which he says:—
"Yesterday morning we fed what en
was taken from the silo while you were
All of the animals but four ate it all, li
out their mangers clean. The four final
theirs up before noon. This morning
theirs up before noon. This morning
about a bushel to each grown animal, about a bushel to each grown animal, proportionate feed to younger ones. pleased to state that they have all eaten clean. The acidity appears to be muc than when first opened, and there is en as there should be—a strong aler clour. I think that under the circumst we can claim it as a perfect success."

There can be no doubt that the cat this acidity, and the alcoholic odour insilage, is on account of the stalks bein mature before cutting.

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"How shall we get the young men to church?" asks a religious weekly. Get the girls to go, brother; get the girls to go. "I go through my work," as the needle said to the idle boy. "But not till you are hard pushed," as the idle boy said to the needle.

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"What's this, mister?" and as he spoke he rang a statue of Mercury with his horn knuckles. "That's Mercury." The ruralist gazed for a moment with open mouth at the knuckles. "That's Mercury." The ruralist gazed for a moment with open mouth at the bronze representation of the messenger of the gods, and beckoned to a companion at the other end of the cabinet, to whom he said:—"Jim, what do you suppose that 'ere figger is?" "I dunno," responded Jim, in turn giving it a resounding rap, "bronze, hain't it?" "No," said the other, "'taint; it's quicksilver!" "Wha-at! the stuff they put in thermometers? Wa-al, I am durned. What'll they do next?" And after another long look the next?" And after another long look the couple moved on, deeply impressed with the

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Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines are guaranteed to cure. For particulars see wrappers and pamphlets. They are reliable, have not sprung into popularity in a week or month, and gone out of favour as rapidly; but, being sustained by merit, have won a world-wide sustained by merit, have won a world-wide reputation, necessitating a branch in London, to supply foreign countries, while the home sales are enormous throughout the United States. Golden Medical Discovery purifies and enriches the blood, preventing fevers, and curing all skin and scrofulous affections, stimulating the liver to action, relieving biliousess and curing consumption which is scrofulous. ness, and curing consumption, which is scrofu-la of the lungs. If the bowels are costive, take Pierce's Pellets (little pills). Both sold

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FILLING THE SILO. I commenced cutting my green-corn fodder on Sept. 22, and finished putting on the stone for weight at three o'clock p.m., Sept. 30, putting in about two feet in depth daily. This is fast enough; for the shrinkage will then be much less when the weights are put on than it would be were the ailo filled

ENSILAGE.

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The seven acres of corn-fodder filled one silo to within about 54 feet from the top. Upon the top of the ensilage I put about one too of rye straw uncut. Then I commenced it one end, and floored it over by laying 14 mch spruce plank crosswise the entire length. Upon this floor I put about 25 tons of boulders. I am not sure that the straw is necessary; further experiments will decide. I shall use less next season.

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The ensilage settled about 11 feet. There The ensings section about 17 teem in the mass been no odour or steam arising from it. The cost of cutting the corn up, hauling it to the cutter, cutting it 4-10 of an inch long, and packing in the silo was not far from 75 cents per ton.
It was new work. The cutter was not

adapted to the business, clogging badly and necessitating slow feeding. All this combined to make it cost more than it will when we become used to the work of handling large mounts of green-corn fodder.

The corn-fodder can be cut in the field with

The corn-fodder can be cut in the field with corn knives cheaper than by the mowing-machine, The men as they cut it lay it in bunches; for it is much easier for the drivers to load it when laid in bunches, than to gather it up after the mowing-machine. The extra cost of cutting is more than made up by the expedition in loading and hauling.

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My corn was planted from the 15th to the 25th of June. On one acre was Stowel's evergreen sweet corn; the other six acres, Southern white corn.

There were at least twice as many tons of

the latter to the acre as of the former shall plant no more sweet corn for ensilage shall plant no more sweet corn for ensilage. The corn was all sown in drills about three feet apart, one bushel of seed-corn to the acre; was manured with about six cords of stable manure spread broadcast after ploughing, and harrowed twice with a Thomas smoothing harrow. It was planted with an "Albany corn-planter;" which, in addition to opening the drill, dropping the corn, and covering it, also doposited about two hundred pounds to the acre of a mixture composed of equal parts of superphosphate, cotton-seed, meal, and gypsum. A portion did not come up well, and had to be replanted. The dry weather and cool nights of the summer of 1879 prevented a rapid growthost establishment of 1879 prevented a rapid growthost establishment of 1879 prevented a rapid growthost establishment of 1879 prevented a rapid growthost establ year, so that the crop was somewhat uneven at harvesting. The leaves at the bottom of the stalks had largely become dry and dead, and a sharp frost when the cutting was about half finished injured somewhat the leaves on hat portion still standing in the field. Some of the stalks had ears large enough for roasting; and the whole of it, I think, was rather

oo mature.

There was estimated to be in the silo when opened 125 tons. The crop was very uneven, some parts having at least 40 tons to the acre. Upon other parts, where the drought affected that which was replanted, the yield was not over 10 tons per acre. I do not think it will be at all difficult to raise 40 to 75 tons per be at all difficult to raise 40 to 75 tons per acre upon an average on good corn-land. It should be planted from the 1st to the 10th of June. It will then be in full blossom, and in the best condition to cut, by the last of August and before any frost can injure it.

As stated above, the cutting was finished on the 30th of September. It was decided to open it on the third day of December; and, as the condition of the ensilaged maize was a question of the utmost importance, it was, upon the suggestion of Mr. Brown, decided to have the "opening of the Winning-Farm Silos" a public matter "as the American Initiative."

OPENING OF THE SILO.

The top and edge of the ensilage next the door for two or three inches, was somewhat musty, and in places almost rotten. But musty, and in places almost rotten. But directly below this the fodder came out cool, soft, moist, and wholesome looking, with a strong alcoholic odour, and quite acid. It was evident that fermentation had been going on until acetic acid had been formed.

The following, from the report of the editor of the Lowell Journal, who was present, will describe the impression received by those present at the "opening;"—

"There was, however, no unpleasant taste, except the acidity, and no unpleasant smell.

"There were twenty or thirty head of catile on the farm, as well as sheep, swine, and horses. They were all given some of the tensilage.

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"The hogs ate it greedily. The sheep also seemed very fond of it. The neat stock were not so eager for it at first; but most of them seemed after a while to acquire a taste for it, and soon manifested a desire for more.

"There were spots where the fodder was not so sour; but it was evident that it did not come out the sweet fresh and policiable for come out the sweet, fresh, and palatable fod

der which has been secured in the French The reasons which may be ascribed for Ine reasons which may be ascribed for this are various: Mr. Brown thought it was due to the maturity of the fodder when cut.

"It may be that being just at the upper former, near the door, the preservation from maygen was less perfect than it will prove to have been the case farther down in the mass.

"The numerous dry and dead leaves caused by the downstr and front the mass and front the mass." by the drought and frost may possibly have something to do with it. We shall know more about this as the silo is emptied.

"One thing is certain thus far; the fodder is so well preserved that the cattle will ent it, and there is no question but that they will have on it.

action of the atmosphere.

I think there is always more or less aciditates present. From a report to the Central Agricultural Society of France by a "Committee of the sections on live stock, physo-chemical and high cultivation," upon the subject of the "Ensilage of green-cut corn-fodder seans, April 7, 1875," I make the following extend:

April 7, 1875, I make the following extract:—

"The fodder has an alcoholic odour quite marked and slightly acid. It is eaten with avidity by the cows, and constituted their sole food since the commencement of winter. We are struck by the hearty appearance of the 26 or 30 cows. Their eyes were bright, their skins soft, and they are in good condition. (Goffart's 'Ensilage of Maize.')"

On the 9th of December the following report was made to the Country Gentleman:—

EDITORS COUNTRY GENTLEMAN,—The "Winning Farm Silos" are a perfect success. The preserved corn-fodder which was cut about 4-10 of an inch long, and placed in the silo about the last of September, and subjected to heavy and continuous pressure, is being fed to the stock. They all eat it with avidity. Its preservation is perfect. It has an alcoholic odour, and is somewhat acid. My stock eat it all, lick their mangers, and look wistfully for more. When the silo was first opened, Dec. 3, there appeared to be a strong acidity, so much so that some of the gentlemen present were somewhat disappointed; but as we get further into the mass

strong acidity, so much so that some of the gentlemen present were somewhat disappointed; but as we get further into the mass of ensilage the acidity is much less, while the alcoholic odour upon exposure to the air several hours is much stronger.

I tried a little experiment with it this afternoon. I had a pen of seven Oxfordshiredowns, and another pen of five maple-shade Cotswolds. They had just been fed with some clean bright hay. In another feed-trough I put some ensilage, Five of the seven Oxfordshire-downs left the hay, and ate the ensilage, and four of the five Cotswolds left their hay and did likewise.

and four of the five Cotswolds left their hay and did likewise.

I feed, in place of the ration of hay, 25 to 30 pounds of ensilage to each cow in the morning, and the same at night, which has lain upon the barn floor all night, during which time fermentation is quite active; so that it is warm in the morning,

The ensilage in the silo which is compacted, although exposed to the air, seems to undergo no change. It is pressed so hard that the air cannot enter, and therefore does not affect it at all. I am delighted with the success of the enterprise.

the enterprise.

I believe it is possible to keep four cows a year upon corn-fodder ensilage raised upon one acre of land. Verily we are under the greatest obligation to M. Goffart, and to J. B. Brown; to the former for demonstrating to our satisfaction that corn-fodder can be sucour satisfaction that corn-fodder can be successfully preserved in this manner, and to the latter for translating M. Goffart's work into English, so that we may profit by his great success. If he is truly blest who "causes two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before," how much to be honoured is this man who has taught us how to keep four cows upon an acre of land where one ow would find but scanty sabsistence before! A most fortunate agricultural revolution is in-

The plateau is sixty miles in length and forty miles in width, and embraces parts of the districts Eure-et-Loir, Eure, and Orne. The climate of the country is something like that of Vermont. The people live entirely by agriculture and by raising these horses. They are a people of wonderful industry and economy. My dealings with them during the last nine years have been very pleasant, although I have found them very sharp at bargaining."

"How often do you visit France?"

"Every year. I always go there during

Nellow Rais.

Yellow Rais.

The recent researches of men of science would seem to demonstrate conclusively that at least the lower regions of the atmosphere is another from Mr. Bailey, dated Dec. 5, in which he says:

"Yesterday morning we fed what ensilage was taken, from the silo while you were here. All of the animals but four ate it all, licking out their mangers clean. The four finally ate theirs up before noon. This morning we fed about a bushel to each grown animal, and a proportionate feed to younger ones. I am pleased to state that they have all eaten it up clean. The acidity appears to be much less them when first opened, and there is emitted has there should be a strong alcohelic odour. I think that under the circumstances we can claim it as a perfect success."

There can be no doubt that the cause of this acidity, and the alcoholic odour in the ensilage, is on account of the stalks being too mature before cutting.

Professor Goessmann writes that "acetic acid had formed in the stalks before they were cut."

If cut at the period of blossoming, but very late acetic farmented will the place in the sile, and ne alcoholic farmentation until

mineral matter. Moreover, on the same day the Alpine snows of Barcelonette were tinged with red to a height of 3,000 feet, and on examination found to be strewn with sandy dust quite free from ferruginous atoms, but comprising vegetable germs. Red snow is not unfrequently seen in Arctio regions, but seldom in these lower latitudes.—London Globe.

AMONG THE FARMERS.

A Day in York, Scarboro', and Vaughar with the English Delegates. While Manitoba and the North-West are attracting the attention of the great body of emigrants, the wealthier class are examining the older Provinces with a view to settlement and investment of their means. Delegates from the various shires in England and the Irish counties are now and have been for some time travelling through the well settled districts of Ontario and Quebee, and no doubt the result of their work will be that a large number of English and Irish farmers with capital will purchase many of our cleared and cultivated Ontario farms.

To the old country farmer, unused to rough-

To the old country farmer, unused to rough To the old country farmer, unused to roughing it in new countries, and yet wishing a larger acreage than his means will admit of at home, this is undoubtedly the true course, and one which is likely to redound to their own material advantage, as well as to that of Canada, and the delegates should be furnished with every information which may affect their reports. Advantages and disadvantages ahould both be freely set forth, and no inducements held out which are not true in all particulars.

ments held out which are not true in all particulars.

On Tuesday last, three of these delegates, Mr. Geo. Curtis, of Craven, Yorkshire, Mr. John Sagar, of Clithers, Lancashire, and Mr. H. B. Anderson, of Listowel, Kerry, Ireland, in company with Mr. Wm. Rennie, seedsman, of this city, and your reporter, made a circuit of forty miles north and east of Toronto. They inspected the farms, roads, soils, crops, and system of agriculture, interviewed the leading farmers of the district.

Leaving the city at 9 a. m., and going eastward, the first stopping place was at Leslie & Son's nursery at Leslieville. Unfortunately, the proprietors were away from home, but under Mr. Rennie's pilotage the party examined the orchard and shrubbery near the house. The magnificent collection of dahlias was greatly admired. The pear trees were loaded down with fruit, which was actually breaking the branches with its great weight. A magnificent spruce hedge to the west of the house especially interested the Old Country visitors. The next point of interest was Mr. Simon Beattie's farm on the Kennedy road, where a fine crop of mangolds and two or three avaratics of turning and other roat const where a fine crop of mangolds and two or three varieties of turnips and other root crops indicated the breeder and feeder of cattle. Mr. Beattie is known all over Canada and the

some of them home with him. Accordingly he shipped four to this country. Two of them died, however, before they reached Moorestown. Charles Fullington, of Ohio, imported the next lot in 1851. In 1856, one of the stallions imported by Mr. Fullington was sent to Illinois, where for twelve years he was the only one of the kind in the State. In 1868 I imported two of these stallions and in 1872 I went recularly in the state.

was sent to Illinois, where for twelve years he was the only one of the kind in the State. In 1868 I imported two of these stallions, and in 1872 I went regularly into the business. Since that time I have brought over from France between 300 and 400 of them. I put them on my stock farm at Wayne, and sell them whenever an opportunity occurs."

"How large a region is Perche, where you buy these horses?"

"The district which goes by the name of Perche is a plateau between the Seine and Loire rivers, about 100 miles from Paris. The plateau is sixty miles in length and forty miles in width, and embraces parts of the districts Eure-et-Loir, Eure, and Orne. The climate of the country is something like that of Vermont. The people live entirely by agriculture and by raising these horses. They are a people of wonderful industry and conmy. My dealings with them during the last nine years have been very pleasant, although I have found them very sharp at the sent of the house in what used by Mr. S. Rennie, and is a credit to the township. To the west of the house in what used the same of the country is something like that of Vermont. The people live entirely by agriculture and by raising these horses. They are a people of wonderful industry and conmy. My dealings with them during the last nine years have been very pleasant, although I have found them very sharp at

a agriculture and by rasing these horses. They are a pupils of woulderly instituty and soon- are appeals of woulderly institutely and soon- all ast aims years have been very pleasant, ab a baryoning.

"Every year. I always go there during the last of June or the lat of Jun for the last of June or the lat of Jun for the latter of the last of June or the lat of Jun for the latter of the latter of the form work in done they the contract of the form work in done they the contract of the latter of the latter of the latter of the latter of latter of

res, which are in an excellent state of cui tivation.

The party made some stay at Mr. Robert Marsh's farm, where they viewed his fine flock of Southdown sheep, of which he is justly proud. His sheep are all from imported bucks and principally from imported ewas, and show in their faces, fleeces and general contour that they are pure bred. Mr. Marsh has been trying lucerne, and speaks favourably of it. He thinks that in rich land it might be cut three times a year, and that it would yield two to three tons per acre at each cutting. He took nine medals and nine diplomas at the Centennial exhibition, and took in all eighty prizes last year.

exhibition, and took in all eighty prizes last year.

From here the party proceeded to the extensive premises of Mr. Wm. Russell. Mr. James Russell shows with pride a gold medal won by his short horn Isabella, for best animal, male or female, shown at the Centennial. He also shows five liver medals, one bronze and one Canadian Commissioner's medal, all won at that exhibition and all for short-horns. He has now a flock of 120 Cottswold sheep with winners from the English Royal exhibition at its head; also thirty-five short-horns with "British Statesman," an imported bull at the head of the herd. Also some very fine Berkshire pigs from a first prize sew from the Royal, Mr. Russell has 300 acres here and 150 a couple of miles to the west, and he and his boys keep it in an excellent condition. The old gentleman says he leaves the whole management to his sons, but with a characteristic shake of his head said, "I whiles gie them a blowing up for a' that." Some of the Coltswolds were weighed, with the following result:—

plant or sow the to cut and store should be compared to the same of the control of the same o TORONTO EXHIBITION. Visit of the Association to the Palace—Allotment of Space.

The President, Mr. Withrow, and the members of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition Association visited the Crystal Palace on Saturday afternoon for the purpose of marking off space for intending exhibitors, a large number of whom were in attendance. The President, addressing the exhibitors, informed them that the directors desired to change as much as possible the interior appearance of the Palace from that of last year, in order to make it more attractive. There

that the foresto exhibitors would agree with him that this was the proper thing to do. (Hear, hear.) He might remark that the musical instruments would not be shown in that portion of the Palace set apart for them last year, another section having been selected in which to show them, and consequently parties who desired to exhibit goods in the western part of the main floor would have an opportunity of selecting their places, which would be granted them as far as it could be consistently done in justice to the claims of those who were not in attendance.

The plans of the various buildings were then produced, the work of selecting space was proceeded with, and the parties who were accommodated appeared well satisfied with the places granted to them.

The buildings and grounds throughout are in fine order. The new wings to the Palace are getting a few finishing touches at the hands of the painters, and in fact there is very little to be done now except running the broom over the floors, and arranging a few details before the exhibitors are allowed to send in their goods.

The York Pioneers have already made their appearance at their old cabin door, and are getting their primitive-looking shanties placed in order for the reception of relics of the olden time when Toronto was in its infancy.

The roadways, a few of which were none

the olden time when Toronto was in its infancy.

The roadways, a few of which were none of the best last year, have been greatly improved by the drainage, and in fact everything which could tend to improve the grounds and increase the comforts of man and beast have been carefully attended to.

Exhibitors of stock will ne doubt be pleased to hear that Mr. Elliott, of George street, will supply cattle feed, the contract having been given to him this year without tender, on account of the satisfaction which he gave to exhibitors last season.

The directors returned to the city in the evening, after letting out a large number of places to intending exhibitors.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS. Berlin, ral, industrial Exhibi-

Ontario County, South Leeds, Dominion Exhibi-Bienheim, Freenock, Vova Scotia, Pronge Co., P.E.I., ima & Wallace.

Fast Wawanosh, Coekstown, Coeksto Oct. 7.
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Oct. 12 Alliston,
East Kent,
Provincial, P.E.I.,
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Rowney, comney, south wold & Dun-Oct. 12. Oct. 12. Oct. 12-13. Oct. 12-13. Oct. 12-13. Oct. 12-13. Oct. 13-13. Oct. 13-14. Oct. 14-15. Oct. 14-15. Oct. 18-20.

Burford,
Stanley Branch,
North York,
North Ontario,
Schomberg
West Ren,
West Rein,
West Peterboro',
Blanchard,
Erin,
Camden and Dresden,
Woolwich,

ally to secure a centianed rell of amusementa. The balleon "Canada" will again make her perilous ascents with improved machinery. During the captive ascensions, the balloon will take up about fifteen persons, but a more limited number for the grand ascent when she will proceed for a day's journey.

The lacrosse tournament is under efficient management. Teams from Toronto, New York, Beston, Brooklyn, and Montreal will compete for the werld's championship, and an unrivalled display of this fine game will be definitely secured. The herticultural display will be very fine. The athletic sports under the auspices of the Irish and Scotch national societies are expected to surpass anything similar yet seen in this country. The most celebrated athletes of the day will compete, while the champion company drill will draw troops from the various provinces and the nabouring republic. Preparations are being made to receive a tramendous number of guests. The hebels are doubling their accommodations and leasing new buildings. A boarding-house bureau has been opened where every information can be obtained free. Montreal is to be congratulated en her great enterprise. For programme see our advertising columns.

THOROUGHERED STOCK.—Admirers of the roughbred stock will be pleased to learn of the departure on the 20th inst. from England of Mr. Samuel Beatty with a full cargo of thoroughbred stock for Mr. Holderness, the enterprising proprietor of the Albion hotel in this city. Mr. Beatty has eight horses with him, two brood mares, and two aged mares, they being all Clydesdales. He also brings out 290 sheep, consisting of Cotawold, Shropshire Down, Southdown, and Oxford Downs. The animals, which took first and second prizes this year at the Reyal Agricultural Society's annual show at Carlisle, will be entered at the Toronto exhibition; and the remainder of the cargo will be sold for breeding purposes. Mr. Holderness has long occupied a prominent position as an importer of thoroughbred stock, and no doubt this venture will be fully appreciated by the breeders throughout the country.

THOUSANDS SPEAK.—VEGETINE is acknowledged and recommended by physicians and apothecaries to be the best purifier and cleanser of the blood yet discovered, and thousands speak in its praise whe have been restored to health.

For the lips there is no brightness,
For the teeth there is no whiteness,
Where SOZODONT has got no place;
But those whe use it, know full well,
How bright and beautiful the spell
It throws o'er man or woman's face, It Is Worth a Trial.

"I was troubled for many years with kidney complaint, gravel, &c.; my blood became thin; I was dull and inactive; could hardly crawl about, and was an old worn-out man all over, and could get nothing to help me, until I got Hop Bitters, and now I am a boy again. My blood and kidneys are all right, and I am as active as a man of 30, although I am 72, and I have no doubt it will do as well for others of my age. It is worth the How It Is Done.

How it is Done.

The first object in life with the American people is to "get rich;" the secend, how to regain good health, The first can be obtained by energy, honesty, and saving; the second igood health), by using Grasm's August Flower. Should you be a despondant sufferer from any of the effects of Dyspepsis, Liver Camplaint, Indigestion, &c., such as Sick Headache, Palpation of the Heart, Sour Stemach, Habitual Costivenes, Dizziness of the Head, Nerveus Prestration, Low Spirits, &c., you need not suffer another day. Two doese of August 1, 100, Ragular size, 75c. Positively sold by all first-class Druggists. Usa "Trabentry," the new tollet gem, for beautifying and preserving the teeth. Use "Trabentry," the new tollet gem, for beautifying and preserving the teeth. Use "Trabentry," the new tollet gem, for breath, Deligatully refracting.

USEFUL RECEIPTS.

Cover the bottom of cask with common salt; gather the cucumbers every other day, early in the morning or late in the evening, as it does not injure the vines so much then as in the heat of the day; cut the cucumbers with a short piece of the stem on, carefully laying them in a basket or pail to as not to bruse; pour cold water over and rinse, being careful not to rub off the sittle black briers, or in any way to bruise them, as that is the secret of keeping them perfectly sound and good for any length of time. Lay them in the cask three or four inches deep, cover with salt, and repeat the operation until all are in; pour in some water with the first layer—after this the salt will make sufficient brine. Now spread a cloth over them, then a board with a stone on it. When a new supply of cucumbers is to be added, vemove stone, board, and cloth, wash them very clean, and wipe every particle of soum from the top of the pickles and the sides of the cask; throw away any soft ones, as they will spoil the rest; now put in the fresh cucumbers, layer by layer, with salt to cover each layer. When cask is nearly full, cover with salt, tuck cloth closely around the edges, placing the board and weight on top; cover cask closely, and the pickles will be perfect for two or three years. Cucumbers must always be put in the salt as soon as picked from the vines, for if they lie a day or two they will not keep. Do not be alarmed at the heavy soum that rises on them, but be careful to wash all off the board and cloth. When wanted for pickling, take off weight and board, carefully lift cloth with soum on it, wash stone, board, and cloth clean, and wipe all scum off the cucumbers and sides of cask, take out as many as are wanted, return the cloth; board and weight, and cover closely. Place the cucumbers in a vessel large enough to hold two or three times as much water (some use hot), change the water each day for three days, place the porcelain kettle on the fire, fill half full of vinegar (if vinegar is very strong add half water), f CUCUMBER PICKLES. scum from rising.

chopped pickles.

Take green tomatoes, wash clean, cut away a small piece from each end, slice and place in a large wooden bowl, chop fine, place in a crock, and mix salt with them (one pint to a peck), let stand twenty four hours, and drain thoroughly; take twice or three times as much cabbage, chop fine, mix salt in same proportions, add enough water to make moist, and let stand same time as tomatoes; drain, place again in separate jars, cover each with cold weak vinegar, after twenty-four hours drain well, pressing hard to extract all the juice; mix tomatoes and cabbage together, take a double handful at a time, squeeze as tightly as possible, and place in a dry crock; take the stone jar in which they are to be pickled, place in it a layer of tomatoes and cabbage, sprinkle with pepper, whole mustard seed, and horse-radish, then another layer of tomatoes and cabbage, next spice, and so on until the jar is almost full, occasionally sprinkling with cayenne pepper; cover with strong cider vinegar, to each, gallon of which a teacup of sugar has been added. Place a saucer, or pieces of broken china on the pickles to keep them under the vinegar. If a white scum rises, drain off vinegar, boil, skim, and pour hot over the pickles. Prepare mustard, pepper, and horse-radish, as follows: Take green garden peppers, cut in two, place in salt water or a sight, the next morning drain and chop quite line; to a pint of mustard seed additeapoon salt, pour in boiling water, let stand fifteen minutes and drain; slice horse-radish and chop fine. Tomatoes and onions are excellent prepared in the same way. For sliced pickles, take cucumbers and onions, or tomatoes and onions, and slice and prepare as above. or tomatees and onions, and slice and prepare

MANGOES.

Select green or half-grown muskmelons; remove a piece the length of the melon, an inch and a half wide in the middle, and tapering to a-point at each end, take out seeds with a tea-speon, secure each piece to its own melon by a stitch made with a needle and white thread. Make a strong brine of salt and cold water, pour it over them, and after twenty-four hours take them out. For filling, use chopped tomatoes, chopped cabbage, small oucumbers, small white onions, and nasturtion seed; each prepared by remaining in salt water in separate jars twenty-four hours; add also green beans boiled in salt water until tender. For spice, use cinnamon-bark, whole cloves, sliced and chopped horse-radish, cayenne pepper, and mustard seed, the latter prepared as heretefore directed. Fill each manges with the cucumbers, onions, beans, and nasturtion seed, then add the chopped cabbage and spice, sprinkling on the cayenne manges with the cucumbers, onions, beans, and nasturtion seed, then add the chepped cabbage and spice, sprinkling on the cayenne pepper last. Sew in the piece in its proper place with a strong white thread; when all are thus prepared, place in a stone crock, cover with weak cider-vinegar; let remain over night; in the morning place the mangees, and the vinegar in which they were seaked, in a percelain kettle, boil half an hour, place in a jar, cover with good cider-vinegar, let stand all night; in the morning drain off vinegar and boil it, adding one pint of sugar to each gallon, and pour boiling hot over the mangoes; drain off and boil the vinegar three or four times, and they are done. This is not the usual way of preparing mangoes, but it is much the best. To pickle nasturtions, soak as collected in salt and water for twenty-four hours, drain, and put into cold vinegar; when all the seed is thus prepared, drain, and cover with fresh boiling-hot vinegar.

Why De Not the Labouring Classes Attend Church?

Earl Stanhope has been asking the Canterbury (Eng.) Diocesan Conference whether or not any steps can be taken to meet the tendency in the labouring classes to fall away from public wership. It would be well, he said, to consider, first, whether it was due to idleness or to an actual distaste for the church service, that the working classes, to a great extent, absented themselves from church. He feared that both causes were at work. Due allowance must be made for the workingman's inclination to rest on Sunday, but this inclination might be and was greatly abused, until the whole day often passed in idleness. The working classes, too, were subject to many varied influences how. There were cheap newspapers, popular trators, and railway excursions. Referring to the danger that, amid these many exciting incidents of the workingman's life in the present day, the old familiar words and forms of the service might seem dull and tame to him, the speaker suggested that this should be met, not by altering the services, but by adapting them to a certain extent, by shortening them if necessary, by appointing convenient hours for them, and particularly by considering the special needs of half-educated minds. In conclusion, he advised, among other things, that at the afterneon or evening service all seats should be free, and that well-organized parish committees should be formed to administer charities, so as to avoid any appearance of sectarian favouritism. Why De Not the Labouring Classes Attend Church-?

From Harry Hill, the champion wrestler, No. 26 East Houston street, N.Y.

"I know of no remedy that will so quickly remove the dissolorations of the skin resulting from injuries, soreness and pains of the joints, muscles and bones, the result of violent and continued exercise, as Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia. I have used it myself and have seen it used by others, and recommend its use to all athletes."

Giles' Pills cure Biliousness.
Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.

Dr. Giles.

120 West Broadway, N.Y.

Trial size 25 cents.

Baedteal. DR. CLARK JOHNSON'S

CURES Dyspepsia, Liver Diseases, Fever & Ague, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc. The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man! 9,000,000 Bottles SOLD SINCE 1870.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saltra which converts the Starts and Sugar of the food into glucose. A desciency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after cating the fermentation of food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after cating the fermentation of food is prevented.

It acts upon the Liver.
It acts upon the Kidneys.
It Purifies the Blood.
It Purifies the Blood.
It Purifies the Revvous System.
It Promotes Digestion.
It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates. It carries of the Old Blood and makes new. It dpens the pores of the akin and induces Healthy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint or poison in the blood, which generates Scrotinia, Erwipelas, and all manner of skin diseases and internal humon.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, and it can be taken by the most delinate habes or by the most

TESTIMONIALS. CANADIAN.

A Wonderful Curs.

Burford, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir.—In the spring of 1877 I was taken very sick, and had different doctors to attend me. Some thought it was Disbetes that alled me, while others said it was disease of the kidneys, but none of them did me much good, and I kept falling until I was advised by friends to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I obtained some, which helped me so that in a short time I was able to do my housework. I would have died had it not been for your valuable medicine.

CALISTA SHAVER.

Neuralgia.

Toronto, April 20, 1880.

Dr. Clarke Johnson: Dear Sir.—When I visite ed your manufactory last autumn, I was suffering from a fearful pain in the face and head—the physicians call it neuralgia—and when you recommended me to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I had no faith in it; but indeed I received such a benefit from it, that I have since recommended it to several who were suffering as I was, and with a good result, and I cannot let this opportunity of your second visit to this city go by without thanking you very much for recommending me to try the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. Yours very truly, GEO. LOVEYS, lumber merchant, 250 Simcoe street. Neuralgia.

Saved Her Life.

Kelvin, Brant County, Ontaries.

Dear Sir,—I had been under the doctor's hands almost continually for eight years, this year being the first I have not employed a physician. After using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for a brief space of time, I was enabled to do all my work. I truly believe it was the means of saving my life.

MRS. MARY LEONARD. respaisant Cure for Liver Complaint

Plant St. This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Disease of the Stomach and Liver. I am so confident of its virtues, that I feel justified in recommending it to all who are afflicted, HENRY BROWN. Cannot Recommend it too Highly,
Nackawick, York Co., N.B.
Dear Sir.—My wife has used your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP with the most beneficial results.

Cures Liver Complaint,
WestPort, Leeds Co., July 1, 1878.
Dear Sir,—I was a great sufferer from Liver
Complaint, and having tried other medicine with
little or no effect, I was induced to try some of
your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which I pur
chased from your Agent, William Dier, at Weit
port. Tthink your Syrup is the best medicine ever
introduced into Canada. MICHAEL BENNETT.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

BURFORD, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that after using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for a short time it has entirely cured me of dyspepsia. It is all you recommend it to be. JAMES GLENNIE.

All That it is Recommended to be.

BEAVER BROOK, Albert County, N.B.

Dear Sir,—I have used your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and believe it to be all it is recommended. It purifies the blood, regulates the bowels, and promotes digestion.

THOS. TULLERTON. Female Complaints.

WAISH, Norfolk Co., Ont.
Dear Sir,—My wife had been ailing for some time, and though she had doctors attending her, and took different remedies, I could find nothing to relieve her until I sent for some of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which has restored her to health. I would not be without the mediene.

FRANCIS PHILLIPS.

Severe Pain in the Side.

TORONTO, April 21st, 1880.

Dr. Clark Johnson: Dear Sir.—I have been troubled with a sovere pain in my side for ever two years, so that it caused me many sleeples nights. Having heard of the wonderful effects of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and BLOOD PURIFIER, I purchased a small bottle, and it has entirely cured me; also my digestion has improved greatly. oved greatly.

JOHN McEACHREM, Carpenter,

14 Sheppard stre

Dyspepsia and Ridney Complaints.
Westport, Leeds Co., Jan. 23.
Dear Sir,—I have been suffering for with Dyspepsia and Indigestion and R Complaint, and have tried a great many dies, but without effect. I became very to could not leave my bed. I sent to your William Dier, for a bottle of your IN BLOOD SYRUP, and I do not hesitate that it saved my life. I am completely and feel like a new man. Last week my staken sick with severe headache, and doses of your valuable medicine cured him

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

East Hawkesbury, Prescott Co.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has cured me of Dyspepsia,
after all other medicines failed. I advise a
similarly afflicted to give it a trial.

ALEX. LAROQUE.

North Mountain, Dundas Co., Ont., Can, Dear Sir,—After trying doctors and various medicines for Salt Rheum, without effect, I was induced to use your reliable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which entirely cured me.

MISS ELIZABETH CHRISTIE.

Recommends it to all who are afflicted with
I recommend your BLOOD SYRUP to any one
suffering with Torpid Liver or any disease arising from it.

FRANCIS NORTON.

Arkona, Lambton County, Ontario.

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS,—Bewar of Counterfeits. We employ no runner or travelling agents to solicit trad from Druggists. Be sure you get the genuine, from our authorized agents Messra. NORTHRUP & LYMAN, Toronto. The public are cautioned against buying spurious medicines.

ORONTO WHOLESALE MARKETS-WEEKLY REVIEW.

decline in the price of grain at Liverpoo hile figures have advanced in provisions. In orn, barley, oats, and peas, however, the same ces were maintained during the week. Spring eat shows a decline of 2d., red wheat, 3d., and club ld. Bacon has advanced, in the same time. 1s. 6d., and beef 3s. 3d.; lard has steadily crept ted yesterday at 62s., and on the 17th it quoted yesterday at 62s, and on the 17th it was 58s. The prospects of a large crop in England, as was confidently looked for, is at present not very encouraging. From an American source it is learned that the wheat-growing sections have been visited by destructive storms, and that for miles the crops are lying as flat upon the ground as if large armies had marched over them. "In many places," the writer adds, "you cannot find them at all, for they are completely under water. There is, in fact, scarcely any room for a lingering hope that the harvest this season will be in any material degree better than it was in the disastrous year of 1879." These unfavourable re-ports are fully confirmed by English Agricul-

papers. Under date of August 9th, the Mark Lane Express says:—

"The continued wet and stormy weather has done much damage to grain crops. Reports are wheats, and there are complaints of the ears not being well filled. All the heavier crops, both of wheat and barley, have gone down considerably during the week, and the barleys are spoken of as rotting in ear. There would now seem to be no possibility of the wheat crop turning out an average yield, and the possibilities are that the deficiency will be greater than has hitherto been reckoned on. In fact, unless very dry weather should come at once, with bright sunshine, the quality as well as the quantity of the grain crops will be very seriously affected. The two or three dry days which occurred in most parts of the country last week have enabled a considerable acreage of spoiled hay to be gathered together, but most of it is only fit for little, and some of it has been left on the ground for manure. Grass not yet cut has for the most part been spoiled standing, and, even in late districts gets less every day. Roots are growing too much to leaf, and now require fine weather as much as any other crop. Pastures contain plenty of grass, but it does not appear to be of good nature, and flocks are scouring. Foot rot is very prevalent, and liver-rot is again making its appearance. There is a very general ophinon amongst flockmasters, which is unfortunately but too well founded, namely, that the fluke paresite will be as plentiful this year as it was last. The weather has been and is now exactly favourable to its existence, and it is to be feared that it has once more become very widely spread."

In the principal American markets, especially

Chicago, speculations in grains continued, and prices went up with a surprising bound. There appears to be an unsettled feeling, and values are subject to frequent fluctuations. The report of drouth from some of the corn-growing sections of the West helps to keep up the excitement in the corn market, while wheat and other grains advanced partially in sympathy, though the demand from "shorts" and an urgent desire on their part to provide for their outstanding con-

figure. The stock in store continues light. On the 23rd inst. it was-200 bbls. flour; 3,800 bush. fall wheat; 2,021 bush. spring wheat; 1,000 bush. oats; 1,951 bush, barley; 178 bush, peas, and 50 bush, rye. On the 25th Aug., 1879, it was—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; fall wheat, 12,102 bush.; spring wheat, 58,301 bush.; oats, 2,200 bush.; barley, 38,211 bush.; peas, 75 bush., and rye, 400 bush.

During the week new grain arrived on the street in pretty large quantities. For newfall, \$1.02 has been received for good quality, and as low as 97c. for inferior. Spring has brought from \$1.09 to \$1.20 in the early part of the week, and at the close the highest figure paid was \$1.09. Old do. quotes at \$1.22. New oats are worth from 35 to 36c., and old continue to sell at 40c. Barley (new) is bought from 56 to 67c., and peas are held at 62c,, while rye, if offered, would bring from 60 to 65c. Hay ranged in price from \$7 to \$10.50 for new, and \$11 to \$12 for old. Straw is scarce, and commands from \$5.50 to \$7.50. There is very little wool offering, and quotations remain as they were—28 to 28 c. During the week there has been a large ttendance at the "side" market, but prices are nominally unchanged, except for pound rolls of butter, which are firmer with an upward

FLOUR—There is no appreciable increase in the amount offering, which, however, is equal to the demand, a purely local one. Superior sold at \$4.90 and less at outside stations, and extra brought from \$4.75 to \$4.90.

Bran—For car-lots \$9.50 was bid, with none offering.

arket at 35 to 36c.

BARLEY—Very little offering, except on the treet; but prices range from 60 to 65c.

PEAS—Remain purely nominal, none being fiered in large quantities. On the street, new leass are bought at 81 to 62c.

HAY AND STRAW—Old hay brought \$11 and \$12 per ton; new from \$8 to \$10.50. A fair demand exists for the former, if good in quality. Straw, oat, is worth from \$6 to \$7.50, and several loads of tye were purchased at \$5.

Por Arogs—Street receipts continue large, and rye were purchased at \$5.
POTATOES—Street receipts continue large, and rices range from 90c, to \$1 per barrel.
APPLES—Sellers ask from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per POULTRY-Offerings small ; 50 to 55c. is offered

for ducks, so to soc. for fowl and spring chicken	18,
FLOUR, f.o.c.	
Superior Extra, per 196 lbs\$4 80 to \$4.	~
E	
Extra 4 75 4	ðI,
Fancy and Strong Bakers' none.	2
Spring wheat, extra 5 10 5	A
Superfine	
Catherina Carrell late	20
Corhmeal, small lots 3 40 3	5(
BAG FLOUR, by car-lot, f.o.c.	
Spring Wheat, extra 5 00 5	11
Extra 4 75 0	
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Fall Wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs 1 05 1	0
No. 2, " 1 03 1	0
	9
Red Winter none.	周
Spring Wheat, No. 1	10
No. 2 1 05 1	
No. 8 1.00 1	0
Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs	O
No. 2,	
* Extra No. 3 0 50 0	
No. 3	
Peas. No. 1, per 60 lbs 0 69 0	
" No. 2 and No. 3 0 66 0	
Rye 0 65 0	
PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.	
PRIVED AT FARMERS WAUGUNS,	

PEARS—Preserving common, 40 to 60c. per basket; Bartletts in baskets, 50 to 75c.; Bartletts in barrels, \$5.50 to \$6.50.

APPLES—Cooking, in barrels, \$1.40 to \$2.00; sweet, in barrels, 605c. to \$1.00.

LIVERPOOL

is for their outstanding compagnetising the feeling. There is a company of the control of the co

tinnets to 11c. for small lots of pails; tierces steady at 94c.

Hoss—Very few offering, and these few usually selling at \$6.50 to \$7 on the street.

SALT—Liverpool is now in fair supply, and selling well at 76c. for lots not under 100 bags, and 80 to 85c. for smaller lots. Dairy unchanged at \$1.40 to \$1.50. Goderich, as before, at 85c. by the car-lot.
HOPs—There has been no enquiry, and prices seem to be almost nominal.
DRIED APPLES—Dealers sell a few barrels at

CATTLE.

Trade—Large shipments of export cattle have been made during the week, and there has been a fair local business transacted. Export cattle averaged from 4; to 5c. per lb., live weight, and some good choice droves of grass-fed have even reached 5 to 5;c. Local continues to sell at from 3; to 4c. per lb.

Beeves—Offerings have been considerable, but a fairly good demand has prevailed for them, both for the local market and for Montreal, at firm prices. There has been a good business done in export cattle, these bringing \$4.75 to \$5. Second-class or butchers' cattle, consisting of light steers, and heliers and oxen, and heavy cows, have been in fair supply, but the demand for the eastern markets has kept up prices, and led to all being taken at an advance; the usual run has been from \$3.75 to \$4. Third-class have been abundant, and selling at \$2 to \$2.50.

SHEEP—A good demand has been maintained, both for the local market and for shipment; all offering have been wanted and taken at steady but unchanged prices. Really first-class sheep, weighing not under 140 lbs., would be still taken for export at \$4.50 per cental, and have been worth \$6 to \$7 each. Second-class, dressing from 55 to \$6 lbs., have been steady at from \$4.50 to \$5.25 each, but inferior sometimes sell down to \$3.05 at an advance of the sum o CATTLE.

CALVES Have shown yet; little change; offerings have been sufficient, and prices steady as before. First-class, suitable for our best butchers, and dressing from 100 to 125 lbs., have been steady at \$12 to \$14; but second-class, dressing from 60 to 100 lbs., have remained dull, weak, and slow of sale at from \$3.50 to \$6. Skimmed milk fed calves quote from \$3 to \$5.

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL. TRADE—During the past week there have been no special features to notice. Business has been moderate, and there is very little change to no special features to notice. Business has been moderate, and there is very little change to record in prices.

HIDES—Green have continued in good demand with all offering readily taken at former wrices. Cured sell steadily in small lots at IDG, and picked bring He.

CALPSKINS—Green remain abundant and unchanged; cured have been selling at 17c.

PELYS—In fair supply and selling at an advance, being now quoted at 75c. for the best green, but dry selling proportionately lower.

LAMSKINS—Have been in fair supply and have advanced ten cents, the best green now bringing \$\frac{3}{3}\$; dry, however, remain low.

WOOL—The market has remained quiet, with buyers and sellers apart. Holders usually stand out for 30c. for round lots, but dealers refuse to pay over 28c. There have been no large transactions during the week.

TALLOW—Remains quiet and unchanged at 5/c. for rendered, and 3c. for rough.

Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected, choice, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to \$\frac{3}{2}\$ c. (affakins, dry, none; pelts, 50 to 76c; wool, fleece, 25 to 28/c.); none; pelts, 50 to 76c; wool, fleece, 25 to 28/c.; wool, pulled, super., 32 to 33c.; extra super., 36 to 37c., wool, pickings, 11 to 12/c; tallow, rough, 3c.; rendered, 5/c.

LEATHER. TRADE—The market is reported steady, with an improved tone prevailing. The call from shoe factories has been confined, for the most part, to moderately cized parcets for present requirements, but the demand from the country has been very good. Tanners continue to complain of the high price of hides and skins, and assert that at the present figures it is impossible to sell low with a profit, especially in upper and calf. Choice tanages in sole leather are scarce, and held at one cent advance. There is only a moderate enquiry for upper. Very little is coming forward, and stock is held firmly. Split is selling freely at same figures as last week. Stocks are also low. Buff and pebble remain unchanged. Calf is in good request, and in Russets

moiasses sells at 32 to 34c., and West India from 35 to 35c.

FRUIT—In this branch there is every indication that business will be brighter, with an advance in prices. Quotations for retailers lots:—Raisins, new layers, \$2.25 to \$2.50; London, do., \$2.65 to \$2.75; loose Muscatelles, new, none; Valencias, new, 7½ to 8c.; seedless, \$ to 8½c.; Sultanas, 9 to 9½c.; currants, 1878, ordinary to fine, in barrels, 4½ to 6c.; choice new, in cases, 7½ to 8c.; in barrels, 6½ to 7c.; filberts, 8½ to 9½c.; walnuts, 8½ to 9½c.; almonds, Ivica, 17 to 18c.; Farragona, 18 to 20c; prunes, none; Brazil nuts, 10c.; Lemon Peel, 22 to 23c.; Orange do., 20 to 22c.; Citron, do., 25 to 27c.

RICE—Seems easier; lots of 300 to 500 bags arrived, and sold at \$4.00, and lots of 50 and 25 bags on the spot at \$4.12½. Small lots, \$4.37 to \$4.50.

EAST LIBERTY.

Aug. 25.—Cattle—Active; best, \$4.75 to \$5; fair to good, \$4.25 to \$4.50; common, \$4 to \$4.25; receipts, 1,853; shipments, 595. Hogs—Slow; receipts, 2,000; shipments, 2,000; Philadelphias, \$5.40 to \$5.55; yorkers, \$5.10 to \$5.15. Sheep—Fair; receipts, 3,600; shipments, 6,000.

U. S. YARDS, NEW YORK.

Aug. 25.—Cattle—Steady, at \$1 to \$9c.; receipts, 1,411. Sheep—Slow, at \$1 to 5c.; receipts, 4,114. Calves—Lively, at \$1 to \$pc.; receipts, 1,567.

Aug. 25.—Cattle—Quiet, at 8½ to 10c.; receipts, 144. Sheep—Quiet, at 4 to 5c.; receipts, 9 cars. Lambs—Quiet, at 5 to 6c.; receipts, 8 cars. Hogs—Steady, at 7 to 7½c.; receipts, 24 cars.

EAST BUFFALO. Aug. 25.—Hogs—Steady; receipts, 38 cars; shipments, 34 cars; 15 cars to New York; Yorkers, good to choice, \$5 to \$5.35; medium and heavy, \$5 to \$5.40; Michigan and grassers, \$4.50 to \$5.

Miscellaneous.

25 ALL GOLD AND SILVER, MOTTO AND Floral Cards, 10c. STEVENS CARD CO., Northford, Conn. Northford, Conn.

Torthford, Conn.

Torthford, Conn.

Torthford, Conn.

Solvent State Stat A NY PERSON RUPTURED OR DEFORMED will find man of practice, facility, and experience, by calling or addressing CHARLES CLUTHE, inventor of Patent Spiral Truss. Illustrated circular. 38 Adelaide street west,

Toronto.

O GOLD, CHROMO, MARBLE, SNOW
FLAKE, Wreath, Scroll, Motto, &c. Cards
with name on all, 10c. Agent's complete outfit
60c; samples, 10c. Heavy gold-plated ring for club
of 10 names. GLOBE CARD CO., Northford STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM LOT 4, CON.

3rd, West Gwillimbury, a mare and spring colt; bright bays. Any person giving any information as to their whereabouts will be handsomely rewarded. THOMAS ROWE, or GIBSON COOK, both of Bradford P.O. 438-2



SEED WHEAT.

My Illustrated Seed Wheat Circular is now printed, and will be mailed free to all intending WM. RENNIE.

428 2 JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF. the great muscle former. The most perfect food for in-valids ever intro-duced. Sold by Chemists,

Farms to be Let. FARM TO RENT-BEING LOTS NO. 2 AND 3, three hundred acres, on the 7th concession of Dover East, will rent for 5 years; good water, and 9 miles from Chatham. ROBT MARYIN, Bothwell, P. O. Farms for Sale.

GOOD FARM—100 ACRES—80 CLEARED splendid barn; stone stabling; orchard frame house; near Wingham, County of Huron terms easy, J. A. MORTON, Esc., Wingham, o Dr. TOWLER, Dorchester Station. 439-1 PARMS FOR SALE—A FULL DESCRIPTION
Of over 200 improved farms, also wild lands, throughout the whole of Western Ontario, sent to any address upon application to GEORGE B. HARRIS, Real Estate Agent, London, Ont. 391-52

FOR SALE—A WATER POWER—WITH 60 acres of land attached—three-quarters of a mile from village and station; there is on property small saw mill; timber used up reason for selling; will be sold cheap. For particulars address A. H. DAVIES, Delhi, Ont. VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—100 ACRES
more or less, lot 3, concession 4, Downie
Township, 90 acres cultiyated, remainder good
bush, well fenced; large orchard, over 300 choice
trees; good buildings; well watered; one mile
from Town of Stratford. Clear title. For par

ticulars apply to SAMUEL DUNSEITH, Stratford, Ont.

1. 4374

TURST-CLASS IMPROVED FARM FOR sale, consisting of 264 acres, lot No.4 on Lake Erie shore, township of Dung, county of Haldimand, the property of the late George Dockef. This desirable farm will be sold either in a block or each half separately; for full particulars apply to ARTHUR DOCKER, Esq., Dunnville P. O., or to THOMAS DOCKER, Esq., Port Maitland P. O.

1. 10 County, being Lot 23, S. T. R., Usborne; 160 acres; 141 under cultivation; balance hard wood, timbered; good frame house and woodshed, good bank barn 50x30, barn and driving filed 30x50, hog pep, sheep and hen houses and yeard; wells, cisterns and good orchard; school; church, and post-office, with daily mail, within one mile; convenient to Mitchell, Exeter, and St. Marys markets. Good gravel road in all directions. Apply to GEORGE HACKNEY, Farquhar Post Office.

1. ARM TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS farm of one hundred acres nearly all under cultivation, good buildings with all ordinary improvements; it is one of the beet, situated farms in Ontariot the Orientees inverned; Midland R. Reboth run out beauticated of Lakefield; will exchange for a manabinarum of ant more than filty acres, good soil with good buildings and convenient to good market; a fruit farm in Ningara district preferred. For full information address H. M., Box 849, Peterboro' P. O., Ont. 4364

TARM FOR SALE—BEING LOT 22 AND West half of 21, in the third concession of the

terms, apply to JOHN BURNHAM, Solicitor, Peterboro; Ont. 329-3

TARM FOR SALE—THAT WELL KNOWN and valuable farm situated on lot 23, tenth to concession; being east part of lot 23, township of Erin, is to be sold by public attation on the 3rd of September, 1880. It is an excellent farm in a high state of cultivation, containing 100 acres, of which 80 is cleared, first-class orchard, never failing spring, convenient to house and stables, good fences, good dwelling house, 36 x 26, good frame barn and stables. Also five acres on south-west corner same concession, west, with good frame house and stable, excellent orchard, good spring, never failing, well fenced, situated 3 miles from Erin, and about same from Hillsburg. A better lot cannot be found in the township, very suitable for a mechanic or any person wanting a good lot in the country, payments to suit purchasers, sale on premises. ALFRED WATTS, proprietor.

sale on premises. ALFRED WATTS, proprietor.

WHY GO 2,000 MILES WEST WHEN THE best of tarming land is sold on Cockburn Island at 50 cents per acre. Cockburn Island has lately been surveyed out into farm lots of one hundred acres each. The soil is clay loam, timbered with hard wood. The swamp lands is deep alluvial soil, timbered with the best of cedar and tamarac, and when cleared up will be perfectly dry and tillable. There is a splendid narbour on the Island, with a wharf 420 feet long. Large storehouse accommodation, Indian Land Office, Post Office, and Custom Office, one large store, two good boarding-houses, &c., and within twenty-four hours' travel from Toronto. The Collingwood line of boats call here twice per week, up and down, and the Sarnia steamers about five times per week. Capitalists and persons of limited means can secure homesteads here, and it is one of the most beautiful and healthy places on the Northern Continent. Experienced farmers speak favourably of the Island, and are purchasing farms for their sons. For further particulars write Mr. ROSS, the Land Agent, or address letter to P.O., Box 20, Cockburn Island.

MANITOBA. SELECTED FARM LOTS IN BEST LOCALITIES

The owner, from personal inspection, is willing to guarantee that any party purchasing can get his purchase money back with interest at 12 per cent. per annum at the end of three years, if he so desires it, where the purchase money does not exceed three dollars an acpe. Parties who desire to purchase at the present low prices, but who are unwilling to hazard buying what they have inot seen, may thus save much time and the expense of a personal visit to Manitoba. Apply to JOHN HALDAN, Agent for Manitoba Land.

FARM AND MILL PROPERTIES

A very desirable combined farm and mill property, containing fifty acres of the best possible clay soil; an almost new grist mill with two run of stones and achopper; a new saw mill; a hand some frame house with stone cellar; several large barns, blacksmith shop, and other buildings, all in good order. Never failing and abundant water-power, This preperty is part of Lot No. 2, in the 2nd con. of Flos, half a mile from the rising village of Elmvale, and is in the midst of one of the best farming sections of Ontario.

Lor 2.—One hundred and twenty-five acres in the newly incorporated and thriving village of Midland, on Georgian Bay, all laid out, with regular streets, in village lets, which are in great demand. Lor 3.—East half of Lot 5, 13th cen., Vespr. 100 acres excellent wood land. 100 acres excellent wood land.

Lot 4.—Lot 25, 2nd com. Essa, 200 acres; about 40 acres in cultivation. A good new frame house This is a very choice lot.

Lot 5.—East half of Lot 5, 13th con. of Sunnidale. Uncleared and covered with very valuable. Lor 6.—Four hundred acres splendid hard wood timbered land, being Lots 29 and 30, 9th con. Sombra, County of Lambton, five miles from town of Dresden, Sydenham River.

Lor 7.—Two hundred acres wild land, in midst of excellent farming country, being Lot 27, con. 9, Township of Sullivan, Country of Grey.

All these properties will be sold at reasonable prices. One-third purchase money down, balance at 7 per cent.

BANK OF COMMERCE, Barrie, Or W. THOMSON & CO., Barrie.

Verry Davis' Vain-Viller. FOR OVER

YEARS

PERRY DAVIS'

GOOD PHYSICIAN

In curing Cholera and all Summer Complaints, Cramps and all pains in the Stomach, Sudden Colds; also for Scalds, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Chilblains, Boils, Rheumatic Affections, Neuralgia, Toothache, Pains in the Joints or Limbs, Stings of Insects, &c., &c., &c.



BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The PAIN-KILLER is recommended by Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Workshops, Plantations. Nurses in Hospitals,-in short by EVERY-BODY EVERYWHERE who has ever given it a trial.

The PAIN-KILLER is prepared from the best and purest material, with the most approved appliances that can be had for money, and with a care that insures the most perfect uniformity. No expense is spared to make it what it is, superior to all would-be competitors, a thoroughly reliable killer of pain. Instantaneous in action, harmless and safe in the most unskilful hands.

SUBSTITUTES

The public are cautioned against a custom which is growing quite common of late among a certain class of Medicine Dealers, and which is this: When asked for a bottle of PAIN-KILLER, they suddenly discover that they are "sold out," "but have another article just as good, if not better," which they will supply at the same price. The object of this deception is transparent. These substitutes are made up to sell on the great reputation of the PAIN-KILLER and being compounded of the vilest and cheapest drugs, are bought by the dealer at about half what he pays for the genuine PAIN-KILLER, which enables him therefore to realize a few cents more profit per bottle upon the imitation article than he can on the genuine.

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FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS.

As well as all Summer Complaints of a similar nature, the Pain-Killer acts with WONDERFUL RAPIDITY and NEVER FAILS when taken at the commencement of an attack, and often cures after every other remedy has failed. If you reside in a country place far from a physician, the Pain-Killer can be relied upon; it never fails.

FOR SUDDEN COLDS, SORE THROAT, &c. The proverb "A stitch in time saves nine," is never so well illustrated as in the treatment of these complaints. A teaspoonful of Pain-Killer taken at the beginning of an attack will prove a certain cure and save much

TOOTHACHE, BURNS, SCALDS, CUTS, BRUISES, &c. The Pain-Killer will be found a willing physician, ready and able to relieve your suffering without delay, and at a very insignificant cost. GOOD FOR MAN AND BEAST.

For Colic. Cramps and Dysentery in horses, the Pain-Killer has no equal. and it never has been known to fail to effect a cure in a single instance It is used in some of the largest livery stables and horse infirmaries in the world. To resuscitate young lambs or other stock chilled and dying from cold, a little Pain-Killer mixed with milk will restore them to health very quickly.

The Pain-Killer is for sale by Druggists, Apothecaries, Grocers and Medicine Dealers throughout the world. The Pain-Killer is put up in 2 oz. and 5 oz. bottles, retailing at 25 and

PERRY DAVIS & SON & LAWRENCE, PROPRIETORS,

50 cents respectively—large bottles are therefore cheapest.

Montreal and Providence.

A GENTS WANTED - BIG PAY - CON-STANT employment; light work; no capital required. JAS. LEE & CO., Montreal, Que. 434-52 A GENTS WANTED FOR THE EXCELSIOR

A force pump, the best selling article in the
Dominion. Send for circulars. Address EXCELSIOR PUMP CO., Toronto.

WORKING MEN. WANTED. — FARM
hands, lumbermen, mechanics, and
labourers of all kinds. Obtain reliable information before leaving the Province. TEXAS
FARM ASSOCIATION, Box 2,707, Boston, or
Bond street, New York.

Situations Vacant.

STOP! READ THIS!

20 LOVELY ROSE CHROMOS, OR 20 of Floral Motto Cards, with name, 10 cents, postpaid. NASSAU CARD CO., Nassau, N.Y. dre

Zusiness Chances. HOTEL LEASE FOR SALE—LEASE, LI-CENCE, furniture, and good will of Bull's Head Hotel, Western Cattle Market, Toronto. For particulars apply on premises. IN THE TOWN OF BRAMPTON, A STORE and bakery with a good oven. Dwelling house connected, good well of water in yard. Apply to W.M. HURST, Brampton, 329-2

STORE AND DWELLING TO LET, WITH GRIST MILL—SALE OR LEASE. TOWN-OF SHIP of Cartwright, county of Durham. Possession 1st October next. For particulars apply to the proprietor, JAMES FLUKE, Cart-wright P.O. A TINSMITH, THROUGHLY CONVERSANT
A with all branches of the business, desires to correspond with anyone with a view of starting business in some rising place. This advertiscment is inserted with a view of meeting the eye of some one who lives in a locality where a first-class tinsmith is required, and if se, please address TINSMITH, P.O. Bex 309, Montreal, 520-1 Educational,

ROCKWOOD ACADEMY RE-OPENS SEPT. 1st.

The oldest and most successful private in ion in the Province, combining all the value attures of the High School and Commercial lege. Terms very moderate. Send for circles. ALEX. MCMILLAN. Rockwood, Aug. 10th, 1880.

CANADA BUSINESS COLLEG HAMILTON, ONT.

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Lectures begin OCTOBER 4th; Matriculation SEPTEMBER 22nd. Expense for board, tuition, &c., \$120 to \$150 per annum. Five Scholarships at Matriculation, Calendars on application.

Tobaccos.

TOBACCOS

For the last TWENTY-ONE years this TRADE MARK has been known throughout Canada as the safest guide to RELIABLE TOBACCOS.



IDOL SMOKING TOBACCO

THE IDOL brand of Bright Tobacco yields a rich, fragrant smoke, that will be highly appreciated by veteran smokers, surpassing that of any other Tobacco to be had in Canada.

THERE IS A TIN STAMP AS REPRESENTED ABOVE ON EVERY PLUG.

Nº1 PRINCE of WALES

For sale by all FIRST CLASS Grocery Houses throughout the Domi-

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VICTORIA TEA WAREHOUSE, TORONTO,

IN ENORMOUS, COMPRISING Over 50 Different Grades, Varities and Mixtures, FROM 36c. PER LB. UP.

Put up in Quantities to Suit Pur Catties of 20 lbs. and over sent C. O. D. to any railroad station free

EDWARD LAWSON,

SIGN OF THE QUEEN,

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HOP BITTERS. (A Medicine, not a Drink,) CONTAINS HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION.

THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QU. THEY CURE Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Bloodyer, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Ner-Yousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints. SIOOO IN COLD.

fill be paid for a case they will not cure help, or for anything impure or injuriou found in them. Ask your druggist for Hop Bitt them before you sleep. Take D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure f Drunkeness, use of oplum, tobacco and