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atious Delays in Gathering the Crops; No Crops r Repairs; No Telegraphing for Repairs; No Repairs rges to Pay; Easily adjusted to all Kinds and rain ; A Child can Manage it; Light in Draught : lest Reaper; The most Simple and Durable of all d Cheapest Machine in the Market.

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ines are being Built. Substituted for Wrought-Iron Frames, efly used in place of Cast Iron. f Cast-Iron in Combined Machines, reduced over Three Hundred Pounds,) , or Light Mowers.

will be the lightest in weight and draught of any machine in the strong and durable, and as free from liability to breakage as those to determined that it shall excel in every particular all other machines therefore taken this Unprecedented Step in advance of all octure of Harvesting Machines. For further information address

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ale. Sale or to Rent words for 50c;

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the Townships of inty of Huron, all Village of Blyth, ruce Railway. P. 323-8

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EALER IN plaster, hair, &c. CHAMBERLAIN

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nd butchers' tools King street east 310-52.

25 STYLES,

ards, 20c.; or 2 hromo (Shells or 25 styles, a sample, 3c. J. F 319-52

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ng 35c, with age, r of eyes, and hair, ive by return mail a re of your future rife, with name and

MAXWELL REAPER - BEST M single reaper made. Every farmer should see it before ordering. Send for pamphlets. DAVID MAXWELL, Paris, Ont. 314-26 that they say STUMP MACHINE. LOTS NO. p Elderslie; one buildings; well illage of Paisley, d. SAMUEL T.

Agricultural Works.

CUR IMPROVED ROYCE REAPER Has More Good Points—Less Complication—More Adapta-Jilty—Larger Capacity—Takes Less Power— Does More and Better Work—Its Stronger—and Costs Less for Repairs than any Resper in the World.

LE - LOT Farmers look at these figures and draw your ewn conclusion. In 1876 we made and sold 120 Royce Respers. In 1876 we made and sold 120 Royce Respers, and for 1878 we are making in our Brampton and St. Thomas Works, 1,500 Royce Respers, 300 Improved Mowers, and 200 Combined Machines. That the Royce is the best Single Resper ever offered is attested by the fact that nearly all the leading manufacturers have abandened their old style of heavy machines, and making some one of the imitations of our Royce, not one of which proved satisfactory last vess and all of which. TORONTO nents to be tested at the expense of Our Improved Mowers and Control unsurpassed on the continent work and light draft. CONCES



CHEAPEST AND BEST Proved to be the best made, the most perfect self-regulator, and the most durable windmill known, by received the most durable windmill known, for the most durable windmill known, at the EVERY MILL GUARANTEED. The only mill which has stood the test of a quarter of century. Farmers this is your Cheapest In vestment. The cheapest power for watering stock, irrigating, and shelling corn, cutting feed, sawing wood, &c. VILLAGE WATER WORKS. G 100TO 150

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FARMS FOR SALE IN THE WEEKLY MAIL Parties Wishing to Buy, Read There. TO BUY TO RENT order; two run stom bolts; also lling house and of railroad and tor Sale are inserted in the DAILY MAIL, 20 word

VOL. VII. NO. 330.

TORONTO, F. IDAY, JULY 26, 1878.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Lord Beaconsfield on the Berlin Treaty.

Sharp Passage Between Lords Derby and Salisbury.

AN EXCITING SCENE.

dverse Resolution by Lord Hartington.

Strong Speech by Gladstone.

AUSTRIA AND BOSNIA. TROUBLE EXPECTED.

Austrians 70,000 Strong.

ALL THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FRIDAY, July 19. LONDON, July 18.—Lord Beaconsfield will visit the Queen at Osborne on Satur-

day. He was not well enough to go to Windsor yesterday, but Lord Salisbury The correspondent of the Manchester Guardian says the Government has decided apon a general election in principle, and that it will depend upon circumstances that it will depend upon circumstances when the election will take place. The im-

rlin, the menace to the independence of rope had been removed and the reatened injury to the British mpire terminated. The Congress had reported to the Sultan two-thirds of possessions, and a population amongst most wealthy and intelligent of his piects. It was said when Congress talked Lord Salisbury denied Lord Derby's he most wealthy and intelligent of his abjects. It was said when Congress talked of establishing the Balkan frontiers of what may be called New Turkey, they that may be called New Turkey, they Lord Derby emphatically maintained his were establishing an independent that impregnability depend, and it would be found that if left to those who defended Plevna that frontier could not be indefensible. It was said that the position of Sofia was yielded to the imperious demands sofia was yielded to the imperious demands of true. There was quite a scene of excitement.

SATURDAY, July 20. truth in this statement. Moreover, a personage high in authority had stated that it

thops to secure any approach to order in bosnia. Even then the attempt would perhaps have been unsuccessful, and such a effort must have secured Turkey's absolute ruin. He disclaimed any desire to athlibite. the ruin. He disclaimed any desire to atribute the Austrian occupation to the
seessity of submitting to the wishes of
the majority of the Congress. Austria unservoich the occupation at the suggestion
of Lord Salisbury earnestly supported
timself. The object in recommending
the occupation was to protect Turkey.
The Government has consistently resisted
the principle of the partition of Turkey,
secause exclusive of the consideration of
the consideration of the consideration of
the consideration of the consideration of
the consideration of the consideration of norality, it believed that an attempt at lartition would inevitably lead to a long and sanguinary war. The advocates of lartition had spoken out. "The Government," he said, "had been taken up into a mountain and shown all the kingdoms of the earth, and told all these shall be yours if you will color washing activities."

relations with the colonies had been the relations with the colonies had been the fixed to the Austrian occupation, as this would only have held out a hope to agitators. He pointed out that England had according to promise obtained a hearing for Greece, and had made prior to Congress overtures to the Porte which were received in more than in an encouraging spirit for such a rectification of the frontier as will give Greece a considerable increase of strength and resources, and prevent the brigandage and continued dissensions which are fostered by the present configuration of the frontier; but the Greeks had evidently quite misapprehended the objects of the Congress. They were coveting Constantinople and talking of accepting large provinces and powerful islands as an instament of their full claim.

Lord Beaconsfield in summing up the general results of the Treaty as regards European Turkey, pointed out that exclusions were pending lest strong opposition of six millions. When the line of the Balkans was fixed, Bismarck had said, "Turkey in Europe once more exists." Lord Beaconsfield did not think such results unsatisfactory or inadequate, even if obtained after a struggle like that of the Crimea. Russia only having obtained Bessarabia in Europe, naturally looked for a reward to her conquests in Armenia. It was unfair to argue as though the negotiations relative to Armenia had been for the conclusion of peace between England and Russia. Turkey had, by the treaty of the conclusion of peace between England and Russia. Turkey had, by the treaty of the conclusion of peace between England and Russia. Turkey had, by the treaty of the conclusion of peace between England and Russia. Turkey had, by the treaty of the conclusion of peace between England and Russia. Turkey had, by the treaty of the conclusion of peace between England and Russia. Turkey had, by the treaty of the conclusion of peace between England and Russia. Turkey had, by the treaty of the conclusion of peace between England and Russia. Turkey had, by the tr

presented with the freedom of the city.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LORDS. there was considerable cheering. He looked well and betrayed no especial feeling at his brilliant reception. About five minutes later Lord Salisbury entered and then Lord Beaconsfield rose amid loud cheering.

France had been particularly considered.

Asia is large enough for both Russia and England. There is no reason for constant war or fears of war between them. He could not at present communicate the details of the proposed reforms in Asia Minor, was not chiefly military, but to produce peace and open up another continuent. He was surprised at the report that the Government's course caused suspicion or enmity. He said the susceptibilities of France had been particularly considered. Asia is large enough for both Russia and England. There is no reason for constant war or fears of war between them. He could not at present communicate the details of the proposed reforms in Asia Minor, was not chiefly military, but to produce peace and open up another continuent. He was surprised at the report that the Government's course caused suspicion or enmity. He said the susceptibilities of France had been particularly considered. Asia is large enough for both Russia and England. There is no reason for constant war or fears of war between them. He could not at present communicate the details of the proposed reforms in Asia Minor, was not chiefly military, but to produce peace and open up another continuent. He was surprised at the report that the Government's c

The Government's operations were we the interest of peace and cigilization.

Earl Granville complained that the interests of the Greeks were disregarded. The possession of Cyprus would entail cost and responsibilities not worth the gain.

Lord Derby declared that he quitted the Cabinet of the decision to sieze a naval station in the Eastern Meditarsacen by

titude of the Powers. He could assure their lordships there was not the shadow of trith in this statement. Moreover, a pre-mage high in authority had stated that it was quite erroneous to suppose that Sofia was a strong strategetic position. It had also been said that the Congress made a grat mistake in not securing Varna for Turkey, but those who blame the Congress for committing an error in this respect quite lorget that they have allotted to Turkey the harbour of Galatz, by far the most important in the Black Sea. With regard to take the Black Sea. With regard to the some intriguing parties who would endeavour to bring about union between the twe States, so possibly creating fresh complications. The opinion referred to that Sofia was not a strong strategetical position, was that of Mahomet Ali Pasha, ho, however, considered the pass of latiman, which the Congress secured to the Sultan, as vitally important.

Lord Beaconsfield's statement showed to the sultans, as vitally important.

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Lord Beaconsfield's statement showed the sultans and the sultans as a sensitive to the sultans and the sultans as a sensitive to the sultans and the sultans as a real independent authority was the anarchical condition of Bosnia and the sultans as a real independent authority was the anarchical condition of Bosnia and the sultans as a real independent authority was the anarchical condition of Bosnia and the sultans as a real independent authority was the anarchical condition of Bosnia and the sultans as a seal independent authority was the anarchical condition of

Monday, July 22.

A correspondent of the Times at Bucharest telegraphs that the Russian authorities advertise sales of war material at various points in Roumania.

Great dissatisfaction exists throughout Servia regarding the stipulation made at the Berlin Congress requiring Servia to contribute towards paying the Turkish debt. It is estimated Servia's share will be five million piastres.

At the anniversary of the establishment of the Liberal Association of Bermondsey, London, on Saturday night, Mr. Gladstone made a long speech, in which he begged to decline resuming the leadership of the Liberal party. He powerfully attacked the manner in which the people had lately been governed. No despotic Government in Europe would have dared do what the present Cabinet had done; accepting such responsibilities was understance of the Austrian army into Bosnia is to begin on July 28th. The army consists of 70,000 men and 240 guns. It is to move in three columns on the broad high-way to Searagevo from Novi to Banzeluka and from Metkowich to Mostar. It comprises the 6th, 20th, 70th, 18th, and 28th divisions of the army, numbering in all fifteen regiments of infantry, ten battalions of rifles, one regiment of hussars, five battalions of pioneers, and twenty-four battalions of seminated the present Cabinet had done; accepting such responsibilities was understance and England. thorities advertise sales of war material at various points in Roumania.

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This remark seems to allude to a pro-

have made, that England should occupy Egypt.

Continuing, Lord Beaconsfield said it was remarkable that after the great war and prolonged negotiations, all the powers, Russia as strictly and completely as the content of the European system. He pointed out that every great war was followed that every great war was followed to the the every great war was followed to the that every great war was followed by a redistribution of territory, but that was not partition. Austria and Franchad lost rovinces, but were still great powers. England lost some of her most precious possessions through had Govern ment, a loss which every Englishman must deplore, and which would not have occur redistions with the colonies had been the observed. He defended the limit not being fixed to the Austrian occupation, as that would only have held out a hope a agitators. He pointed out that England according to promise obtained a hear in for Greece, and had made prior to Coarges coverures to the Porte which were received in more than in an encouraging spirit for such a rectification of the frontier processes of the received in more than in an encouraging spirit for such a rectification of the frontier of the first of the fir

only having obtained Bessarabia in Europe, naturally looked for a reward to her conguests in Armenia. It was unfair to argue as though the negotiations rethe noble Lord's policy, that will be made a justification for going to the country and renewing the Conservative lease of office.

Many members of the Cabinet are opposed to a general election, but the Premier strongly favours it.

The Common Council of London to-day manimously resolved to bring forward a motion that Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury be invited to a banquet, and be presented with the freedom of the city.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Beaconsfield on entering the Old loss ward on his way to the House of the control of Batoum harbour, which is barely capable of holding six ships? The ward on his way to the House of the control of the city of the control of Batoum harbour, which is barely capable of holding six ships? The ward on his way to the House of the city of the control of the city of the control of the city of the control of the city. The premier strongly favours it.

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THE PREMIER'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Beaconsfield on entering the Old the conclusion of peace between England and Beacon the country and the conclusion of peace between England and Russia. Turkey had, by the treaty of San Stefano, already given up Kars, Batoum, etc. If England had gone to war to recover them, the war would have been long and expensive, and probably, like most wars, would have ended in compromise. Kars had been already three times taken by the Russians. Would Parliament have a lease of the control of the conclusion of peace between England and Russia. Turkey had, by the treaty of San Stefano, already given up Kars, Batoum, etc. If England had gone to war to recover them, the war would have been long and expensive, and probably,

unsatisfactory.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that he can vouch for the accuracy of the statement that Prince Bismarck not long since emphatically informed the Italian Ambassador it was of paramount interest to the German race that Trentius and the City of Trieste should never become Italian.

A Larnaca special says a proclamation has been issued declaring her Majesty the Queen takes great interest in the prosperity of Cyprus, and promising reforms and measures to promote agriculture and commerce. Fever is somewhat prevalent in Cyprus. Sir Garner Wolseley has provisionally settled the leading points of his programme. He will appoint a mixed

visionally settled the leading points of his programme. He will appoint a mixed commission to deal with the complicated land question, and will divide the island into five districts.

A Constantinople despatch says in consequence of the commencement of the evacuation of Shumla, the Russians announce the probable departure from Turkey of a portion of their troops in six weeks, and that the remainder will retire into Eastern Roumelia.

The same correspondent says be been

into Eastern Roumelia.

The same correspondent says he hears most authoritatively that the Porte will shortly appeal to all the leading foreign capitalists for aid in developing the re-

London, July 22.—The Times commenting on Lord Hartington's resolution, says: The Liberals cannot be blind to the fact that "The Liberals cannot be blind to the fact that with the exception of the small and noisy faction which clamoured for war, and which brought Turkey to the brink of ruin by the folly of its counsels, the great mass of the people are prepared to give sufficient, if not enthusiastic assent to the decrees of the Berlin Congress. If rashly encountered the Government might be tempted to take advantage of that popular favour and by a dissolution of Parliament increase the strength of their majority."

The Times also sharply criticizes Mr. Gladstone for assuming the right to arrange the Liberal campaign, which is the business of the party leaders, and Mr. Gladstone for the party leaders for the p ness of the party leaders, and Mr. Gladstone says he is not one of these. "If," says the Times, "he were bent on completing the ruin of his party he could scarcely attain that purpose better than by driving them into a contest for which they are unprepared." Referring to Mr. Gladstone's personal authority in the country the Times says: "The shaken confidence of an entire nation is not to be restored in an instant; nor can it be charmed back by the most brilliant declamatory effects."

In the Commons to-day Sir Stafford Northcote named Monday the 29th, for discussion of Lord Hartington's resolution.

Mr. Plunkett, (Conservative) will move an an accordance of the Garter upon Lord Beaconsfield, says:—"The highest social distinction which could be bestowed by the Sovereign is thus added to the applause which Lord Beaconsfield has won from the country at large."

A steamer sailed last week from New Haven for Constantinople, with arms and ammunition for the Turkish Government. She has on board 20,000,000 carbridges, 47,000 rifles, 54,000 sabre-bayonets and 10,000,000 scabbards. The total value of the cargo is \$1,035,000.

The cocupation of Bosnia by Austria will

Northcote named Monday the 29th, for discussion of Lord Hartington's resolution.

Mr. Plunkett, (Conservative) will move an amendment to the resolution expressing confidence in the Ministers.

LONDON, July 22.—The Times, in its financial article this morning, says:—

financial article this morning, says :—

"Active preparation is apparent for a favourable change in commercial affairs, which is expected in consequence of the settlement of the Eastern question. Although as yet there is no marked change for the better in the manufacturing districts, a more hopeful feeling prevails. Reports from the various entrees of iron industry are decidely more encouraging, especially from Sheffield, where the most gloomy accounts have of late proceeded. More work is said to be going forward also in South Wales than during the last month. Business in cotton at Liverpool has been large during the last few days, with a rise in almost every description. Add to these favourable circumstances the fact that the harvest prospects have improved materially with fine forcing weather, and we have a brighter future already for commerce than could be hoped for a couple of weeks since."

WEDNESDAY, July 24.

THE LATEST-THURSDAY. LONDON, July 24,-The Times says :-"There is every reason to believe that the approval of the work of the Berlin Congress expressed

which he Wielded.

He also endeavours to Kill his Himself. A Pump-handle the Terrible Weapon

dertaking to expect a wholly blameless result.

The Times gives outline, apparently on authority, of the reforms which England will require of Asia, embracing security of tenure of office for the Government, educated and competent judges, efficient police, and the abolition of farming out taxes.

TELEGRAPHIC MISCELLANY.

Her Majesty has conferred the order of the Garter on the Marquis of Salisbury. Jules Verne is contemplating a voyage around the world in his new yacht, the St. Michel.

Her Majesty has conferred the order of the Garter on the Marquis of Salisbury.

Jules Verne is contemplating a voyage around the world in his new yacht, the Sta Michel.

Gen. Mackenzie has again crossed into Mexico, with 800 men, in pursuit of cattle thieves.

Minnie Warren, the well known dwarf, died this week at Fall River, Mass., in childbirth.

Forty bishops, thirty-one of them foreign and colonial, eccupied. London pulpits on Sunday, the 7th.

A later and more explicit account of the Rockford tragedy is that young Smith went to his sisters' room some time in the might, and stole the key of his father's money box from a string of keys which were around the oldest girl's body. He stole the money, and put the key back in the bed, and upon the girl turning over in the bed, shortly afterwards, she felt the Mansion House.

A gang of between one and two hundred men commenced to build the bridge over the north side of the Ottawa river, on the line of the North Shore railway at 1 trebonne, this week.

A later and more explicit account of the Rockford tragedy is that young Smith went to his sisters' room some time in the might, and stole the key of his father's money box from a string of keys which were around the oldest girl's body. He stole the money, and put the key back in the bed, shortly afterwards, she felt the key, which awakened her, and suspected what had been done as they had expected he would attempt the theft. She then got up and told her father something was wrong, as the string of keys had been cut from her body. Her father then got up and told her father then got up and told her father something was wrong, as the string of keys which were around the oldest girl's body. He bed, shortly afterwards, she felt the key of his father's money box from a string of keys which were around the oldest girl's body. He bed, shortly afterwards, she felt the key of his father's money box from a string of keys which were around the oldest girl's body. He bed, shortly afterwards, she felt the key back in the bed, shortly afterwards, she felt the key back in the bed, shortly afterwards, she felt the key back in the bed, shortly afterwards when the bed, and upon the girl turning over in the bed, shortly afterwards when the bed, shortly afterwards when the bed, and upon the girl turning over in the bed,

line of the North Shore railway at Jarrebonne, this week.

A letter from Santa Rosa, Mexico, to Gen. Ord, says the citizens and authorities there aid and succour all raiding parties to Texas, and provide for the families of raiders during their forays.

Nothing further has been done yet to investigate the charges against the 53rd Battalion men for shooting out of the cars when leaving Montreal on the 12th. Judge Coursol is awaiting instructions from the Government.

Mayne Reid is surprising England with a breed of black sheep, with white faces and bushy white tails. They are to be shown at Ludlow, though they were refused ad-

Mayne Reid is surprising England with a breed of black sheep, with white faces and bushy white tails. They are to be shown at Ludlow, though they were refused admission to the exhibitions of the Royal and Hereford societies. ting, not knowing for what purpose. It was round at the end, not square as before stated. His subsequent actions are correctly detailed in the first report. The old man was forty-nine years of age and highly respected. Miss Beckwith, who astonished London some little time since by swimming ten miles in the Thames before she was fifteen years of age, will shortly try to swim twice the distance. Should she succeed, she may try the passage from Dover to Calais.

AN INQUEST

was held this afternoon on the bodies of

Hoedel, the would-be-assassin of the

Calais.

It is announced that Miss Jeanette Bennett, sister of James Gordon Bennett, whose engagement to a British nobleman was reported some time ago, is soon to be married to Mr. Isaac Bell, jr., son of Mr. Isaac Bell of the Old Dominion Steamship

manunition for the Turkish Government. She has on board 20,000,000 cartridges. 47,000 rifles, 54,000 sabre-bayonsts and 10,000,000 scabbards. The total value of the cargo is \$1,035,000.

The occupation of Bosnis by Austria will commence about the lat August. General Phillipovich will proceed hence to Easek, whence the movements of the army are to be directed. He expects to reach Serajavo, Bosnis, an the 18th August, the Emperor Francis Joseph's birthday.

From a communication recently received at the navy department at Washington, it is appears that Mr. James Gordon Bennett contemplates a double expedition to the North Pole. Mr. Bennett will expend not less than a hundred and twenty thousand dolars on the Jeannette expedition.

The Shah of Persia has presented an immense photograph of himself to the extended to the process of the proc

bec graving dock by the Quebec Harbour Commission to Messrs. P. Larkin & Co., has been formally approved by the Government. Mr. Larkin will at once comply with the necessary requirements and proceed to make arrangement for early procedure with the work.

THE FIRE RECORD.

truction of Six Million Feet of Lam Young Man Robs His Father and then Pounds Him to Death.

London, July 24.—The dwelling house of Wm. Fitzpatrick, Victoria street, was burned at an early hour this morning. The family had a very narrow escape. Part of the contents were saved. The loss was about \$700, insurance \$550. Sisters and Finally Hangs

about \$700, insurance \$550.

WAUBAUSHENE, July 24.—About six million feet of lumber, and the entire yard at Page mill, Byng Inlet, Georgian Bay, the property of the Maganattewan Lumber Company, was burned on Monday morning the 22nd; partially insured; loss about \$25,000. The steam barge Mary Robertson, which was lying at the wharf loaded with lumber, with her entire cargo, was burned to the water's edge and sunk in thirteen feet of water. She is a total loss. The insurance and loss on the barge are not yet known. The Beaver line of barges lying at the wharf had a very narrow escape. JAEVIS, Ont., July 24.—A horrible double tragedy occurred early this morning, near the village of Rockford, about five miles west from here, in the County of Norfolk. George Smith, a farmer, and James Smith, his eldest son, a young man about twenty-one years of age, went from the house between two and three c'clock this morning to attend to their farm duties. They had been stated to their farm

them foreign
London pulpils on
B. Chandler was worm in an
Lovernor of New Brunawick on
Several May Memory by daily Weldon.
Several May Memory by day from the ydorwers.
Arrangements are under consideration at Wahington to transport gold and silver of a pited, and held the murderer at hay, the make, and well and the several wellow of the several behalfing from the wharves.

Very Memory will behalfing from the wharves.

Very Memory will be bearing from the wharves.

Very Memory will be been several the bearing will be a since been found in the barry bearing to transport gold and silver of some time is the season of the sea ple is with the Credit Valley. About 1,000 people are now on the ground, the Credit Valley holding their own. No serious injuries are reported, with the exception that one of the Hamilton police struck an unoffending spectator named John Vandecar a violent blow on the head, and he is said to be in a critical condition. The Credit Valley people say they are bound to cross, and as they seem to have the sympathy of the crowd, surious consequences may be the

THE GRAND TRUNK

Efforts to Checkmate Vanderbilt's Designs. London, July 21.—The Observer in its financial article says Mr. Hickson, of the Grand Trunk railway, and Mr. Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, are negotiating here to give the Grand Trunk a Chicago accounts to the Committee of the Co Chicago connection over Mr. Garrett's line, in order to counteract Vanderbilt's recent acquisition.

Affairs in Manitaba

WINNIPEG, Man., July 21.—The Americans are reported busily pushing the work on the extension of the St. Paul and Pacific on the extension of the St. Paul and Pacific railway. It is considered probable that the Pembina branch will not be completed by the time connection is made as not sufficient ties have been delivered yet.

There is much speculation as to the visit to Ottawa of Mr. Donald A. Smith.

There is a great revulsion of feeling here on the railway question since the hollowness has been demonstrated of the Mackenzie assertion that there was no railway monopoly.

Stock has been subscribed to start an Opposition daily newspaper here. was held this afternoon on the bodies of Geo. and James Smith, the victims of the Rockford tragedy, by Dr. Hayes of Simcoe, the coroner, assisted by Drs. Howell and Langrill of this village. In the case of Geo. Smith, a verdict was returned in accordance with the foregoing facts, and that James Smith committed suicide by hanging. It is thought the oldest girl will recover.

Further details of the horrible mutilation of the old man are sickening, and make this deplorable occurrence the worst in character that ever was enacted in this section. The mother only died about a year ago. She was the second wife, but left only one child, a boy. The rest now living, two girls and a boy, are children of the first wife. James was to have been married to-day.

Opposition daily newspaper here,

Dundas Manufactures.

Hamilton, July 22.—Business in Dundas is now reported duller than it has ever been before. This is partly caused by the recent shutting down of the screw factory, and the fact that only one out of the four or five machinery shops is running, and that on three-quarter time. This is the result of importations flooding the Canadian market. Manufactories in Dundas, which formerly had more than they could execute, are now idle and busy mills are silent. Those who are not in favour of a national protection policy need only a national protection policy need only visit the "Valley" town and they will find plenty of argument against a Free Trade policy.

Mrs. Langtry, the hen of the walk among the "reigning beauties" of London, is described by an undismayed colonial girl as a quiet-looking, somewhat pallid, darkhaired, large-eyed, high-shouldered, waspwaisted lady, in a white dress, nice-looking, and trying a little too elaborately to display unconsciousness of the scene about her."

The Montreal Herald on Saturday morning demanded the dismissal of Messrs. S. Quinn and Dan Lyons, Inspectors of Weights and Measures, Montreal, because they acted as pecial constables on the 12th, and absented themselves from their regular duties. As Quinn and Lyons are two of the shining lights of the Grit party here, the course of the Herald is causing some

THE HANLAN-ROSS RACE.

Prospects of a Close Race and an Immense Gathering.

SUDDEN ILLNESS OF ROSS.

Sr. John, N.B., July 18.—A report reached the city early this afternoon that Hanlan went out rowing at ten o'clock, and that he had not returned at one o'clock. As the water had become too rough for a shell to live, some fears for his safety were felt, and men went out to search for him. The fears recarding his safety were profelt, and men went out to search for him.

The fears regarding, his safety were unnecessary and groundless. He was out for a spin, and the water for some time was rough, but he returned in safety, and there was no cause for alarm.

e yet known. The Beaver line of barges liying at the wharf had a very narrow escape.

Avonwore, July 24.—A serious fire occurred at Osnabruck Centre on the morning of Tuesday 23rd, destroying two stores, one grist mill, an hotel, carriage shop, post office, and telegraph office, besides a number of sheds and other outbuildings.

The grist mill was fully covered by insurance, but the rest of the buildings are uninsured.

THE COMMUNISTS.

satisfy himself as to which is the best. Notwithstanding the disappointment about his boat, Ross is still confident, and his backers have every faith in his ability to win. The water on the course to-day was rough and wait for me course to-day was

LATER.—The reported mishap to Hanlan is the talk of the town this evening, and general satisfaction is felt that the cham-pion is all right. Mr. David Ward, with another practice boat for Hanlan, arrived in the steamer from Portland this afterin the steamer from Portland this after-noon, and the boat was sent out to Torry-burn to-night. Although the day for the race is rapidly approaching, there is very little stir as yet in aquatic circles, and com-paratively little interest will be manifested until next week, when an influx of visitors

The local rowing men of St. John amuse themselves by trying to get away with Hanlan on the river. The News says!— Charlie O'Hara has taken his boat to the river, and does considerable rowing. Last-week Charlie had a brush with Hanlan, and for about a mile the tensorial artist, by straining every nerve, managed to keep on even terms with the Toronto sculler, the latter pulling at about one-sixteenth his speed. In justice to Mr. O'Hara it should be stated that he did not think himself

St. John, N.B., July 23.—As the day for the Ross-Hanlan race is almost at hand, the interest in the coming contest has great-ly increased, and St. John is becoming more than usually excited over the race.
This is partly due to the hope that Ross will be able to wrest from the champion the laurels lost on Toronto bay last year, and partly to the fact that the people are al-ways delighted to witness aquatic contests, notwithstanding that they are fully engaged course of people at the course on Thursday.

It will be the most interesting contest here since the race between Morris and Brown, of Halifax.

The steamer from Boston to-day brought

a large number of passengers, and each train brings additions to the crowds here. There will be excursions to St. John from Fredericton, St. Stephen, Halifax and other places on Wednesday night, and alr there will be a very large gather-

ing.

Although a thick fog overhung the Kennebeccasis for a time yesterday morning, both Hanlan and Ross were out for practice. The water was smooth in the afternoon again, and both did considerable rowing. To-day, however, a stiff breeze sprung up and there was quite a sea on, so that the oarsmen had to stay at home. During the foregoon, Ross was saddenly sprung up and there was quite a sea on, so that the oarsmen had to stay at home. During the forenoon, Ross was suddenly attacked by diarrhea, and he was obliged to go to bed. Immediate medical attendance was at hand, however, and Wallace is now declared to be all right. In the two weeks that Hanlan has been here he has brought himself down, by steady rowing and walking exercise, to 150 lbs., about which weight he will row. He has been in perfect health during his stay, and is in prime condition to-day. Ross, whe has been in training quarters since early in the spring, was never in better form, and if he escapes attacks similar to that experienced to-day, he will be a man much harder to defeat than he was last year. His style has improved this season and, besides, he is fitted better in boats. He appears quite hopeful as to the result of the contest. Hanlan is the favourite, however, in betting circles, odds of 2 to 1 finding few takers. It is said that some money has been put up at 3 to 1, but the amount is probably very small, and it is probable that the sum invested on the race will not be heavy. Although pool selling is forbidden by law, the difficulty will be got over by selling photographs of the men in the same way as if offering the oarsmen in the pools. Nothing has been done in this line yet, however.

The gold medal given the best handball player has been won by J. Perrault, of Ottawa.

vet. however.

tawa.

An English critic in the Saturday Reviews in the Park seeing the Princess of Wales, says:—"As you reflect, a sleepy feeling seems to come over you. The endless roll of carriages, all going at the same pace, all going the same way, is as soporific as the manipulations of a mesmeriser. Suddenly a thrill seems to go through everybody. Every carriage draws to the side. A policeman in very white gloves trots past. Then comes a little phaeton drawn by two gray horses. A lady 'divinely tall and most divinely fair,' bows and smiles. You see a charming vision of children's faces; the carriages close in behind, and it is not till the round has begun again that you are fully aware that you have indeed seen the Princess. She is so truly well dressed that you have not even been able to distinguish the colour of her boanet strings."

Miss Rose Eytinge's debut at the Olympic Theatre, London, in Cyril Searle's version of "Oliver Twist," was a successful one, but the play was frequently hissed on they acted as pecial constables on the 12th, and absented themselves from their regular duties. As Quinn and Lyons are two of the shining lights of the Grit party here, the course of the Herald is causing some remark.

In the House of Commons this week Mr. Gladstone moved that the action of the Indian authorities in regard to the vernacular press of India be placed under Parliamentary control. A long debate fellowed, and closed with a division, in which the motion was rejected by 208 to 152. Mr. Edward Stanhope, Under Secretary for India, declared the law concerning the vernacular press would be applied only in urgent cases.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon, Sir Stafford Northcote announced the betrothal of the Duke of Connaught with the Princess Marie Louise of Prussia, In the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon, Sir Stafford Northcote announced the betrothal of the Duke of Connaught; with the Princess Marie Louise of Prussia, the daughter of Prince Frederick Charles. Sir Stafford said he would move on Thursday provisions for a grant for the Duke. Sir Charles Dilke (Radical) gave notice that he would submit an amendment, reciting that there was no constitutional precedent for such application.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday Michel" or something fitter for stage I mentation than the depiction of brutal its boots after the murder he was greate with cries of "Come, that will do "The will do "The

CARDS o cards alike, wit os, black or whi ards, 10 styles wi D CO.,

Grand International. Temperanto Demonstration.

Transics Murphy's First Address.

Francis Murphy's First Address.

Francis Murphy's First Address.

The many Rev. Nr. Exaceles, No. 9. Co. Man, No. 9. Co. 9.

join in harmony on one common platform on that day, and if his suggestion were followed, nothing but unanimity would characterize their proceedings. The United States and Canada, he was glad to say, were as one, both heart and soul, in regard to this great cause, and their people would together carry its banner to a glorious victory. (Applause).

Hon. J. C. Aikins was warmly received. He briefly congratulated his hearers on the He briefly congratulated his hearers on the progress of the Temperance cause. The him, although he was not admitted to the as much to save people as liquor was progress of the Temperance cause. The Dunkin Act of 1864 was in his epinion an expression of the feelings of the Temperance people of fourteen years ago, while the Temperance Act of 1878 was an embodiment of the feelings of the people of to-day. He therefore felt that he could be a sum of the country of the there are the could be as much to save people as liquor was doing now to ruin them. (Applause.) There must be more sociability among churcher must be more sociability among churcher honour on the different were provided with seats at the table and were promptly introduced, but in Ireland, if a friend happened, the children when the Church when expression of the feelings of the Temperance Act of 1878 was a general to the series of the progress of the movement which had even become respectable. (Laughter) He should be to the third of the series of the movement to be should be to the third of the should be to t

CIVE CHAPTER THE TOTAL

came all the way across the sea to her prodigal boy, and who when she saw him said, "I want to go home; I want to go home, to be buried near father," but the

Lord took her home from here. Yes,

and received \$1,439,436.

If 2,037,741 bushels cost \$1,439,436, 1 bushel will cost 70c.

If these illustrations do not prove that
Mr. Mills falsified the figures in his pionic speeches, I will retire from the contest, and if they do prove that he tried to mislead the public by a wilful misstatement of facts,

he electors.

I stated that the Hon. A. Mackenzie said

had drank deeply of the intoxicating cup, and gave several interesting instances of the conversion from drunkenness of persons with whom he had met. He appealed to with whom he had met. He appealed to moderate drinkers for sympathy for those who could not drink moderately and for assistance to take out of the way of those who could not help being drunkards, liquors the influences of which were so deceptive. deceptive.

During the singing of the song "Save the Boy," by Miss Graham, those who might desire to sign the pledge were invited by Mr. Murphy to step forward. A large number accepted the invitation.

The assemblage then dispersed.

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

Able Letter From Dr. Hornibrook. The following communication was sent to the Stratford Beacon, but declined, ostensibly on account of its length. In fair play to the Doctor we publish it :-

To the Editor of the Stratford Beacon, DEAR SIR,—In your issue of the 12th inst., you say that "I charged three Ministers of the Crown—Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Cartwright and Mr. Mills with falsifying figures used in their picnic and other speeches. A more audacious accusation could not well be imagined." If the accusation is not true, it is and cious ; if it is true, it is my duty to bring

the matter before the electors whom I see to represent.
You say further:—"This is not a mat ter that can be allowed to remain open, and ter that can be allowed to remain open, and for the sake of his own reputation, Dr. Hornibrook had better explain what he means, and give particulars." I take this to be an invitation to use your columns to make the explanation; an opportunity of which I gladly avail myself. I was well aware of the gravity of the charge, and so that there could be no prevarication, I read from manuscript, and challenged Mr. Trow to appoint one man and I would appoint another to examine the charges, and that if the charges were not sustained by the printed copies of the picnic speeches and the Globe's reports, I would retire from the contest—Mr. Trow to retire if they were sustained. I might say further that Senasustained. I might say further that Sena-tor Macpherson is entirely guiltless of hav-

ing led me to make any statement of facts, for my facts and figures are taken from official documents, or the authority upon which I make a statement given. The illustrations of the manner in which the Ministers of the Crown falsified figures to suit their purposes were the following:

Mr. Mills, page 96, Picnic Speeches,
says: "In 1875 we exported of peas to
Great Britain 2,247,000 bushels, bringing
us \$2,138,675, and to the United States 579,000 bushels, for which we received \$502,176. The Americans put a tax on our peas while England admits them free. We received as much per bushel from the American buyer as from the British, who put no tax on these peas." If 2,247,000 bushels cost \$2,138,675,

bushel will cost 95 cents: price received from Great Britain. If 579,000 bushels cost \$502,176, 1 bushel will cost 86 cents: price received from the United States.

Mr. Mills says we received the same in both cases.
On page 98 he says:—"In 1874 we purchased 5,331,000 bushels of corn for \$2,-676,751, and we sold of it 2,680,000 bushels for \$1,708,000. We bought

bushels for \$1,708,000. We bought the whole for 40 cents per bushel, and sold a little more than half for 60 cents per bushel, so that what remained in Can-ada cost but 30 cents. Was that a bad If 5,331,000 bushels cost \$2,676,751. bushel will cost 50 cents; Mr. Mills says 40 cents.

The rest of the sentence is a pure fabri-

tation, for the Trade and Navigation tables for 1874 show that we exported but 235,864 bushels, for which we received but \$81,224. If 235,864 bushels cost \$81,224, 1 bushel ost 34 cents.

It will thus be seen that we paid 50 cents per bushel for what we bought, and received a little over 34 cents for what we sold, and

we can answer the question "was that a bad transaction" in the affirmative. bad transaction" in the affirmative,
Again, in 1876 he says: "We imported
3,335,000 bushels of corn, costing \$2,356,000, of this we exported 2,000,000, bushels,
receiving for it \$1,439,000, retaining in
Canada the balance principally for the purpose of distillation. We paid 60 cents, and
got for what we exported 71 cents. What
remained cost us 55 cents."

If 3,335,000 bushels cost \$2,356,000, 1
bushel will cost 70c: Mr. Mills says 60c.
The Trade and Navigation tables show
that we exported in 1876, 2,037,741 bush.,
and received \$1,439,436.

you owe the public an apology for the un-merited abuse heaped upon my head for simply performing a duty which I owe to

at the workingmen's demonstration, in Toronto, that the Americans exported of manufactured goods to the value of \$11.60 per head, and that from Canada we exceeded them by \$6.88 per head, or in other words, that we exported \$18.48 per head, while the Trade and Navigation tables show that we exported manufactured goods to the value of \$4,105,422, or a little over \$1 per head.

The contract the manner that to find the property of the contract of the property of the contract of the property of the prope

their faces against all proposals to tax goods coming from there here, and that therefore it would be unfair to slaughter our cattle on landing in England. This representation ought to be tried, and I shall vote for you." Captain Hooper is a highly intelligible of the complex of their captain of the capta were exempted from the operation of that Act. (Cheers.) How different would our position have been if the policy of this country had been one of Protection?"

The distribution of the policy of this country had been one of Protection?"

The distribution of the policy of this country had been one of Protection?"

The distribution of the policy of this country had been one of Protection?"

The distribution of the policy of this country had been one of Protection?"

The distribution of the policy of this country had been one of Protection?" The policy of the United States is one of ment, than the Finance Minister.

Liberal-Conservatives of that constitue protection, and the edict ordering their cattle to be slaughtered was removed at the same time. The protected country, and the free-trade country, were treated in the same way, and to try to convince the people that we were receiving exceptional treatment on account of our free-trade policy, was simply a deliberate attempt at deception, which it was my duty to expose and hold up to the contempt and re-

probation of the public. Hoping that the foregoing will be a suffi-cient vindication of the character for ve-racity and common sense of the "taxa-tionist candidate," (as you call me) "for South Perth !"

Mitchell, July 13th, 1878.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NOVA · SCOTIA.

Mr. Jones. Halifax, July 11th, 1878. Halifax, July 11th, 1878.

Dear Sir, —My friends in some of the Eastern Counties have advised me of your particular to chold agree advised me of your Wickson, Reeve of the Municipality, was not the county of the many particular to the purpose of making themselves conversant with the surroundings. Mr. S. Eastern Counties have advised me of your intention to hold some public meetings to discuss the questions of the day. They have desired me to be present and take part in the proceedings. If you have no part in the proceedings. If you have no objection I should feel obliged if you could let me know how soon you propose going that way, and when and where the meetings are to be held on the street, Toronto, deposed that he was proprietor of the building in question, situated in rear of Nos. 17 and 19 Hazleton avenue; to do just now, I require to make my rangements beforehand.

Your obedient servant,

Hon. C. Tuprer, Halifax.

DARTMOUTH, July 12th, 1878.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter just received, I beg to say that I have accepted an invitation from the Liberal-Conservative Association of Cape Breton to deliver an address on the public questions of the day, at Sydney, on the 17th inst. As it is the wish of my friends to give me a public reception on that day, and discussion. DARTMOUTH, July 12th, 1878. at sydney, on the 1/th inst. As it is the wish of my friends to give me a public reception on that day, and discussion would frustrate my intention to place the views and policy of the Liberal-Conservative was counded; the party before the country, I cannot undertake | key was not in its place after the fire, one have been made by the Liberal-Conserva-tive Association of Cape Breton, but it will give me great pleasure to arrange a meeting for discussion with you at Sydney or any other place where there is a suitable hall, that may be convenient to us both, on any other day than the 17th inst. I have ing of the fire he not made as yet any engagement to speak on any specified day in any other part of Cape Breton, and do not know what my movements will be until after I reach stable was on fire; he rung the alarm, and

Yours faithfully, CHARLES TUPPER.

Hon. A. G. Jones.
P.S.—As I leave for Sydney on Monday morning, and do not propose to be in Cape
Breton more than a week, I would be glad
if you can let me know to-morrow if you
wish to have a meeting there, and on what
day.

Its piace to gain an entrance to the build
ing, was surprised to find the door already
open; after the fire, he examined the lock
and found that the bolt was drawn back,
and uninjured; the bolt, in his opinion,
could not have been shot back without the
use of the key. HALIFAX, 13th July, 1878.

HALIFAX, 13th July, 1878.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to your note of esterday I beg to say that I regret very by his brother John, who informed him much you did not feel yourself at liberty to arrange for my taking part in your meeting at Sydney next Wednesday.

I am persuaded it would be in the public in flames; he dressed himself, went across

Hon. Charles Tupper.

(From the Pictor Colonial Standard) We believe that a fair and candid cov son when he got out.
EDWARD BROWN, aged twelve years, resideration of the present condition of public sentiment in this Province will lead every intelligent person to the conclusion, that the Government of Mr. Mackenzie
will not be sustained by the people of Nova
Scotia, but that they will return a large
majority of members to oppose it. It is
probable that in some of the counties local probable that in some of the counties local considerations may give a chance for the considerations may give a chance for the election of a Government supporter, but the general result will be an entire condemnation of the present Government, as well for its open and flagrant violation of the principles upon which it assumed of fice, as for the disastrous policy which it has pursued towards the interests of the Dominion at large, and this Province in particular.

between him and Shaw that night to get up about one o'clock to get pigeons at Wallis'; he met Shaw at his own gate, and they proceeded down William street towards Yonge street; he afterwards refused to go into Wallis', and in company with Shaw went to the Davenport Road, from which place they went down York street; on this street they parted, Shaw going through a vard, when they met again

A brief visit to this constituency last week confirms the information that the Finance Minister is on the ragged edge. Captain Hooper, who is opposing him, has made a thorough canvass of the constituency, and if the words of men are to be believed, his election is perfectly certain. His supporters confirm his reports, but the best evidence of all is the alarm of the Hon, Mr, Cartwright himself. He has always rested on his dignity, and treated opposition with contempt. All this is changed, and he has descended to begging votes from door to door. The editor of this journal attended three meetings, two of Hon, Mr. Cartwright's, and one called by the friends of Mr. Hooper. In two out of the three, Mr. Cartwright had not one-

not so showy a representative in Parlia.
ment, than the Finance Minister. The victory that seems to be assured them.

THE ENGLISH MA

Liverpool Dates to July

The polling for the election of a n to represent Middlesbrough in place Bolchow has resulted in the return Issac Wilson, iron-master, the Liber didate, who obtained 5,307 votes, 2,415 for Colonel Sadler, the Liber and John Colonel Sadler and John Colonel Sadler and John Colonel Sadler and John Colonel Sadler and John Colonel Sadl

ervative candidate, or a majority

In the polling for the Flint Boroug Roberts, the Liberal candidate, was ed by a majority of 125.

There is no change in the Parlian

There is no change in the Parliam position by these elections, as Libera replaced gentlemen of the same p

THE PERMISSIVE BILL

Mr. Bright writes to a friend that

not vote for the Permissive Bill

measure he supports must be practic just, and offer fair ground of expect that it will be useful and effective

not, he adds, expect temperance legi will progress until the Permissive abandoned and a new, practicable

reasonable measure is offered in its p

It has been evident for some time Daily News, that what are

international" contests between

men are not satisfactory affairs. I

people can play cricket in Austral Canada, and Australians can "cre rummut," as the black fellows say

beat us, while no one loses his to Rowing, on the other hand, seems little less irritating sport than prize ing. The quarrels about Sayers and I

were scarcely more bitter than the sion about poor Renforth. Two yea a very nasty case of "fouling" has when an English crew rowed in An The Harvard four went in fe being "got at" by betting men, a apprehension, and an unpleasant Lately there have been some disputes the American crews who row at H

the American crews who row at H We have not to defend the rules—wh

not seem so liberal and fair as the co practice in cricket—and we know no of the American definition of an an

of the American definition of an am or of the grade of the Sho-wae-cae men. One thing is plain, sinc stewards at Henley have admitted oarsmen their English competitor only two courses of action open to They might have declined to row a raigned the stewards; or they might and make no further fuss about the number of the stewards.

This they have done, and their vict conclusive, The curious American in which the work is mainly done w

arms, and the stroke is very fast,

likely to be imitated.

ent worth witnessing.

There is a good deal of suppress dignation feltamong bibliographers th out the country, writes a London

pondent, at the recent action of the can Government in regard to boo

through the post. Persons posting

this country books, and stamping the accordance with the postal regular have been surprised to find that weeks after they supposed them to been delivered in the States, they we turned to them marked "liable to cand in some instances with a some instances."

BOOKS BY POST.

"INTERNATIONAL" ROWING CONT

ELECTION CONTESTS.

YORKVILLE FIRE INVESTIGA.

strong Circumstantial Evidence Against the Boy, John Shaw - Inquest Ad. journed until Tuesday Evening Next.

On Thursday evening an investigation was held by Coroner Johnson, in the Town I am, sincerely yours,
EDW. HORNIBROOK. Hall, Yorkville, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the burning of Hall, Yorkville, to enquire into the cira stable and storehouse belonging to Mr. W. J. Hill, situated on Hazleton avenue, on the morning of the 1st July. A large number of residents of the village we present, and manifested a deep interest in Correspondence Between Dr. Tupper and their foreman Mr. George H. White, after being sworn, visited the burnt district for

let me know how soon you propose gother that way, and when and where the meetings are to be held, as, having a good deal to do just now, I require to make my articles and the street of Nos. 17 and 19 Hazieton avenue, in rear of Nos. 17 and 19 Hazieton avenue, that it was used for the purpose of storing building material of all description, besides hav. straw, &c.; he was not aware of sides hay, straw, &c.; he was not aware of any material being stored therein which would take fire of itself; the building was always locked during the night, and the key kept under the bridge leading to the o'clock by some one calling fire; on going as soon as the firemen arrived he assisted them in extinguishing the flames: he, being in the employ of Mr. Hill, knew where the key was kept, and on taking it from

and in some instances with a dem and in some instances with a demather return postage. Representations United States Government rean an acknowledgment of the wand the original orders were stituted by others more in sonance with the Postal Treaty. estimable body of men whom Charles Reade calls the book steal New York, however, brought pressu use of the key.
ROBT. SHAW deposed that he lived oppo that there was a fire somewhere in the village; on looking out of a window facing the front, he discovered Mr. Hill's stable New York, however, brought pres I am persuaded it would be in the public interest if both the Government and Opposition could submit their views and policy for the consideration of the electors, and for myself I am willing to stand or fall by that test.

In the absence of any advice from Cape Breton I do not feel myself at liberty to arrange a future day for a second meeting, but my own ideas are that as I am not to be permitted to take part in your meeting, it will be better, perhaps, for me to wait until I can read your address in print, and if my triends then desire it, I may hold a meeting at a future day, of which I shall not fail to give you notice.

Your obedient servant,

A. Ca. JONES,

Hon. Charles Tupper. bear upon the Government at Washin which has resulted in the issue of order which is in utter defiance o rules of the Postal Treaty or even of national obligations, and which prac prohibits the sending of books t United States through the post. LYNCH LAW IN "SOCIETY."

siding with his father on Yonge street, Yorkville, stated that he was at the fire

shortly after the striking of the alarm;

when he arrived, among the rest he noticed

Johnny Shaw; there was an arrangement

between him and Shaw that night to get

there were a number of

The Examiner mentions a rumour Vigilance Committee has been f among the members of several clubs f purpose of repressing by energetic ures any slander concerning them or relatives which may appear in any o so-called society papers. They contract one trans-Atlantic importation for the other and that one transin him, said he would ge down and lie on the lounge, as it was too warm upstairs; it was not an unusual occurrence for him to do so; one night since the fire, his brother got out of bed without witness hearing him, and went out into the street; the lounge in the kitchen was facing the hall leading to Hazelton avenue; he heard some one calling out "fire" before he reached the street, but did not see any person when he got out. for the other, and that our person are not perfect without Judge

It is stated that the War Office ha formation of an "active service leg volunteers," on the ground that the lishment of such a force would be in ontravention of the law. The Romanul, after a series of

denunciations of the Berlin Consays:—"We will not give up Bessar we will not take the Dobrudja, nor the Jews have their rights; and we use force rather than submit to the use force rather than submit to ons imposed upon us."

The Times gives particulars showing an invading force undertaking to ma way from Sofia into Roumelia would a task of enormous difficulty to a plish, and would be liable at several to find its progress effectively barred brave and determined foe.

The Morning Advertiser, the publiogram, supports the Habitual Drun Bill. The trade, it says, will be ver to see Dr. Cameron's scheme carried to see Dr. Cameron's scheme carried operation. Whatever tends to drunkenness and to make men sober deliver them from a horrible nuisance. interruption to their business, and the worry and loss of defending summ the worry and loss of defending summand protecting their licence.

At Bootle a curious case has been had publican was prosecuted for selling retail, without measuring it in a recall, without measuring it in a measure. The purchaser had not reca smaller quantity than he had asked indeed, he got a pint and a half for a But the beer had been pumped direct to the customer's jug, and this, it is pinion of the magistrates at Booth breach of the law, and any future offer in this respect to the current to be in the present in this respect are to be fined.

At the Malton Court on Wedney horse trainer and jockey named claimed £32 19s, for riding certain if for the owner. Rugg confessed to h stained horses' nostrils with blood to tracted nails from horses' shoes on the of a race; and to having purposely rhorses so as to lose a race. The Judg fused to allow Rugg's claim so far as for riding horses but awarded him.

for riding horses, but awarded him expenses for training the horses.

The whale at the Westminster Aqui s dead; and as this is the third unsuful attempt to confine the monarch sea in tanks, the experiment will, haps, not be repeated until such tin people know more of the whale's liking the matter of food. It is probable tin beling will at a table in certain. beluga will not eat while in captivit all events, he will not take the food can be most readily supplied to him the absence of the whale, however, is a genuine sensation at Westmins the person of the manatee, which doubt the mermaid of fiction, just a ladian which the mermaid of section, just a ladian which the mermaid of section is the section of the manatee.

noceros is the unic nel Valentine Baker, when it Colonel Valentine Baker, when in mand of his regiment at Canterbury, an impecunious subaltern as follows hailiff, with a capias for the officer in tion, entered the barrack-yard and for Cornet Smith. "There he is," blackled the person interrogated, point the Colonel. The bailiff desired a printer law of his victim whom he interview of his victim whom he interview of his victim whom he interview. new of his victim, whom he in fork over or accompany him. "Hyou know me?" said the Colonel. of the gentlemen pointed you out, plied the official. "Very well; the drink, while I get ready," and as so the Colonel had seen the real Smith away in hot haste, having been apprished adager, he explained to the man there was a mistake somewhere.

the store of Mr. Hooper, and said :- "You know I have been always a Free Trader, but I have made up my mind that Protection ought to be tried, and I shall vote for you." Captain Hooper is a highly intelligent and popular man, of whom everybody speaks well, and his sterling integrity and good sense will make him a more useful, if you a showy a representative in Parking not so showy a representative in Parliament, than the Finance Minister. The ing their Liberal-Conservatives of that constituency, with the Napanee Standard for their organ, are doing a splendid work, and we congrate tulate them in advance on the wonderful vince the victory that seems to be assured them. free-trade

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NOVA

2th, 1878

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r of Protec

YORKVILLE FIRE INVESTIGA-

Strong Circumstantial Evidence Against the Boy, John Shaw - Inquest Ad-On Thursday evening an investigation was held by Coroner Johnson, in the Town Hall Yorkville, to enquire into the circumstances connected with the burning of a stable and storehouse belonging to Mr. W. J. Hill, situated on Hazleton avenue, on the morning of the 1st July. A large number of residents of the village were present, and manifested a deep interest in the proceedings. The jury, who chose for their foreman Mr. George H. White, after eing sworn, visited the burnt district for the purpose of making themselves conversant with the surroundings. Mr. S. Wickson, Reeve of the Municipality, was present, and conducted the cross-examina-

The following is the evidence ad-WILLIAM JAMES HILL, builder, of Bloor if you could oppose going prietor of the building in question, situated in rear of Nos. 17 and 19 Hazleton avenue; a good deal that it was used for the purpose of storing building material of all description, besides hay, straw, &c.: he was not aware of sites nay, straw, &c.; ne was not aware of any material being stored therein which would take fire of itself; the building was always locked during the night, and the key kept under the bridge leading to the door; all his workmen knew where the kev was kept, and they were rather particular as to the door being properly locked, as they had a quantity of tools stored in nservative as they had a quantity of to deliver an it; on Saturday evening, 29th ult., he of the day, As it is the usual place; on Monday, 1st inst., after me a pub- the fire, he was told that a number of young boys had been seen in the neighbour-hood of the burnt building about half an to place the rvative hour before the alarm was sounded : th undertake key was not in its place after the fire, one of the firemen having taken it from the on, but it tained by him was estimated at between arrange a \$400 and \$500; a teamster formerly in his at Sydney employ knew where the key was kept, is a suitable Thos. Brown, carpenter, of Hazelton us both, on avenue, sworn, deposed, that on the mcrnst. I have ing of the fire he was awakened about 3

t to speak o'clock by some one calling fire; on going her part of to the front door of his house he was told by a boy named John Shaw that Hill's er I reach stable was on fire; he rung the alarm, and as soon as the firemen arrived he assisted them in extlnguishing the flames: he, being in the employ of Mr. Hill, knew where its place to gain an entrance to the buildon Monday ing, was surprised to find the door already open; after the fire, he examined the lock and be glad and found that the bolt was drawn back, rrow if you and uninjured; the bolt, in his opinion, and on what could not have been shot back without the

C. T.

use of the key.

ROBT. SHAW deposed that he lived opposite the burned building, on Hazelton ayenue; about 3 o'clock he was awakened by his brother John, who informed him that there was a fire somewhere in the village; on looking out of a window facing the front, he discovered Mr. Hill's stable in flames; he dressed himself, went across, and Op- and tried to open the doors to get the buggy riews and se electors, stand or stand or from Cape liberty to liberty to meeting, am not to Mr. Brown; about two hours after he had gained so much headway they were unable to rescue the buggy; his brother, who was partially dressed, ran out on the street before him; might have awoke Mr. Brown; about two hours after he had street before him; might have awoke we worked to had the night previous his I am not to retired to bed the night previous, his brother, who was in the same bed with him, said he would go down and lie on the him, said he would go down and lie on the lounge, as it was too warm upstairs; it was not an unusual occurrence for him to do so; one night since the fire, his brother got out of bed without witness hearing him, and went out into the street; the lounge in the kitchen was facing the hall leading to Hazelton avenue; he heard some one calling out "fire" before he reached the street, but did not see any person when he got out.

son when he got out.

EDWARD BROWN, aged twelve years, reiding with his father on Yonge street, Yorkville, stated that he was at the fire shortly after the striking of the alarm; when he arrived, among the rest he noticed Johnny Shaw; there was an arrangement between him and Shaw that night to get up about one o'clock to get pigeons at Wallis'; he met Shaw at his own gate, and they proceeded down William street towards Yonge street; he afterwards refused to go into Wallis', and in company with Shaw went to the Davenport Road, from which place they went down York street; on this street they parted, Shaw going through a yard, when they met again on Walter street, and after taking a circuitous route reached Shaw's house, when he left him to go home; he was not home more than ten minutes when the alarm of fire was sounded; he did not observe any fire or smoke when he left Shaw at his gate; when he first met Shaw that night, he (Shaw) asked the witness to let him have some matches to light a brush heap, which he refused to

Shaw the matches was because wit though the would set a stable on fire, or something of that sort; when Shaw asked witness for matches, he said it was to set fire to a brush heap, or some old place; this conversation took, place in front of Shaw here with the set of the these set to the Shaw's house; when witness got to the fire, the hose reel was there, and Shaw site organ rave n a number ting on it, watching the horse; he (witness) asked Shaw if he had set the place on fire, and he nodded his head, but witness was not sure if it was intended for yes or no; as soon as the alarm of fire was sounded, witness thought Shaw had set some place At the conclusion of the witnesses' evi-

dence, the hall, at the request of the coroner, was cleared of all except the jury. After about fifteen minutes' deliberation, it was announced that an adjournment was had until Tuesday evening, the 26th inst. part of the Thomas' Eclectric Oil-Worth Ten Times

Its Weight in Gold-De You Know Any-There are but few preparations of medi-ines which have withstood the impartial There are but few preparations of incoming which have withstood the impartial judgment of the people for any great length of time. One of these is Thomas' Eclectric Oil, purely a preparation of six of the best Oils that are known, each one possessing virtues of its own. Scientific physicians know that medicines may be formed of several ingredients in certain fixed proportions of greater power, and producing effects ragged edge.
sing him, has
the constituof greater power, and producing of them, or in different co which could never result from the use of any one of them, or in different combinations. Thus, in the preparation of this Oil, a chemical change takes place, forming a compound which could not by any possibility be made from any other combination or proportions of the same ingredients, or any other ingredients, and entirely different from anything ever before made; one which produces the most astounding results, and

from anything ever before made; one which produces the most astounding results, and having a wider range of application than any medicine ever before discovered. It contains no alcohol or other volatile liquids, consequently loses nothing by evaporation. Wherever applied you get the benefit of every drop; whereas with other preparations nearly all the alcohol is lost in that way early and too let the small quantity. way, and you get only the small quants of oils' which they may contain.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N. Y.,

In two out an entire abarose, until nox arises ond NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto Ont., Sole Agents for the Dominion. Nore—Eelectric—Selected and Electric THE ENGLISH MAIL

Liverpool Dates to July 6th.

The polling for the election of a member to represent Middlesbrough in place of Mr. Bolchow has resulted in the return of Mr. Isaac Wilson, iron-master, the Liberal candidate, who obtained 5,307 votes, against 2,415 for Colonel Sadler, the Liberal Conservative candidate, or a majority of 2,892

Notes.

In the polling for the Flint Boroughs Mr. Roberts, the Liberal candidate, was returned by a majority of 125.

There is no change in the Parliamentary position by these elections, as Liberals have replaced gentlemen of the same political

THE PERMISSIVE BILL. Mr. Bright writes to a friend that he can-Mr. Bright writes to a Frient that he can-not vote for the Permissive Bill. Any measure he supports must be practical and just, and offer fair ground of expectation that it will be useful and effective, I do not, he adds, expect temperance legislation will progress until the Permissive Bill is abandoned and a new, practicable, and reasonable measure is offered in its place. 'INTERNATIONAL" ROWING CONTESTS.

It has been evident for some time, says Daily News, that what are called "international" contests between rowing men are not satisfactory affairs. English people can play cricket in Australia and Canada, and Australians can "cross the rummut," as the black fellows say, and beat us, while no one loses his temper. Rowing, on the other hand, seems to be a little less irritating sport than prize-fightlittle less irritating sport than prize-fighting. The quarrels about Sayers and Heenan ing. The quarrels about Sayers and Heenan were scarcely more bitter than the discussion about poor Renforth. Two years ago a very nasty case of "fouling" happened when an English crew rowed in America. The Harvard four went in fear of being "got at" by betting men, a queer apprehension, and an unpleasant one. Lately there have been some disputes about the American great who were at Harland the American crews who row at Henley. We have not to defend the rules—which do not seem so liberal and fair as the common practice in cricket and we know nothing of the American definition of an amateur, or of the grade of the Sho-wae-cae-mette men. One thing is plain, since the stewards at Henley have admitted these oarsmen their English competitors had only two courses of action open to them. y might have declined to row and ar-

this country books, and stamping them in accordance with the postal regulations, have been surprised to find that a few weeks after they supposed them to have been delivered in the States, they were returned to them marked "liable to duty," and in some instances with a demand for the return postage. Representations to the United States Government resulted in an acknowledgment of the wrong, and the original orders were substituted by others more in consonance with the Postal Treaty. That estimable body of men whom Mr. Charles Reade calls the book stealers of New York, however, brought pressure to bear upon the Government at Washington, which has resulted in the issue of a new order which is in utter defiance of the rules of the Postal Treaty or even of interesting and the condition of the postal Treaty or even of interesting edifice in the English Crown. After the French churches and chapeles, the most interesting edifice in threating edifice in the interesting edifice in threating edifice in the interesting edifice in threating edifice in thr accordance with the postal regulations, have been surprised to find that a few order which is in utter defiance of the rules of the Postal Treaty or even of international obligations, and which practically prohibits the sending of books to the United States through the post.

LYNCH LAW IN "SOCIETY." The Examiner mentions a rumour that a Vigilance Committee has been formed among the members of several clubs for the purpose of repressing by energetic measures any slander concerning them or their relatives which may appear in any of the so-called society papers. They consider that one trans-Atlantic importation calls for the other, and that our personalities are not perfect without Judge Lynch to

It is stated that the War Office has de lined to recognize the movement for the ormation of an 'active service legion of shment of such a force would be in direct

The Romanul, after a series of violent denunciations of the Berlin Congress, says:—"We will not give up Bessarabia; we will not take the Dobrudja, nor shall the Jews have their rights; and we will use force rather than submit to the conditions imposed upon us."

The Times gives particulars showing that an invading force undertaking to make its way from Sofia into Roumelia would have a task of enormous difficulty to accomplish, and would be liable at several points to find its progress effectively barred by a brave and determined foe.

The Morning Advertiser, the publican's organ, supports the Habitual Drunkards
Bill. The trade, it says, will be very glad
to see Dr. Cameron's scheme carried into
operation. Whatever tends to lessen
drunkenness and to make men sober, will deliver them from a horrible nuisance and interruption to their business, and from the worry and loss of defending summonses

and protecting their licence.

At Bootle a curious case has been heard. A publican was prosecuted for selling beer retail, without measuring it in a lawful neasure. The purchaser had not received a smaller quantity than he had asked for; indeed, he got a pint and a half for a pint. But the beer had been pumped direct in-to the customer's jug, and this, in the spinion of the magistrates at Bootle, is a breach of the law, and any future offenders

n this respect are to be fined.
At the Malton Court on Wednesday a horse trainer and jockey named Rugg claimed £32 19s. for riding certain horses for the owner. Rugg confessed to having stained horses' nostrils with blood to make t appear that they were ill; to having exof a race; and to having purposely ridden horses so as to lose a race. The Judge refused to allow Rugg's claim so far as it was for riding horses, but awarded him £5 for Of the three hundred churches which expenses for training the horses. racted nails from horses' shoes on the eve

THE CITIES OF CYPRUS.

icosia, the Capital—Relies of the Vene tians—Famagusta and Its Inhabitants. (From the New York Sun.)

That Cyprus is one of the keys of the eastern Mediterranean—Crete being the other—has been distinctly recognized from prehistoric times. The Phonicians planted colonies on the southern coast as way stations on their trade voyages; the Egyptians more than once invaded it; the second Assyrian monarchy controlled it long enough to leave abundant marks on its plastic and ceramic arts. The island was an object of fierce contention to the successors of Alexander, and, when the Mediterranean ceased to be a Roman lake, was again tossed back and forth between the waning Byzantine empire and the

environed Nicosia in the time of the Lusignans have disappeared, but with-in the still perfect Venetian walls the city raigned the stewards; or they might row and make no further fuss about the matter. This they have done, and their victory was conclusive. The curious American style, in which the work is mainly done with the arms, and the stroke is very fast, was an experiment worth witnessing. It is not likely to be imitated.

BOOKS BY POST.

There is a good deal of suppressed indignation feltamong bibliographers throughout the country, writes a London correspondent, at the recent action of the American Government in regard to books sent through the post. Persons posting from this country books, and stamping them in accordiance with the stroke is very fast, was an experiment were different and make no further fuss about the matter. This they have done, and their victory was conclusive. The curious American style, thanks to an abundance of water, which is exceptional in Cyprus. The streets and gardens teem with flowering shrubs, s embowered in luxurious vegetation, thanks to an abundance of water, which is will be remembered, anticipated Lord Beaconsfield in annexing Cyprus for a moment to the English Crown.

pect from the sea, and the few Turkish

Expenses for training the horses.

Of the three hundred cources water.

The whale at the Westminster Aquarium tadead: and as this is the third unsuccess
is dead: and as this is the third unsuccess-The whale at the Westminster Aquarium is dead; and as this is the third unsuccessful attempt to confine the monarch of the sea in tanks, the experiment will, perhaps, not be repeated until such time as people know more of the whale's likings in the matter of food. It is probable that the beluga will not eat while in captivity; at all events, he will not take the food which can be most readily supplied to him. In the absence of the whale, however, there the absence of the whale, however, there the famous mart in the 14th century, and the famous mart in the 14th century. beliga will not eat while in captivity; at all events, he will not take the food which can be most readily supplied to him. In the absence of the whale, however, there is a genuine sensation at Westminster in the person of the manatee, which is no doubt the mermaid of fiction, just as the Indian rhinoceros is the unicorn of the ancients.

Colonel Valentine Baker, when in command of his regiment at Canterbury, saved an impecunious subaltern as follows:—A bailiff, with a capias for the officer in question, entered the barrack-yard and asked for Cornet Smith. "There he is," blandly replied the person interrogated, pointing to the Colonel. The bailiff desired a private interview of his victim, whom he invited to bork over or accompany him. "How did you know me?" said the Colonel. "One of the gentlemen pointed you out," replied the official. "Very well; take a drink, while I get ready," and as soon as the Colonel had seen the real Smith drive away in hot haste, having been apprised of his danger, he explained to the man that there was a mistake somewhere.

transported to the era of Lepanto, for the WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEET.

transported to the era of Lepanto, for the iron cannon of the sixteenth century still lie there built into the walls, with their heaps of stone balls beside them. Indeed, up to very recent years Famagusta was a complete museum of mediæval military art, but in some of the important angles the old culverins have given way to more efficient engines of modern warfare. As regards the harbour, this is said to be at present quite shallow, owing to the accumulation of sand, which, however, might be easily removed by dredging. The Turks have hitherto opposed all projects of repair, dreading to lose the treasures bequeathed to them when the Venetian fleet was scuttled in the harbour. There is no reason, however, why Famagusta should not, under English control and with a moderate outley, regain its old maritime advantages LONDON, July 11.

France.
Mr. Korman, the Government agent for Ontario goods, has been in negotiation with a Belgian deputation for transplanting the beet root sugar refinery from their

cal section contains an excellent dis cal section contains an excellent display of coloured leathers from John Hallam, of

moment. It is quite comidal to notice the side glances of the bashful, and the bold pect from the sea, and the few Turkish minarets fail to disguise the churches of the Lusignans and the massive towers erected by the seigniory of Venice. Famagusta has the look of an old French town, and but for the palm trees, the gliding caique of the sponge-fisher, and the intense glare of an eastern sun, might be mistaken for some ancient burgh left stranded on the coast of Britain—Guerande, for example. From the Lusignan castle, which defends the entrance of the port, to a stout round tower, like that of Havre, which protected the naval arsenal, stretches, a other side glances of the bashful, and the bold audacity of the more worldly ones, who stand in front and gaze with undisguised admiration at a well-known form, making a bonnet string, or a moustache, notstrictly in the usual symmetry, an excuse for the delay. Coming down the row of cases which divide Canada from the "Old Country," we meet first a fine display of scythes, pitchforks, hoes, etc., from A. S. Whiting, of Oshawa,; next a large collection of miscellaneous iron goods, from James Smart, of Brockville. On the James Smart, of Brockville. On the other side of the passage, which is guarded overhead by the great elk, there are a number of models and apparatus for experiments, sent by the Minister of Education, Ontario; also books, reports, astronomical and anatomical models, with stuffed birds and beasts, in the four following cases, all from the same source.

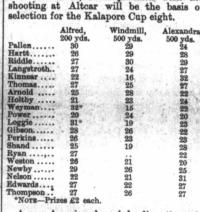
An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands, by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all neswous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N.Y.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

That Cyrus is not of the byer of the continue and is superior that the control of the control of

In the Alfred and Windmill the scores made are given below. The Alexandra at 600 yards is to be shot this evening after five o'clock.
The following shows the shooting of the

team since their arrival (apart from the contest for the Queen's Prize) and the results indicated, in sults indicated, in conjunction with the shooting at Altear will be the basis of



the gravestone of a princess belonging to the above the gravest of the prince of the main passage. Over the gravest of the prince of the street of the stree

Elcho Shield, eight men from each coun came off at Wimbledon to-day, with following result:—	th
800 YARDS.	
Ireland	54
England	534
Scotland	53
Ireland	53
Scotland	523
England	52
Ireland	532
England	504
Scotland	49
The grand totals were therefore as lows:—	fol
Ireland1	610
England1	560
Scotland1	555
Yellow Oil	
POST 1 1 - 1 - 111 11 1	49

This name is familiar throughout the entire Dominion, and there are few families who have not found it at one time or another an angel of mercy in the household. It is the most popular and the best liniment in this country, and no one who has once used it will be without it. Mr. Fred. Hills, of Toronto, the genial civil engineer, gives, unsolicited, the annexed certificate:—

cate :- TORONTO, Ont., July 19, 1878. Messrs. Milburn, Bentley & Pearson. Messrs. Milburn, Bentley & Pearson.

GENTLEMEN.—Some twelve years ago I knocked off the cap of my knee, and since that time have often suffered with a swelling in the knee joint, caused from twisting the leg. I have used all kinds of liniments, as well as medical attendance; but on the last two occasions have used Hagyard's Yellow Oil. The result from this has been marvellous: instead of laying up for a week or ten days, as usual, all the swelling has disappeared in three days. I can most heartily recommend the Yellow Oil. Make what use you like of this, and state it comes unasked for.

Yours truly,

FRED. HILLS.

FRED. HILLS.

CANADIAN.

"Disposable" teachers is what teachers who are looking out for situations, are called in Quebec.

The officers of the Waterloo Teachers Association for the ensuing year are the following:—Mr. R. Alexander, President; Mr. W. F. Chapman, Vice-President; Mr. C. B. Linton, Secretary-Treasurer; Messrs. Bergey, Bean, Ruby, McLean and S. Eby, pergey, bean, kuby, melican and S. moy, representing the townships on the Managing Committee, Messrs. McRae and Cruikshank were appointed Auditors. The Association will meet again on the 24th and 25th of January, 1879.

The session of the Lincoln County Teachers' Association, which met lately at St. Catharines, was a most important one. Technical subjects chiefly were taken up, but they were elucidated with a care and originality that showed that the teachers present and control or the control of the present had given these questions a very practical study. Among them were Eng-

town, to attend the Model School, on the plea that the Counties' Council had refused to grant any aid thereto. The Brockville Monitor very properly says that no good purpose can be achieved by a narrow minded motion of this kind. We doubt also if this motion. row minded motion of this kind. We doubt, also, if this motion be legal, and whatever the School Board, which receives a Government grant for a Model School, can consistently prevent pupils from at-

tending it.

The closing exercises of the Young Ladies' College, Brantford, were recently held in Zion church, which was filled to overflowing by an intelligent and highly appreciative audience. Among those who took part in the proceedings were Rev. Dr. Cochrane, President of the College; Rev. Drs. Kemp (retiring Principal), Topp, Mc-Knight, of Halifax, and Ure; also T. M. McIntyre, LL.B., the new Principal; Mr. Robert Henry, Mayor of Brantford; and Mr. Alex. Robertson, Chairman of the Board of Directors. There were a large number of graduates, and the usual medals and prizes were awarded.

and prizes were awarded. and prizes were awarded.

Mr. T. M. McIntyre, LL. B., the newly appointed Principal of the Brantford Young Ladies' College, and who for six years has successfully filled the office of Head Master in the Ingersoll High School, was, on the occasion of his retirement, presented by the pupils with a testimonial, consisting of a splendid silver ice water pitcher, goblets and salver, each suitably engraved, and an address expressive of their regret at losing such an able and popular teacher. Mr. McIntyre, who was completely taken by surprise, made a feeling reply. Speeches were also made by Messrs. Chadwick and Grant, echoing the sentiments of the address.

At the close of the recent examinations at Cobourg, the Principal of the Model School, Mr. W. E. Sprague, was presented with an address from the assistant teachers and pupils of the school, the expressions of kindness, says the Cobourg Sentinel, being well deserved. In reply, Mr. Sprague thanked the assistant teachers for the expression of their confidence reposed in him, and hoped that such a feeling should always continue. In addressing the pupils, he urged them to continued exertion in their studies. Short addresses having been delivered by some of the gentlemen present, the school very pleasantly closed for the summer vacation.

The annual picnic of the Ottawa Public Schools took place on the 11th inst. The Mr. T. M. McIntyre, LL.B., the newly

men present, the school very pleasantly closed for the summer vacation.

The annual picnic of the Ottawa Public Schools took place on the 11th inst. The Citizen says:—Everything passed off with that smoothness which has always characterized picnics and entertainments under the auspices of the Board of School Trustees. Mr. Barber, the Chairman of the Committee, with the assistance of Messrs. Mowatt, Gibson, Kirby, Graham, Shaw, Robertson, Parlow, Lee, Cope, and N. Garland, carried out the programme without unnecessary delay. Messrs. Robinson and LeSueur, trustees; Ald. Esmonde, Heney, Stewart, and Henderson, Mr. J. M. Ourrier, M.P., and a number of other prominent citizens, were on the ground, prominent citizens, were on the ground, and thoroughly enjoyed themselves as every one else appeared to do. The picnic in every respect was a perfect success, and will long be remembered by the children.

by articles in local papers enumerating and characterizing the books in the loan library on some question of the day. But more than all is done by a zealous and intelligent

civil engineering, mining engineering, ma-chinery, arthitecture, chemistry, forestry and agriculture, and is necessary to fit can-didates from whom the Government may select officers to serve in the varions scien-

select olicers to serve in the various scientific bureaus, and for surveyors, financial agents, accountants, geologists, explorers, etc. The bill mentioned provides that the school should accommodate about 1,500 pupils, appointed under certain conditions by the President and members of Congress; and that the cost of tuition, board and lodging should be \$250 per annum.

Vanderbilt against a Continent. (From the Montreal Herald, July 16.)
At last, Vanderbilt the second has, by obtaining the control of the Michigan Central, added to the Lake Shore and the Canpresent had given these questions a very at particular study. Among them were English literature, its teaching: elementary and advanced arithmetic, geography, reading, and algebra.

The Whitby High School master informed the Board of Education at its last meeting that owing to the fact that the off teachers and pupils were busily engaged getting up the work for the intermediate and University examinations, it would not be possible to hold examinations for prizes in the upper forms. The Board appropriated \$20 to be given in prizes to all passing the third-class teachers, intermediate, and University examinations.

A motion was made by a Mr. Stagg, one of the Brockville Public School soard to permit no teachers, resident outside the town, to attend the Model School, on the States for the Chicago. For one thing, he probably supposed that by so doing he had thrown out the Grand Trunk altogether, unless it would pool at his own terms. He has, doubtless, conquered for the moment, but will probably its world probably exceeds the original allowance, but it is understood all will be granted. The United States will get a large proportion of the great world, or even a continent, is too much for one man, though a millionaire, successfully to contend with, for any length of time. What is gained in these cases by surprise, or by well thought-out strategy, is often lost by the steady pressure of numerous forces, each weak by itself, but all at work, and all wearing out their single their work and Subert mediate, as doubtless, conquered for the moment, but will probably creeded the demanded by the class juries considerand the Can.

The number of gold-and silver medals this own terms. He has, doubtless, conquered for the moment, but will probably exceeds the original allowance, but it is understood all will be granted. The United States will get a large proportion of the grand prizes and gold medals. The president's jury will probably complete the probably complete the probably complete the probably supposed that by so doubtles ada Southern railroads, secured an almost

pleted in London. We are disposed to think this a little premature, but we en-tertain no doubt, that this vaunting Vanderbilt ambition will like so many others overleap itself, and fall on t'other side after a period more or less brief of apparent, and yet, it is likely, very costly triumph.

overleap itself, and fall on t'other side after a period more or less brief of apparent, and yet, it is likely, very costly triumph.

The Orange Order.

Montreal, July 19.—There were seventeen members of the Supreme Grand Orange Lodge of British America in council here yesterday. Four representatives halled from Ontario West, three from Ontario East, two from St. John, N.B., one from Halifax and the remainder from Sherbrooke, Athelstan and other parts of this Province. The meeting was called by telegraph which will account for the fact of the representatives putting in an appearance here before the public were aware of their coming.

It is their intention to direct the proceedings on behalf of the arrested Orangemen, and it is more than probable that all further movements of the order in this city will be under their control. They were closeted with their Montreal counsel to-day, and it is learned that a leading Ontario lawyer, either Mr. M. C. Cameron or Mr. Bethune, will be associated with them. It has also become known that a fund of \$10,000 is to be raised by the Orangemen of the Dominion to be expended if necessary in proceedings to test the legality of the order in this Province. It is their intention to pash matters to a speedy issue, and to have their case before the Privy Council as soon as possible.

Several of the delegates left the city this forenoon and the remainder will leave this evening.

London Truth:—"Arabs are nature's gentlemen, as different from the Turks as an Englishman is from the Neupolitan lazzaroni. I remember a story that I heard when in Syria of an Arab, He had a garden, and in his garden he was accustomed to place his frugal luncheon. One day he saw the son of his neighbour stealing this luncheon. The Arab at once ran away. A friend met him, and to him he explained what had occurred. 'I suppose that you are going to the cadi? asked the friend. 'No,' replied the Arab, 'I am running away lest the boy should see, for it would be a terrible thing for him when grown up to be aware that

GENERAL

Three hundred Russian Mennonites arrived at New York on Wednesday. The 27th meeting of the American Asso ciation for the advancement of science will be held at St. Louis next month.

A duel was fought six miles from Columbia, S.C., on Wednesday, by E. L. Jennings and James Logan, of Atlanta. At the third shot both were dangerously wounded in the shoulder. Every once in a while we hear of a Cali-

Every once in a while we near of a California woman killing a bear. This is all right. But we challenge the world to ransack the pages of history and show where a woman has ever got away with a mouse. Just before locking-up time at Sing Sing prison, on Tuesday night, a convict, supposed to be crazy, with a sledge hammer, edemolished property worth \$5,000, in Perry & Co.'s prison foundry. During the excitement three prisoners escaped. eitement three prisoners escaped.

The will of the late Dr. Ayer, after making provision for his wife, his mother, and more distant relatives, bequeaths his estate to his children. The right to carry on his business he bequeathed to his brother Frederick, to whom he also gives \$100,000. During the first three months of this

year the number of persons killed and injured on railways in Great Britain in the course of public traffic, as reported to the Board of Trade by the railways, were 232 killed, and 837 injured, In addition, by accidents, occurring at stations or on the

Two prisoners in the jail at Newcastle, Ind., worked together in digging through the wall of their cell. One was lean and the other was fat. The hole was made large enough for the lean man to squeeze through, and then, as the labour was hard and slow, he refused to remain and enlarge the opening, but escaped at once. The fat man was detected and secured. A well known London publishing house

has decided to set apart a sum every year has decided to set apart a sum every year from their profits for the benefit of its em-ployes. An amount varying from \$125 to \$500 will be paid to families of clerks and workmen who die in their service after remaining with them seven years. There will be also payments to persons who, after seven years' service with the firm, become

A contemporary says:—"In spite of the late frosts the strawberry crop in the neighbourhood of Oakville has proved most abundant. In the fourteen days from June 17th to July 2nd, there were shipped from the G. W. R. station there 5,345 cases, each containing 45 quarts—representing a total of 288,630 quarts, or 2,672 tons. It is claimed at Port Credit that about the same shipments were made by railroad as the product from that point. The steamer Juliette took from the 21st of June to the 5th of July about 450 cases from Oakville, and from Port Credit over 800 cases, making a shipment from both points to Toronto and other markets of up-

this fruit region.' Nearly all the class juries of the Paris

will find many competitors in the United States for the Chicago traffic, and we are glad there is reason to believe that arrangements have been made or are likely to be made in England—no doubt in conjunction with some American interests—for assuring to the Canadian railroads their fair share of the great carrying trade of North America. It would be an extraordinary and also a lamentable thing, if one man or one combination could succeed in monopolizing so vast and influential a traffic. Some of the Michigan papers state very distinctly that the necessary arrangements for maintaining a Canadian connection with the capital of that state have been completed in London. We are disposed to think this a little premature, but we entire the capital of that state have been completed in London. We are disposed to think this a little premature, but we entire the capital of the United United States for the United States, in England, and one of them named Laverick dared another man named Brain to pick off with a pin a piece of white paper on the end of a small mexpressed his readiness to pick off with a pin a piece of white paper on the end of a small mexpressed his readiness to pick off with a pin a piece of white paper on the end of a small mexpressed his readiness to pick off with a pin a piece of white paper on the end of a small mexpressed his readiness to pick off with a pin a piece of white paper on the end of a small mexpressed his readiness to pick off with a pin a piece of white paper on the end of a small mexpressed his readiness to pick off with a pin a piece of white paper on the end of a small mexpressed his readiness to pick off with a pin a piece of white paper on the end of a small mexpressed his readiness to pick off with a pin a piece of white paper on the end of a small mexpressed his readiness to pick off with a pin a piece of white paper on the end of a small mexpressed his readiness to pick off with a pin a piece of white paper on the end of a small mexpressed his readiness to pick off with a pin a pi side, and his lett nand snattered, while the right hand was also injured. He scrambled to his feet, and the other men came in, looking very much scared by the result of their joke. Brain was taken to the surgeon's. His left hand had been blown to pieces and he was otherwise severely wounded

The St. Catharines Daily News of a recent date, says:—"The thousand dollars' diamond pin lost last fall by one of the Blake Bros., contractors, has finally been recovered by St. A. Porter, watchmaker and jeweller, of this city, where it was yesterday forenoon, when he was out, pre-sented for valuation, and on his return, in, he sallied forth to find her, and by dint of perseverance in searching the city in its entire length and breadth, and then going to Port Dalhousie, and following up a funeral possession, he at last struck upon the right party after several failures. Said party denied having it, and made various false statements about it, and on learning that it was positively known that he had it herefused to give it up, but finally did so about twelve o'clock last evening after being reliably informed that he would place himself in a dangerous position did he not do so.

At the plantation of Mr. Turner, near Lake City, Fla., a most singular scene oc-

At the plantation of Mr. Turner, near Lake City, Fla., a most singular scene occurred, the charming of a thirteen foot alligator by a rattlesmake. The snake first saw the alligator, and with his rattles attracted the latter's attention. Then began the charming process, which lasted fully half an hour. The alligator at first turned his head once or twice, but was immediately called to order by the rattles of the snake. Toward the end of the half hour, with fixed eyes, the alligator moved slowly toward his terrible enemy until within striking distance, when the snake curled himself more compactly, and with all the strength he could muster struck the alligator. For a moment the alligator shook strength he could muster struck the alliga-tor. For a moment the alligator shook tremuleusly, and then, as if by magic, made-a semi-circling backward movement pecu-liar to the species, and brought his tail down upon the anake with fataleffect. Our informant then despatched the alligator, and found that the snake had missed his.

and found that the snake had missed his mark. The snake measured six feet, and had nine rattles and one button.

An unsuccessful attempt has been made to abolish bull-fighting in Spain, a member of the Senate having introduced a bill according to the terms of which the national pastime would have been suppressed withmarker with the strength of the Minister of Public Works, who spoke against the bill on behalf of the Government, said that the proposal was ill-considered and ill-timed; for the recent bull-fights which took place immediately after the marriage of King Alphonso have increased the popularity of the pastime with all classes of Spaniards. The Minister, while admitting that the amusement was not altogether consistent prominent citizens, were on the ground, and thoroughly enjoyed themselves as every one else appeared to do. The picnie in every respect was a perfect success, and will long be remembered by the children.

FORRIGH.

There are 8,000,000 pupils enrolled in the public schools of the United States. The public schools of 5 and 16 is 10,000,000.

Baltimore (Md.) has 129 schools, and employs 764 teachers, of whom only 115 are male. The average number of pupils who attend the schools, out of an eurollment of 33,946, is 27,779. Out of this method to the schools of the support of the schools shaded the schools of the school

The Weekly Mail

TORONTO, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1878.

will go ere long.

WHO ARE OUR COMPETITORS? | we do -calls the "trade destroying policy" of the Opposition. Give Sir John Mac-DONALD his way, it argues, and there will be almost utter annihilation of our trade with Great Britain, and a war of tariffs with the United States. We shall lose the goodwill of people at home, and gain only the illwill of our nearest neighbours. Such is the "bogy" which is conjured up, in order to fright- of last year. en Canadians from doing justice to themselves. But it is only a "bogy," Canadians surely were not "born in the should the bird of dubious wisdom utter its screeching, after the manner of Poe's ada in eloquent and gratifying language. raven, from its perch on somebody's

have already exposed pretty fully the absurdity of supposing that the people of the Mother Country can, two members of the Chinese Embassy at this late period of the century, contemplate the keeping of Canada down to of the old plantation ideal, in conformity tid with which the Colonies were not allowed to manufacture for themselves lest they should cease to be customers. Every attempt of ours to build up manudoubtless provoke a growl from this or Chamber of Commerce in England; but national common sense will, on review, accept the sound doctrine that her Majesty's subjects in Toronto or Montreal have as good a right to seek the advancement of their manufactures as have those who live in Leeds or Sheffield. The prosperity of the moted by that of each of its parts; and its coherence by the content consider particularly the case of Canada, we cannot fail to see that nothing more dangerous to Imperial connection could exist than the perpetual spectacle of manufactures prospering and expanding on the other side of the border, but repressed and strangled on our side for fear of offending English merchants. Forty years ago it was Lord DURHAM's that these Provinces must judgment that these Provinces must have real Parliamentary government granted to them, because it was simply impossible to maintain the old system close alongside of Republican neighbours, of the same race and the system close alongside of Republican neighbours, and to don't it is prophet. Alexander the Little. judgment that these Provinces must have real Parliamentary government neighbours, of the same race and language as ourselves. And to-day it uld be clear to any one worthy the name of statesman, that a policy of repression towards manufactures in Can-ada, our people being in full view of protected and prosperous manufactures way of escape from such repression of

patriotic commercial ambition.

But it is not true that the rise in twenty-five per cent. tariff would establish would make us the less valuable customers to Great Britain. It is demonstrable, rather, that with increased Making no headway, but rather the resistions of Great Britain, Canada, and the United States respectively, ought to cause much crude and ignorant misapprehension on this subject to vanish. It is said that "two of a trade can never "agree," and why? Simply because they are of the same trade; and the sell are, the fiercer will be their disagreement. But let one of their dhange is to head and proper and the same at the case of the same trade and the cross more exactly alike the wares they both sell are, the fiercer will be their disagreement. But let one of their change used in a personal canyess.

Making no headway, but rather the restriction as devices home as a messenger of his faith; he paid his money for it, believing it to be an Irish Catholic's home as a messenger of his faith; he paid his money for it, believing it to be an Irish Catholic as well as a Reform journal. His subscription was obtained on those grounds; but the real proprietors, or at least the principal subsidiaries of the paper, used the cross merely to enable them to advance their political interests. Messrs. at the true relative manufacturing po-sitions of Great Britain, Canada, and agreement. But let one of them change used in a personal canvass. to another, and considerably different No Finance Minister Canada has ever line of business, and the two are rivals no longer, or only in a slight degree, and they may then go on a "drumming" at every step. His incompetency creatand they may then go on a "drumming" at every step. His incompetency createxpedition together in harmony. Of the three competitors mentioned, Canada is much the youngest, the States being more advanced than we are, and Great Britain immeasurably in advance of the state of capital with all the insouciance imcompete with Great Britain. But where rapidly to the dogs. He quotes to us variety of her manufactures. The Americans make many articles that we Isn't he trying to make it a cheap coungreat disadvantage, be made on this ufactories things to be regarded with the path that Canadian enterprise must us rest and be thankful. follow, in introducing this or the other new manufacture into the country. By a certain force of circumstances, partly know that he made any more disnatural and partly of artificial creation, natural and partly of artificial creation, it so happens that the particular manufactures we in this new country "take "to," are those exactly which our near neighbours have adopted before us. In the two countries natural and other conditions (the tariff excepted) are so nearly alike, that the same manufactures spring up in both. We can see this successors for many years to come.

extent on the same lines of production, so that we must at every step come into close competition with them. But Great Britain has a thousand and one manu-factures that Canada will not attempt The street of the class will not all the supply of the sup mance. There is nothing to prevent is beyond impeachment. In most lines him going to England to be enrolled in of manufacture our rivalry with Great is beyond impeachment. In most lines Council at any time, and he Britain is but a bugbear of the imagination, while with the United States it is a reality. We do not say in all, but affirm the general rule. THE Toronto Grit organ works itself into a state of excitement over what it "trade with England" will be fluttered

CANADA AT WIMBLEDON.

The Globe of the 19th contains an ac count of the match for the Kolapore Cup, in which although the victory rested with three points better than the winning score

The Duke of Cambridge, who present at the grand garden party given at after all, and the more closely we ex- the Canadian Camp, on the 18th, inspected amine it the less reason shall we see for the team, and stated that their defeat was any fear and trembling in its presence. no discredit to them. He also, with Col. Stanley, Secretary of War, and Sir Michael 'woods to be scared by an owl," even Hicks-Beach, alluded to the loyalty of Can-

The Globe gives a list of the guests who were present at the entertainment, among whom were the Marquis of Hertford, Lord and Lady Wharncliffe, the King of Bonny, Lady Wolseley, Lord Airey, the Bish Niagara, Toronto, and Ontario, Mr. Jus of Magara, 1070nto, and Untario, Mr. Jus-tice Moss, Lord Seymour, Lady Constance Stanley, Sir and Lady Morton Peto, Sir Hastings Doyle, Sir John Rose, Colonel Barnard, Sir Daniel Lysons, Sir Edmund Henderson, Sir John Adye, Hon. C. Fraser, of Toronto, and Sheriff Jarvis, and generosity entirely omits to mention the name of Col. Gzowski, by whom the garden party was given, and to whose liberal party was given, and to whose liberal purse and zealous and disinterested exer-tions the Canadians are wholly indebted for representation at the Wimbledon for representation at the Wimbledon contest. Indeed it has been frequently acknowledged by members of the present Government at Ottawa, not only that the country is deeply indebted to Col. Gzowski for the military spirit infused into our volunteer riflemen by his enthusiastic ex-ample, and the credit which they have won in the friendly contests at the butts, but in a wider sense for the advantage ciation of our representative marksmen with their camp companions, truly designating the unrewarded efforts of Col. Gzowski as an emigration influence of the most useful character.

The contemptible tactics of the leading Ministerial journal are well known, but it could scarcely have been believed that

THE FINANCE MINISTER IN LENNOX.

MR. CARTWRIGHT is not the least eloprotected and prosperous manufactures quent of the members of the Mackenzie have been done. The Irish Catholic tive Party; we know there are many effectual means of fomenting a longing Cabinet, but all the eloquence at his for independence or annexation as a command is not sufficient to satisfy the people of Lennox that he has proved himself to be an honest politician, a its masthead, and flies this legend: Canada of such manufactures as a wise statesman, or a prudent minister. He has egregiously deceived the Conservative party in the county, and by his order and of tergiversation and incompetence has alienated from him scores of moderate them to be forgotten."—Letter of Pope Pius prosperity and fuller employment for all hands, we would actually become better Reformers who formerly supported him. customers than we are now. A glance Making no headway, but rather the re- It entered the Irish Catholic's home as

both. There are, to be sure, a few in branches in which we can compete with almost any country, and not a few in which the United States can successfully sickly smile while the country goes the Mother Country is so immeasurably David A. Wells and Governor Robinin advance is in the great number and son of New York, and tells us it is all do not, but England makes an immense try to live in? and ought we not to be sat-number more that cannot, except at a isfied with that? Cities are a curse, manle the Atlantic at all. Now, observe disfavour. The fly is on the wheel-let

Mr. CARTWRIGHT has made many

weighti'ar considerations. A serious objection to a four per cent. loan is the very much smaller sum than the face value of the loan which you receive. You ask for ten millions of dollars, say;

look to his defeat with the utmost confi-

ple against certain newspapers, which, "have been feed to do battle, not for them if they are sent to you gratis. I declare to you that such journals, which prate to you of your Holy Church and so on, are sacrilegious and sented his constituency all through the blasphemous things, for they play session. However he may justify his cure your votes for men who care no events. M. Joly and his colleagues more for you than they do for scare- have ridden through the session by gross crows in the field. Such newspapers corruption, and the stain of infamy will have no right to call themselves Irish remain upon them long after their bogus papers or Catholic papers; they reform has come to be understood are landlord papers, nothing more, and in any other guise or with any other name, they are deceivers and public cheats. A landlord has a

whereas as a matter of fact its letters of marque were issued by two Cabinets (in which there is not a solitary Irish Catholic) whose object in keeping the craft afloat was not the advancement of Irish Catholic interests, but the catching under these false pretences of Irish Catholic votes. The Tribune has no more right to speak for the Irish Catholic people of Ontario than a newspaper subsidised by the members of the Beaconspire of ovthe members of the BEACONSFIELD Government and the inmates of Dublin

Castle would have to speak for the Irish Catholics in Ireland.

It is pretended that the Federal and Local Ministers who, under the style and title of Themas McCrosson, have run the Tribune from the first, have not been guilty of any fraud; that they have as much right to invest their money in the Tribune as they have to buy Globes or other camther the style and title of Themas which Mr. Cartwright brought down in 1874.

In the same way we have the Ministerial organs raising the finger of scorn at the Conservative Party because of its alleged disloyalty to England. A prominent ecclesiastic, on reading one of our city contemporary's articles on this subject, expressed his opinion in the forcible if not elegant monosyllable, or Ministerial journal, no wrong would been deceived. But it was started ex-

Castle would have to speak for the Irish

"Providence seems to have given in our days a special mission to the Catholic press.

It is for it to preserve the principles of

MACKENZIE and Mowar care nothing for Catholic interests. It was only the other day that they were howling, with the Globe and other truly Liberal papers, against Irish Catholics, and ridiculing with coarse wit the most sacred tenets of a Catholic's belief. They supported this alleged Catholic paper simply to this alleged Catholic paper simply to secure Irish Catholic votes, and deserve to rank with Dr. McHale's journalising landlords as "deceivers and public "cheats." When Mr. MACKENZIE and his colleagues bought up the principles of the Ottawa Times, no great moral wrong was committed, for that journal was something of a soldier of fortune; but when, under a joint alias, they take to running Irish Catholic newspapers, they are not only guilty of deceiving the Irish Catholic reader, but of making reader, but of making political bait out of an ancient form of our common Christianity.

AN UNTRUTH.

THE Ottawa Free Press says : "Sir John has now definitely decided

was elected as an avowed Oppositionist. At a meeting of the Conservative Party held previous to the meeting of the Legislature his allegiance to the Opposition was IRISH CATHOLIC JOURNALISM. renewed, and on the morning of the day DURING the GLADSTONE land bill discussions in Ireland ten years ago, Archibishop McHale, at a large meeting at Athenry, took occasion to warn the people against certain newspapers, which, ple against certain newspapers, which, the bait, and thereafter M. John's hook while professing to champion the popular cause, were in reality subsidised by moved. We regret to have to say, one lar cause, were in reality subsidised by the more intolerant landlords. His Grace said, Moran's Irish Reader, p.

Mr. Price has acted a part of which he cannot feel proud. We will not question of Fredericton although at the very the English marksmen, it was won by but eleven points out of 622, over the Canadian team, and the score of the latter was "fighting for you, remember that they lock, but we will say this constitution to the conscientiousness of the support which he gave to M.

Joly, but we will say this constitution that having lock, but we will say this constitution. been elected to oppose him-his constitu-'you, but for the landlords. Reject Government—he should have gone back their advice. Frown them down. 'Don't subscribe to them; don't read them the reasons for the course which he proposed to take, and asked their opinion of it, before he dared to traffic with his people as he did. He has misrepre-

own conscience, that fact is clear at all

CANADA'S LOYALTY. In Parliament, a few years ago, Mr. "it off on the unsuspecting as by grace of George Brown, sternly re-ta paper published in the tenant's buked some Reform members of the "interest." Our brother, the Tribune, will find Archbishop McHale's speech excellent and profitable reading. He lays down with singular clearness the will find Archbishop McHale's speech excellent and profitable reading. He lays down with singular clearness the hypothesis that a journal which is kept alive by one set of men has no moral right to pretend to speak for another and entirely different set. Now the Tribune has been sailing since its establishment under Irish Catholic colours, whereas as a matter of fact its letters of the declared, raising his two completion of the American line to the boundary at an early day. In no other way could the completion of that line be obtained. A grinding monopoly and to be created, because it was the only means by which railway contained the only means by which railway contained a big push if we are not to succumb to the Irish Canadian. I have been asked to was no place for fair play to the Northmethal to the Irish Canadian. I have been asked to was no place for fair play to the Northmethal Irish Canadian. I have been asked to was no place for fair play to the Northmethal Irish Canadian. I have been asked to was no place for fair play to the Northmethal Irish Canadian. I have been asked to was no place for fair play to the Northmethal Irish Canadian. I have been asked to was no place for fair play to the Northmethal Irish Canadian. I have been asked to was no place for fair play to the Northmethal Irish Canadian. I have been asked to was no place for fair play to the Northmethal Irish Canadian. I have been asked to was no place for fair play to the Northmethal Irish Canadian. I have been asked to was no place for fair play to the Northmethal Irish Canadian. I have been asked to was no place for fair play to the Northmethal Irish Canadian. I have been asked to was no place for fair play to the Northmethal Irish Canadian. I have been asked to was no place for fair play to the Northmethal Irish Canadian. I have been asked to was no place for fair play to the Northmethal Irish Canadian. I have been asked to was no place for fair play to the Northmethal Irish Canadian. I have been asked to was no place for fair play to the course a Free Trader still, he takes care to tell his audiences that Mr. Mackenzie and a much-needed connection would be is just as good a Protectionist as Sir JOHN MACDONALD, and to make capital out of the declaration that the present Government raised the tariff from 17½ per cent., omitting to state that the increase was due to a suggestion from the Opposition as a means of escape from the wonderfully concocted tariff which Mr. CARTWRIGHT brought down

they have to buy Globes or other cam- the forcible if not elegant monosyllable, paign literature. We deny that. If the "bosh." And it is "bosh" of the very Tribune had been launched as a Reform worst kind. We have never claimed all the loyalty of Canada for the Conservaranks. But we do not hesitate to say that all the disloyal men are in the Grit Party: and that it required the strong bulwark of Conservative immovability in its devotion to the Mother Country to secure the firm connection which exists to-day. It is indeed amusing to hear loyalty preached by the organs of the Party which not long since contained a FOURNIER, and to-day honours with Cabinet positions such men as Lucius SETH HUNTINGTON, TOUSSAINT ANTOINE RODOLPHE LAFLAMME, and WILFRED LAURIER. M. LAURIER may not be as tainted as his colleagues, but he would certainly not be that typical French Canadian of whom Sir ETIENNE TACHE once spoke who would fire the last shot in behalf of British connection in Canada. They are all very was not required. Only a journal which

fair weather sailors. good fair weather sailors. But they are not to be trusted in a storm. Their hearts do not loyally throb with love for Britain; they take no delight in the glorious traditions of the greatest nation in the world—and never greater than she is to-day, thanks to the foresight, the nerve, the pluck, and the wisdom of the Earl of Beacons-FIELD; except to save their own necks and their own purses they would not raise a finger to prevent her time-honoured banner being trailed in the dust. They are not honest guardians of the trust confided to them.

The letter from Dr. Hornibrook, Con And yet it is the organs of these servative candidate for the House of Com doubtful men who, on the eve of a general election, raise the loyalty flag and seek to decry the honour, oft tried and mons in South Perth, which appears elsewhere in our columns to-day, shows an never found wanting, of the Conservaacquaintance with the question of a tive Party. That Party is declared to be disloyal because it advocates a trade National Policy which neither the sophis-tries of a Mills nor the wanton assertions of a Mackenzie can overcome. The letter was so conclusive that the Stratford Beacon, one of the most unscrupulous of olicy which it is assumed would be inimical to some manufacturers of Bir-mingham, Sheffield, and Manchester. Grit papers in Ontario, refused to insert it We are not surprised to hear that th The assumption, to start with, has no basis of fact to rest upon. What the tariff of the Conservative Party in power highly intelligent canvass made by Dr. Hornibrook is every day revealing more plainly the weakness of the Grit cause in South Perth, and showing the unsubstanmay be remains to be seen; but we do Party, high or low, who has ever advocated an increase of the tariff as against Great Britain. Pertage and showing more than a re-adjustment will make a useful member of the House not mean that he would adopt the American tariff in its entirety, but thought a general tariff of 35 per cent, would serve to meet the requirements of Canada."

We copy this paragraph not so much

We copy this paragraph not so much

We copy this paragraph not so much

the tariff excepted) are so nearly alike, that the same manufactures are spring up in both. We can see this successors for many years to come. This is the evil resulting from volumarily fixing a price. The financial agent of South Anstralia knew better than to do that, and he beat Mr. Carwhight and the cany dimensions in Canada. Cotton is pre-eminently an English manufacture; but, when we take to manufacturing cotton, it is not Manchester and Glasgow so much that we imitate and run against, as Amoskasq and Fall River. When we come to making steel tools of various kinds, for instance, it is not English but American makers that we have a filt with. The truth is that ourselves and ERNOR OF NEW BRUNSWICK. Mr. Tilley is now free from official re straints, the Canada Gazette of Saturday last having contained notice of the ap pointment of Hon. E. B. Chandler as hi successor. Mr. Chandler is an old man, having been born in 1800, but is said to be vigorous of body still, and in full possession of his faculties. He first saw the light in Amherst, N. S., where he was educated. Called to the bar, he has been Judge of Probate for the county of Westmoreland since 1823, and was Clerk of the Peace for

again from 1867 to 1869, when he resigned to accept a Commissionership of the Intercolonial Railway. He was delegate to England from his Province on three occasions, twice on the question of the Intercolonial Railway—in 1850 with Mr. Howe, and in 1852 with Sir Francis Hincks. He took part in all the conferences which led to confederation. He sat for Westmoreland, in the N. B. Assembly, from 1827 to 1836, when he was called to the Legislative Council. He was offered a Senatorship in 1869, but declined it. His nostalled a Protectionist Government and in-tengiand conceding to the colony entire freedom to do as she pleased in all such matters. Mr. Cartwright

The Montreal correspondent of the Ot-

from the Government about that time.

shall be glad to listen."

Stratford Herald :- "All the tooters of

will retaliate.' Why will they retaliate by

an increase of tariff, when already 'ruined

Rate of taxation in Toronto for the

present year, 26 mills in the dollar ! It is

about time the ratepayers considered

whether our municipal system deserves all the praise it has received. We believe it has completely broken down in this city, and that a radical change is imperatively

nundrum, will not be answered.

THE CLERKS OF CURRY

neeting of the Dominion National League

found on our fourth page. The Doctor appears to be a good deal of a trickster. demand for a National Policy will not be checked by the raising of false cries Let him meet Mr. Farrow in open debate, by those who would fasten upon us for or confess himself a coward. all time a ruinous policy of trade

RAILWAY CONNECTION WITH MANITORA THE Premier's unveracity is established by many of his Parliamentary utterances.' It is not forgotten how he declared from his place in the House of moment he was making the statement Mr. PICKARD, M.P., had in his pocket the receipt from the Receiver-General's office in acknowledgment of payment for the lands sold. Neither is it forgotten that he declared that he was advised to make his famous steel rail purchase by Messrs. DARLING and WORKMAN of Montreal although these men declared subsequentv that they knew nothing whatever o the matter until they saw Mr. MACKENzie's advertisement in the Montreal Herald. These are but samples of a large stock. We have now pretty positive proof that an important statement uttered by the Premier last session was by protection'? This, like the reciprocity made to suit the purposes of the moment and not because of any basis of truth which it had to rest upon. Grave suspicion attaching to his dealings with Messrs. Stephen & Co. of perfect right to invest his money in a A. H. DYMOND, M.P. for North York Montreal (including DONALD A. SMITH) by grace of George Brown, sternly re- in the matter of railway connection with Manitoba, he declared that a long lease of the Pembina branch to these gentlemen nominally the St. Paul and Pacific Rail

They were under bonds to do that any-

way. When the Premier said it was

necessary, he simply stated what was not true. He was playing the game of

the ring. DONALD A. SMITH was bound

the will of Parliament, it may be pre-

WICKED MISREPRESENTATION.

was not required. Only a journal which degrades politics as the Globe persistently

does would repeat a statement of this kind after the person who must be sup-

posed to know most about it had given

it a positive denial. Sir John Mac-Donald is at liberty, whenever it may

suit his circumstances, to go to England for the purpose mentioned, and if health

be spared him the time when he will go

SOUTH PERTH

is not far distant. But he will go

First Minister of Canada

THE Globe still dares to assert that

sumed that DONALD A. SMITH will

to have his price. The defeat of the

not true.

As a significant commentary upon thrown back for years. This was the way in which Mr. Mackenzie spoke. To land policy of the Mackenzie Government in Manitoba, we find in the Free Press (Ministerial) a paragraph stating that at the Grand Forks (Dakota) celebration of carry out the purposes of the Govern-ment and of Messrs. SMITH, STEPHEN & the Grand Forks (Dakota) celebration of the Fourth of July "a census of nationali-ties was taken, showing that the natives of Canada were in a majority of twenty over Co. a bill was passed in the Assembly, but the Senate declaring their right to a voice in the contract, the bill was lost. If Mr. MACKENZIE's statement in Parliament was a true one, the defeat of the bill should have been an effectual damper to all others. The Madrid Bureau of Trade in a circuthe whole enterprise. But what are the

lar relating to the adoption of a Protective facts? No sooner was the bill lost than tariff by Spain, says :-- "Our country is the St. Paul and Pacific railway already beginning to feel the effects of our readjusted tariff. New industries are people commenced to push forward their line to Pembina as rapidly as they could—so rapidly indeed that, as our springing up on every hand, and the revenue is buoyant." Canada meanwhile sticks to the policy of the Sandwich Is-Winnipeg despatch of yesterday stated they expect to have their line completed before the Pembina branch is ready to lands and other cheap countries to live in take freight and passengers from it.

And so we find the ten years' lease was not necessary to induce Messrs. SMITH,

STEPHEN & Co. to finish their road. Sir Capel Fitzgerald, Bart., now await-

ing trial on a charge of stealing jewellery from his mistress and three charges of fraud on hotels and clubs, is the greatfraud on hotels and clubs, is the great-grandson of "Hanging" Fitzgerald, who desolated Tipperary with his dragoons in '98. "Hanging" Fitz. committed suicide; his son ditto; his grandson ditto; and his great-grandson will probably land in Pen-tonville.

bill was an inconvenience, but the Premier having declared that he would endeavour to find some way of thwarting terests in Ontario and the Protestant Provinces. A leading Orange Liberal told me had it from the most reliable sources." What is there under the sun of good or evil, out of which your genuine Grit will not seek to make political capital? Sir John Macdonald was informed

Hamilton Spectator :- "Under our present system, Great Britain's trade with Canada is doomed in every line in which the Americans compete. The official returns of our commerce for the last few years enforce that lesson with facts which are far more farcible than pleasant. Except Canada, there is no other country which has so deep an interest in a protective tariff for Canada as Great Britain has."

The Birmingham Trade Circular doe not agree with Canadian Free Traders that American manufactures are ruined :-'Every Canadian season affords unmis takable evidence that some additional article in English hardware is being supplanted by the produce of the Northern States, and it is notorious how largely American wares are rivalling those of the Mother Country in other of our Colonial possessions, as well as upon the continent."

Writing of the wheat crop in the States. the American Miller says :- "There will be at least a surplus of 150,000,000 bushels available for export; but who will buy it? If a great European war was in progress or imminent, there might be a prospect of disimminent, there might be a prospe posing of all of it; but as the posing of all of it; but as the prospects are peaceful, and there seems to be no great danger of crop failures in foreign countries, it is likely that a good many million bushels will be hard to dispose of at respectable

A meeting was held the other night in London, Ont., to consider the propriety of asking a grant of land from Government to the city, for settlement by the unemployed of London and vicinity. One gentleman argued that instead of the Government spending \$280,000, as they did last ment spending \$280,000, as they did last year, to bring immigrants to increase the glut, they should spend it on the unemployed already here. A committee to draft a petition was appointed, and is to meet on the 24th inst.

Ministerial journals which are picturin the financial rottenness of the United States as evidenced by the bankruptcy re-

incipal cause of increasing the number of ailures, as many merchants and trader have taken the benefit of its provision while it is yet in force. Many traders have passed through their crisis, have out off the weak houses, and are in much bet. ter condition than at any time since

In spite of all that is said and don against Mormonism, the thing still spreads and flourishes, and will, according to preent probability, ere long cover a val gion in the western part of this continen Last week six hundred fresh recruits for the Mormon State-Norwegians, Swede Danes, and Welsh—arrived at New Yo under the leadership of Lorenzo D. Youn a son of the late "prophet." An Ame can paper says:—' We judge from peated announcements of this kind that Mormons were never so numerous, a perhaps prosperous, as they are to-day."

An ominous item for Canadian farmer under the one-sided tariff :- "Indian: farmers are surprised at their yield wheat, much of which has been harvest and considerable threshed. The estimated at from twenty to fifty per greater than any heretofore rais creased acreage was sown, and in all a much higher average of bushels to the acre secured. The berry is sound and plump, of full weight, and the grain of excellent quality. It is being sold at 750 per bushel, and is moving with more free lom than was expected

The Liverpool Courier of the 6th says An anti Free Trade movement is just be ing floated in Wolverhampton, which the tawa Free Press says Mr. B. Devlin will originators state is on every hand heartily run as an Independent candidate in the coming Dominion election. A good many more Devlins will be anxious to cut loose supported. The movers assert that the working classes in Wolverhampton a loudly complaining that their employmer is going because of foreign competition and that reciprocity duties must be impored by Government upon nations who The question whether a newspaper which heavy duties upon British manufacture is kept alive by the subscriptions of the A committee is being formed which it members of two Cabinets in which there is not a solitary Irish Catholic can be properly regarded as a representative Irish Catholic journal seems to have "stumped" our brother the Tribune. said, embraces the names of influential manufacturers, and public meetings will then be held. A similar reciprocity movement is declared to be going on in Bir mingham." It is the return of common

Referring to the Georgian Bay branch English papers, up to date of the 4th scheme, the Cobourg Star says:—"We inst., show that the trial of the youn man. Charles Marvin, charged with having are said to have a practical Premier : but if some one will rise to explain where his practical ability has been displayed in connection with any of our public works, we surreptitiously furnished to the London interest. Those who suspect that th were Russian hands in the pie ma have their suspicions strengthened the fact, which now comes out, the great fly-on-the-wheel party warn us that if we raise our tariff 'the Yankees in the country of the Czar, and that he speaks fluently the Russian language. That does not prove Russian complicity, of course, but it suggests Mar-vin's probable acquaintanceship and inter-course with Russians in London. Further, his father, who was formerly an enginee and draughtsman in Woolwich dockyard now holds an appointment in St. Peters burg. Even people who say little about these coincidences may keep on thinking

> The New York Daily Bulletin, a good ommercial authority, says that undue im portance has been attached to the large mount of failures reported (in the United States) during the second quarter of the year. The repeal of the Bankrupt Law, to take effect in September next, is sufficient to account for the multiplicity of bankruptoies. It has brought into the Bankruptoy Court a large number of persons, whose insolvency had been long known, and who had suspended payment months or years past. Included among these bankrupts is a large number of pr-vate individuals who had become insolvent through speculations of various kinds, and especially in real estate and railroads. The liabilities of these people are generally very large, and have swelled the amount of failures. ires much beyond their actual in portance to the commercial community.
>
> After the suspension of the operation of the Bankrupt Act, says our contemporary. we shall witness a remarkable falling of

in the number of failures. POLITICAL NEWS.

PICTOU COUNTY. HALIFAX, N. S., July 17 .- A convention of the Reformers of Picton County was held to-day, when Messrs. Carmichael and Dawson, the present members, were nominated as candidates for the Honse of Com-Murray, of New Glasgow, and Robt. M. Neil, of Little Harbour, were nominated a WELLAND.

CLIFTON, July 23.—Mr. Bunting, the Opposition candidate in Welland, held rge meeting in the Town Hall here las night. Mr. Hershey, the Ministerial can-didate, was present by invitation. Mr. Bunting spoke on the leading questions of A Montreal letter to the Ottawa Citizen says:—"The Grits here boast that the Orange troubles will ruin Conservative intime principles and their extravagance in the public expenditure. Mr. Hershey made his stock speech in reply, quoting a usual Governor Robinson on Protection, Mr. Mackenzie on Sir John Macdonald's cab bills, &c., Frank Leslie's and other Leslie's was received with boisterous laug ter. Mr. Bunting replied, ridiculing Mr Hershey's authorities, and confuting his statements. The meeting was enthusiasti cally in favour of the Conservative cand

A CHALLENGE.

Dr. Sloan has issued three sheets to the electors of North Huron. First, a circular, then a statement

figures purporting to be a true account o the position of affairs in the Dominion, and, lastly, a sheet headed "Mr. Farrow's acts as a legislator."

Now, I wish to say to the electors North Huron, if Dr. Sloan wants to deceive and lie his way into Parliament, I do not him. As these sheets have been sent ger erally to Conservatives and Reform alike, with, no doubt, the express purp

of deceiving the electors, cannot conceive the Dr. is so ignorant of public affairs), I wish to state that I challenge Dr. Sloan to meet me and the electors at any central place in the riding, sa Wingham, Brussels, or Blyth, and if I can not prove that every circular contains more or less falsehoods, the last one no less than twenty, I will resign. Now, Doctor, face the music, or act the coward, whichever you choose. Name the place, day, and hour, and I will be on hand (D.V.) and resign if I don't prove what I say. This is fair, is it not, electors?

Such reckless, untruthful, and deceptive

source. Alas for poor human nature, though it be educated doctor, hungering for Parliamentary J. FARROW. Doctor Giles :- Your Liniment

the best I ever used; it cured my rheumatism when every other remedy failed. Have only used one bottle. I have spent hundreds of dollars, and one 50 cent bottle of Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia cured me.

JAMES A. CURRY, Carriage Factory, 418, 420, and 422 Freeman street, Cincinnati, Ohio

Sold by all druggists. Send for pampi DR. GILES, 120 West Broadway, N.Y. Trial bottles 25 cents.

ABUSING THE FARMER.

[BY A CONTRIBUTOR.] The Globe has of late taken free ecasion to lay at the door of the mers all the evils which trouble Can "They do not," we are told, "half f " The land is not manured, not " vated : not anything as it shoul " It is all the fault of the farmers." us look a little into this matter, an shall soon find whether it is so or Let us take a farm such as we shall many in Ontario, and ask the farme his case an old Somersetshire m few questions. "Pray,farmer, what; "this field you are ploughing its 'ish, dryish look ?" "Well, sir, i been a good deal drawn by white cr coat for ten acres out of my hundi with taking special good care, · keeping the stuff covered, and so

"as we call 'em." "But cannot "manure it?" "Bless me, sir! wh "be I to get it! Between horses: "cows, young cattle and fatting be "I can manage to get a good he "tut those who can do more be sma" than I; and where one round I "do that, more does less." cannot you grow roots, and keep no cattle?" "Why, some do, specifion big farms nearer the front; meat's not worth much about here, above all now so "way of sending beasts to England be helping things much. When it come sending cattle four thousand mile folks to eat 'em, it is hard line "folks as raise 'em." We ask whether a great hill slope in front, steep to plough, is of no value, and told that he could have roughly raced it, and planted fruit They'd grow main well if it was "right and kept proper; but get in to do it, and all you'd get for "apples would never pay for the j We ask about root crops for sale, are told that they need much la cost a deal for hire, and he does like to risk them often ; it is a way from there to a town, and the is low if the crop be good. We obsa a large piece of woods, half blown do half standing—uptorn stumps, I is low if the crop be good. branches, chips, brush-spread, hear and jammed in all directions, -and if it cannot be utilized. "Why, like to clear up that slash," he s it's a regular eyesore; but I ca from Muskoka, wanting work : th have chopped it for seven dollar acre and their board, and I was s to refuse; but I couldn't. My far not paid for; I couldn't put mo in that wouldn't come out. The co "wouldn't pay it back by the time
"want it." We ask whether leav
land in pasture would not be
service; and notice that his n

house is rather a poor affair, batte up with slabs and piled round wearth; and mention that a good st cellar would be a great convenier The farmer laughs; and informs us he knows that pretty well; but s know if we think pastures could be k in order, stock attended to, stables a dairies built, and girls hired when h was needed, on twelve cents twenty cents for wool. We le the topic in abeyance, and ask ab horses. They could do pretty well horses, he says, when they had the erican market, but not since. Tow he says, cities—manufactures—the make the demand for horses—they h got these, and there is the horse n ket; but they have a high duty horses. We ask if the consumer not pay that, and the farmer with unravels that skein of dispu Pay here or pay there," he when they duty'em it don't pay to re'em here; consequently it's not much done. Raising horses means p ing men; if you can't make it "you stop. Same way with oats a peas; if they're to run 'em in h free, and corn, it just me you don't hire many men "you don't hire many men." raise 'em, nor to raise rye; the raise 'em, when to "We ask, the what are his plans, since there seems be something against raising almost produce. He tells us that, though will not pay to hire much, he and son just farm what they best can of land, and leave the rest, some in

must just push along."
What is sketched roughly above exactly the course of too much Canad farming. What the family of the far can do—often more than it should do s done. But as to good farming blone for a distant market, that i impossibility. The due return can be made to the land. It may be so mer fallowed, the weeds may be k lown, but the end must come alw taking out and never putting in empthe tub at last. Ask any English farn his opinion of Canadian farming, and will say, "If we gave the land as little 'you do we would get nothing." But im try farming here, and he will se find out there is very little to gr Farmers can live, and do live comfo ably; but as for good farming; as keeping the hands it would take to w their farms well, that is too doubtful experiment. There is superphospl but set men to use them, and wh are you? Try wheat after peas—you peas are undersold by United State corn, your wheat is undersold by C formian and Indian. After wheat if you have the corn wheat is undersold by C formian and Indian. n and Indian. After wheat if get clover, hay will not sell we nor will butter, nor cattle, nor she cheese brings you but about six cer And what follows? You farm as best can with occasional help; and i Mowar wonderingly says that "rea "now, it is ve-ry odd, but there is

some in slash. "If times get bette he says, "we can hire; but till then

one to its possessor, and where it voe, as soon as Protection to our induction gives the farmer the home mark The Globe tells us, in its anti-farm liatribes, that "not two-fifths of old counties of Ontario are clear and there is not a single acre fr Glengarry to Essex which cannot made to produce more, by better "lage, than it does at present." Does the organ see that, with plenty capital in the world seeking emplement, if it would pay to clear the thriffths they would soon be cleared? we not constantly see warnings in Brit papers that English capital employed Canadian farms has seldom paid inter equently even suffered intreachn rincipal? Men do, in a man ed here in farming. They m home, and, by hard w led by our healthy clim ey, after a series of years, bec 7, after a series of years, becomparatively independent; but let of not labour, try the speculation, a fferent result too often ensues.

ner lives, and even often so ney; but he does not live half

demand for farm labour in Ontari And this in perhaps the best farm country in the world—a country wh a cleared hundred acres should be at

principal cause of increasing the number of failures, as many merchants and taders have taken the benefit of its provisions while it is yet in force. Many tradiers have passed through their crisis, have cut off the weak houses, and are in much better condition than at any time since the range." which led from 1827 to the Legisla-

as advertised,

In spite of all that is said and done against Mormonism, the thing still spreads and flourishes, and will, according to pre-sent probability, ere long cover a vast region in the western part of this continent Last week six hundred fresh recruits f the Parlie rvative. the Mormon State—Norwegians, Swedes, Danes, and Welsh—arrived at New York under the leadership of Lorenzo D. Young, a son of the late "prophet." An American paper says:—"We judge from repeated announcements of this kind that the Mormons were never so numerous, and perhaps prosperous, as they are to-day." ational League od and Barrie

An ominous item for Canadian farmers under the one-sided tariff :- "Indiana ment of in farmers are surprised at their yield of ave been pubwheat, much of which has been harvested by the Philaand considerable threshed. The crop is estimated at from twenty to fifty per cent. greater than any heretofore raised. Ar. re is many acreased acreage was sown, and in all cases a much higher average of bushels to the acre secured. The berry is sound and Farrow, M.P. plump, of full weight, and the grain of excellent quality. It is being sold at 75c oan, will be The Doctor per bushel, and is moving with more free. lom than was expected.

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Bay branch English papers, up to date of the 4th says :-- "We inst., show that the trial of the young Premier : but man, Charles Marvin, charged with having surreptitiously furnished to the London Globe a copy of the Anglo-Russian agreement, was then still exciting great public laved in conment, was then still exciting great public interest. Those who suspect that there were Russian hands in the pie may have their suspicions strengthened by the tooters of have their suspicions strengthe have their suspicions out, that the fact, which now comes out, that Marvin has travelled a great deal in the country of the Czar, and in the country of the Czar, that he speaks fluently the Ru dv 'ruine anguage. That does not prove Russian complicity, of course, but it suggests Mar-vin's probable acquaintanceship and inter-course with Russians in London. Further,

and draughtsman in Woolwich dockyard. dollar ! It is now holds an appointment in St. Peters, burg. Even people who say little about these coincidences may keep on thinking deserves all about them. in this city imperatively The New York Daily Bulletin, a good commercial authority, says that undue importance has been attached to the large Hon. O amount of failures reported (in the United h gratis Trien asked to

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POLITICAL NEWS.

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Neil, of Little Harbour, were nominated as candidates for the Local House.

WELLAND. CLIFTON, July 23.—Mr. Bunting, the possition candidate in Welland, held a rge meeting in the Town Hall here last night. Mr. Hershey, the Ministerial can didate, was present by invitation. Mr Bunting spoke on the leading questions of the day, including the National Policy which he explained at c length. He also attacked ernment for their violation of their old time principles and their extravagance in the public expenditure. Mr. Hershey made his stock speech in reply, quoting a usual Governor Robinson on Prod Mr. Mackenzie on Sir John Macd cab bills, &c., Frank Leslie's and other similar authorities. His reference to F Mr. Bunting replied, ridiculing statements. The meeting was enthusiastically in favour of the Conservative candi

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is it not, electors? Such reckless, untruthful, and deceptive statements I never saw before from any source. Alas for poor human nature, though it be educated and dubbed a doctor, hungering for Parliamentary honourse propriety of Government honours.

J. FARROW. the unem One gen Doctor Giles :-Your he best I ever used; it cured metaled. Have only used one bottle. hey did last rheumatism when every other remediated. Have only used one bottle. have spent hundreds of dollars, and one icent bottle of Giles' Liniment Iodio n the unemd. and is to

Sold by all druggists. Send for pan

DR. GILES. Trial bottles 25 cents.

ABUSING THE FARMER.

coat for ten acres out of my hundred.

but those who can do more be smarter

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They'd grow main well if it was done

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Mark all the evils which trouble Canada.

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They do not," we are told, "half farm. it hat Canada now employs abroad, making what she could well make here, workmen numbering with their families full 460,000 souls, who use farm produce to It is all the fault of the farmers." Let the amount of \$23,000,000 per annum as look a little into this matter, and we a greater amount than the whole of shall soon find whether it is so or not. fore, could we transfer these workmen Let us take a farm such as we shall find many in Ontario, and ask the farmer (in this case an old Somersetshire man) a fore, could we transfer these workmen to our own shores, we would have thenceforth an ample market here for every dollar's worth of farm produce we few questions. "Pray,farmer, what gives now send abroad.

Let our farmers have that market

this field you are ploughing its greyish, dryish look?" "Well, sir, it has been a good deal drawn by white crops, tas we call 'em." "But cannot you sell to the consumer, within easy distance of the farmers' homestead, horses, and the Globe will have no occasion to abuse their method of tillage. When it is possible to sell to the consumer, within easy distance of the farmers' homestead, horses, and the Globe will have no occasion to abuse their method of tillage. When it is possible to sell to the consumer, within easy distance of the farmers' homestead, horses, oxen, sheep, butter, cheese, roots, fruit be I to get it! Between horses and and all the varied productions of the farm, it will be possible for the farmer cows, young cattle and fatting beasts can manage to get a good heavy to give his land that rotation of crops on which good farming so much depends When he has near him large manufac with taking special good care, and keeping the stuff covered, and so on; tories using much material and employing many horses, he will have that opthan I; and where one round here portunity of obtaining thence additional fertilizers, which the farmers of Britain do that, more does less." "But, cannot you grow roots, and keep more cattle?" "Why, some do, specially "But. enjoy, and which yields them such paying returns. When these means are open to him, he will be able to employ, for it will pay him to employ, much additional farm labour, and to employ it about here, above all now so much Yankee pork comes in; and this new all the year round, instead of merely in way of sending beasts to England bean't summer, as is now too generally the case. And finally, when this is obtainping things much. When it comes to ed, the farmer will get a fair return for folks to eat 'em, it is hard lines to his labour; his land will be worth We ask him double, treble or even quadruple its prewhether a great hill slope in front, too sent rentable value; and the farmers of to plough, is of no value, and are Canada-many of them men who have spent many years of scantily requited toil, will see their substance increase as t by right should, and will occupy that right and kept proper; but get men to do it, and all you'd get for the of wealth and independence which is by right theirs, and which ong ago would have been theirs but for ask about root crops for sale, and e efforts of the Globe and its accomolices. The policy into which they have en humbugged—the policy which has leeply injured them—is the policy of olicy of creating one at home.

standing-uptorn stumps, logs, and jammed in all directions,—and ask if it cannot be utilized. "Why, I'd AMERICAN SUCCESS IN MANU-FACTURES.

like to clear up that slash," he says : it's a regular eyesore; but I can't. A Cry from England. ere two poor fellows down The London Mercantile Shipping Regist from Muskoka, wanting work; they'd says :- "It is somewhat remarkable that have chopped it for seven dollars an in the outcry that is being raised about the acre and their board, and I was sorry decline of the English trade, and the disastrous effect of productive duties abroad and labour disputes at home, so little has not paid for; I couldn't put money The crops been said about the extremely rapid growth wouldn't pay it back by the time I'd of the American export trade. plenty about the prohibitive duties of Rus-sia, and the iron works of Belgium—which The Conne We ask whether leaving sa, and the iron works of Belgium—which is and notice that his milk rather a poor affair, battened h slabs and piled round with and mention that a good stone would be a great convenience, mer laughs; and informs us that with slabs and piled round with earth; and mention that a good stone ellar would be a great convenience. The farmer laughs; and informs us that employed—but comparatively little about the most important of all the causes which knows that pretty well; but says that all this means money, and wants to know if we think pastures could be kept inow if we think pastures could be kept in order, stock attended to, stables and dairies built, and girls hired when help was needed, on twelve cents a pound kinds of goods from that country into Great twenty cents for wool. We leave the topic in abeyance, and ask about horses. They could do pretty well in horses, he says, when they had the Amtwenty cents for wool. We leave the topic in abeyance, and ask about horses. They could do pretty well in horses, he says, when they had the American market, but not since. Towns, he says, cities—manufactures—these make the demand for horses—they have got these, and there is the horse market; but they have a high duty on horses. We ask if the consumer does not pay that, and the farmer with one word unrayels that skein of dispute.

when they duty'em it don't pay to raise clude Great Britain from their markets, much done. Raising horses means paying men; if you can't make it pay you stop. Same way with oats and colonial markets which she has so long considered her own. In the first of these objects was attained, to extend their own operations so as to shoulder out England from the foreign and colonial markets which she has so long considered her own. In the first of these objects success was by no means easy. ree, and corn, it just means jects success was by no means easy. The same in the many men to raise ree; and corn, nor to raise rye; that's was then. In the first of these objects success was by no means easy. English interests were very firmly seated in America, and very heavy productive duties had to be imposed. Gradually a "what it comes to." We ask, then, what are his plans, since there seems to be something against raising almost any produce. He tells us that, though it many of the best hands coming from Engroduce. He tells us that, though it some in slash. "If times get better," me in slash. "If times get better," yet indeed over, curtailed home consumption to a considerable extent, but, at the must just push along." What is sketched roughly above is What is sketched roughly above is abling manufacturers to get a footing in foreign and colonial markets, by causing arming. What the family of the farmer a fall in the former excessive rate of wages, Often more than it should do—But as to good farming being a distant market, that is an enterial, by stimulating the introduction of done. But as to good farming being machinery, and by creating an absolute necessity for some relief to overburdened home markets. During the last two years ssibility. The due return cannot mer fallowed, the weeds may be kept down, but the end must come—always taking out and never putting in empties the tub at last. Ask any English farmer his opinion of Canadian farming, and he will say, "If we gave the land as little as "you do we would get nothing." But let him try farming here, and he will soon find out there is very little to give.

The influx of American goods not only into these islands, but into our colonies, into India, into Japan, and even into the close markets of continental Europe, has swelled at an extraordinary and alarming rate. We have heard in recent years a great deal about the loss caused to England by the protective duties of the continent, we have indicated above that there is some ground for the apprehension which our iron-masters er fallowed, the weeds may be kept mers can live, and do live comfort; but as for good farming; as good bly; but as for good farming; as for

A party of fourteen French people went out picnicing near Ottawa, on Monday, and spread the luncheon on a grassy plot. A tub containing Paris green, used by a farmer to kill potato bugs, stood near by, and the wind blew a quantity of the green over the eatables. After lunch the whole this in perhaps the best farming lithis in perhaps the best farming htry in the world—a country where eared hundred acres should be a for-

The latest fashionable marriage in Lons soon as Protection to our indus- don was that of the Earl of Lonsdale and s gives the farmer the home market Lady Gladys Herbert, one of the tallest and prettiest women of the metropolis. The d counties of Ontario are cleared, ad there is not a single acre from the distribution of Ontario are cleared, was trimmed with fine Brussels point lace; the skirt was trimmed with fine Brussels point Glengarry to Essex which cannot be made to produce more, by better tillage, than it does at present." Does to the organ see that, with plenty of pital in the world seeking employent, if it would pay to clear the three-hs they would soon be cleared? Does they would soon be cleared? Does to the hair by diamond stars. fastened to the hair by diamond stars. Her other jewels were a pearl and diamond necklace and bracelets en suite. The bridesmaids were dressed in the style of Louis Quinze, with waistcoats of white silk over a jupe of white muslin and lace, they would so madian farms has seldom paid interest frequently even suffered interachment principal? Men do, in a manner, principal? Men do, in a manner, principal? Men do, in a manner, lead by our healthy climate, by, after a series of years, become to the hair by diamond stars. Her other jewels were a pearl and diamond bracklace and bracelets en suite. The bridesmaids were dressed in the style of Louis Quinze, with waistcoats of white silk over a jupe of white muslin and lace, they wore caps of soft red silk, with gold aigrettes. Each bridesmaid wore a diamond arrow brooch, with the initials "G. L." in rubies and diamonds, surmounted by a coronet tipped with pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. The Countess' travelling silk over a jupe of white muslin and lace, the whole being trimmed with gold braid. They were caps of soft red silk, with gold braid. They wore caps of soft red silk, with gold den was stabbed with a pitchfork in the abdomen; so that his jviscera protruded. About the oddest part of the report, which we take from a Dublin paper, is the state-ment we take from a Dublin paper, is the state-weight of the bridegroom. The Countess' travelling draws was composed of olive silk and Indian cashmere, with trimmings of shaded gold and fringe, with mantle and bonnet ensures. The mer lives, and even often saves oney; but he does not live half so oney; but he does not live half so

ward to next quarter's account.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS. cording to the Board of Trade returns for June, the total declared value of the exports for the month was £15,091,638 against £15,305,659 in June, 1877. The total value of the exports for the first six months in the year was £94,660,400 against £95,234,130 in 1877. The total value of the imports for June was £28,661,-103, as compared with £29,810,370 in June last year. The total value of the imports in the first six months of the year was £189,647,854 against £195,448,403 in 1877.

THE INDIAN PRESS ACT. The Times ridicules and opposes this measure, and says putting it in force will involve a grave responsibility. It ought, indeed, for many reasons, to be our policy to encourage rather than to suppress the freest possible utterance of genuine native opinion. It is difficult for us to find out exactly how our laws work. However just in the abstract, and however well suited to the wants of a more advanced country than India, they may yet be oppressive in the highest degree to the child-like people for whose presumed benefit they have been enacted. t is better, if so, that we should be informed of the matter, however unpleasant it may be to hear of it, and it is native Press that we should naturally look depending on a foreign market: the as the most likely organ of native compolicy which shall benefit them is the plaint. We must be prepared, therefore, to bear with it, in however plain terms it puts us in mind of our faults and short-We can turn this kind of criticism to account, and we are likely, therefore, to gain more than we can lose by suffering it to proceed unchecked. Sir E. Perry has watched for more than thirty years the influence of the native Indian press, and his deliberate view is that the good, however mixed, is largely in excess We fail, adds the f the evil. inderstand how such an absurd and needless fuss can have been made by the Gov-ernor-General and his advisers. That no

great harm is likely to come of it is due to the sensible middle course Lord Cranbrook The Council of India have also strongly criticised the measure. Lord Cranbrook's despatch in reply is objected to by the Council, not because it disapproved so much of the original Act, but because in the opinion of the objectors it ought to have disapproved much more. It leaves untouched the invidious distinction between newspapers in the English lan-guage and in the vernacular. It leaves the power of repressing and seizing a news-paper in hands which cannot be trusted to employ it with due discretion. The mea-sure with which it deals thus tenderly is distinctly retrograde, opposed not only to the declared policy of 1835, but to the un-covenanted freedom which the Indian press had enjoyed long before that date.

NEW INNKEEPER'S LIABILITY BILL. A bill on Innkeeper's Liability will soon become law. Under present enactments, supported by a decision of the High Court of Justice in January last, in the case of "Mulliner v. Florence"—innkeepers merely retain the property of defaulting customers, but could not sell it. As, for instance, if a horse were left in the custody of an innkeeper, it might cost the innkeeper a rises. We ask if the consumer does of pay that, and the farmer with one of pay that, and the farmer with one in so many words, that the object of American internal policy for the past twenty years has been, first to secure the home supply of all their necessities and to exclude Great Britain from their markets, next, when that first object was attained, to extend their own operations so as to boxes and other property left by customers, for which the hotel keeper would Railway companies merely found in their carriages, and the object of the present bill is simply to proleft in his custody, in his house, or on his premises, when the owner was indebted to him, but that no sale could take place till

duce. He tells us that, though it land, induced by the high wages paid during the war. Finally, a great many just farm what they best can of the d, and leave the rest, some in hill, and leave the rest, some in hill, he in slash. "If times get better." should be paid on demand to the owner, and that no sale should take place till the description of the property to be sold, with a notice of the intended sale, had been ad-vertised in one London and in one country newspaper at least one month before the HARVEST PROSPECTS.

The Mark Lane Express says the bulk of the hay crop has heen secured. The short spell of sultry summer heat having been succeeded by cooler weather, the rapid advance of the cereal crops has been slightly checked, and a speedy return of sunshine must take place if the harvest is to be an early one. Percents are variable, but conearly one. Reports are variable, but generally speaking are favourable as to the appearance of the wheat fields, and the growth of straw has been everywhere abundance. The leopard was forced into a corner, and THE AYLESFORD DIVORCE CASE.

Mayfair remarks that this case, with all to its cage. its vulgar details—which reek with brandy and soda, and the smell of stale tobacco, and are tainted with the companionship of Cremorne hirelings and assignations in Chelsea—is, we admit, a shock to the pleament. mer tarms well, that is too doubtful an experiment. There is superphosphate bere—gypsum, muck, means of draining—but set men to use them, and where are you? Try wheat after peas—your peas are undersold by United States peas—are undersold by United States corn, your wheat is undersold by Calisupposition, so much the worse for the facts. It would appear from this succession of episodes that English society in its higher grades is rotten to the core, and that the outward decencies of the Court serve only the better to veil open debauchery and systematic immorality. But the mind shrinks aghast from such a conclusion, and, closing our eyes to these four minutes. I never saw a horse shod and the wind blew a quantity of the green over the eatables. After lunch the whole party took suddenly ill, and at one time it was thought that they could not recover. Next day, however, they were all very much improved, and no very serious result. that its salons are the home of manliness and purity, and the haunt of a decorum almost austere in its sway.

TERRIBLE FACTION FIGHT IN IRELAND. New Pallas, county Limerick, has had another terrible faction fight. The district is notorious for these encounters, and it seems impossible to root out the inextinguishable hereditary hate which exists among the dwellers in that bellicose neighbourhood. The fight of Sunday last was a formidable business. The three-year-olds and the four-year-olds were the combatants; and some two hundred insensate persons took part in the fray. Pitchforks, spades, reaping-hooks, and every description of weapon were used with murderous effect, and many severe wounds were inflicted. One man, named Madden, is reported to have since died, and his assailant, named M'Carthy, has been arrested. Madden was stabbed with a pitchfork in the abdomen; so that his [viscera protruded, About the oddest part of the report, which we take from a Dublin paper, is the statement that "the factionists are comfortable farmers." ong the dwellers in that bellicose neigh-

THE CATTLE BILL.

The Government has made a slight concession on this Bill. The rule of slanghter at the ports is to be universal; but the working and Privy Council are to have power to exempt Spain and Portugal, Denmark; Norway and Similar and Privy Council are to have power to exempt Spain and Portugal, Denmark; Norway and dealy profit in those countries, and that satisfactory regulations are in force to prevent its introduction. Mr. Forster objects that it will be impossible to prove the concession is more nominal than real.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CABLE COMPANY.

This Company after reserving £37,500 for the renewal fund, declare an intering of dividend for the quarter ended the 30th of June of 1 per cent, on the consolidated one, the centre being of glass and the sides of the renewal fund, declare an intering of the sum of 1 per cent, on the consolidated one, the centre being of glass and the side of the renewal fund, declare an intering of the sum of 1 per cent, on the consolidated one, the centre being of glass and the side of the renewal fund, declare an intering of the sum of 1 per cent, on the consolidated one, the centre being struck. The roof is an arohed the stock, and of 2 per cent, on the consolidated one, the centre being as portion of the roof is of iron has each of the sum of the

expanded and contracted, thus cracking the glass. The pane which broke is at the south-east corner of the roof, and to all appearance had no fault in it. Immediately after the accident the bath was closed to bathers, and will continue closed until the roof has been repaired. An inquest will probably be held to-day, when the circum-stances which led to the unfortunate occur-THE SPEAKER ON PARLIAMENTARY REPORT-

Before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to inquire into the question of Parliamentary reporting, Mr. W. G. Forster in the chair. The Speaker of the House of Commons was the first witness. of Commons was the first wit-ness. He did not approve of an official re-port, but thought such a report as "Han-sard's," published once a week, would be useful. In case, however, of an official report being agreed to, a member should not be allowed to insert his second thoughts into his speech when he corrected it, nor should he be allowed to make any material alteration in it. It was impossible with the present accommodation in the report-ers' gallery to have provincial newspapers and the seat thought one seat represented; but he thought one seat porters, and one for the Irish reporters He thought summary writers ought to sit in

The appeal in Twycross v. Grant has gone against the "Baron." The Times' Berlin correspondent tele-graphs, that everywhere in Europe the ac-quisition of Cyprus is regarded as a clever

rence will be investigated.

stroke. The London Globe says in reference to the Marvin affair that it intends to publish any news it receives through trustworthy

A movement has been started for supply-ing flowers to the London hospital. Hun-dreds of bouquets have been received for Another old family residence,

House, Scotland, owned by Sir Thos. Erskine's family since 1688 has been destroved by fire. Robert Forrest, one of the Blackburn rioters, has been sentenced to five years penal servitude, and two others to 12

months imprisonment. The Earl of Beaconsfield has arranged to let Hughenden Manor during the autumn, and on his return from Berlin intends to make a succession of visits to his political friends throughout the country.

Sir Capel Fitzgerald has been remanded on a charge of stealing two diamond stars and other property, value £400, belonging to Susan Stevens, a woman with whom he had been intimate, and who had, at his in-

Austrian police connecting Nobiling's at tempt on the life of the Emperor of Germany with the Russian, sect of Nihilists. Officers of the Berlin police have been senting. Lord Blantyre has a letter in the Pall

Lord Blantyre has a letter in the Pall Mall Gazette advocating a railroad route to India. His Lordship urges the importance of Her Majesty's Government securing concessions from the Porte for such a project, and of the Government of India offering shareholders a moderate guarantee, to be repaid eventually out of surplus profits. A correspondent of the Mancheste Guardian, who signs himself "Scottie, says:—"During six days I consumebread, 1s. 2d.; oatcakes, 3d.; buttermilk 3d.; gum, 8d.; sugar, 3d.; together 2s. 7d. or rather more than 5d. a day. I boil, together with the sugar, in the pints of water, and it makes a most del

ious and nourishing syrup. A summons was granted in the Dubl ager in the Queen's Printing Office in Ire land, had given an advance copy of a public document improperly to the Freeman's Journal for publication.

A black bull attacked three farmers ne St. Davids. A Mr. Morgan was killed, his stomach being ripped open; Mr. Phillips had his leg fractured in two places and his ribs broken; and Mr. Thomas, the owner of the animal, was tossed to the rafters of the shed several times, but escaped without serious injuries. Mr. Phillips is not expected to recover.

While the servants in a wild beast show were cleaning a leopard's cage, in Stock-well street, Glasgow, yesterday, the ani-mal forced its way out and bounded into its keeper, lassoing it round the neck with a stout rope, succeeded in taking it back

An urgent Home Rule whip, addressed to Irish and English Liberal members of Parliament, has been issued, requesting hon members to be present to support Mr. Errington's motion for an inquiry into the operation of the Irish Land Act, so far as it is morecally appropriate to the present to support the present to the property of the Irish Land Act, so far as it is morecally appropriate to the Irish Land Act, so far as it is morecally appropriate to the Irish Land Act, so far as it is more and the Irish Land Act, so far as it is more and Irish Land Act, so far as it is more as it is a support to the Irish Land Act, so far as it is more as it is a support to the Irish Land Act, so far as it is more as it is a support to the Irish Land Act, so far as it is more as it is a support to the Irish Land Act, so far as it is more as it is a support to the Irish Land Act, so far as it is more as it is a support to the Irish Land Act, so far as it is more as it is a support to the Irish Land Act, so far as it is more as it is a support to the Irish Land Act, so far as it is more as it is a support to the Irish Land Act, so far as it is more as it is a support to the Irish Land Act, so far as it is a support to the Irish Land Act, so far as it is a support to the Irish Land Act, so far as it is a support to the Irish Land Act, so far as it is a support to the Irish Land Act, so far as it is a support to the Irish Land Act, so far as it is a support to the Irish Land Act, so far as it is a support to the Irish Land Act, so far as it is a support to the Irish Land Act, so far as it is a support to the Irish Land Act, so far as it is a support to the Irish Land Act, so far as it is a support to the Irish Land Act, so far as it is a support to the Irish Land Act, so far as it is a support to the Irish Land Act, so far as it is a support to the Irish Land Act, so far as it is a support to the I it is supposed to prevent capricious evictions, which is the first notice of motion for this evening. Mr. Butt, M.P., is to speak in support of the motion.

Mr. T. Viner writes from Woburn :"I have resided ten years in Porto Rico,
rode a great deal there, and have ridden

horse is a rarity."

The Sunday Society, of which Lord Rosebery is President, has obtained a great favour from Sir Coutts Lindsay, the proprietor and director of the Grosvenor Gallery, who has, in sympathy with the object of the Society (the opening of museums and picture galleries on Sundays), agreed to open the gallery in New Bond street for four hours on the afternoons of Sunday, the 21st of July and 3rd of August.

The determination of the Government to appoint a royal commission to inquire into the administration of the City of London parochial charities, is causing a great sensation in official quarters in that stronghold of exclusiveness. The annual income of these charities amounts to a very large sum, and it is notorious have in many instances been diverted from the objects originally contemplated by their founders. Street tree planting is growing in favou

fellow, in natural imitation of his master—giving a lad a smart "box" upon the ear. Medical men alone can be fully aware how fruitful a source of suffering and danger is represented by the box upon the ear. There are, for example, under observation at the present moment two schoolboys who have been the victims of such an assault. Surely, schoolmasters ought to have learned long ere this the danger to health and hearing of a mode of personal chastisement that has apparently usurped the place of others, which, if more disgusting, were not attended with an equal amount of peril.

The Colonies mentions a curious affair

Pond, he got on a ratt with the intention, it is supposed, of crossing over, when he fell into fully eight feet of water and was drowned. The body was recovered an hour and a half afterwards.

ACTON, Ont., July 20.—This morning, between one and two, a Grand Trunk railway train going west struck a woman named McAlpin, a short distance east of this station, completely severing the head and shoulders from the rest of the body. She had been drinking the night before, and a bottle containing liquor was found near the corpse.

NAPAMEE, July 20.—Sometime during

trophes are more frequent than is imagined, and that ships, the loss of which has never been explained, have been struck, and have been so seriously injured as to have gone

down in deep water without warning. The London correspondent of the Glasgow Herald writes:—"I am told that Prince Napoleon, or the Prince Imperial as he is also called, has shared with one or two other of his royal cousins a matrimonial check. His admiration for the Princess Thyra of Denmark, the youngest sister of the Princess of Wales, was sufficiently marked and open to lead many to understand his intentions. In spite of the op-position of his mother, and of the family position of his mother, and of the family advisers, the Prince persisted, and had the Princess listened to his suit, we should have had the strange spectacle of the hope of the Bonapartists and the clericals wedded to a Protestant, and liable at any moment to be as much amenable to her influence as his father was to the Catholic influences which surrounded the ex-Empress Eugenie, The Prince has been told that the Princess'

CANADIAN.

the pursuit.'

Harvest hands are getting \$3 a day in Middlesex, and the supply is still deficient. The wheat crop in places will be forty bushels to the acre.

Frontenac Gazette :- "The belief seems rontenac Guzene:— The tener scenes to be gaining ground in the adjoining County of Addington that Mr. Cartwright about 4.30 this afternoon; he died suddenwill have a hard struggle to reach even a least the company along the day. respectable minority at the

Mesers. Juliah & Blanchard, of Montreal, have entered another batch of suits against defaulting debtors of the Trust and Loan Company; some dozen or more ranging from \$375 to \$12,500, and aggregating about \$50,000, which, added to the amount already reported, foots up a total of about \$125,000.

THE YORKVILLE ASSAULT CASE.—Alfred P. Beasley appeared before the magistrates on Saturday afternoon, but as Mr. Stewart is still too unwell to give his evidence, the prisoner was again remanded and his bail extended. Mr. Stewart was reported worse on Saturday, and deli-during the greater portion of the day. THAT \$12,600 ROBBERY.—The man

Morcom alias Evans who was arrested about a week since on suspicion of compli-city in the late robbery from the Receiver-General's office, was discharged on Monday morning, the evidence against him not being sufficient to warrant his detention in custody any longer. It appears that the prisoner had been arrested on information rom Montreal, and he was held awaiting nstructions from that city. The authorities there, however, not seeming inclined to prosecute, the County Crown Attorney Magistrate if there was no redress for him. His Worship recommended him to consult with his counsel.

Two men committed a most daring outfused he knocked violently at the door, and threatened to break it in unless his request was at once complied with. The frightened woman told him to wait a few minutes, and then opened the door, when the two men walked hastily in, stating that they were policemen, and had authority to search the house. While one kept sentry in the hall, the prisoner Scully walked through hall, the prisoner Scully walked through every room in the house, and finally both left. Mrs. Turnbull then went into her parlour, terrified with fear, and when she returned to her bedroom, discovered that her pocket book, containing \$5 and a gold ring, had been stolen.

ring, had been stolen.

On Friday evening a young man named W. Martin, son of Mr. H. Martin, merchant, of Hamilton, was nearly killed by a fall from the top of Adams' new building, corner of William Henry and Hughson streets. The poor young fellow went with a companion out on the mansard roof, and while standing on the top of the extreme boundary wall in the rear he fell to the ground, a distance of fifty feet. In the ground, a distance of fifty feet. In the descent he turned in the air and alighted against a stone wall, building for the cellar, and from thence he was thrown a cellar, and from thence he was thrown a further distance of seven feet. He was at once taken up and removed to his father's, close by, where Dr. Mackelcan attended the sufferer, and pronounced the case a critical one. Both arms are broken below the elbows and a severe contusion over the right eye. It is said the inflammation is so bad in his head and face that hopes of his recovery are very remote. The wonder is that falling such a distance he was not instantly killed.

Canadian Cholera Cured. A. J. M. Leman, of Fournier, Quebec, writes of the Extract of Wild Strawberry -"I have known some extremely bad cases of Canadian cholera to be cured by it, and do not know a single case of satisfaction where it has been used."

after once using it, for all summer complaints, it is so certain in its effects. sale by all dealers.

Every one recommends Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry to their friends,

The Italian journals Liberta, Fanfulla and Bersagliere are exceedingly violent in denunciation of the acquisition of Cyprus by Great Britain.

Mesers. Larkin & Co., of St. Catherines, Ont., have filed the lowest tender for the construction of the graving dock at Levis. The commissioners will recommend this tender for the final approval of Mr. Mackenzie, which is expected early this week. ottawa, but a bare querum now remains.

Laurier left for the east to-day and Mr. Laft will return to Jacques Cartier shortly. It is generally understood that the elections will place about the second or third week in Septe

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

failure of Wilson & Greig, of New York, last September, is found to have been owing to frauds practised upon the concern by their three clerks, whose arrest was announced this week.

St. Thomas, July 20.-James Wilson, Great Western yard master here, was drowned while bathing this evening. MINDEN, July 20.—A daughter of Hirman Shermans, Minden, aged thirteen years, was to-day drowned in Gull river. She was endeavouring to save her young brother, who had gone beyond his depth, and who was with difficulty rescued.

BARRIE, July 20.—At about 3.30 p.m., as a little boy named Ogilive McCrea, aged six years, son of Alex. McCrea, was bathing with another boy in Dymond's pond, he got on a raft with the intention, it is supposed, of crossing over, when he fell into fully eight feet of water and was drowned. The body was recovered an hour and a half afterwards.

The Colonies mentions a curious affair which occurred on the voyage of one of the ice ships lately arrived at Bombay from America. The vessel was struck by light.

NAPANEE, July 20.—Sometime during last night the store of J. N. Lapum, dry goods merchant, &c., at Centerville, was broken into, the safe blown open, and the America. The vessel was struck by lightning, and the electric fluid, passing into the body of the ship through the foremast, pierced a hole some ten feet in diameter through the ice, melting about 30 tons, and setting fire to and slightly burning some of the beams of the ship in its passage. It is seldom, says the Côlonist, that we hear of ships being struck or damaged in this way. This is the more remarkable as thunderstorms at see are frequently of intense violence, and the tall orders of the safe is inches from the crowd in the field. I did not see or hear any shots from the crowd in the field. I did not see or hear any shots and shout \$290 in cash, carried away. The robbers effected an entrance by breaking open the back door of the store. They proceeded to the safe and drilled a large hole, which they charged with powder sufficient to blow the whole front out and displace the safe ix inches from the crowd in the field. I did not see or hear any shots from the crowd in the field. I did not see or hear any shots any Orange flags or emblems shown from the train, only handkercniefs of different colours, such as a crowd on a hot day would be using."

The French papers are raising the point that her Majesty's military regulations forbid soldiers to belong to the Orange order, and the volunteers of Canada being under these same rules, they object to Orangemen being allowed any longer as markable as thunderstorms at sea are frequently of intense violence, and the tall masts of an iron vessel would appear to offer a great attraction to the lightning. It is possible, however, that such catastrophes are more frequent than is imagined, and that ships, the loss of which has never been explained, have been struck, and have loss of the loss of which has never been explained, have been struck, and have loss of the loss of which has never been explained, have been struck, and have loss of the loss of which has never been explained, have been struck, and have loss of the loss of which has never been explained, have been struck, and have loss of the loss of which has never been explained, have been struck, and have loss of the loss of which has never been explained, have been struck, and have loss of the loss of which has large sums of money on hand but for tunately had paid out and deposited a large amount in the bank a few days ago. The safe was a large one of American manufacture. The police have some clue and are loss of the loss of which has never been explained, have been struck, and have loss of the loss of which has never been explained, have been struck, and have loss of the loss of which has never been explained, and that ships, the loss of which has never been explained. looking after two strangers who visited the tary authorities the most formal assurance store the day previous, it is supposed, for the purpose of taking observations. Payment on the cheque and notes has countermanded.

THE HEAT.

SUNSTROKE.—On Friday Mr. Thomas Richardson, of Messrs. Dun, Wiman & Co.'s Commercial Agency, this city, was sunstruck at Rochester. He was brought nere on Saturday and now lies at his home n Denison street in a dangerous condition. NAPANEE, July 20 .- Mr. D. Dey, tanner this place, was sunstruck yesterday station. He is confined to the house, but opes of his recovery are entertained.

OAKVILLE, July 20 .- Only one serious case of sunstroke has been reported here. A man ramed John Costello, was prostrated while working on a farm yesterday afternoon. Slight hopes of his recovery are entertained. OTTAWA, July 20 .- A case of sunstroke

occurred here to-day, a man named Mathews being the victim. He is now under medical treatment, and will probably recover. WHITBY, July 20.-A farmer Wm. Holden, who lives near this place,

Defalcation of a Treasurer. Boston, July 22.—The announcement te-day that Mr. John G. Tappan, Treasurer of the Boston Belting Company, a position he had held since the organization of the

corporation thirty years ago, and the statement that he had used the credit of the company in the interest of private speculation, caused surprise in financial circulation, es, where Tappan was regarded as man of most exemplary character and unimpeachable integrity. The corpo-ation had a paid-up capital of \$500,000, and unimpeachable integrity. The corporation had a paid-up capital of \$500,000, and its paper was readly discounted. The stock, early in the year, sold for \$175 a share, while the last auction sale was \$125. Tappan issued notes to the amount of \$600,000, and was also helds for \$28,000 on an outside endorsement as Treasurer, the proceeds of which have not been received proceeds of which have not been received by the Company. The total liabilities of the Company are \$839,000, and nominal assets \$980,000; notes payable as above stated, \$628,000. The property which Tappan handed over is of the nominal value of one million one hundred thousand. In consequence of the condition of affairs, the company has suspended. Paper, the proceeds which have been misappropriated, is Roston banks, and

o prosecute, the County Crown Attorney ecommended his release. The prisoner efore he left the dock asked the Police Magistrate if there was no redress for him. It is worship recommended him to consult with his counsel. Two men committed a most daring outrage at the house of Mrs. Mary Ann Turnbull, Napier street, Hamilton, a few evenings ago. It appears that Mrs. Turnbull was asleep, when George Scully called at the house and requested admission, saying he was a friend. When refused he knocked violently at the door, and threatened to break it in unless his request was at once complied with. The frightened woman told him to wait a few minntes.

MONTREAL, July 23.—It is stated on good authority at Montreal that Mr. Justice Polette lately resigned the position of resident judge of Three Rivers district, and that the appointment has been offered to Louis Pacaud, an Arthabaska advocate. There is a large family of these Pacauds, all good Liberals. Ernest and Emile Pocaud were lately appointed prothonotary for Three Rivers and Registrar for Richmond and Wolfe, respectively. Ernest Pacaud is a brother-in-law of Mr. Turcotte, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, and his appointment is said to be the most lucrative in the gift of the Local Government.

The McCarthy Murder DORCHESTER, N.B., June 20.—The trial of the Osbornes for the murder of Timothy McCarthy is progressing slowly. Annie Parker, who accused the Osbornes of the rarker, who accused the Osbornes of the crime, has been undergoing cross-examination to-day, but all efforts to shake her testimony have failed. A great legal battle is expected when the defence opens, as it is intended to offer John Osborne as a witness in behalf of his wife, and son, and daughter, who are charged with the murder, while he has been indicted only as accessory after the fact. The Crown will oppose the admission of Osborne as a witness. The trial is attended by large numbers of people, including many ladies. To-day it was discovered that the south-east corner of the court room had actually bulged out two or three inches, and had not the pressure from above been quickly removed, erious consequences might have resulted

QUEEE, July 19.—After a long and exhaustive bate by the Legislative Council, the Governmensure, by which they intended abolishing branch of the Legislature, was thrown out vote of 16 to 3. The bill concerning the Consoli

A banquet will be given to Lords Beaconsfie lisbury by the Carlton Club on the 27th inst M. Chapleau, leader of the Quebec Opposition, was presented this week, at the St. Louis hotel, by his supporters, with an oil painting of Canadian scenery, by Krieghoff. The presentation was made in a few well chosen words by Mr. Loranger. The official inquiry into the German ironclad disaster, on the British coast, has resulted in a verdict acquitting the officers of the Grosser Kurturst and the Koenig Wilhelm and attributing the collision to a mistake of the helmsmen of the Koenig Wilhelm

ECHOES OF THE TWELFTH. A Mass Meeting to Return Thanks to Mayer Beaudry.

Montreal, July 17.—The Catholics are to hold a mass meeting to testify publicly their admiration at the conduct of Mayor Beaudry, and the able manner in which he

preserved the peace of the city on the 12th The conductor and brakesmen who were on the Grand Trunk railway train which conveyed home the Eastern Townships Volun-teers, on Saturday afternoon last, returned to town this morning, and have made their official reports to the Grand Trunk Company concerning the attack on their train at the Tanneries Junction. Mr. E. Munday, the conductor, reports that his train stopped on the curve to allow the Lachine train to pass. He says: "Whilst the train was canal bridge, Semaphore, I was in the rear of the train on the van. I saw a large number of men on the fence and about the fence in the field, on the west side of the track. I heard some words pass between these men and the volunteers on my train. I then heard some shots fired from one of the cars. At this time the train got on the move. When the shots were fired, I heard some stones thrown from the crowd in the field. I saw or heard no shots from I did not hear any rifle only revolver shots. I do not think any rifle shots were fired—had there been any I would have heard them. I looked to wards the front of the train when the first shot was fired, and observed the smoke coming from the car next to the van. I am sure shots were first fired from the train. I did not see or hear any shots

vescence' to the hands of armed Orange As illustrating the effects of the course of events on the 12th, it is said that, from some concerted movement, evidently, a number of the business men of this city, not only Catholics. but several Protestants have, within the past few days, received letters from the west cancelling orde stating their determination to withdraw their patronage from this city in future. A traveller for a Roman Catholic House returned to-day, and reported to his firm that he could do no business, being snubbed wherever he went. He went as far as Trenton, and the feeling was such

that he concluded there was no use of wasting his time and his employers' money.

This afternoon Mr. Justice Coursol received official notification from the Attorney-General of Quebec authorizing him to institute an inquiry into the alleged attack on the Volunteer train, and the alleged shooting at the lacrosse boys by the Sher brooke volunteers at the Tanneries junction on Saturday last. His Henour will begin the investigation as soon as convenient, and preparatory thereto will go to Quebec this evening.

Montreal, July 23.—The first two convictions under the Blake Act were made this morning at the Recorder's Court, Montreal. William End, clerk, was found

Montreal. William End, clerk, was found on the 12th with two revolvers on his person, and was sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment. End is the son of a Protestant father and a Catholic mother, and the defence was that arms had been placed on him maliciously to get him into trouble, it not being likely, being connected with both parties, that he would harbour spite against either. The Recovder suggested against either. The Recorder sugge jocularly that he had a revolver for party. The other case was Michael Brennan, of Becancour, P.Q., arrested on the morning of the 12th, on arrival at Bonaventure depot. He was sentenced to one months' imprisonment. Counsel gave notice of appeal, and the prisoners were released on bail.

Faction in Business

MONTREAL, July 23.—A Montreal travel-ler writes as follows to the evening papers: ler writes as follows to the evening papers:

"In the issue of the Toronto Globe on Friday last, the 19th inst., a statement appeared that a Roman Catholic traveller had to return to Montreal from Trenton, being snubbed wherever he went, and was only wasting his time and his employer's money, being unable to sell any goods. I must say he is certainly an exception, for I am a Roman Catholic representing a Roman Catholic firm in Montreal for the past ten years, and I beg most positively to deny that there is any such feeling manifested towards me, and I can truthfully state that I have been as courteously re eived as in any previous season, and I am prepared to prove that I have sold more goods to Protestants in Western Ontario since the 12th of July than I have done in the same period of time for the past three years."

Railway Pool. NEW YORK, July 23 .- A Saratoga special says Col. Scott, the arbitrator between the Great Western and the Canada Southern rail ways, has decided that on through passenger traffic the Great Western should be entitled to 60 and the Canada Southern to 40 per

cent.; on through freight 55 per cent. to the Great Western, and 45 per cent. to the Canada Southern, for the next six months with three months' no ice at the end of six months if a termination is desired. John Porter, of Ripley, Ohio, writes:—I have given the Pain Killer to Horses for Colic, and found it the best remedy I ever tried. It gives them ease quicker than any other remedy I ever used. I give for a dose half of a 25 cent bottle, put in a pint bottle of warm water, and drench them with it. I have always cured the worst cases without delay.

the worst cases without delay. Throw Not People's Faults In their teeth, for there are few teeth that have not faults of their own. There is but one way to preserve them without spot or blemish, and that is, by the daily use of the best dentrifice in existence, fragrant Sozodont, cool, refreshing, and agreeable.

"I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new man of me, infused into my system new vigour and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labour, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

Among Bodily Annoyances easy to get rid of since the introduction of MILK of MAGNESIA, are nausea, heartburn, furred tongue, bitter taste in the mouth, and offensive breath. This pleasant and popular remedy removes them all. For excess in eating or drinking, it is most valuable, as it immediately removes the irritation and acidity of the stomach. Sold by all chemists. Lyman Brother & Co., wholesale agents.

FIVE CHILDREN AT ONE BIRTH .- The Baltimore American of the 20th inst. says: "The most remarkable birth ever known in the history of accouchment occurred at or near Salesville, Ohio, on last Monday night. Mrs. McCormick gave birth to five healthy children, four boys and one girl. The medical works have but few instances of such wonderful births, and when they do occur the children have scarcely been and children, in the common language on such occasions, are 'doing well.' The community there is excited, and the famous father is the hero of all the country



IN A STORM

The rain was drizzling out of a damp heaven as if a cloud were driving towards us and breaking over us; the wind, which had risen at daylight, was swelling with every succeeding blast; and the river was rolling in white caps. Still, there was no question of laying the boat by when our party from the hills came down and went aboard with much ado and merry-making. board with much ado and merry-making.

The Huntress was a river craft that made connection at Desbars, the little port on the bay at the river's mouth, with the seaat would take us by a farther voyage to our journey's end. Indeed, the Hun was not much of an affair anyway, and the accommodations were such that we all preferred to remain above, even in the rain, being well protected in gossamer rubber, high boots, and all the modern improve-ments. We were a gay party, who had been amusing ourselves, as travelling com-panions do, with reading and fancy work, flirtation and scandal. Among others we numbered Mrs. Howison, the doyenne of the nirtation and scandal. Among others we numbered Mrs. Howison, the doyenne of the party, who gave it eminent respectability, kept every body up in his pedigree, and did the diamonds, as Belle Evans said; Belle herself, who did the beauty; Mrs. Cameron, her chaperon, and the mother of Lucia and John; Miss Marvin, an heiress tratelies with didner. struggling with idiocy, whose money was possibly the loadstone of one or two youths who hung upon our verge, as Belle said, not of us, yet not against us. Of the girls, not of us, yet not against us. Of the girls, Miss Evans was, perphaps, the most beautiful, yet Miss Murray, with her clear, dark, colourless face, and the great grey eyes, faultless features, and dark hair, and with her manner of proud reserve, stimulated curiosity and interest considerably more Tall, and perhaps too stately, with her her haughty ways, she im-as one with a history; yet pressed you as one with a history; yet when I had been with her one day mere than usual, Mrs. Howison begged to assure me that people often lost caste by associating with the commonplace, and that Miss Murray was only Mrs. Cameron's companion, engaged to relieve Lucia from the of reading and playing to her "Not one of us at all, my dear, but a few steps above the servants," said the good Dame Howison. "She is an exent person in her place, but Mrs. Camelf knows next to nothing about her, although she has employed her for nearly six years; so, you see, my dear," said the doyenne. And her authority perhaps added a sting to the general behaviour of the maids and matrons in this regard.

Yet Belle Evans was also not without interest to the impartial view, the more as she carried on a love affair and a flirtation at the same time, her engagement with John Cameron having lately been broken, and her heart with it, it was understood, and her heart with it, it was understood, which fragmentary condition of her system she was supposed to be concealing by the disguise of pleasure in Colonel Bates's society, Colonel Bates being the next friend of John Cameron himself. As for Lucia, Miss Marvin, and the rest, doubtless some portion of the world would have missed them had they suddenly dropped out of it. Such as we were, we had passed some Belle, every day more distracting, drove Cameron to the beginning of despair by her behavior with Colonel Bates—who was indifference with which he viewed her conduct yet such sweet sorrow seemed better to them apparently than any common ex-perience of joy, and they did their best to prolong and accentuate it. "It is better than a novel; it is as good as a play," said I once to Miss Murray, for, in spite of Dame Howison, we had somehow taken to each other, "for here are the actors living and real before you," and I remember catching her eye again when she smiled despite herself at these side scenes, although somewhat too indignant concerning the shrubs and blossoms with which young Black was loading her just then to smile at

'You look like Birnam Wood," Belle had cried.

And feel as if Dunsinane were at the ends of the earth," she had answered.
And Sally Marvin, then tooking Miss
Murray over from head to foot, talked afterwards to Lucia, as she alwaly did on such opportunity, with an odd sort of insolent laughter between the syllables. The colour came to Miss Murray's face; but she never noticed anything of the kind, not even thanking Belle by a glance when the frequently, indeed, that she was positively affronted, but commonly that she was com-pletely ignored. It seemed to make small odds to her. She reminded you of some one who, being in life, must get through it, but looked for no pleasure in it, scorning the disdain of women, and indifferent to the admiration of men. Not so Belle. Pleasure and she were not separable terms. The little creature was like some fly sporting in the sun; but let the beam fade, and she would fall. It did not seem, however, as if Cameron were absolutely necessary to composition of that sunbeam distinction between the girls could hardly have been pointed better than it was by an adventure that befell them, when they adventure that befell them, when they were found, in one of our mountain rambles, in answer to Belle's agonized and repeated shrieks clinging together on a scrap of ledge at the foot of a slippery steep, and holding to life by a branch that alones aved him from falling the dreadful depth of the chasm below, while from a cranny of the ledge a make lifted its head looking. of the ledge a snake lifted its head, looking then full in the face. Trembling and cry-ing and all unstrung, Belle was helped out of danger in the midst of her shrieks; but Margaret lingered, as Colonel Bates and young Black grasped her wrist from above, to have one look down the dark abyss.

And although Belle was treated as a compound of heroine and martyr. the rest of the day, and declaring that she thought the face of that snake was the face of the Great Enemy himself, yet the other went about her duties quietly and unnoticdifference to Miss Murray.
Colonel Bates now folded her wraps more

closely about Belle under the awning of the little steamer's deck, and sat beside her, while Cameron stalked up and down, with his hat slouched round his ears, and his cigar smoke surrounding him in a cloud, and Miss Murray leaned over the stern, safe and dry in her water-proof garments, moodily watching the dark and churning which the Huntress had laboured, or the steep shores that, if sun-shine clothed them in beauty, foul weather made only frowning and forbidding.

We had expected to reach Desbars by

made only frowning and forbidding.

We had expected to reach Desbars by noon, but owing to the increasing storm, it was long past noon when, the way widening into the bay, the town appeared, a darker spot on the dark horizon, which, after balancing of pros and cons, it was judged unsafe for the little steamer to approach and the Mantersame to appear to the little steamer to appear and the Mantersame to appear to the little steamer to appear and the Mantersame to appear to the little steamer to the little stea

weed to cross.

"Yes, there he comes," cried the captain.
"How are you, Mr. Bassett? Any shelter for these wave worn mariners at Sea House?
We are not wrecked, but gone before."
And to make matters worse, at the

moment, as if nature at last gave way, Miss Murray fell over and fainted. Mr. Bassett, however, had caught her, the others too tired from their own tussle with the storm to be of service : but he lifted and carried her across his shoulder as though she had been a child, turning and leading the way up to his gates. He was a powerful fellow in every inch of his stature—a dark, ungainly, black-bearded Boaner—Misanthrope was our host? He knew ges, I thought, in the glance I had before the compelling tempest bowed my head again, and felt in the deep rolling tones with which he ordered his men to march before and break the force of the gale from those directly behind them. But he bowed his head to no blast, and seemed a tower of his head to no blast, and seemed a tower of strength before us. Nor did he look over his shoulder when, just at the gate, Mrs. Camerons's cry rang out as she slipped and fell, and obliged her son to emulate Mr. Bassett's example, But in the shadow of the porch Mr. Bassett turned, the raindrops sparkling on his beard and on his thick black eyelashes, lifting his hat from the low brow, certainly his whole strange face strangely transfigured. "Welcome to Sea House all!" he said, and passed on, winding his way through dark passages, where we lost sight of him as we followed the ringing sound of his steps. He paused Cameron to the beginning of despair by her behavior with Colonel Bates—who was blindly convinced that he only did his friend good service in keeping her from worse mischief—and Cameron reduced Belle to the same pass by the exasperating indifference with which he viewed her constitute of the same pass by the exasperating indifference with which he viewed her constitute of the same pass by the exasperating indifference with which he viewed her constitute of the same pass by the exasperating indifference with which he viewed her constitute of the same pass by the exasperating indifference with which he viewed her constitute of the same pass by the exasperating indifference with which he viewed her constitute of the same pass by the exasperating indifference with which he viewed her constitute of the same pass by the exasperating indifference with which he viewed her constitute of the same pass by the exasperating indifference with which he viewed her constitute of the same pass by the exasperating indifference with which he viewed her constitute of the same pass by the example of the same pass by the exa ankle. When he had made her comfortable on her improvised bed, in which task I assisted—by virtue of my place as the old maid of the party, having delegated to all the disagreeable duties—he wentover to Miss Murray, who still lay on the sofa, silent and deathly white. But at the movement she opened her great grey eyes, dark from the rings of shadow now surrounding them.

> to Mrs. Cameron's side, falling on her knees and clasping her, and breaking into "Why, Miss Murray, Margaret, my poor child, it's nothing but a sprain!" cried Mrs. Cameron. "My dear, I never knew you cared for me so!"
> "I—I don't!" she exclaimed, rising im-

petuously—"I—"
But Mr. Bassett was before her. must forbid any excitement," he said, in those deep tones, "I will send a servant to attend to the patient. Pray consider yourself, madame, my welcome guest till your cure is complete. This young lady's room adjoins your own, across the pas-

thing of the kind, not by a glance when the affronts. It was not Miss Murray, suddenly, and without look-

Miss Murray, suddenly, and without looking up.

He stopped and surveyed her, whether amazed, I wondered, that this haughty and ungracious woman acknowledged herself a servant or that she did it so proudly. But after the glance he only bowed. "Nevertheless, the room is at her disposal," he said, opening the doors which led to it, and presently leaving us together.

I went into the room, of course, and looked about me, for my cloak had not been thoroughly protecting, and the big fire blazing on the hearth there attracted me. The rest of the party were drying themselves otherwise. Mrs. Cameron fell into a doze and then Miss Murray came and stood on the hearth beside me. It was

and stood on the hearth beside me. It was a large room, which evidently had been made more comfortable than the rest of the house for Mr. Bassett himself, A dark rug nearly covered it, thick curtains enclosed the windows, some old prints and contraint probably bought with the hearts. portraits, probably bought with the house, i fancied, hung upon the wall: there was a huge jar of flowers, there were books and papers, and general paraphernalia. "It is his own room; look," said I.
"Oh, how shall—I—oh, don't you see—"

went about her duties quietly and unhoused as before, it being somehow recognized by tacit consent that, no matter how the affair had ended, it would have made small difference to Miss Murray.

could stay here the Mrs. Cameron were quite well again! Just a little sprain. Why couldn't she—" But Belle interrupted herself just there, "He says we must," she went on. "But then, you know, of she went on. But then, you know, of course we couldn't. It's a real adventure; and oh! isn't it delicious? At any rate we can't go while the storm lasts. Get down on your knees, Miss Murray, and pray that it shall last a week. Well, then, come and look at the other rooms—sliding

panels, false doors, everything." I followed her out. As I turned gently to close the door I saw Miss Murray throwing up her arms with a desperate gesture, and when I came back she stood leaning on the mantle, her head bowed, her fallen the mantle, her head bowed, her fallen hair hanging over her clasped arms, the picture of dejection. What in the world did it mean? Since it was not concern for Mrs. Cameron, was it dementia? Had the storm and the exposure given her a fit of melancholy? Now I bethought me, had there not always been something of insanity in the way in which she carried her eyes, looking down?

darker spot on the dark horizon, which, after balancing of pros and cons, it was judged unsafe for the little steamer to approach, and the Huntress came to anchor out in the bay, shut in by a world of mist and rain, pitching up and down, with her head to the gale, there to remain till the tide turned, there being a difference of more than twenty five feet in the turning of the tide in that bay.

Of course it was not long before the distress of the party, between hunger and sea-sickness and horror of the night in that little cabin, caused other plans to be considered; and presently it was announced that those who would were to be taken ashore in boats, where a dwelling could receive them till conveyances to town were

storm or no storm, and enlarged his house-hold according to his needs. Certainly a more princely dinner than that is seldom served, although with our wet-weather gear we were a motley crew, and I could fancy Dame Howison lamenting that she dared not take her diamonds out of the Misanthrope was our host? He knew how to assume other roles; with a few light sentences he had set us all at our ease at

once, and he sparkling with jest and brilliant speech, drawing also from each some fit return, till we forgot the raging tempest without and that we were strangers within. Nor was he, as he sat at the

away with her.

John Cameron followed us, finding his mother rested and refreshed and beginning to fidget, and as Lucia came flitting in, Belle directly added herself to the party. "Did you ever know anything so queer," cried Lucia, "as his putting Miss Murray at the head of the table? And he treats her as if she were really—really—Oh, beg pardon, Miss Murray; I didn't see you." But Miss Murray did not vouchsafe he

rounding them, slipped her feet to the floor, faltered a second, and then hastened a glance, moving into the other room, still holding my hand, closing the door and bolting it. And I confess I trembled. "I shall never sleep a wink in this house," thought. She dropped my hand and walk-ed to the fire, where she stood silently a minute, then sat down beside it. "I must tell you," she said. "You are

kind. You can help me. I must get away from here now—from these people. I must go where I can not be traced. But I have no friends—no money; and now he has found me, he will be always finding me. Wait!" she said, holding her throat as if the words choked her. "You don't know, you would never dream, but-but-I must tell you. Yes. Six years ago I was married. Ah! don't look so! We were in trouble—there had been defalcation To hide it, my mother's plan was to marry me to the person whom my step-father had defrauded. He was a person from the South-sea Islands. Think of it! Just South-sea Islands. Think of it! Just think of it—to such a man—to sell me! Oh, I rebelled, you may be sure; I cried, I implored. Every day it was held up before me that I would be the cause of my mother's disgrace, of the disgrace of her children, of her husband's threatened suicide, of their ruin and beggary and broken hearts. They did not hear me. They carried on the affair by letters. They would not let me see him, lest he should learn my unwillingnes. I had reason to be unwilling. Oh, what is the use!" she cried, starting up and going to the window, where the rain and aleet beat so furiously. "What is the use! Yet—if my heart would not beat so! If it would cease beating altogether! Miss Twombly, I—I had a lover. I will not say much about him. I can't," she said, coming about him. I can't," she said, coming back to the fireuide. "They knew nothing of it at home, for we met accidentally in a papers, and general paraphernalia. "It is his own room; look," said I.

"Oh, how shall—I—oh, don't you see—"
began Misz Murray; but just then Belle broke into the room, silencing herself at our hushing.

"How is she?" she half whispered. "In pain?" Poor Mrs. Cameron! Asleep? How nice! Lucia takes it easily, doesn't she? Oh, Miss Twombly! oh, Miss Murray! This is just the queerest, delightfulest old place—full of romance. If only we could stay here till Mrs. Cameron were quite well again! Just a little sprain. Why couldn't she—" But Belle interrupt.

were no words to repeat; we only bowed our heads in reply to the minister's questions and to receive his blessing. Blessing! Blessing! I could not see, not even the glitter of the ring; the light were swimming before me; in a stupor, all I could think of was that I could not breathe either. From J. Branston Willmott, D.D.S., M.D.S., Prof. of Operative Dentistry and Dental Pathology, School of Dentistry.—
"Having carefully examined your Compound Dentifrice, I cordially recommend it as containing all the essentials of a first-class Dentifrice.
From Wm. Briggs, Pastor of Metropolitan church, Toronto:—"I have much pleasure in stating that your Compound Dentrifrice is certainly the best I have ever used." either. Before the last words were well-uttered I fell insensible. Oh, if I had never waked! she cried, wringing her hands. "When I came to myself," she

faced princess, beautiful as all her Oriental race. He acquired ascendancy over the simple islanders; they endowed him with vast fields and forests. When commerce found the island out, selling his ramic fibre and the dried meat of his cocca-nuts to the French and German houses, who extract from it a precious oil, he accumulated immense wealth. His son married the daughter of an American sea-captain from this region, accumulated further wealth. I was their child and heir, and my wealth I was their child and heir, and my wealth is still rolling up. I was educated in Europe, but these islands were my home. I returned there, and I was proud of them, of my noble and innocent islanders, and of my dark strain of chieftain's blood—the blood of Asiatic princes. It is but a strain; my brow is white as yours. Well, to hasten. Among my business correspondents was one who visited the islands, talked to me incidentally of his family, and after.

I tell you that this house is as full of

"Cocoa-nut-trees!" cried Miss Marvin,

ever used."
From D. THOMSON, Homospathic Chem-

was one who visited the islands, talked to me incidentally of his family, and afterwards, on his return, sent me a photograph of his daughter. I owe it to a vein of sentiment, perhaps, that I fell blindly in love with that picture. I wrote to the father for his daughter's hand, and offered the dress of their rivals.

The Torontos put forward the following team to defend the championship:

James Hughes, goal; Ross McKenzle, point; W. O. Ross, cover-point; J. A. W. Innes, H. C. Ross, S. C. Johnston, S. Hughes, W. T. Arthurs, T. Mitchell, fielders; R. H. Mitchell, T. Rolph, H. E. Suckling, home; field captain, J. Massey. father for his daughter's hand, and offered him settlements that were riches to himself as well as to her. He bade me come on. I did so, my heart bounding with hope. But when I arrived I found by the dallying that there was trouble. I penetrated to the cause. I felt then that probably the girl would marry me, but would she ever love me? I determined to insure that first. I put myself in her way unknown—are you listening, Margaret? It ended as I wished. I believe she did love me. I shall see. But then, in some insanity, I feared, if she found me out, she might have a revulsion.

The Montreals won the championship:

James Hughes, goal; Ross McKenzle, point; W. O. Ross, cover-point; J. A. W. Innes, H. C. Ross, S. C. Johnston, S. Hughes, W. T. Arthurs, T. Mitchell, fielders; R. H. Mitchell, T. Rolph, H. E. Suckeling, home; field captain, J. Massey.

The Montreal team consisted of Wm. Kay, goal; W. Hubbell, point; G. S. Hubbell, cover-point; Sam. Massey, R. Featherston-haugh, D. E. Bowie, R. Summerhayes, Struthers W. Aird, fielders; T. Paton, W. Cafras, James Green, home; field captain, F. C. McIndoe.

Umpires—Messrs. Wells and McCaffrey for the Torontos, and Messers. Orr and Sutherland for the Montreals.

Referee.—Mr. W. H. Carruthers, of Toronto.

The Montreals won the toss, and elected.

found me out, she might have a revulsion: perhaps I wanted to hear her glad cry of surprise when she learned that the husband she dreaded was the man she loved, I pushed the freak one step too far. Oh, Margaret, Margaret, my darling!" he cried, with trembling words, "do you know—do you know now that I am your husband?"

The tears were shaking before my gaze like an old fool's, and I could only see him bending over her unresisting form, only see THE FIRST GAME. The ball was faced by! Bowie and Sam

Hughes. at 3.25, Hughes securing the ball, threw up the field, where the Torontos kept it for a brief space, in dangerous proximity to the Montreal goal. S. Hubbell then made a magnificent throw for the Toronto goal, when the ball was taken bending over her unresisting form, only see the light bursting from her eyes, and her arms suddenly lifted towards him, when I ran out of the room.

the I oronto goal, when the ball was taken possession of by Johnson, who threw to centre field, where Hughes again made a throw for the Montreal goal. Hughes' running was particularly noticeable. W. Hubran out of the room.

What a world it was that we looked out bell made a wild throw over the fence, and considerable time was consumed in searching for the "rubber." On the ball being again faced by Bowie and Sam Hughes, the on next morning!—sunshine vivid as the storm had been violent, azure heavens bending to azure seas that rolled in mighty former getting hold of it made a big throw for the Toronto goals, where J. Hughes seyeasty billows clothed with rainbows, great cliffs framing the picture with their dark red shadows round which the birds were cured it and sent it travelling again to the cured it and sent it travelling again to the visitors' goals, where Paton caught it and sent it to centre-field. Sam Hughes made another dangerous throw direct for the Montrealers' goal and would have had the game had not the ball struck the goal-keeper's legs and so been diverted from its course. Hubbell again sent the ball straight to the Torontos, where J. Hughes, again meeting it cleverly, threw it into the enemy's country, where a hot struggle took place around the goals, but Bowie fortunately coming up in time saved the game. Hubbell again threw the ball over the fence. Rolfe and Kay faced the ball and after some hot play Robert Mitchell put the ball whirling. Mrs. Cameron was better, and coaches were at the door to take us into Desbars, where our steamer lay at the wharf with the rest of the party.

"Where is your young woman, Mrs. Cameron?" asked Dame Howison, as Mr. Bassett brought out his patient and wrapped the robes about her.
"I beg your pardon," said Mrs. Cameron then. "My—"
"Why, Miss—Miss What's-her-name, "Why, Miss—Miss What's-her-name, your companion."

"She has become my companion, madame," said Mr. Bassett, with a bow, shutting the coach door. "Bon voyage." The whips cracked. The horses plunged and were off. As we looked back and saw the husband and wife standing side by side in the sunshine, those not in the secret were speechless with amazement at the revelation that began to break upon them. "Do I understand you that those two people—" began Colonel Bates.

"Are married?" cried Belle. "Didn't I tell you that this house is as full of Rolfe and Kay faced the ball and after some hot play Robert Mitchell put the ball through the Montreal flags, winning the game—amidst the wildest enthusiasm—for the Torontos, in 45 minutes. William Kay, the Montreal goal-keeper, exhibited some magnificent play, stopping no less than four deadly balls in succession. Paton sustained a nasty blow on the head from Ross Mackenzie, but on the whole there was not much rough play. H. E. Suckling, J. Junes, and the two Mitchells did herculean work for the champions, while Summerhayes, the Brothers Hubbell, Paton, and Featherstonhaugh were conspicuously active among the visitors. romantic surprises as the Castle in the Pyrenees? Married! And he has settled

d was faced at 4.35 by Hughes and Bowie, the former getting it away, and sending it down the field. Here it was kept in dangerous proximity to the Montreal goal for some time, but ihe pluckers. "Cocoa-nut-trees!" cried Miss Marvin, with her nose in the air.
"Cocoa-nut-trees. Thav is a hundred thousand great silver dollars a year—almost equal to your income, dear. I always knew she was a princess in disguise. And I am to go down and visit them and marry a South-sea Island prince myself, if—if—no obstacle—" thousand great silver dollars a year—almost conditions, preventing discass in the former getting it away, and sending it down the field. Here it was kept in dam to down the field. Here it was kept in dam to down the field. Here it was kept in dam to go down and visit them and marry a South-sea Island, prince myself, if—if—nas she saw my amazed look at this break ing down of all her barriers. "Yes, yes; I need not be ashamed of it. Iloved him."

She waited, looking into the blaze. "All at once they precipitated the matter," ahe shad improved his 'opportunity to make that very if an obstacle.

CALIENDER'S FAVOURITE COMPOUND DEATH and disinfectant. It is composed of the content of the conte

centre field made the hearts of the Montreal admirers bound with joy. Here Struthers, who has justly earned the title of the "Artful Dodger," gave a sample oi his abilities, and managed to get within respectable throwing distance when he delivered his ball square at the Torontos' flags. It was stopped by J. Hughes, but afterwards dropped from his stick, and picked up by Paton, who swiped it through the flag, thus scoring the first game for the Montreal club. Actual time of play, seven minutes; time occupied in settling disputes, six minutes—total thirteen minutes. THIRD GAME.

From D. THOMSON, Homepathic Chemist, Toronto:—"I have found your Favour"ite Dentifrice all you represent it to be,
"having giving it a trial myself, and would
"thus recommend it to the public as the
"Safest, Pleasantest, Best, and Cheapest
"in the market."
Sold by all Druggists at 50 cents per
bottle. The ball was faced at three minutes past five by Hughes and Bowie for the third "in the market."
Sold by all Druggists at 50 cents per bottle.
Prepared by F. G. CALLENDER, Toronto.
NORTHROP & LYMAN, Teronto.
310 Sole Agents for the Dominion.

THE LACROSSE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Splendid Match Between the Torontos and the Montreal goal, when it was stopped and as quickly sent spinning to the other end of the field. It was evident that the Toronto men were determined on winning this game at all hazards, for they quickly settled down to their work in good earnest, and from appearances the Montreal club were not going to stand idly by and let them secure it without a struggle. To follow the ball from one end of the field to the other in this game would be utter impossibility, suffice it to say that it was not allowed to remain for any time at either goal, and must have traversed the full length of the field at least a score of times before the game was decided. The running of W. O. Ross and H. E. Suckling, of the Torontos, and R. Summerhays of the Montreal spin that they were equally as well the play of the Montreal club went far to convince many that they were equally as well calculated to give the home team as lively a brush for the championship flags as their sister club. The members of the Montreal share of the work, the former being para brush for the championship flags as their sister club. The members of the Montreal twelve state that owing to their grounds having been given up for military purposes, they were unable to practise as much as they should have done, but, at the same time, they do not put this forward as an excuse for their defeat, being fully convinced that the Torontos are invincible.

Mitchell, S. Hughes, and J. Innes, in this, as well as the other games, did the lion's share of the work, the former being particularly conspicuous, his peculiar and dashing charges at the goal of his opponent carrying terror even to the heart of William Kay, than whom no better man ever stood between flags. S. Hughes appeared everywhere on the field, and his activity was in striking contrast to the lethargic movements of "Tip" Arthurs, who, being instriking contrast to the lethargic move-ments of "Tip" Arthurs, who, being indisposed, appeared not to take any active interest in the result of the game. Of the Montreal players, Kay, Summerhayes, Struthers, Paton, and W. Hubbell, deserve special mention. After a close contest, occupying thirty-five minutes, the game was won by the Torontos, R. Mitchell, for the third time that day, The Toronto men, at the finish, congregated on the centre of the field, and, as is their wont, gave three hearty cheers for

THE FOURTH AND LAST GAME

the losers. HOMEWARD BOUND. The Montreal Club and their friends left for home on Saturday evening on the 7.07 express train. A large number of city lacrosse players, including most of the Torontos, were present to see them off, and as they stepped aboard the train three hearty cheers rent the air. the continual chattering of those at their elbow. The positions are equally bad—in the one imminent risk of sunstroke is in-curred, and in the other the close proximity of the band during intermission distracts. Shortly after three o'clock, both teams THE JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP. After their elder brothers had fought their good fight the Acmes and the Domade their appearance on the field, and after a little by-play, the word was given minions, both of this city, met on the same ground to do battle for the junior Chamby the referee to prepare. The men were formed in lines confronting each other, and underwent the usual inspection by the referee. It was plainly apparent that the

pionship, and right well did they play, making up in dash and nerve what they lacked in strength and skill as compared with the senior teams. The ball was faced home team were on an average considerably the heavier, although their opponents with the senior teams. The ball was faced at half-past six and was carried up to the Dominion goal, when Fitzgerald passed it through in 2 minutes. The second game was more exciting, some good play being made on both sides. After 20 minutes of a hard struggle Fitzgerald again came to the rescue, and threw the ball between the flags. The third game was closely contested, both sides manifesting a stern determination to win. After 15 minutes' play the ball was passed to Cashman, who sent it to Hutty, and he put it through the Dominion goal, winning the match for the counted two or three players equal in size to the famed body-checker of the Torontos, Ross McKenzie. The Toronto team wore their usual dress, now so well known among lacrosse players and admirers, while the Montreal men appeared in a neat woollen shirt, the colours of which, grey and red, in alternate stripes and grey knickerbockers, contrasted favourably with the dress of their rivals. Dominion goal, winning the match for the Acmes in three straight games. The two clubs return their thanks to the Torontos

or allowing them the use of the grounds. SPORTS AND PASTIMES

The leading nines occupy the same position last record, the Tecumsehs and Buffalos ilyayed an equal number of games, and withem all. Counting all the games played to The Crickets and Alleghenies having disbande and having played only one game with some of the inies—the first game with each nine will on count, and the Hartfords having been expelled from iation, all of their games will

> Games lost.... 12 10 15 8 13 9 11 17 16 7 13 11 14 Secretary Williams gives official notice, bearing date the 18th inst., of the Hartfords being expelled from the International Association for not paying the \$75 guaranty to the Buffalo nine for the game played on 24th May. THE LEAGUE PENNANT.

Baseball.

THE INTERNATIONAL PENNANT

During the past week the Chicago nine have gon to the fore for the first time since the season ope ed. Boston and Cincinnati being a tie in we games for second place, but Boston leading by le games for second place, but Bosto defeats. The three teams are ru and the contest appears to be gett as the race for the International pe given the record to date:

THE SITUATION REVIEWED.

(From the St. John News.)

Many of the cities of the Upper Provinces excited over aquatics. This excitement, howe seems to be because of the people's admiration Hanlan. Besides the latter, there is no Tord sculler of note.

Morris' defeat by Hanlan was looked upon as the defeat of the best carsman in the United Stales until at the Boston Regatta Morris was beaten by Johnson. If the latter race was not sold—and those in St. John who know Morris have every confidence in his honour—then Morris was not sold—and those in his honour—then Morris was not so good a man when he rowed Hanlan as he was supposed to be. Outside of the match at Pittaburg and a few regattas, in one of which Riley, the new "star" figured none teo well, there has been little doing in aquatics. Regan and Plaisted are trying to arrange a match. Coulter, Scharff and Luther are keeping very quiet. The much petted and evidently overrated Courtney stil keeps his light under a bushel. If he is as far astray concerning his own ability as recent events showed him to be about Riley's he will let his friends "down" terribly the first match he pulls against a first-class man.

Sir H. W. Hoyles, Chief Justice of Newfoundland, will retire permanently from the bench and from the colony in September.

THE OUEBEC LEGISLATURE

FOURTH PARLIAMENT—FIRST SESSION

QUEBEC, July 20. THE PROROGATION.

The prorogation of the first session of the fourth Parliament of the Province of Quebec took place at noon to-day, the Lieut.-Governor dismissing the members with the foilowing speech :-"Hon, gentlemen of the Legislative Council. Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly "I have been deeply gratified by the

legislative measures which you have passed during the session, and particularly by that which, insuring this province a reduction in the general expenses, looks to a re-estab. lishment of an equilibrium between our income and our expenditures. "You have proved by your important deliberations the value which you attach to the benefits of the constitutional system under which we are governed; a syste which confers upon the people of this Prince the inalienable right of being const

ed on all matters connected with terests. "Gentlemen of the Legislative Assemble "I thank you for the liberality which you have voted the supples, an shall take care that they are wisel pended with a view to the greatest ad tage of the people of this Province. "Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council

"Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative A sembly: I beg of you to accept the good wishes which I offer for your welfare and for the general prosperity of this Province; prosperity which can only be assured by the respect of all for constituted authority, and by the maintenance of peace and order of which you are the chief guardians."

The Speaker of the Legislative Council then said

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council Gentlemen of the House of Assembly : It is his Excellency the Lieut. nor's will and pleasure that this Provi Parliament be prorogued until Tuesda the twenty-seventh day of August next, be here held, and the Provincial Parliame

is accordingly prorogued until Tuesda the 27th day of August."

THE HEAT.

The cold wave that was said to have tered the Western States on Wed turned up here on Friday, and was grafully welcomed. The highest reading the city was \$4°. The following cases sunstroke are reported from the outside A Belleville carpenter named Connor rhilst working on a roof, was prostrate The case is a very severe on.

Alfred Cornish, lately of London, died

from sunstroke at Strathroy while working at a building. The following deaths by lightning are r

ported:

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was killed by lightning while unloading
hay in his barn.

About noon a violent thunder storm passed over Aylmer, and during its progress a young man named Van Scycle, who was lying under a shock of wheat on Ran-dall Cline's place, to protect himself from

the storm, was struck by lightning and is stantly killed. A little daughter of Mr. John N. smith, engine driver on the T. G. and H at Weston, was sunstruck, but she will

St. John, N.B. 73 Napanee... Amherstburg 86 Belleville... London 83 Chatham... Amherstburg A farmer named Meloche, living Cavard, Amherstburg, was sunstruck w in the field and died,

Vennor says : "The cold turn of the 9th Jul

OFFICE OF THE JOSEPH HALL. Manufacturing Co., Oshawa, July 20, 1878. To our Friends in Canada.

The demand for our celebrated "Ch pion" Reapers and Mowers has far ceeded our expectations. Orders has been received (wherever the machine been introduced) from all parts of country, more rapidly than we could p sibly fill them.
Its freedom from breakages and vexat delays in gathering the crops have made it a great favourite wherever it is known.

There has been no telegraphing for pairs; no repairs to buy, no exp charges to pay, no damages to crops, season. This combined with its light of draught, ease of management, and adjustability to all kinds and condition grass or grain has justly entitled it present position, namely that of Champion Harvester of the World."

We are now running our works day a night, employing over 200 skilled mechanics, in the construction of these machines, and in the construction of these machines, and turning out 30 to 40 machines per day, doing our utmost to comply with twishes of our friends throughout country, and meet the calls upon us. Whope, the coming week, to be able to shi at least 50 machines a day, and, if possible

at least 50 machines a day, and, if possible, fill all orders promptly.

Anticipating a large demand for our celebrated Hall Champion Threshing Machine, we have built much more largely than heretofore, and are glad to say the we can ship them as rapidly as satisfactory orders are received. The machines have been greatly improved for the coming season, and can be supply with Down powers or mounted powers,

our customers may desire.

We are building a special machine steam threshing—with 36 inch cyl 42 inch grain belt, and we also steam engine which we guarantee to driv our Thresher in a first-class manner a rapidly as it can possibly be fed. engine is made from the most improvement model used throughout the United State and gives universal satisfaction. simple in construction, easily and perfect governed, and not liable to accidents or get out of order, and all danger from sparks entirely removed.

Circulars sent free upon application. For

further information address
JOSEPH HALL MANUFACTURING CO. Oshawa, Ontario.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION .- A decision given by Judge Wells, of Chatham, in a appeal from a fence-viewers' award, is a some importance to farmers generally. Briefly stated, the case was as follows: farmer in Dover desiring to drain his las claimed that the water should follow natural course through the farm of ground that other outlets were afformed and that as he was heavily taxed for construction of drains to carry water above him, it would be u allow the claim set up. The fence viewer of the division were called in, and the decided in favour of the first party refered to to, staking out the course in which, opinion, the water should be taken.

appealed from this decision, first, o
ground that the fence-viewers he power to make an award, their success in office having been appointed, though sworn into office, at the time the award's made ; and secondly, that the decision not a fair one. The case was argued fore the Judge on Tuesday, and ed the appeal, deciding that the fell viewers' term of office had expired on appointment of their successors, atthe office. The point is an important one should be noted by the municipal of generally.—Chatham Banner.

HE COMMON AILMENTS OF LI BLINDNESS

Among the numerous maladies which Among the numerous maiades whice seize upon our domestic animals at the season of the year, ophthalmia, or blindness is not uncommon. Apart from the usual form of disease, which from its general character, mode of attack, and connexion with variable temperature, &c., is usually known as a cold in the eye, there is variety of blindness which attacks frequently a great number of animals in the quently a great number of animals in t same locality during hot weather; an from the large area of country over whic it seems to be spread, it is somewhat dif-cult for those unacquainted with medic science to reconcile their ideas with the a ance that such a disease is positive 'not catching."

Certain conditions, however, are

ary to give rise to the form of ophthalm we are about to notice; and hence we fin that as seasons are not always of the sam haracter, there are modifications of the ffection. In moderately cool or gloomy reather, or during alternate hot and howery days, the disease may not be seen ut if the sun continues to shine with great the sun continues the sun cont ower and brilliancy, if rains are delayed nd worse still, if there be no shelter in the animals, blindness will often rapidly through whole flocks and here Inder these circumstances the grass is a ested in its growth, and speedily did arch for it; and the eyes are exposed which intense inflammation is set up: t roducts of the action occupying the who if the interior and posterior chambers

emarkable for a long continuance and temperature, yet for a few days, ertain districts, the effects are sometime ery severe, and this is most particular elt upon the white clay, chalk, and lig alt upon the white ciay, chais, and light ravelly soils, as well as on the salt marshes there the light-coloured and bare sandy oil prove as equally powerful in translitting injurious heat and light; and is nch an event cases of blindness are no ncommon. Sheep often suffer ve werely, and present a most pitiable a arance by their inability to proceed with it assistance, running against each othe the various objects which happen to b

their way.
There is, however, some difference ween this form of blindness and that whie appens late in autumn, in winter, o uring cold and wet springs. The summe ness is wholly a result of the powe al rays of heat and light transmitted from light-coloured soil, which is destitu he light-coloured soil, which is destitute fits usual covering—grass. If there is no position to the growth of grass, and the round is well covered, no harm happens he colour of such vegitation being wisely redered as a most useful and effective centralizer of light. It is only after the course days. rhite, and hot by continued sunshine and irought, that such blindness comes on and it rarely happens that few cases only on to spread over the whole of the parch

d-up and sunburnt district.

The treatment is simple, and generally y effective. It is best to remove the sheds, and shut out all the light possible at at the same time contrive to ensure th nisite air. This may be easily manage improvising a number of narrow pass constructed of tarpaulin, &c., and at right angles with each other uning at right angles with each other, rethe purpose of ingress and egress of the side of the building. The next particle the proceedings is to feed on bran an oppy food, in order to expedite the action a moderate purge, which should be beedily given to each animal. The eye may be bathed with a solution of sugar o ad, or, what is probably better, arnicial to the state of the ad, or, what is probably better, arnics tion, several times a day. On the third ay after the administration of the purge, owdered nitre, in the proportion of half a rachm to every pint of water, allowed for inking, will be found very useful at mid-ay. Beyond this little else is required. ek or ten days; and if the hot ides, rain falls, grass food become

animals may be kept up probably entiful, and, moreover if the sight is eing rapidly restored, they may be gradu wever, without having secured amplisher, to which they may resort in the vent of any return of excessive sun an eat. The neighbourhood of a copse, a ld building, or even a few hurdles packer ith straw, so arranged that sheep mag beneath them, may avert serious con uences, and at this season should h thly esteemed for even a slight and prary protection.

MEGRIMS IN HORSES Among equine animals the consequence very hot weather are evident in an affect on commonly known as Megrims, the na re of which has given rise to much dis te. This may probably have arise me the fact that certain horses have ewn symptoms of the affection totally part from the influence of hot weather

The disease exhibits peculiar phases onng horses are no more exempt than old middle-aged ones. The severest exempt is no more likely to cause it in one an the slightest movement in another one animal the seizures may be slight—transient that they may nearly escape servation, while in another than the seizures may be slight—transient that they may nearly escape. servation, while in another the mos at paroxysms are exhibited. we seen a horse go along with every tisfaction for a few miles, then suddenly top, stare about vacantly, and proceed an as if nothing had happened. The orse at other times may suddenly pull up, now up the head and fall on his knees, if shot. In more violent cases the mal suddenly rushes off at an alarming toe, heedless of everything, pull as we ay at the reins, and the mad career inly brought to a close by some dangerous aly brought to a close by some dangerous of probably expensive freak, such a smping into a shop window or down a appily, however, the mad freaks ar

ually of rare occurrence, and frequentice of slight attacks induces the owner wrongfully, we must state—to part from a animal, under the idea that "it is thank." the to let some one have the trouble and ak with him." Megrims is a form of allepsy, and owing to the various contions which may give rise to it, the tacks are modified, and display such: of connexion, that considerable ude is allowed for speculation as eir relationship or identity.

Among harness horses a common cause said to be a tight collar, or one too large g drawn upwards by the false position points of attachment to the trace ch, causing pressure on the jugular prevents the return of blood from the The modern view, and doubtles more correct one, is that the pressure a collar really prevents the circulation doubt the second towards the heart by the cartillood towards the heart by the cartillood towards the heart by blood towards the brain by the carotic teries; and this is supported by the nerally accepted idea of the real nature epilepsy—an imperfect nutrition of the teat nervous centre, the brain. Megrims be not usually affect harness horses with the country fitting collars more frequently fitting collars more frequently and those never used in harness at all the must look farther for the cause animals that are subject to this affection will be found that a very weak and m alow circulation is present; there is oliability to congestion of the liver, and ring any extra exertion the result may obvious in slight vertigo, or, in according

T GAME. again faced, S m Bowie, and the Montrea and as quickly end of the field nto men were is game at all nest, and from club were not let them secure o follow the ball bility, suffice and must have the field at lea O. Ross and H. and R. Sumwas much adearty plaudits hes goal-keepe ged, did excellen he was ably who only ap he is the centra or engaged i

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ASTIMES

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OURTH PARLIAMENT—FIRST SES

QUEBEC, July 20. THE PROROGATION. The prorogation of the first session of the fourth Parliament of the Province of Quebec took place at noon to-day, the Lieut.-Governor dismissing the members with the following speech:—

Hon, gentlemen of the Legislative Council Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly : "I have been deeply gratified by the legislative measures which you have passed during the session, and particularly by that which, insuring this province a reduction in the general expenses, looks to a re-establishment of an equilibrium between our in-

some and our expenditures.
"You have proved by your important deliberations the value which you attach to the benefits of the constitutional system to the benefits of the constitutional system under which we are governed; a system which confers upon the people of this Pro-vince the inalienable right of being consult. ed on all matters connected with their interests. Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

"I thank you for the liberality with which you have voted the supples, and I shall take care that they are wisely expended with a view to the greatest advantage of the people of this Province. Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative As-

sembly: I beg of you to accept the good wishes which I offer for your welfare and for the general prosperity of this Province; prosperity which can only be assured by the perity which can only be assured by the respect of all for constituted authority, and by the maintenance of peace and order of which you are the chief guardians."

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THE HEAT.

The cold wave that was said to have entered the Western States on Wednesday, turned up here on Friday, and was gratefully welcomed. The highest reading in the city was 84°. The following cases of sunstroke are reported from the outside :A Belleville carpenter named Connors, whilst working on a roof, was prostrate The case is a very severe on.

Alfred Cornish, lately of London, died from sunstroke at Strathroy while working

at a building. The following deaths by lightning are reported:—
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St. John, N.B. 73 Napanee.
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London 83 Chatham,
Kingston 79 Ottawa... Vennor says : "The cold turn of the 9th July, pre

cted by me several weeks ago, will probabl cur between the 20th and 25th, and I still look fo frost. August will be terribly not and sultry up about the 15th or 20th, when singularly cold fa like weather will set in, with high winds and hea OFFICE OF THE JOSEPH HALL,)

Manufacturing Co., Oshawa, July 20, 1878. o our Friends in Canada. The demand for our celebrated "Champion" Reapers and Mowers has far exceeded our expectations. Orders have been received (wherever the machine has been introduced) from all parts of the country, more rapidly than we could possible 611 there.

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Oshawa, Ontari

E COMMON AILMENTS OF LIVE BLINDNESS.

mong the numerous maladies which upon our domestic animals at this n of the year, ophthalmia, or blindness, disease, which from its general of chease, which troubles general cter, mode of attack, and connexion variable temperature, &c., is usually n as a cold in the eye, there is a cy of blindness which attacks fregreat number of animals in the ality during hot weather; and large area of country over which to be spread, it is somewhat diffir those unacquainted with medical to reconcile their ideas with the ase that such a disease is positively catching."

give rise to the form of ophthalmia bout to notice; and hence we find s seasons are not always of the same ter, there are modifications of the on. In moderately cool or gloomy or during alternate hot and days, the disease may not be seen;

the white clay, chalk, and light ight-coloured and bare sandy as equally powerful in transous heat and light; and in event cases of blindness are not Sheep often suffer very present a most pitiable apby their inability to proceed with-tance, running against each other squeesing or motion will suffice tu cleanse

however, some difference be to the growth of grass, and the d is well covered, no harm happens, r of such vegitation being wisely as a most useful and effective light. It is only after the ill is grazed close, and it becomes dry, hite, and hot by continued sunshine and rought, that such blindness comes on; trarely happens that few cases only seen—the usual course is for the affectto spread over the whole of the parchup and sunburnt district. treatment is simple, and generally

the dos, and shut out all the light possible, it at the same time contrive to ensure the muisite air. This may be easily managed improvising a number of narrow passaga, constructed of tarpaulin, &c., and maing at right angles with each other, is the purpose of ingress and egress on shide of the building. The next part of the proceedings is to feed on bran and they food in order to expedite the action. maning at right angles with each other, is the furpose of ingress and egress on ash side of the building. The next part of the proceedings is to feed on bran and appy food, in order to expedite the action of a moderate purge, which should be peedily given to each animal. The cycs may be bathed with a solution of sugar of lad, or, what is probably better, arnication, several times a day. On the third by after the administration of the purge, awdered nitre, in the proportion of half a sachm to every pint of water, allowed for hm to every pint of water, allowed for king, will be found very useful at mid-

Beyond this little else is required. nimals may be kept up probably a r ten days; and if the hot weather s, rain falls, grass food becomes l, and, moreover if the sight is apidly restored, they may be gradued into the pasture again, not, without having secured ample which they may resort in any return of excessive sun and he neighbourhood of a copse, an ling, or even a few hurdles packed so arranged that sheep may eath them, may avert serious cones, and at this season should esteemed for even a slight and ry protection.

MEGRIMS IN HORSES.

g equine animals the conse ot weather are evident in an affecnonly known as Megrims, the naich has given rise to much dis-This may probably have arisen the fact that certain horses have symptoms of the affection totally influence of hot weather hus neglecting to seek out and identify mate cause, false conclusions have mitted. lisease exhibits peculiar phases.

shorses are no more exempt than old idle-aged ones. The severest exeris no more likely to cause it in one the slightest movement in another. e animal the seizures may be slightasient that they may nearly escape ration, while in another the most paroxysms are exhibited. seen a horse go along with every tion for a few miles, then suddenly op, stare about vacantly, and proceed in as if nothing had happened. The me at other times may suddenly pull up, tow up the head and fall on his knees, tot. In more violent cases the addenly rushes off at an alarming needless of everything, pull as we the reins, and the mad career is ght to a close by some dangerous pably expensive freak, such as op window or down an if it happen to be in the way. rare occurrence, and frequent

allowed for speculation as to harness horses a common cause awn upwards by the false position pints of attachment to the traces, using pressure on the jugular vents the return of blood from the he modern view, and doubtless correct one, is that the pressure llar really prevents the circulation ollar really prevents the circulation towards the brain by the carotid ; and this is supported by the ly accepted idea of the real nature sy-an imperfect nutrition of the any extra exertion the result may our in slight vertigo, or, in accord-

conditions, it may merge into a to cultivate or not can be told by the looks parexysm of uncontrollable fury,

Nothing in the way of surgery or medicine should be done for any attack of Nothing in the way of surgery of the should be done for any attack of negrims. The owner must be deaf to enough even in grass. To judge of the condition of an apple tree is much like judging of the condition of sheep in a posture.

among those animals that are constitutionally wrong, and in whom improper food, idleness, irregular exercise, and probably needless drugging, singly or combined, work their baneful effects.

WASHING SHEEP Very few persons know how to prope

wash a sheep. Having for many years had the care of a flock of two thousand head, it grass is arrived movements of the animals in where the sheep and convenient for the washer, it much for it; and the eyes are exposed to hit intense inflammation is set up; the cis of the action occupying the whole interior and posterior chambers of obliterating the function of sight linary summers are not, as a rule, or for a long continuance of cerature, yet for a few days, in cits, the effects are sometimes of this is most particular. The sheep and this is most particular to the way of opening into creases, forming rings of wool an inch or so without running around the body. If a sheep at washing-time doubles to the left, approaching the function of sight white clave the common of the common of the common way be an always the common of the common way be an always the common of the common way be an always the common of the common way be an always the common of the common way be an always the common of the common way be an always the common of the common way be an always the common of the common way be an always the common of the common way be an always the common of the common way be an always the common of the common way be an always the common of the common way be an always the common of the common way be an always the common of the common way be an always the common of the common way be an always the common of the common way be an always the common of the common way be an always the common of the common way be an always the clave the common of the this way, and at the same time easy for the sheep and convenient for the washer, it may be worth while to describe it.

But first let us consider what happens which it contains. I can say that any one with the common way be a consider what happens which it contains. I can say that any one with the contains are contained the vital three contains are contained to composit and composit on the bood guano is used on pasture, the actue like it much better, and will est the bood guano which it contains. I can say that any one with the contained the contains. I can say th was very desirable to come at the very best manner of conducting this important operation. A great many different plans were tried, till at last I was taught that which I will now describe, by an old Scotch shepherd. I have seen it nowhere else in the white clay, chalk, and light sheep places itself in this posture twenty times, as well as on the salt marshes, same places. Now, if a sheep be taken into the water and the wet fleece squeezed, pressed or rubbed, the natural partings of of the fleece are closed up, the wool becomes matted together, the flow of the water through the wool is impeded or ob-

the wool as desired. Moreover, the wool will very often remain matted together after having been shorn, presenting in the fleece this form of blindness and that which
as late in autumn, in winter, or

My Scotch friend called his method the g cold and wet springs. The summer sheep into water of proper deput as questions is wholly a result of the power-sys of heat and light transmitted from as possible, the washer turns it upon its back, passes it arm under the sheep's head its possible with the right plan of washing by rolling. Having got his sheep into water of proper depth as quietly and grasps its nose firmly with the right hand. With the left he takes hold of both fore-legs, and swaying his person slightly to the left he rolls the sheep over to the left side : then he rolls it to the right and so on till the water comes from the sheep perfectly clear. The motion will be found a very easy one for the washer and a kindly one for the sheep. Fifty or sixty rolls will thoroughly wash any sheep; forty to fifty usually is enough. As the sheep is rolled backwards and forwards, the water is forced freely through the natural partings and through all parts of the fleece, and as mals at once to a large barn or a number the flow of the water it becomes thoroughmeds, and shut out all the light possible, ly cleansed. I generally place as many

through his hands. When he is satisfied that a sheep is well-washed he lets it go to shore and reaches for the sheep in the hands of the man next below him, Ho takes the sheep of the man below him, and so on. In this way a hundred sheep to the man can be washed during the time it is proper for a man to remain in the water.

A bright clear day should be chosen for the washing. ARVINE C. WALES. in Germantown Telegraph.

MANUFACTURE OF EDAM CHEESE. The process of manufacture of the round or bullet cheeses in Holland, so widely known as Edam cheeses, is as follows: The rennet is put into the milk as soon as it is taken from the cow; when coagulated, the hand, or a wooden bowl, is passed gently two or three times through ourd which is then allowed to stand a few ninutes; then the bowl or finger is again passed through it, and it is permitted to stand some minutes longer. The whey is taken off with the bowl, while the curd is put into a wooden form of the proper size and shape of the cheese to be made. This This form is cut out of the solid wood by a turner, and has one hole in the bottom. the cheese is of the small size, about four pounds, it remains in this form about fourteen days. It is turned daily, the upper part during this time, being kept sprinkled with about two ounces of purified salt. It with about two ounces of purified sait. It is then removed into a second box of the same size, with four holes in the bottom, and put under a press of about fifty pounds weight, where it remains several hours. It is then taken out, put on a dry, airy shelf in the cheese apartment, daily turned for about four weeks, when Edam cheeses are generally fit for market.—American Dairyman.

PARTURITION. Professer Law in his recent work says: Never interfere too soon. Let the water-Never interfere too soon. Let the water-bags burst spontaneously when they have fulfilled their purpose of dilating the pas-sages. If there is no mechanical obstacle, let the feetus be expelled by the unaided efforts of the mother. Never insert the arm for any purpose without first smearing it with lard or fresh oil. When the water-bags have ruptured, and the pains have continued for some time without bags have ruptured, and the pains have continued for some time without any pre-sentation, examine. When one forefoot only and the head, or both forefeet without only and the head, or both forefeet without the head, or the head without the feet, or one hind foot without the other, appears, examine. Whatever part is presented should be secured by a cord with a running noose, before it is pushed back to search for the others. In searching for a missing member, the dam should be placed with her head downhill, and, if recumbent, should be laid on the side opposite to that we must state—to part from under the idea that "it is on which the limb is missing. Even if the missing member is reached, do not attempt m." Megrims is a form of dowing to the various conche may give rise to it, the modified, and display such a connexion, that considerable and the body of the fectus thickly with and the body of the roctus thickly with lard before sttempting to extract. In dragging upon the foctus, apply force only when the mother strains, and pull slightly down towards the hocks, as well as backwards. If under the necessity of cutting off a limb, first skin it from near the foot. and leave the skin attached to the trunk Never cut off a member in the middle, but, in the case of fore-limb, bring away the shoulder-blade, or, in the hind, the thigh Never cut off a member in the middle.

CULTIVATION OF APPLES.

The following valuable suggestions are from an essay by Prof. Beal, of the Michigan Agricultural College:

The young tree must be treated very much as you would treat a hill of corn. an imperfect nutrition of security security ally affect harness horses with thing collars more frequently never used in harness at all; must look farther for the cause. It is a good plan to keep young trees in that are subject to this affection found that a very weak, and we circulation is present; there is allity to congestion of the liver, and any extra exertion the result may freezing and thawing in winter, and becoming overheated in summer. Whether

of the trees. If the colour of the leaves good and the growth all right, and the tree bear well-of fine fruit, they are doing we

take warning by the first attack and resolve to use the animal no longer until the causes are thoroughly ascertained, and proper medical treatment instituted. If the animal does not lose the power of standing, let him be led home at once; if he falls, have the head secured by sitting upon it until the attack is completely over and sensibility has returned, when he is to be taken home as speedily yet quietly as possible. Medical treatment consists of promoting proper action of the bowels, and thus reducing as well as dissipating congestion of the liver. The functions of the digestive organs must be afterwards encouraged by regular exercise, and want of general tone secured by the administration of various tonics and use of wholesome as well as easily digested food. If any faults are attached to the collar or harness, they must be remedied; and with the measures advocated little fear need be entertained of danger arising afterwards. It is only among those animals that are constitutionally wrong, and in whom improper food, idleness, irregular exercise, and probably seed, but if for mowing I do not think it should have anything except the orchard grass and clover, as the clover and orchard grass will come in early in June for cutting, and in the fall will make fine feed to turn and in the fall will make fine feed to turn cattle on. A great many persons will say it is wrong to feed off the after grass, but my experience is that the more you feed orchard grass, the more it will start out and become thick and matted.

The question has been asked what to do in a case where there is not the dung or compost. I certainly say that I have experienced the very best results from blood guano made into a compost and spread on

of the grange, and has been sent by it to the granges, and has been sent by it to the local granges of Massachusetts and the State granges of the United States:— Brothers,—We think it our 'duty to cau-tion granges against the increasing sale of oisonous articles in our markets.

Arsenic is now sold wholesale at about five cents a pound. There has been imported into this country in a single year 2,327,-742 pounds. A single pound contains a fatal dose for about 2800 adult persons. What becomes of it? We answer, a con-What becomes of it? We answer, a considerable portion goes into our wall pupers, figured and plain, glazed and unglazed; the cheapest as well as the more expensive. It is found in white, blue, red, yellow, green and other colours. The pale colours frequently contain more than the most brilliant. The editor of a leading Boston paper has recently stated that about 85 per cent of all wall papers now manufactured contain wall papers now manufactured contain arsenic, and advises his readers to abandon their use and paint their walls. The Boston Journal of Chemistry states that the manufacture of these papers is increasing.
Arsenic is also used in tickets, paper cur Arsenic is also used in tickets, paper curtains, covers of boxes, papers containing confectionery, and other papers. Arsenic and other poisons are also now used in the colouring matter of ladies' dresses, gentlemen's underclothing, socks. hat-linings, linings of boots and shoes. They are found in the colouring matter of ladies' dresses, gentlemen's underclothing, socks. hat-linings, linings of boots and shoes. They are found in woollens, silks, cottons and leather. Professor Nichols of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, found eight grains Another of our chemists found ten grains of arsenic in a single artificial flower. A child recently died in Troy, N. Y., by taking arsenic from a veil thrown over its crib to keep off flies. The Boston Journal of Chemistry states that they are now putting assenic into toile towders used in precision.

cover the jars, tapping over an inch or two. It will require no tying, becoming, when the cover its crib to keep off flies. The Boston Journal of Chemistry states that they are now putting arsenic into toilet powders used in nurseries and by ladies, it being cheaper than starch, of which they were formerly made.

It would be well also for farmers to be careful in buying new kinds of cooking intensils. It was discovered last year that "marbleized iron ware" which had come into extensive use, was, in the words of the Harvard University chemist, who analyzed it, "alive with poison;" the enamel being largely composed of oxide of lead in soluble form. We are assured that other poisonous ware is still sold. Let grangers refuse to buy new ware unless guaranteed harmless.

Many flavouring oils and syrups contain poisons. It is well to avoid them so far as possible.

Tea, coffee, cocoa and chocolate are all liable to be adulterated, and to some extent with dangerous articles. It is well to buy now of the best and most averigenced it that they are now putting arsenic from a veil thrown over its crib. To Reevent Children's Clothes Tax-time dry, inconceivably tight and strong, and impervious to the air.

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To Prevent Children's Clothes Tax-time dry, inconceivably tight and strong, and impervious to the air.

To Prevent Children's Clothes, and the air.

To Prevent Children's Clothes, and the currants with your start it into a brand, and a pint of down, and let it stand granted in water, in which a small quantity of saltpetre (nitre) has been dissolved. This improves the appearance, and renders linen and cotton granted

liable to be adulterated, and to some extent with dangerous articles. It is well to

buy only of the best and most experienced dealers.

Drugs are largely adulterated. It is well to buy only of the most experienced and reliable druggists.

Sewing silks and threads are made heavy with lead, and poison those who use them.
Thousands of barrels of "terra alba," or Thousands of barrels of "terra alba," or white earth, are every year mixed in various forms with our sugars and other white substances. Its use tends to produce stone, kidney complaints, and various diseases of the stomach. A large part of our cream of tartar used in cooking contains fifty per cent. or more of "terra alba." It is also used extensively in confectionery, and various poisons are used in colouring confectionery. Mills in various parts of the country are now grinding white stone into a fine powder. It is stated that they grind at some of these mills three grades—soda grade, sugar grade, and flour grade. We think it would be a paying investment for the grangers of each State to employ a competent chemist to detect and publish adulterations, and then withdraw all patronege from those who manufacture or sell such articles. We think there is quite as much need of organizations in all our States to enforce laws for the protection of

States to enforce laws for the protection of public health, as there is for organizations to catch and punish horse thieves.

In conclusion, we can congratulate the granges that the farmers are exempted from some of the dangers to which other classes are subject. We make our own vinegar. It is stated in the Scientific American that probably half the vinegar now sold in our cities is "rank poison." We make our own pickles. A Massachusetts chemist who analyzed twelve packages of make our own pickles. A Massachusetts chemist who analyzed twelve packages of pickles, put up by twelve different whole; sale dealers, found copper in ten of them. We have pure milk and genuine cream, and not the manufactured material which so largely supplies our cities and populous towns. It was estimated by a medical commission of the Boston board of health in 1874, that nearly \$500,000 was paid in that city in that year for what purported in 1874, that nearly \$300,000 was paid in that city in that year for what purported to be but was not milk. In a similar period of time there were 487 deaths of "cholera infantum" in Suffolk county, while in the same population outside the city there were less than 100.

And lastly, we are not compelled to eat all the same parts of th

oleomargarine cheese, or any part of the ninety million pounds of oleomargarine butter, which it is estimated will be made in this country this year, in which, as we are told by the *Chicago Live Stock Journal*, Professor Church has found horse fat, fat from bones, and fat such as is principallused for the making of candles, and in th preparation of which, as has been recently widely published, upon what seems to be reliable authority, not sufficient heat is used to kill the parasites, which enter and breed in human bodies.

BENJAMIN P. WARE,

Master of the State Grange of Massachu



THE TOILET.

Ladies who are petite, either in stature or in feature, should avoid anything appproaching to exuberance in their headdress.

Flowers form decidedly the most becoming articles for ornamenting the hair, but the greatest care is necessary in suiting them to the complexion of the wearer and the style of the headdress. They must, on the one hand, be neither numerous nor large enough to appear to encumber the head; nor, on the other hand, so few in quantity and insignificant as entirely to lose their individuality of character among the tresses by which they are surrounded. The hair, arranged according to the dictates of taste, is, without dispute, the most attractive of all headdresses, and it should be borne in mind that the addition of all ornament ought to be for the purpose of ARRANGEMENT OF THE HAIR be borne in mind that the addition of an ornament ought to be for the purpose of heightening its effect, not of overshadownaking is trifling compared with what the latter used to be, all housewives may add their beneathed stores as easily as

When worn in wreaths, flowers ought not to be placed so low as to fall down upon and conceal the forehead. An air of stiffness is the certain accompaniment of an illarranged wreath, however suitable the materials of which it is composed. It ought not, therefore, to cross the head in a straight life, or be exactly uniform on both sides; but, on the contrary, traverse the head in a slightly slanting direction, with here and there a bud or a blossom peeping through amongst a cluster of ringlets, or nestling amid a group of curls. There are few styles of beauty to which a judiciously assorted wreath of flowers will not lend a charm.

Wreaths ought not to be worn unless when the hair is arranged in what may be called the ornate style; ornate, we mean, in opposition to simple.

We cannot conclude our observations on this branch of our subject better than in the words of a writer who remarks, generally: "Whatever be the reigning mode, and however beautiful a fine head of hair words after it.

the words of a writer who remarks, generality: "Whatever be the reigning mode, and however beautiful a fine head of hair weeks after it. may be generally esteemed, those who are short in stature or small in features should never indulge in a profuse display of their tresses, if they would, in the one case, avoid the appearance of dwarfishness and of an unnaturally large head; and, in the other, of making the face seem less than it actually is, and thus causing what than it actually is, and thus causing what the herb scurlea, the quintessence of wine, a little nitre, and a pound of syrup of honey. Let it work in the cask till clear and well-settled, then draw it off, and it will be little inferior to Rhenish, either in clearness, colour, or flavour.

BALM WINE.—Boil twenty pounds of laws and a half of the other, of making the face seem less than it actually is, and thus causing what is merely petite to appear insignificant. If the hair be closely dressed by others, those who have round or broad faces should nevertheless continue to wear drooping clusters of curls; and, although it be customary to part the hair in the centre, customary to part the hair in the centre, is nearly cold, pour it on the balm; stir it well together, and let it stand four-anditic grow low on the forehead and beautifulthe division should be made on one side it it grow low on the forehead and beautifully high on the temples; but, if the hair be too distant from the eyebrows, it should be parted only in the middle, where it is generally lower than at the sides, whatever the state of the state emptation fashion may offer to the conlibitum, but the foregoing cases will, we doubt not, satisfactorily elucidate our proposition. It is our object to press on our readers the propriety of complying with the ordinances of fashion when their ob-servances is not forbidden by individual eculiarities, and the necessity of fearlessby setting them at defiance, or offering only a partial obedience, when a compliance with them would be positively detrimental to personal grace.'

RECEIPTS.

To KEEP PRESERVES .- Apply the white ness of white tissue paper; with which cover the jars, lapping over an inch or two.

It will require no tying, becoming, when dry, inconceivably tight and strong, and

milk as little else than mere drink. But this is an error. Milk is really an article of solid food, being coagulated soon after reaching the stomach. New milk contains reaching the stomach. New milk contains thirteen per cent. of digestible solids, and skimmed milk ten per cent; that is, the former fully one-half, and the latter above a third, of the nutriment contained in the lean part of beef and mutton.

FOUL AIR IN WELLS AND CESSPOOLS.—A

method of purifying wells, &c., from the foul air which so often accumulates in them when long closed, and has not unfrequently been destructive of life. The plan is, simply to throw into the well a quantity of unslaked lime, which, as soon as it comes of unstaked time, which, as soon as it comes in contact with the water, throws up a column of vapor, driving before it all the deleterious gases, and rendering it perfect-ly safe for the workmen to descend im-

mediately.
To Take the Impression of Plants.— To Take the Impression of Plants.—
Take half a sheet of fine wove paper, and cover the surface with sweet oil; after it has stood a minute or two, rub off the superficial oil, and hang the paper in the air, when sufficiently dry, move the paper slowly over the flame of a candle or lamp, until it is perfectly black; lay the plant or leaf thereon. until it is perfectly black; lay the plant or leaf thereon, place a piece of clean paper over, and rub it equally with the finger, about half a minute; take up the plant and place it on the paper or scrap-book, where it is desired to have the impression; cover it with a piece of blotting paper, and, on repeating the rubbing, the representation of the plant will appear, about equal to the finest engraving.

finest engraving.

To Make Tough Beef Tender.—To will say that carbonate of soda will be found a remedy for the evil. Cut the steaks, the day before using, into slices about two inches thick, rub over them a small quantity of soda, wash off next morning, cut it into suitable thickness, and cook to notion. The same process will answer for fowls, legs of mutton, &c. Try it, all who love delicious, tender dishes of meet

meat.
To DESTROY VERMIN IN HOUSES.—Take up your carpets, down your curtains. In a pailful of water (cold), mix well one pound of chloride of lime (having first dilut-ed it into a thin paste in a bowl of water, for facility of mixture), with a mop wet and saturate well the floor, skirtings, and any other wood-work that will not suffer injury, then shut the doors and windows close. If there should be a suspicion of other tenants in the bedstead, take that other tenants in the bedstead, take that down too. In three or four hours all will have disappeared or perished; but to assure perfect immunity from the plague, it might be well to repeat the lustration a second time i. e. the day or two after.

Stains of Wine, Fruit, &c.—Rub the part on each side with yellow soap. Then lay on a mixture of starch in cold water, very thick: rub it well in and expose the very thick; rub it well in, and expose the linen to the sun and air till the stain comes

out. If not removed in three or four days, rub that off, and renew the process. When dry, it may be sprinkled with a little water.

RINGWORM.—This is called a disease, A fine boy of eight, son of Mr. Daniel Taylor, of Whitby, was drowned in the bay during the storm of Wednesday afternoon. The little fellow was seen on the wharf at the time, and must have been blown in unnoticed, for he was missed from that time. That part of the bay was dragged, and the body recovered by Thos.

Southwell.

dry, it may be sprinkled with a little water.

RINGWORM.—This is called a disease, although it does not seem to affect the general health of a person infected with it. Children appear to be its subjects, and it is so infectious that it has been known to run through a whole school. It appears in circular patches of little pustules, and de-

stroys the bulbs of the hair when it forms on the head. The proper treatment for it consists in keeping it clean by frequent washing in soap and water. It is more liable to attack weakly than strong children, and although disagreeable in appearance it is not dangerous. An ointment composed of vegetable tar mixed with a little sulphate of zinc, ground to powder, will soon remove it. Mercurial ointment is sometimes used; but it should seldom, if ever be employed. When ringworm appears on the face, an ointment of honey mixed with a little flour of sulphur is said to be an excellent remedy. Black ink is sometimes employed as a lotion in this disease with good effect; but a solution of sulphate of iron, 'or copperas, as it is generally called, will do equally well.

To Protect Grain from Rats.—An individual of much practical experience, informs us that green elder deposited in and about the mows of hay and grain will prove an effectual presentive against the the bulbs, of the hair when it forms

and about the mows of hay and grain will prove an effectual preventive against the depredations of mice and rats. We have depredations of mice and rats. We have long known that the leaves of the common mullen will drive rats from their haunts. There is something in the odor of this plant that is disgusting to the rats; they cannot

HOMEMADE WINES

and lime water was an indispensable adjunct to my kitchen pantry to ease their

APPLE WINE,—Add to a barrel of cider

tion fashion may offer to the con-We might multiply instances ad a pint of the last water, and mix it with a quart of white wine, half a pint of borage water, as much clary water, a little red rose water, the juice of five or six lemons, three-quarters of a pound of sugar, the rind of a lemon; strain, and bottle it up. CHERRY WINE.—To make five pints of his wine; take fifteen pounds of cherries, and two of currants; bruise them together, mix with them two thirds of the kernels, and put the whole of the cherries, currents and kernels into a barrel, with a quarter of

a pound of sugar to every pint of juice. The barrel must be quite full; cover the barrel with vine leaves, and sand above working, which will be in about three weeks; then stop it with a bung, and in two months' time it may be bottled. CURRANT WINE.—Take sixteen pounds corrants, three gallons of water; break
the currants with your hands in the water,
strain it off; put to it fourteen pounds of
sugar, strain it into a vessel, add a pint of
brandy, and a pint of raspberries, stop it
down, and let it stand three months.

ELDER WINE—Pour a gallon of boiling
water over every gallon of boiling

ELDER WINE.—Pour a gallon of boiling water over every gallon of berries, let it stand twelve hours; then draw it off, and boil it up with three pounds and a half of sugar; when boiling, beat up some whites of eggs, and clarify it; skim it clear, then add half an ounce of pounded ginger to every gallon of the wine: boil it a little longer, before you put it in the tub; when cool, put in a toast rubbed in yeast; let it ferment a day or two, after which put it into a barrel previously rinsed with brandy. into a barrel previously rinsed with brandy, All wines should be lukewarm when the

GINGER WINE. To every gallon water add three pounds of sugar and one pound of ginger, the paring of one lemon, half a pound of raisins, stoned; boil all half an hour, let it stand until it is lukewarm, then put it into the cask with the juice of a lemon; add one spoonful of yeast to every gallon, stir it ever day for ten days, then add half a pint of brandy to every two gallons, half an ounce of isinglass to every six gallons; stop it close down, and in about eight weeks it will be fit to

HOW TO MAKE GOOD BREAD. Put what flour will be needed for two or Put what flour will be needed for two or four loaves, according to the size of your family, into your bread bowl or pan. Make a hole in the middle, pressing the flour compactly up to the sides of the pan, then pour in sufficient boiling water to thoroughly scald and wet about one half of the flour. When cool stir in one cupful of livery domestic yeast, previously soaked in warm water. Set it near the stove or in a warm place in cool weather, cover closely just place in cool weather, cover closely just before retiring at night, and it will be light by morning, when a teaspoonful of salt, and enough more warm, but not hot, water to wet all the flour must be added; water to wet all the nour must be added; knead it very thoroughly, and set it to rise again. When light, work it again, and put it in the pans to rise for the last time, and as soon as is is light bake in a moderately heated oven. If the oven is too hot at first the bread is apt to get brown on top and bottom too soon, and brown on top and bottom too soon, and then it will not be done in the middle. A moderate oven at first is best, increasing the heat gradually until the bread is about half done, when it should be of a steady

those who have worn down their teeth in masticating poor old tough cow beef, we will say that carbonate of soda will be heat till the bread is done. The grand secret and mystery in having The grand secret and mystery in having the bread come out of the oven delicious, inviting and nutritive, is the exact point of time in putting it in. While in the state of dough it will readily run into various stages of fermentation—the first of these is saccharine, or that which produces sugar—the next is the vinous—the third the section or that when the state of the section o these is saccharine, or that which is signar—the next is the vinous—the third the acetous, or that producing vinegar, etc. If the dough be formed into loaves, and placed in the oven before the first fermentation has taken place, the bread will turn out heavy. If it be kept from the oven until the second fermentation, it will prove light enough but tasteless, and little better than the same quantity of saw-dust. If it be delayed until the acetous fermentation has occurred, it comes out sour, and allowed in the church is supported at the village of Commanda. Fifteen years ago keso shot at his own mother, for which offence he served a term in prison. Five years ago he shot at his uncle Dokis, an Indian chief, and served part of a term in Kingston penitentiary for it. Last August he attacked the Wright brothers on French river, firing at Mr. A. A. Wright, and shattering his thigh bone. Wesley Wright,

be delayed until the acetous fermentation has occurred, it comes out sour, and altogether uneatable.

It is, then, during the first or saccharine fermentation that it should be cast into the oven; and it will, if sufficiently baked, be a sweet and wholesome food. That bread should be without sweetness, when allowed to run into the vinous fermentation is very easily explained—the saccharine matter produced by the first fermentation being converted into a vinous spirit, which is driven off by evaporation during the process of baking. This kind of bread may be easily distinguished without tasting, by its loose, open appearance—the pores or cells being very large—whereas, really good bread is marked by fine pores, and a sort of net work in uniform appearance.

HOW TO SELECT FLOUR.

2. Examine its adhesiveness—wet and of a man stung to death by

2. Examine its adhesiveness—wet and knead a little of it between the fingers; if it works dry and elastic, it is good; if it works soft and skicky, it is poor. Flour made from spring wheat, is likely to be sticky.

3. Throw, a little lump of dry flour against a dry, smooth, perpendicular surface; if it adheres in a lump, the flour has life in it; if it talls like powder, it is bad.

4. Squeeze some of the flour in your hand; if it retains the shape, given by old flour dealers, and we make no apology for printing them, as they pertain to a matter that concerns everybody, namely, the quality of that which is "the staff of life."

3. Throw a little lump of dry flour against a dry, smooth, perpendicular surface; if it adheres in a lump, the flour has not being able to run swiftly from them, he threw himself face downwards upon the ground. In large numbers they pounced upon his head; he screamed loudly for assistance, but before he was discovered his head was completely swollen from the stings, or, rather, the poison ejected from them. He was taken home, but shortly afterwards died."

The Lindsay Post says:—"An old man between sixty and sixty-five years of age, named Osburn, is in gaol under a warrant of committal for vagrancy, made by W. A. Silverwood, J. P., Woodville, Judging from his appearance his present condition

STOVE-CLOTHS.

I have been making some stove-cloths lately, and find them such a capital addition to my kitchen conveniences that I desire to tell all my friends about them. They can be made out of old flour or meal bags, coarse crash, or the heavy bagging that comes round goods at the stores; and are cut nearly three-quarters of a yard long, and about three-eighths of a yard wide, and hemmed all around.

a nail if possible placed near the stove so as to be convenient for use; and as soon as one becomes soiled, replace it with a clean one; and my word for it, you will wonder why you had not made them long before, and thus save your cooking aprons from becoming scorched and soiled, and your dish towels from constant injury.

And my cloths will take out the dripping man from the over for more scale. pan from the oven far more easily than any dish cloth ever could; and I can handle the "gem pan," the soup kettle, and all my kitchen utensils with ease, while be-fore their introduction I was always burning my fingers, and a bottle of sweet-oil

CANADIAN.

Ninety men have been discharged from the Grand Trunk railway workshops for absenting themselves during the recent

Mr. Pressy, a Barrie man, proposes to open a circulating library in Chatham, and the *Planet* advises the people of the town to support him in the enterprise. Messrs. E. O. Bickford and Alex. Man-

ning, of Toronto, have been inspecting the Grand Junction and North Hastings rail-

his wife, named Gagnon, abandoned in the streets of Quebec their five idiot children, became sick indeed. While Mrs. Mooney two boys and three girls. It was only on Saturday last that admission for the unfortunates into the asylum was secured, they having remained all the subsequent time in Quebec gaol.

Says the Bruce Herald :- "An insane says the Bruce Heraid:—"An insane woman from Brant township was committed to gaol this week by Messrs. Brocelbank and Sullivan, justices. There are now several insane people in the Walkerton gaol, including Mr. Geo. Shearwood, of Paisley. A surprising number of people seem to lose their reason in this county." Including the salary of His Honours secretary, it takes, on the average, \$7,000 a year to maintain Government House, Toronto. To maintain Spencerwood, where Luc Letellier the First sits in state, Quebec is asked this year to pay \$9,353. A mo-

by M. Joly, who, like is fellow-Reformers, used to be strong on Economy. Says the Collingwood Messenger. some philanthropic sympathizer of the poor (printers) please inform our bakers that the price of wheat has fallen twenty-five cents per bushel recently. They have been so per bushel recently. They have been so busy lately, trying to solve the mysterious law of nature that induces the large straw-

berries to appear at the top of the box, that they had no time to devote to a perusal of the market reports, therefore bread still commands war prices."

St. Catharines Journal:—"Randall, Farr & Co., large manufacturers, could not make ends meet at Preston. They removed thence to the United States, where, despite the depression, they have made money, and where their stock now rates at 110.

'Ruined by Protection,' while the Preston and Hespeler merchants, whose goods their employes used to consume, are sitting in luxurious idleness in their stores, enjoying the blessing of 'a cheap country to live

lowing from its correspondent at Dunedin, in North Simcoe:—"To all sensible men and women we would extend a friendly warning against attending logging bees. The conduct of some parties at entertainments of this kind has become a by-word,

The main sewers of Montreal are now being cleaned out by hand by a party of eleven men under the superintendence of Mr. James Lowe. The flushing process is Mr. James Lowe. The flushing process is not sufficiently powerful to remove thes and and road grit which has collected, mainly, it is thought, through gratings in the streets, some of the drains not having been cleaned out for about fifteen years. The work is being thoroughly done, and so quietly that many passers-by would never notice the men at work.

notice the men at work.

Mr. Joseph Laing, of this town, who has just returned from the meeting of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association at St. Catharines, informs us that the reports of the various fruit growers present go to show that the entire fruit crop, with perhaps the exception of plums and currants, will not yield more than half a crop this year. The early spring promised well, but the frosts and the cold wet weather combined, robbed the trees of the newly formed fruit, and caused widespread destruction. caused widespread
Thomas Times.

The Whitby Gazette says :- " One of the many who went from here to Delaware in the spring called on us this week. He has drive settlers out of the county, many of the spring called on us this week. He has returned, as will also many others as soon as they can. The land is beautiful, the crops good, and soil fertile. But it is almost impossible to live for mosquitoes, flies, and other insects are so numerous that they worry horses, cattle and human beings almost to death. When we heard such glowing descriptions of the country this spring, we then said that many would find more than beauty and be glad to return to Canada."

Editor of the Christian Guardian; Rev. W. Williams, Hamilton; Rev. Jas. Caswell, London; Rev. Alex. Sutherland, Toronto; Rev. Dr. Burwash, Cobourg; Rev. Dr. Douglass, Montreal; Rev. Dr. Stewart, Sackville; Rev. John M. Murray, Nova Scotia; Rev. John Lanthern, Prince Edmontreal Laborates

ward Island.

Says, the Brantford Courier:—"We have in the South Riding of the County of Brant four whiskey inspectors, and it would appear that they must be very derelict in their duty, when they cannot obtain convictions without importing two outsiders to come in and do their work. How is it Messrs. Merritt, Sayles, Pierce and Moore? We do not like this underhand way of doing business: you are paid ward Island.

silverwood, J. P., Woodville. Judging from his appearance his present condition has not been reached by dissipation or vice, and can only be and can only be accounted for on his own story that he has been cut off by his children, who are well to do if not wealthy. Such treatment of an aged parent calls for the strongest academysters by the symble. the strongest condemnation by the public, and we trust that the matter may be brought so forcibly before the children as to cause them to extend the support they dutifully owe."

Now put a loop of strong tape on one ide, by which to hang them up, and have country for help to gather in the ripening crops. The continued hot weether country for help to gather in the ripening crops. The continued hot weather has brought on a simultaneous ripening of the various grains, and the farmers are hard pressed to find means for garnering the abundant produce of their fields. If the unemployed who hang around the cities and towns would go into the country and assist the farmers in their heart of the country and assist the farmers in their heart of the country and assist the farmers in their heart of the country and assist the farmers in their heart of the country and assist the farmers in their heart of the country and assist the farmers in their heart of the country and the country are the country are the country and the country are the country are the country and the country are the country are the country and the country are the country and the country are the country are the country are the country and the country are the country ar assist the farmers in their harvest operations they would be doing a service not only to themselves but to the nation. As for tramps, it is no charity to give ear to their begging appeals while the ripening crops are crying out for labour. There is no excuse for idleness at a time like thic. London Advertizes

Mr. David Fritchley, who has visited and spent some time in the newest settled parts of Muskoka District, has returned to town. He states that the country is rapidly set-tling; that the land generally is good, and no more subject to summer frosts than other parts of Ontario; that as fine potatoes are raised there as he ever saw, and though some parts are stony, yet the growth of timber is magnificent. The reads, how-ever, from Bracebridge to Doe Lake, the terminus of his travels, are in a very primitive state, and walking was the only means of transit available. Deer and bears, though common, were not numerous. Ducks, gulls, and other fowls, frequent the waters of Doe Lake.—Listowel Standard.

A Guelph paper says that on Saturday administered an emetic another member of the family hurried to Morriston to procure the services of Dr. Orton. By the time the doctor had reached Aberfoyle the emetic had done good service, and the child was better. A short time afterwards the little boy also became ill, but was quickly relieved. Parents should caution their children about eating wild fruits.

There is, perhaps, no branch of manufacture in Canada that has flourished more than that of agricultural implements, but there is nothing for which to thank Mr. Mackenzie or the Globe in this respect. As late as 1866, Mr. George Brown, in the House, moved a resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, that the 20 per Mackenzie or the Globe in this respect. cent protection duty on these implements be struck off, and that American manufactured machines be allowed into Canada free. This resolution was defeated by Sin John Macdonald and his followers, so that if such men as Haggert Bros. in the agriceded in establishing themselves here they need not thank Brown, Mackenzie, or the Globe, but the very men who are now endeavouring to bring greater prosperity to the whole country by encouraging other manufacturers and capitalists to settle per-manently in the Dominion.— Brampton

A subscriber writes to the St. Thomas A subscriber writes to the St. Thomas Times as follows:—In the words of Artemus Ward I say, "N. B.—This is sarkasm," when applied to the advertisement of the St. Thomas Board of Education offering \$250 per annum for the services of second-class teachers. Did the members of that Board ever in imagination even put themselves in the place of a lady teacher serving for \$250, and paying out of this, for board, clothing, books, and the other little necessaries etceteras of town life? Did they in a business way, before accepting the situation, debit the enterprise with me blessing of a cheap country to five in the property in the situation, debit the enterprise with the Collingwood Messenger has the follower board 46 weeks at \$3.50—\$161; clothing, \$50; books and stationery, \$10; travelling expenses home to see father and mother and little Benny and Julia, \$10—total \$231. On the other side of the ledger is a credit of \$250; and for a year of tril and anxiety a balance of \$19, which without and we trust if any one finds it necessary to get up an entertainment of this kind they will leave out in the cold all such characters as disgraced the one near here this week."

anxiety a balance of \$15, which without be swallowed by other etceteras. It is more than evident that if the St. Thomas Board has correctly estimated the pecuniary value of the services of a second-class teacher, it would be situation as Scrubinda in somebody's back

> The excitement over phosphate mining in the County of Ottawa is growing apace, some splendid "leads" having been discovered during the past month. The Buckingham Mining Company has taken out of one mine, the Grant, 2,000 tons of phosphate, averaging in value \$21 to \$22 per ton, and at a cost of about \$9 per ton. Their Watts lead is also very prolific, keeping a Watts lead is also very prolific, keeping as a scow of twenty tons capacity making three trips per week to Buckingham Landing. Fully 10,000 tons heve been taken out of the various mines throughout the county during the season. Property is rising rapidly, as high as \$3,000 having been paid for 100 acres of undeveloped territory containing fair "shows" of ore. During the month of June and up to last week fully \$100,000 was invested. The product of the working mines this season will represent at least \$250,000. The policy of the Quebec Government, however, threatens to Crown Land agents or bush rangers, really never saw them but judged i hearsay, reported them unfit for farm purposes. It is thought, however, Mr. Langelier, the Crown Land Mini will endeavour to rectify existing abuse

and served part of a term in Kingston penitentiary for it. Last August he attacked the Wright brothers on French river, firing at Mr. A. A. Wright, and shattering his thigh bone. Wesley Wright, the younger brother, discovering described after a despensal accountry, discovering described after a despensal accountry, discovering described. perate encounter in disarming Keso, who fled to the woods, and has been up to the Wright carried his wounded brother half a mile, and then paddled thirty-five miles in a birch cance with the injured man lying in the bottom of the frail craft. At the Beatty settlement Wright lay fifteen days in a critical condition, when Thorpe Wright, another brother, arrived from Flesherton, and acting on professional advice, took the patient home with him for medical treatment. He recovered. Keso has been hunted, but has always managed to escape till those who captured him got sort of net work in uniform appearance.

HOW TO SELECT FLOUR.

1. Look at its colour; if it is white, with a slightly yellowish or straw-coloured tint, it is a good sign. If it is very white with a bluish cast, or with black specks in it, the flour is not good.

A Quebec paper has the following story is not good.

A Quebec paper has the following story is not good.

A Quebec paper has the following story is not good.

A Red Moore? We do not like this under has been hunted, but has always managed to escape till those who captured him got on his track. The hope is that he will be kept in close confinement, as he is a terror to all in his neighbourhood. Other Indians have travelled miles around rather than pass where he lived. His own wife and family have sworn their lives against him.

INANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, July 24.

MOLISH GRAIN MARKETS. A telegram to New York quotes a leading Liverpool grain circular of Friday last as follows:-"All the wheat markets were dull this week, consequent upon the continuance of fine weater. There has been no quotable change regarding spot, or cargoes affoat or at calling ports. Of the latter, only en remain unsold. At this market, since Tuesday, ten remain unsoid. At this market, since trocasty, there has been no quotable change in prices, except for corn, which took a turn in favour of sellers this morning. There has been a steady consumptive demand for wheat, and transactions in white and red to a fair extent, at last week's currencles. Flour is alow, but prices are unchanged. For corn the demand is good, with a turn decidedly in favour of hunors."

BREADSTUFFS IN BUGLAND. Beerbohm's Corn Trade Journal of the 8th inst. reviews the situation of the English wheat markets on that day as follows :-

on that day as follows:—

At the close of the half-year it is natural to make a few reflections on the course of the trade during that period, and which has been most unfortunate. After a state of depression, which had lasted several previous months, and was, in a great measure, attributed to the increasing peaceable aspect of political affairs, the great further decline of about 10s per qr., which took place upon the receipt of still more pacific news, in the course of. May, could scarcely have been expected, especially as the previous brilliant crop prospects had at that time been very seriously marred. However, the recent fine weather has greatly diminished the reported damage in Great Britain, as well as in France, and the prospects of the crop on the Atlantic slope of the American Continent continue to be very brilliant. As it may be hoped that the political element will now be altogether eliminated from the situation, we shall have only to look to the question of supply and demand, and the probability is for a low range of prices during the next campaign; at the same time it is impossible to form any safe or precise opinion of that range, in presence of so many new elements, for which we have not known any precedent. Suffice it to observe, however, that, according to the present view of the future, so far as new elements, for which we have not known any precedent. Suffice it to observe, however, that, according to the present view of the future, so far as any practical expression is given to it, prices during the remainder of this year are, rightly or wrongly, expected to be about the same as now; this is indicated by prices in Paris for delivery during that period being very much the same as on the spot. If Parili, also, prices for distant periods of delivery eated by prices in Paris for delivery during that period being very much the same as on the spot. In Berlin, also, prices for distant periods of delivery afford the same indication. According to this, the prospective abundance up to the very end of this year has, by this time, been very definitely discounted. As the stocks between now and the time of new wheat coming to market in any quantity will be much lighter than at the more advanced period of the season, there can, of course, have been no logical necessity for thus fully discounting the future; but, anyhow, the trade is now on so much safer a footing, in consequence of this early initiative movement, and the question remains whether prices may not be very susceptible of going better during the next two months, although always granting that they are probably now quite high enough, or, perhaps, even too high for the end of the year. To speak quite accurately, it should be added that the quotation of flour in Paris which had, so late as Tuesday last, been the same for the last four months as on the spot, has since become 50c per sack lower on the spot, has since become 50c per sack lower as on the spot, has since become our per sack lower for the former period, which seems very natural and it will be far from surprising to see a greater If we resume this at the present time, the

... 15,400,000 foreign markets. Fine wheat met a quiet retail de-786,000 grain was dull, and Kubanka wheat had not met

Further shipments from the South of Rus-

150,000 14,228,800 ande up by further shipments from the Baltic and other sources.

The returns of the stocks have hitherto been re-The returns of the stocks have hitherto been received only from seven of the principal ports in the United Kingdom, including London, where the estimate of them is only preliminary. The total in these seven ports amounts to 1,092,759 qrs., against 1,117,900 qrs. last year. To sum up the remarks about the stocks, the probability is that the same this year will be running still lower than last, and the quantities to be further shipped from America, South Russia, and other sources have probably, in the above statement, been assumed at probably, in the above statement, been assumed at the co-extreme figures. The principle upon which our requirements were assumed at 15,400,000 qrs., was at Chicago for August delivery have run up four fully explained in the Review of the 3rd May, and orrectness. With regard to the American ship-ments during the next five weeks, the assumption if them at 150,000 qrs per week will, perhaps, be ments during the next new weeks, the assumption of them at 150,000 grs per week will, perhaps, be thought beyond the probability of the case; and the same with regard to the assumed July shipments by steamer from the South of Russia, from whence shipments by sailing vessels can no longer be taken into account, as the average passage is calculated at 2½ months. The quantity of wheat now off the coast haspot been included in the general account, the chances being for a somewhat similar quantity off the coast at the end of August. The above statements may be of service towards elucidating more accurately the stocks with which the next harvest will have to be met, and which certainly promise to be very short in this country, particularly as the quantity reported, as above, on passage for the United Kingdom is liable to be more or less seriously reduced by the continental demand. Since the 17th June 89,157 qrs of wheat have been diverted from the British coast to the continent. When we look to France we find that the stocks of home-grown wheat must be very small; at least, great surprise is expressed there at the persistent paucity of the farmers' supplies, and a leading journal in the trade mentions that in many neighbourhoods the proportion of foreign wheat used by millers is from one-half to three-fourths; the probability is, therefore, that there is a most obability is, therefore, that there is a most all exhaustion of stocks, and that the conunusual exhaustion of stocks, and that the continental demand will yet continue for some time to meet actual wants. The foregoing remarks tend to show the chances which exist that an improvement will be promoted by the smallness of the stocks in the event of any temporary changes in the weather; but it can not be forgotton what great influence on prices can be produced by the continuous abstention of buyers during a long spell of very fine weather, in which case the smallest stocks are made to suffice for tiding over the season.

Banks.	Sellers.	Buyers	Trans.	Tallow37 6 37 6 37 6 37 6 37 6 Cheese,44 6 44 0 44 0 44 0
Montreal	1661	1653	1 at 1651	FLOUR—The market has, on the quiet; but prices have been steady a advance on choice fresh-ground s
Toronto	140	138		grades. Superfor extra has been inac
Ontario	84	821		nal. Extra has been quiet but steady
Merchants'		92		small lots at \$4.40 f.o.c. on Monday
Commerce	1111	1111		Fancy has been neglected and not
Consolidated	741	78		bakers' has been very high with s
Dominion	119	116		Monday, and \$4.50 on Tuesday.
Hamilton	100	99		fresh-ground, has been scarce and wa
Standard	83	80		large sales were made on Monday on p
Federal	104	1031		lots sold on Monday at \$4.20, an
Imperial	104	103		at \$4.25 f.o.c. The market to-day
Molson's				some sales were made on p.t., and
Loan and Savings Co's.				heard for fresh-ground spring ext
Canada Permanent	181	1791		\$4.25.
Freehold		148		Bran-Has been inactive, but off
Western Canada	150	147		with \$8 bid.
Union	141	1401		
Canada Landed Credit		135		OATMEAL—No sales are reported, bu
Building and Loan		1171		probably be found about \$3.80 to \$3.8
Imperial		112		unchanged at \$4.25 to \$4.50.
Farmers'	****	114		WHEAT.—Offerings have fallen off, b
London & C. L. & A. Co	1471	1461	*****	has been active at advancing prices.
Huron and Erie		135		been quiet, but sold in car-lots at \$1.
Dominion Savings and In-		1	1	No. 1 spring sold on Thursday at 97c
vestment Society	123	1221		but round lots brought 98c on Frie
Ont. Sav. and Inv. Society.		130		and round lots 99c on Tuesday, a
London Loan Company	110	108		spring has been scarce but firm ; roun
Hamilton Prov. and L		110		Thursday at 93 and 931; at 94c for a
National Inv. Co. of Canada.		102	******	and at 95c for cars and round lots o
Anglo-Can. Mortgage Co		103	*****	f.o.c. The market to-day was agai
Insurance, &c.				sales of several cars of No. 2 fall outs
British America	2:::	112		\$1.03 here; of No. 1 spring at \$1,
Western	144	142		spring at 95c f.o.c. Street receipts ha
Isolated Risk	26	191	******	small; fall sold once at 98c, and one
Canada Life		190		spring once at 95c.
Confederation Life		126		OATS-Have been scarce, firm and
Consumers' Gas	****	140		sales of Canadian on track at 32c last
Dominion Telegraph	84	80		Monday; and the same price was aga
Globe Printing Co	****	131	*****	Street prices 34c.
Railways.				
loronto, G. & B. Stock	****			BARLEY—There has been little
6 p.c. 5 yrs. stg. Bonds	****	****	******	ported; but in consequence of adver-
& N. 8 p.c. 5 yrs. Bonds.	****	****	*****	manifested increased firmness, and ge
Debentures &c.	or Reserve	33000	MALEX-FERR	to sell or name a price until the new
Dom. Gov. stock, 6 p.c	****	1013	******	in the market; the only sale repor
Dom. Gov. stock, 5 p.c	100	994		four cars of No. 2 on Tuesday at 51c,
County (Ont.) 20 yr. 6 p.c	102	101	******	should say that sellers are not likely
Th'p (Ont.) 20 yr. 6 p.c	984	98	******	
City Toronto 20 yr. 6 p.c	100	$98\frac{1}{2}$		
English Markets.				PEAS—Have been inactive with not but little enquiry heard, though price steady with buyers at 64 to 66c, 1.0.

RYE-Remains nominal at 60c.

STRAW.—There has been scarcely any in and ar active demand has prevailed with ready buyers at \$12 to \$14 for out-straw in sheaves.

APPLES—New have begun to offer and have been selling at \$2.75 to \$3.50c. per bushel, according to quality.

Wednesday, July 24. steady with buyers at 64 to 66c, i.o.c. Street in ceipts very small and prices nominal at 60 to 62c. London-Floating cargoes-Wheat, at opening, firmly held; corn, steady; cargoes on passage and for shipment—wheat, at opening, higher prices asked, but no advance established; corn, quiet. Mark Lane—Wheat, at opening, quiet ; corn, quiet small. Imports into the United Kingdom during POTATOES—No movement has occurred in cars and old are almost out of the market though a few bags may have been sold at about 65c. New have been offering more freely and have declined to 75 to 80c. per bushel. the past week—wheat, 200,0000 to 205,000 qrs; corn, 340,000 to 345,000 qrs; flour, 45,000 to 50,000 bbls. Liverpool—Wheat, on the spot, at opening, very little enquiry; corn, ditto.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLE. SALE MARKETS.

POULTRY—Offerings have been small and prices firm at 30 to 40c for spring chickens; at about \$0c. for fowl and 45 to 50c. for spring ducks. WEDNESDAY, July 24.

PRODUCE.

The market has been fairly active for the season since our last; the enquiry has been steadily maintained, but offerings have fallen off, and it seems probable that the movement from the present time companies of the probable that the movement from the present time companies of the probable that the movement from the present time companies of the probable that the movement from the present time companies of the probable that the movement from the present time companies of the probable that the movement from the present time companies of the probable that the movement from the present time companies of the probable that the movement from the present time companies of the probable that the movement from the present time companies of the probable that the movement from the present time companies of the probable that the movement from the present time companies of the probable that the movement from the present time companies of the probable that the movement from the present time companies of the probable that the movement from the present time companies of the present ti Prices have been firm in all cases; and in some instances a further advance has been established.

There seems to be no doubt that harvest operations GRAIN, f.o.b. \$1 05 to \$1 06 No. 2, No. 3, ... 1 02 1 03 No. 3, ... 0 90 0 91 are now "in full blast" all over the country, and that we are about to be blessed with a very large

tion of barley, accompanied by bad samples, been received during the week, and wheat at likely to be as good as was at first ted. Stocks have continued to decrease gethe week, and stood on Monday morning as ws:—Flour, 3,104 bbis; fall wheat, 41,042; spring wheat, 63,658 bush; cats, 19,150; barley, 46,006 bush; peas, 7,633 bush; still bush; corn, 400 bush. Outside markets varied somewhat. English quotations show of 2d on red winter and club wheat, and of 1s e inside price of flour; but markets to-day d firm, with holders seeking an ade, which is probably due to the fact imports during last week were very small. total supply of wheat and flour in the ending on the 13th inst. was equal 36,250 to 464,375 qrs of wheat vs. 00 to 411,000 qrs. consumption, indicating rplus in supply over consumption of 33,250 (375 qrs. The supply of Maize for the week equal to 3,120,000 to 3,160,000 bush against an age weekly consumption in 1876 of 1,320,000, against 771,078 bush in 1875. The amount heat and flour in tramsit for the United King, July 18, showed an increase of 60,000 quarters amounted to 760,000 qrs. against 879,000 qrs. the 4th inst.; and 865,000 quarters at the esponding date last year. Of the amount affoat he 4th ult. the quantity expected to arrive at	Spring Wheat, No. 1
s of call for orders during the four weeks from 4 to August 1, is 353,000 qrs of wheat, comprising 10 qrs from Azov and Black Seas and Danube,	GROCER TRADE—Has been rather preceding week, but still fair
000 qrs from Am. Atlantic ports, and 66,500 from California and Oregon; 76,500 qrs from and Australia; and during same period 192,-	PROVISIO TRADE—Has generally been Butter—The market has

grs from California and Oregon; 76,500 qrs from Chili and Australia; and during same period 192,000 qrs of Maize. Further cable advices to the 19th inst., report favourable weather and improving crop prospects; but add that although the improvement in wheat has been wonderful a deficiency in yield should not be regarded as improbable. The improvement in crop prospects and large imports kept markets dull last week, but with a steady consumptive demand for wheat. Stocks of wheat in the ten leading roots of the Kingdom on the 1st.

larly for cash wheat, shippers' orders having been

8. D. S. D. S. D. S. D. S. D.

15c for tubs and crocks of dairy. English advices continue to be decidedly discouraging; there seems to be no sale for Canadian butter. in the ten leading ports of the Kingdom on the 1st inst. amounted to 1,148,000 qrs. against 1,145,000 to be no sale for Canadian butter.

CHRESE—Has remained unchanged in price, and selling alowly as 9 to 9½ for small lots. At Ingersoll, yesterday, only 3,255 boxes offered on bulletin board. Market dull. Salesmen refused to register their offerings. Factorymen offered at 7, to 8c for June cheese, and one factory offered 8½ for July make; 3c was paid on Monday for June make.

Received have ingressed and the dependent on the corresponding date last year, and 1,448,000 on the 1st of January last. Continental advices by mail report favourable weather in France, where wheat-cutting had commenced in the southern departments. Stocks of native wheat were nearly, if Ecos—Receipts have increased, and the demand has fallen off somewhat; prices are easier and rather unsettled, at 11 to 12c for lots. Street re-ceipts have been small, and prices steady at 15 to 18c, according to quantity and quality. offerings, lower prices predominated, and a decline whence reports had been received. Millers were operating with extreme caution, owing to the diffi-PORK—Prices have been steady but unchanged with fair sales, at from \$12.50 to \$13.50, the latter culty they experienced in selling their flour, for which prices had again receded per sack without

being for very small lots. being for very small lots.

Bacon—Cumberland has shown no change during the week, and has been selling quietly at 6½ to 6½ for tons and under. Long-clear has been held very firmly at 7 to 7½c. Pickled bellies have been active; a lot of two tons sold at 6½c last week, but they are now held at 7½ to 7½c, and smoked at 8½c. Shoulders have been quiet, but are held higher at 5½c for green, and 6½ to 7c for canvassed.

HAMS—The market has been active and control. were again heavy, and trade depressed by the large imports. A further reduction was necessary to effect sales, and business ruled dull in this port. The weather in Germany was very fine, and crop prospects had improved wonderfully under the influence of continued sunshine. At Berlin the wheat market was more animated, in spite of a decline of 3 marks for the current term, and 5 marks for the later periods. At Hamburg business was depressed later periods. At Hamburg business was depressed by the fine weather and dull reports received from the process of the second of th of continued sunshine. At Berlin the wheat mar-LARD—There has been no change, either in the movement or in prices since our last; sales have been small at 8½ to 9½c for tinnets and pails, and 8c for tierces. mand at about late rates, while inferior description met with little attention, although offered at a con-

siderable reduction. At St. Petersburg business in Hogs—Have been almost nominal at \$6, with scarcely any offering or wanted. SALT—Liverpool has been quiet, but small lots are held higher, and usually selling at 75 to 80c, with nothing reported in round lots. Goderich is inactive and unchanged at 95c. with much attention, but some sales of Saxonska had taken place at 40s 6d during the week. There 750,000 is no news from the Black Sea ports. Australian advices state that a firm market prevailed at Ade-

advices state that a firm market prevailed at Adelaide on the 16th ult., with a good demand, and holders not anxious to sell. On this continent we WHITE BEANS—Have been selling steadily as before at \$1.40 to \$1.50 per bushel for barrelled lots. find New York market to have been quiet, particu-

withdrawn or their limits reduced in many instances. TRADE—Has been fairly steady through the week.

BEEVES—Receipts have continued to be large, but,
as before, chiefly of the lower grades; a demand,
however, has prevailed for Montreal, which has been
they sold or not. In the western markets,
however, some excitement has prevailed, and prices
at Chicago for August delivery have run up four
cents since our last; the cause seems to be that
they sold or not. In the western markets,
however, some excitement has prevailed, and prices
at Chicago for August delivery have run up four
cents since our last; the cause seems to be that
they sold on the market have continued to be large, but,
as before, chiefly of the lower grades; a demand,
however, has prevailed for Montreal, which has been
the means of finding a sale for all offered, and at
steady prices. Export cattle have remained inactive, as they have not been offered, but were they
on the market they would bring \$5. First-class,
consisting of steers and elifers not under 1,100 lbs,
have been scarce and firm at from \$4.37 to \$4.50.
Second-class have continued to be large, but,
as before, chiefly of the lower grades; a demand,
however, has prevailed, and at
steady prices.
Export cattle have remained inactive, as they have not been offered, but were they
on the market they would bring \$5. First-class,
consisting of steers ahve continued to be large, but,
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steady prices.
Export cattle have remained inactive, as they have not been offered, but were they
on the market they would bring \$5. First-class,
consisting of steers ahve continued to form the great
they are th The demand for export has been light, while millers TRADE—Has been fairly steady through the week. real change in the condition of the market, as rereal change in the change in ports leave no doubt of a very large harvest, what the demand for them sizek. There were sales of a car of mixed, averaging 1,125 lbs, at \$42; a car of mixed, averaging 1,050 lbs, at \$37; a car of mixed, averaging 1,000 lbs, at \$34; a car of steers, averaging 1,200 lbs, at \$55; two lots of choice steers, averaging about 1,400 lbs, at \$4.75 per cental for one lot, and \$5 for the other. low prices for it. The visible supply of grain, principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, the rail and lake shipments from Western Lake ports, and the amount on the New York canals at the undermentioned dates:

1878. 1878. 1877. 1876.

one lot, and \$5 for the other.

SHEEP—Have been fairly abundant, but as a steady demand for export has been maintained, all offering have found a ready sale. First-class averaging from 125 lbs upwards have been wanted, and have readily sold at from \$5.25 to \$6.50, or \$4 to \$.425 per cental. Second-class have usually ranged from \$4 to \$4.75 each, and have been wanted for the local market. Third-class remain nominal. A lot of 68 head, dressing about 60 lbs, sold at \$4.50. Wheat, bu 4,425,537 4,612,433 2,089,842 10,341,288 Corn 6,447,178 7,374,431 6,172,699 8,124,774 Oats 1,689,138 1,617,704 2,141,348 3,757,00 Barley 1,025,564 1,037,66 392,703 528,830 Ryo 346,724 339,086 256,070 254,553 Intro-cuss remain nominal. A lot of 68 head, dressing about 60 lbs, sold at \$4.50.

Lambs—Receipts have increased, and the supply has probably been in excess of the wants of the market, with prices the turn easier. First-class have continued to be wanted, but picked lots dressing from 37 lbs upwards have usually sold at \$3.50 to \$3.75, though a few of very choice quality may occasionally have brought \$4. Second-class dressing from 28 to 35 lbs have been plentiful, and easy at \$2.50 to \$3. Third-class have been very slow of sale, with too many offering, and none bringing over \$2. There was a lot of 72 head, dressing about 40 lbs, sold at \$3.75, and a lot of 36 and 6 sheep at \$3.10 all round. The following table shows the top prices of the different kinds of produce in the Liverpool markets

July 18,
5 p.m.
July 19,
6.30 p.m.
July 20,
6 p.m.
July 22,
6 p.m.
July 23,
6 p.m.
July 23,
7 p.m. CALVES—The market has been full all week, and the demand slack at easier prices. First-class have been almost the only sort wanted, but even these have been in sufficient supply and prices weak, at from \$7 to \$9 for any dressing from 120 to 150 lbs. Second-class are slow of sale, with too many in; any ranging from 75 to 110 lbs, usually 50c lower, at \$4 to \$6. Third-class are not wanted at all, and it is better not to offer them as they will be said at a

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL.

TRADE-Has been steady through the week. TRADE—Has been steady through the week.

HIDES—Prices of green have advanced 50c per cental. Receipts have been rather small and all offering wanted. Cured have been going off as fast as offered in small lots, but in these only, as no large lots can he had at 7½ to 7½c, though in one instance choice steers brought 7½c. Calpskins—Offerings of green have fallen off, and all have been taken as before. Cured have been in fair demand at 12c. minal. Strong

LAMESKINS—Have been abundant and unchanged, as have also pelts, at last week's advance. Wool.—Offerings have been rather limited, but a steady enquiry has been maintained at firm prices. There have been sales of several lots of fleece at 24 to 25c, and one lot changed hands at 25c, which prices would still be repeated. Super has been inactive; one lot of 1,000 lbs sold at 24c. Lambs' wool has been moved to a small extent, and seems worth about 20 te 21c. worth about 20 to 21c.

Tallow—Is quiet and prices are weak; rendered scarcely ever brings over 6c, and is not much wanted. Rough is unchanged at 4c.

Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected, choice, \$7.00; No. 2 inspected, cut, and grubby hides, \$6.00; No. 3 inspected, \$5.00; Calf-skins, green, 8 to 10c; Calfskins, cured, 11½ to 12c; calfskins, dry, none; Pelts, 30c; Wool, fleece, 23 to 25c; Wool, pulled, super, 20 to 26c; Wool, pickings, 10 to 11c; Tallow, rough, 4c; rendered, 6c.

TUESDAY, July 23. The attendance and receipts were an average on The attendance and receipts were an average on several days past, still the grain arrivals were not very heavy. Red wheat brought \$1.25: spring \$1.39; peas 90c; cats \$1 to \$1.05 per 100 lbs, hay, several loads at quotations. Wool, two or three bundles sold at 25 to 26c per lb. Butter and eggs in better supply. New potatoes begin to come in freely. Fritit, such as raspberries and currants, are much higher than for some years past. A scarcity of fruit arising from late frosts and insect pests. Vegetables in great variety and abundance at reasonable figures.

GRAIN-Per 100 lbs., Deihl wheat, \$1.60 to \$1.65; Treadwell, \$1.55 to 1.65; Red, \$1.45 to \$1.52; Spring, \$1.20 to \$1.50; generally at \$1.40 to \$1.50; Barley, 90c to \$1; Peas, \$5c to 95c: Cats, \$1.07; Rye, \$0; Buckwheat, \$0; Corn, \$5 to 95c; Beans, \$0. \$0; Buckwheat, \$0; Corn, \$5 to 95c; Beans, \$0.

PRODUCE.—Fresh eggs, per dozen, 11 to 12c; packed, 10c; roll butter, 14 to 15c; tub butter, 10 to 114c; cordwood, \$3.50 to \$4; straw, per load, \$2.00 to \$4.50; turnips, 25c; carrots, 25 to 30c; potatoes, 40 to 50c; onions, per bushel, 60 to 70c; tallow, rendered, 6 to 61c; tallow, rendered, 5 to 20c; cheese, per 10, 11½ to 12½c; clover seed, per bush, \$3.50 to \$4; timothy seed, per bush, \$3.50 to \$4; timothy seed, per bush, \$1.25 to \$1.50; hay, per ton, new, \$3; hay, per ton, old, \$10. Hay—There has been no movement in pressed hay and cars are nominal at \$12 to \$13. The market has been poorly supplied, and all offering wanted at \$9 to \$11 for new, the general run being \$10 to \$12.

Breadstuffs in England.

The following statement is a summary of flou and grain stocks in the ten ports of London, Liver pool, Glagow, Hull, Bristol, Leith, Gloucester Londonderry, West Hartlepool, and Newcastle, o Flour, bbls. 145,438 39,014
Flour, sks. 204,778 361,834
Wheat, qrs. 1,148,124 1,145,237
Maize, qrs. 481,160 809,538
Oats, qrs. 552,807 508,196

Flour stocks in London not included at either

MONTREAL, July 22. Only 3 car loads of cattle were for sale on this market to-day, but the demand notwithstanding was very unsatisfactory only a few butchers putting in an appearance. Sales ranged from 3c to 42c per pound, live weight, for medium to good fat cattle. Beeves choice enough for exportation are worth about 5c. Live hogs are scarce and in good demand at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per 100 lbs. Choice Chi-

cago hogs would cost from \$5 to \$5.25 laid down here. Messrs. A. W. Aikins & Co., of Toronto, are shipping this week on the S. S. Erl King 200 fine Kentucky cattle and 500 Upper Canada fat sheep, also on the S. S. Marathon from Boston 350 cattle and 500 sheep. Messrs. Herd & Wilder received from Mr. wm. Jack 1 car load of cattle, which sold at from \$30 to \$50 each. They also sold 8 cattle at from \$30 to \$40 each, or from 8c to 4c per lb., live weight. Mr. J. K. Wilder sails for Enrope to-morrow by the S. S. Lasalle with 400 sheep and a car load of cattle. The sheep cost a fraction under \$5 each. Mr. E. Morgan, of Oshawa, is shipping 75 cattle and 1,000 sheep to Great Britain this week. The exportation of fat sheep to Europe is beginning to be extensive. The following were the receipts of live stock at Point 8t. Charles last week:—1,421 cattle, 2,381 sheep and 603 hogs.

U. S. Cattle Markets. BUFFALO, N.Y., July 19.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 2,070 head; total for the week thus far, 11,900 head; for the same time last week, 9,578 head; being an increase for the week thus far of 136 cars; through consignments, 461 cars; market active and lower; quoted 10 to 15c below Thursday's prices for choice and shippers' grades; sales of good to choice steers, 46.50 to 35.15; medium, \$4.20 to \$4.40; light butchers', \$3.50 to \$4.10; cows and heiters, \$3.25 to \$3.75; stockers, Juli; sales at \$3 to \$3.35; bulls scarce; closing weak; best grades were disposed of.

Sheep and Lanse—Receipts to-day, 3.500 head:

were disposed of.

SHEEP AND LIAMES—Receipts to-day, 3,500 head; for the week thus far, 20,000 head; for the same time last week, 16,600 head; through consignments, 57 cars; market moderately active; prices unchanged; offerings generally of good quality; sales of fair to good western sheep at \$3.70 to \$4.75; lambs, \$4.75 to \$5.50; shippers were the principal buyers; all offerings disposed of.

Hoes—Receipts to-day, 4,305 head; for the week thus far, 23,236 head; for the same time last week, 19,405 head; through consignments, 157 cars; market moderately active; prices 10 to 20c lower; sales, corn-fed Yorkers at \$4 to \$4.30; heavy at \$4.25 to \$4.50; grassers neglected, but all lots sold. ALBANY, N. Y., July 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 673 car loads, against 562 cars last week, which is considered large for the season. Among the receipts were a number of heavy steers, which went through to the seaboard for foreign markets. The intense heat has had an unfavourable turn upon the trade, buyers being indifferent: prices at the opening dropped to per lb. and the sales through the week have been made at this decline. Milch cows—Supply small, a few head having been peddled out at from \$35 to \$50; extra good would probably bring more; veal calves in little demand; most of the receipts going to New York; market quiet, with sales as follows:—Veals, 5 to 6c; fed, 2½ to 3c; and buttermilk, 2 to 2½ cp er lb.

Receipts of sheep and lambs, 18,400 head, against 12,800 head last week. In sheep there is no change in prices. The supply included 800 sheep boune for Europe, via Boston. The trade in lambs has been much better than in sheep, the sales reaching 2,500 head; prices ruled from 5½ to 6½c, per lb., the latter figure covering the extra. ALBANY, N. Y., July 19.—CATTLE-Receipts, 673

NICOL—At Fairview, Bradford, on the 22nd inst the wife of Andrew Nicol, Esq., of a son. GWYN-At "Staplehurst," Dundas, on 21st July, the wife of Herbert C. Gwyn, barrister, of a daughter GORDON—At Knoyle, near Cooksville, on July 23rd, the wife of A. R. Gordon, Esq., R.N., of a daughter.

LESLIE—In Kingston, on July 15th, the wife of J. F. Leslie, of a daughter. SMITH—At 186 King street east, Toronto, on t 18th inst., the wife of W. H. Smith, of a daughter.

COLLINS—In Tavistock, on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr. Thomas Collins, potter, of a daughter. Henderson—On the 16th inst., the wife of Mr. ohn Henderson, hardware merchant, Collingwood, or a son.

MITCHELL—In Darlington, on the 15th inst., the wife of Mr. Anthony Mitchell, of a daughter.

LITTLEJOHNS—At Minesing, on the 7th July, the wife of D. Littlejohns, of a son. PORTER—In Brantford, on the 17th inst., the wife f H. W. Porter, of a daughter. ARCHER—On Wednesday, the 17th inst., the wife of Mr. Wm. Archer, Ottawa, of a daughter.

MILLAR—At 510 Queen street west, on the 15th ruly, Mrs. David Millar of a daughter.

BROWN—On the 19th July, at 238 Carlton street, n this city, the wife of Mr. Henry I. Brown, of a son. MULLOCH—At Winnipeg, Manitoba, on Saturda he 20th inst., the wife of A. S. Mulloch, of a son. HUGHES—At the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, on Thursday, 18th inst., the wife of Patrick Hughes, Esq., of a daughter.

OTTOWAY—At No. 50 Inverness Terrace, Kensington Gardens, London, on the 22nd inst., the widow of the late Cuthbert John Ottoway, Esq., of a daughter

ARDAGH—FISHE—On Tuesday, the 23rd July, at it. Philip's, Toronto, by the Rev. Mr. Williams, ienry Hatton Ardagh, barrister at law, to Marcia Innie, only daughter of Colonel N. H. Fishe, R. A., if Templemore, Ireland. WEBB-BLIGHT-On the 23rd inst., at the onto, by Rev. C. Watson, assisted by Rev. W Iunter, D.D., William Webb, Esq., of Montreal Late B. Blight, second daughter of William Blig Eq.
Thomson—Adams—At the residence of the bride's father, Brampton, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Densfield, Mr. A. D. Thomson, of the firm of Grant, Thomson & Co., Ceorgetown, to Margaret Jane, daughter of Thomas Adams, Esq., Brampton.
CLEMOW—FITCH—At All Saints' church, Toronto, 17th July, inst., by Rev. Arthur H. Baldwin, M. A., Rector, Francis Cockburn Clemow, barrister, of Ottawa, to Mary Schriver, daughter of J. C. Fitch, Esq., Toronto.

RODGERS—TARSWELL—At the Presbyterian Manse, Rockwood, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. D. Strachan, Mr. Wm. Rodgers to Miss Mary Jane

Rockwood, on the 10th inst., by the Rev. D. Strachan, Mr. Wm. Rodgers to Miss Mary Jane Tarswell, both of the township of Erin. HUNT-PREBELES—On the 10th inst., at the Methodist church, Mount Forest, by the Rev. Geo. Buggin, Mr. Thos. Hunt, of Egremont, to Miss Phebe Letitia Prebbles, of Normanby. MART—Tilbry—At the P. Methodist Parsonage, July 15, by the Rev. C. Roffe, Mr. Wm. F. Mart, of Brantford, to Miss Clara E. Tilbry, of Dundas. MCINTOSH—HOLME—On the 19th of June, at St. George's shurch, Guelph, by the Rev. Canon Dickson, Mr. P. McIntosh, of Toronto, to Jennie, fifth daughter of the late Wm. Holme, of Brantford. daughter of the late wm. Holme, or Brandsoru.

CRAWFORD—HICKEY—On Tuesday evening, July 16th, at the residence of the bride's father, Port Hope, by the Rev. John Shaw, Mr. R. Crawford, of Kingston, to Martha Lareinia, second daughter of J. D. Hickey, G. T. R. Agent, Port Hope.

BARER—HARVEY—On July 18th, by the Rev. J. Metcalfe, assisted by the Rev. C. Watson, at the residence of her cousin, Mr. J. Harvey, 275 Spadinavenue, Toronto, G. R. Baker to Alice Lloyd, youngest daughter of the late John Harvey, of Somersetshire, England.

Bennerr—At 137 University street, on Tuesday, the 23rd of July, Joseph H. Bennett, Esq., Assistant City Engineer, aged 69 years, of low fever, consequent upon fracture of leg sustained on the Chicora, on Saturday, June 22nd last. O'BRIES—On the 17th July, at the Railway Hotel, corner of Front and John streets, John Joseph, son of Richard and Frances O'Brien, aged 3 years and 2 months. and 7 days.

LEE—On Thursday, 18th inst., son of Mr. Arthur B. Lee, aged

Hopeson—In Kingston, on Monday, the 15th inst., Agnes Goudie, beloved wife of Mr. William Hopeson, aged 59 years, a native of Maybole, Ayrshire, Scotland. VENNOR—At Buckingham, Que., on the 13th inst., Marion Caroline, infant daughter of Henry G. Ven-nor, aged 8 months and 8 days.

McGuire—At St. Catharines, July 16th, Mary adeline, infant daughter of Michael McGuire, aged Brown Suddenly, on July 16th, Jessie Evans, beloved wife of J. Thos. Brown, Guelph, aged 35 beloved wife of J. Thos. Brown, Guelph, aged 35 years.

PRIEST—At Minesing, on the 12th July, Miss Ada Priest, aged 21 years.

MCCOMMON—Suddenly, at St. Louis, Mo., the 13th July, of sunstroke, Richard J., second son of Mrs. J. McCormack, of Brockville, Ont., aged 24.

POOLE—At Brantford, 17th inst., John Poole, baker, aged 61 years and 19 days. WHYTE—At Miss Allan's, 249 Slater street, Ottawa, Rev. James Whyte, Minister of the Presbyterian church, Manotick, aged 48 years. HARDY—At 261 Wellesley street, Harriet, wife of George Hardy, builder.

PATTERSON—On Sunday, July 21st., after one day's illness, Mary Jane Beatty, wife of George C. Patterson, in the 28th year of her age.

DICKEY—On the 20th inst., corner of Wilcocks and furon street, Wm. Edgar, infant twin son of (athaniel and Elizabeth Dickey, aged 4 months and Bishor—In the city, on the evening of the 20th inst, after a lingering illness, at her father's residence, 105 Portland street, Annie, dearly beloved and only daughter of Robert and Annie Bishop, aged 14 years and 3 months. MASON—On the 19th inst., at the residence of her son, Mr. J. Herbert Mason, corner of Sherbourne and Wellesley streets, Mary Mason, in her 85th year, relict of the late Thomas Mason, of Devonshire, England. aged 21 years.

STITT—On Monday, 22nd July, at 25 Gloucester street, Robert John, twin son of John and Elizabeth Stitt, aged 8 months, 2 weeks, and 6 days.

CULYERWELL—At 297 Church street, Toronto, on Saturday evening, 20th July, 1878, Richard Dufferin, the younger son of John Thomas and Ellen Culverwell, aged 4 years, 10 months, and 14 days.

Medical.

THE MAIL never inserts advertisements known to be of an immoral or swindling character. It refuses thousands of dollars offered it for such advertisements every year, and throws oil advertisements suspected of being of this nature from every issue. Nevertheless it cannot hold itself every issue. Nevertheless it cannot ho responsible for the good faith of its adm nor undertake to relieve readers from nor undertake to reiteve readers from the need of exercising common prudence on their own behalf. They must judge for themselves whether the goods advertised can in the nature of things be furnished for the prices asked. They will find it a good rule to be careful about extraordinary bargains, and they can always find safety in doubtful cases by paying for goods only upon their delivery.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE DRIVEN BY HORSE OR STEAM POWER. CATARRH.

INSTANTLY RELIEVES AND PERMANENTLY CURES SNEE ING OR HEAD COLDS, CALLED ACUTE CATARRH : THICK YELLOW, AND FOUL MATTERY ACCUMULATIONS IN THE NASAL PASSAGES CALLED CHRONIC CATARRH : ROTTING CHARGES OF LOATHSOME MATTER TINGED WITH BLOOD, AND ULCERATIONS OFTEN EXTENDING TO THE EAR, EYE, THROAT, AND LUNGS, CALLED ULCERATIVE CATARRH. ALSO NERVOUS HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, CLOUDER MEMORY, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS AND LOSS OF NERVE

The Best Remedy we have Found in a Lifetime of Suffering.

"One of the best remedies for Catarrh, nay, the best remedy we have found in a lifetime of suffering, is SANYORD'S RADICAL CURE. It is not unpleasant to take through the nostrils, and there comes with each bottle a small glass tube for use in inhalation. It clears the head and throat so thoroughly that, taken each morning on rising, there are no unpleasant secretions and no disagreeable hawking during the entire day, but an unprecedented clearness of voice and respiratory organs."—Rev. J. H. Wiggin, in Dorchester, Mass., Beacon.

Greatly Afflicted for a Long Time, Oured with Two Bottles. Messrs. J. O. Bosworm & Co., Denver: Gentlemen—I take pleasure in recommending Sampord's Radical Cure for Catarrh to all who are afflicted with this disease. I was greatly afflicted with it for a long time, and cured it with two bottles of the above Cure. About a year afterward I was taken again with Catarrh quite severely, and immediately sent for another bottle, which fixed me all right, giving me relief from the first dose. I am confident that this remedy will do all that is claimed for it, and more too. Wishing you success in its introduction, I am, very truly yours,

A. W. SMITH, of Smith & Doll.

Denver, Oct. 4th, 1876. Denver, Oct. 4th, 1875.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE is a local and Contitutional Remedy. It is inhaled, thus acting directly upon the nasal cavities. It is taken inte OSLER—At Craigleigh, on the 17th July, the wife of Edmund B. Osler, of a naughter. blood. A new and wonderful remedy, destroying MILLAR—At Pembroke, on the 14th inst., the wife of Mr. Thomas Millar, of a son. the decimal of the disease. Price, with Improved in haler and Treatise. haler and Treatise, \$1. Sold by all druggists, throughout the United States and Canadas and by WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Druggists,

VOLTAIC PLASTERS,

A union of that grand vitalizing principle, Elec JONES—In Ottawa, on the 17th July, the wife of Mr. Albert Jones, P. O. Department, of a son.

BARRY. Ot Bradford, on July 17th, the wife of J. Barry, Jr., of a son. immediately relieving and curing all diseases and ailments, in the treatment of which a plaster is in-

I WANT MORE.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter : Gentlemen—Please send by mail one dozen Collins' Voltaic Plastres. The one I sent for did me so much good that I want nore to sell besides using them. Enclosed find \$2.25. Address E. EMMET RIKER. Montgomery, O., May 1st, 1876. ARE DOING WONDERS.

JOURAIC PLASTERS are doing wonders. They work ike magic, and those you sent last are sold and nore wanted. Please send me three dozen as soon as you get this. Money inclosed herewith. I want them to-morrow night if possible. In haste.

Yours,

T. F. PALMER, P.M.
No. Fayette, Me., May 1, 1876. PRICE 25 CENTS Be careful'to obtain COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER, a combination of Electric and Voltaic Plates, with a highly Medicated Plaster, as seen in the above cut. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

Letter from Rev. John McMurray. I have used it myself, and also, I have used it myself, and also, recommend it to others, and invariably found it to be of essential benefit.

In bronchial and other chest af-

In bronchial and other chest attions, in arresting incipient consumption, and in sening the distressing symptons of this disease its hopeless stages, as well as in cases of nervous bility, in giving tone to the system, it is undoubtly a valuable remedy.

J. McMURRAY, Methodist Minister.

Newport, N. B.

The St. John Telegraph says:—"The invention Fellow's Hypophosphites has become one of the duable industries of the country, unique of its and a credit to the Dominion of Canada.

Power of Speaking Restered.

Figure 1 on stumps; well fences; good new Harme Bouse, and large frame barn; good orchard and two spring and large frame barn; good o odly a valuable remedy.

J. McMURRAY, Methodist Minister.

Newport, N. S.
The St. John Telegraph says:—"The invention of Fellow's Hypophosphites has become one of the valuable industries of the country, unique of its kind, and a credit to the Dominion of Canada.

Power of Speaking Restored. Newash, Ont., D.C., March 30, 1870. Two months ago my son lost his voice. fone of the physicians could do him any good. I obsined a bottle of Fellow's Compound Syrup of Two months ago
None of the physicians could do him any good tained a bottle of Fellow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and strange to say, my son's voice was restored two hours ofter taking the second JONAS FOTHERINGILL.

Situations Gacant. GENTS-3 TO 5 DOLLARS

per day for energetic men; permanent sure pay. C. R. STOTESBURY, 66 King stree Hamilton, Ont. 305-2 CCHOOL TEACHER WANTED. in Section No. 2, Amaranth, to commence duties August 19th, 1878. Applications received nntil August 10th, 1878. THOMAS CAVEN, Secre-ary, Whittington P. O.

Constant Name of the Manage of the St. Montreal Novelty Co., Montreal, Que.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG SCOTCHMAN IS DE-STROUS of learning farming in Western Ontario. Andress A. L. M., Mail Office. 330-1 C C. FLETCHER, DEALER IN ot of Bay street, Toronto. C. CHAMBERLAIN, SAWS, SAWS, SAWS. FARMERS' saws of all kinds, and butchers' tools,
warranted. E. WESTMAN'S, 177 King street east,
Toronto. Toronto.

25 FANCY CARDS, 25 STYLES,
10c.; or 20 Chromo Cards, 20c.; or 20
Fancy Scroll Oards, 10c.; or 15 Chromo (Shells of
the Ocean), 25c.; all with name; or 25 styles, all
Fun Cards, 10c. Outfit, 10c. Sample, 3c. J. B.
HUESTED, Nassau, N. Y.

310-52. on, in the 28th year of her age.

AshBridge,—On Sunday morning, July 21st., John Ashbridge, aged 24 years, son of Mr. Levi Ashbridge, Kingston road.

EMENT—FULL Land Plaster, Hair, DALE, Oswego, &c., Land Plaster, Hair, Fire Brick, Clay, Grind Stones, &c. EDWARD TERRY, 25 George street. 311-26 MILL PROPERTY TO RENT
or sell; water power in good order; two run
of burr stones with merchant and custom bolts; also
twenty-one acres of land, good dwelling house and
out buildings; within three miles of railroad and
navigation; in a good section for gristing; possession given immediately, or in the fall. Address J.
BOLTON, Cobourg P. O. 328-3

JUDGE
By sending 35c. with age, height, colour of eyes, and hair, you will receive by return mail a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. W. FOX, box 44, Fultonville, N. Y. 323-13

goods advertised in this issue, or ask for information about them, will help THE MAIL, and often help themselves also, by stating that they saw the advertisement

Agricultural Emplements.

THE CELEBRATED HALL

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Improved for 1878.

OVER 3,000 IN USE IN CANADA

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

STANDARD THRESHING MACHINE

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

PATENT DIAMOND POINTED CYLINDER TEETH

worth three times as much as the ordinary teeth. We can supply PITTS, PLANET, PELTON, OR HALL HORSE POWERS.

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

Circulars sent free upon application. For further information address

JOSEPH HALL MANUFACTURING CO.,

OSHAWA, ONTARIO

Machinery.

MAXWELL REAPER - BEST

STUMP MACHINE.

The cheapest and most easily worked machin

to JOHN WHITEFIELD, 146 Front street, Toronto

nade; superior to any other in the market. Send

Agricultural Works.

The first SELF-REGULATING WINDMILL offere

CHEAPEST AND BEST

Proved to be the best made, the most perfect self-regulator, and the most durable windmill known, by receiving two medals and two diplomas at the

EVERY MILL GUARANTEED.

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Advertisements of that class are inserted in to WEEKLY MAIL, 20 words for 50 cents, and MAIL, 20 words for 25 cents, and

PICKERING COLLEGE

opened for students, both sexes. The attums to commencing SEPTEMBER 3rd. Circulars can had shortly of JOHN WRIGHT, Pickering, Ont.

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Advertisements for casual insertion are charged the rate of fifteen cents per line; contract rate y the year made known on application. Condensed ivertisements are inserted at the rate of fifty cents with the rate of fifty cents of the results of the rate of fifty cents.

medium through which to reach the public, circl lating from every Post Office and prominent plant is Ontario, and largely in the sister Provinces of Que-bec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba. THE WEEKLY MAIL forms an

THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and Published by CHRISTOPHER W. BUNTING, at the office corner of King and Bay streets in the City of Targets.

PICKERING, ONT.

Farms tor Sale.

elvertisements of Farms For Sale or to Rent are inserted in this Column, 20 words for 50c; each additional word 2c. Parties replying to MAXWELL, Paris, Ont. advertisements will please state that they saw them in THE MAIL.

MARMS FOR SALE—LOTS NO. 10, Con. A. and B., Township Edderslie; one hundred and fifty acres; good buildings; well watered; adjoining the thriving Village of Paisley, Railway Station and gravel road. SAMUEL T. ROWE, Paisley.

FOR SALE—700 ACRES IM-PROVED and wild lands, in the Townships of Morris and Wawanosh, in the County of Huron, all within three or four miles of the Village of Blyth, on the London, Huron, and Bruce Railway. P. KELLY, Blyth. 323-8

TOWNSHIP OF MARKHAM— Inionville Station, Nipissing railway, well mastate by never failing spring, all cleared; in a high state of cultivation; buildings good. For further information apply to JOHN MEYER, on the premises.

Anoth half 16, 1st con. of Euphrasia, County Gray, containing 160 acres, 90 acres cleared; in a good state of cultivation, with a good frame barn, one stable, and good log house, good orchard; the place is well watered with never failing spring of water. Apply to HENRY TEED, Heathcoat Post Office. 326-13 100 ACRES IN TORONTO
Township, County of Peel, 95 acres
cleared; soil clay loam; good frame barn and shed,
driving house and wood-shed, rough-cast dwelling
house; good well; two orchards; never failing
spring near the barn. Convenient to schools and nouse; good wen; two oremans, never maning spring near the barn. Convenient to schools and churches, situated two miles west of Springfield. For further particulars apply to JOSEPH & ERSON SHAIN, Credit Post Office. 329-2

ONE OF THE FARMS IN ON-

TARM FOR SALE— CONCES

SION 14, south-half of Lot 21, County Norfolk, Townsend Township, 100 acres; 80 acres clear of stumps; well fenced; good orchard; two large barns and frame house; well watered; one mile from a cheese factory; three miles from Village of Jarvis; eight miles from Simcoe; good market at either place for all kinds of farm produce. For full particulars and dress HUGH HUNTER, Jarvis P. O. Terme acre.

CREDIT

Land, Farm Stock, &c., by Auction.

175 acres of lot 28, con. 8, Collingwood Towliship, County of Grey, will be sold, without reserve, on 20th SEPTEMBER next, in four lots; three of 50 acres each, and one of 25 acres; each lot is improved. One-sixth of the purchase money payable on the day of sale; balance on long time, at 8 per cent; 15 months credit on Stock, etc. Sale at 1 o'clock p.m., on the premises. The land is only 1½ mile from the villages of Thornbury and Clarksburg. For particulars apply on the premises, or by letter to the proprietor.

30HN NICHOLSON,
328-7e.o.w. Thornbury P. O. HALIBURTON COUNTY.

Farm lots in Dysart and other townships C. J. BLOMFIFLD.

ager Canadian Land and Emigration Co, 50
Front street east, Toronto. 328 18 farm Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A

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

NASSAU CARD CO.,

FOREIGN NE

VOL. VII. NO.

AUSTRIAN TROOPS ENTER BOSI

NO RESISTANCE.

SHUMLA EVACUATE

Grand Banquet to the Briti Plenipotentiaries.

The Marquis of Lorne Govern

General of Canada. Debate in Parliament on I Hartington's Resolution.

LONDON, July 25.—A Vienna desp says news has reaceed there that Treaty of Berlin has caused great irrits among the Bulgarians, who, since the sian occupation, have been the ruling Rastern Roumelia. A so-called Bulgarian committee has been form Adrianople to agitate for Bulgarian The committee telegraphed to Prince noff, the Russian Ambassador at Com tinople, to Aksakoff, the Chief of the Sclavic Propaganda at Moscow, and

Czarewitch, informing them of the ulgarian movement. VIENNA, July 25.—Arrangeme march of Austrian troops into Bosn complete, and the forces are ready to the frontier at any hour. march will not be given before the the week, as the Austrian Governm anxious to complete arrangements Turkey in order to enter the Provin a friend and not as an enemy, with or without the good-wil Turkey, the order to march not be delayed much longer. not be delayed much longer. headquarters of the Austrian forces a Brod. Nobody anticipates serious anthorities in the Provinces have re directions from Constantinople that circumstances they are to meet the trians in a friendly spirit. Greater d

refugees, who do not appear anxiou back. the negotiations between Austria and key proceed favourably.

London, July 25.—A Berlin des says the several foreign Governments authorized their Ambassadors to ratif

ties are feared in repatriating the

Treaty of Berlin.

Bessarabia will be formally rendered to the Russians in August.

A Vienna despatch reports that Si was surrendered by the Turks on July Fazli Pasha only consented to evacu VIENNA, July 25 .- The Italian trations absorb the political interes out it is understood the whole afiai rected against the Carioli Ministry. Abortive attempts to enrol vol noti Garibaldi writes to the rspaper, approving the anne

Austrian Slav provin

S

S

Austrian Slav provinces and the Danub palities, and these agents declare themsel hostile to Austria.

LONDON, July 26.—A Vienna despatchevacuation of Shumia was carried out on the best order. The Russians entered amid the huzzas of the Chrestian Previous to the surrender the convention was agreed to:—Turkish leave the fortifications, taking guns, and munitions, and g Voria by the highway, the places along w pied by Russians to be, during the time evacuated to avoid a possible collision.

maintenance of order the Turkish local premain in the fortifications, remain in the fortifications, als artillery corps to guard the guns occupation of the fortifications by the Russ be carried out, as they are evacuated by Turatillery and war material will be the proper Sultan. The Turkish civil authorities w placed by Russian officials. Until new ments are completed, the Kaimakakar six Turkish officials, will remain in the fortif to superingend affairs. A committee of Greek protests against Turkish bart saly and the appearance of French Piraeus. The Liberta adds that it is disposed, if necessary, to unite the advantage of the Helienic cau common interest in the Mediterran Loxnon, July 26.—A despatch in nounces that all the Powers except ratified the Treaty of Peace conclud gress of Berlin.

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 6.—Ove

The only mill which has stood the test of a quarter of century. Farmers this is your Cheapest Investment. The cheapest power for watering stock, irrigating, griading, and shelling corn, cutting feed, sawfing wood, &c. VILLAGE WATER WORS A SPECIALTY. For particulars, estimates, &c, apply to FRED HILLS, 31 Church st., Toronto, 308-52 FOR 50C. You Can Tell 40,000 People That Your Nam is For Sale or to Rent

London, July 28.—The Carlton gave a grand banquet last night to British Plenipotentiaries to Cong Lords Beaconsfields and Salisbury. Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry sided. Five hundred Peers and Communications. were present.

Lord BEACONSFIELD, replying toast, awarded the Marquis of ention, and the facts proved

the greater share of merit in the at Berlin. He defended his conduct t Greece, saying he had counselled to abstention and the facts proved obtained more than the revolted palities which had lavished bloo treasure. He passed a great eulogi the present Sultan, who, throughout desirous of acting in a conciliator ner to Greece. Lord Beaconsfield ninished, not increased, ibilities. He brought back Berlin the conviction that neit Crimean, nor the last war would eve occurred if England had spoken out Repelling the assertion of Mr. G. that the Turkish convention was of Mr. Gladstone as a "sophistical ician, inebriated with the exube

his own verbosity and egotistical nation."

acttlement of Europe been limited Treaty, Russia would probably in years again assail Turkey, whatever British party migh in power, that party would, even