CATARRH

Catarrh of the Nasal Cavities, Acute Chronic, and Ulcerative. Hay Fever, or Rose Catarrh, Catarrh of the Eye and Ear and Catarrh of the Throat,

SUCCESSFULLY TREATED WITH

Sanford's Radical Cure

CATARRH is a disease of the mucous membranes. Temperaments and constitutions vary its severity in individual cases. Catarrh may arise from a cold or a succession of colds, or sudden change of atmosphere, wearing of clothing, or exposure to inclement weather, and becoming thoroughly chilled when the digestive organs are in a morbid or inactive condition, and the strength and vital forces so lessened. The disease may arise from a scrofulous condition of the blood, from Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Diphtheria, in which cases the lungs and ear are generally involved and discharge quantities of matter. The discharges from the nose, the distinctive feature in all cases of catarrh, and whatever cause they arise, are by this vile and loathsome disease, so apt to cause redness and excoriation of the nostrils, which they come in contact, the thick and yellowish, emitting a foul odor, or clear and white like the white of an egg. There may be an entire lack of secretion, the surfaces being dry and feverish, the face, front and upper part of the head feeling uncomfortable, and as if it was encircled by a tight, unyielding band. The latter phase is called Dry Catarrh. The free mucoty discharges cause the passages to swell and become thickened, rendering breathing through the nose difficult or impossible, and the sufferer finds it necessary to breathe through the mouth, which becomes parched, and to use pads directly to the bronchial tubes and lungs. The constant passing down of the discharge is a constant desire to hawk and expectorate to throw it off; but when the membrane is dry and feverish, instead of passing freely down from the nose and throat, the mucous becomes hard and forms into scabs, incrustations, and hard masses, which cause the sufferer to hawk and spit and throat as if to require very persistent efforts to dislodge them. As a rule, the nasal passages are obstructed, and, as a consequence, of the morning the lids may be found gummed together, and matter is secreted in more or less quantity. The ear also become seriously affected, the discharge of matter, besides being irritated by the most violent neuralgic pains, and leading to a high degree of confirmed deafness.

A brief survey of this most serious disease warns all who are afflicted with it to make speedy preparation for its treatment before it becomes chronic. The advantage offered by SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE we confidently believe to be found in its efficacy. Every step in its preparation, every line in the directions, shows it to be a scientific remedy, calculated to meet every phase of the disease. The numerous testimonials from all parts of the United States attest the esteem in which it is held by those who have been freed from the most destructive and dangerous disease with which mankind is to-day afflicted.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A carefully revised Treatise on Catarrh, with an accurate description of symptoms and sympathetic diseases, together with minute directions for effecting with SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE a speedy and permanent cure. Also other valuable information, of the benefit of vast importance to all afflicted with Catarrh. It is wrapped in a neat envelope. Sanford's Radical Cure, or will be mailed free on receipt of stamp.

Each package of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE contains Sanford's Improved Inhaling Tube, and full directions for its use in all cases. Price, $1.00. For sale by all wholesale and retail druggists throughout the United States and Canada, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

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

SUGAR PANS, TIN SAPBUCKETS, Iron Kettles, Mess Pans, Japanned Ware. Send for price list. Address H. PEDLAR, Oshawa, Ont. 365-6

WANTED — LADIES AND Gentlemen to qualify as Telegraph Operators for offices opening in the Dominion. Address MANAGER, Box 956, Toronto, Ont.

$5 TO $20 PER DAY AND EXPENSES. Samples worth $5 free. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Portland, Maine. 365-22

$12 A DAY AT HOME—Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 365-23

$66 Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 365-24

FOR SALE — IMPROVED farm adjoining Bracebridge, containing 100 acres. Apply to JOHNSTON WILSON, Thornhill. 372-4

FOR SALE — IMPROVED farm adjoining Bracebridge, containing 100 acres. Apply to ARCHIBALD MACFIE, Auctioneer, Broker, Estate Agent, Bracebridge.

FARM FOR SALE—300 ACRES of choicest land in County of Huron, adjoining Clinton in part or all cash, or farm buildings. Address GEORGE FULTON, Box 90, W. FAIRBAIRN.

FARM FOR SALE—TWO MILES from the village of Hanover, lot 5, 4th Sta., Sarnia, 100 acres, first class for wheat, cleared; good soil. Apply S. HUNTER, 31 Queen Street, Toronto.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, of 200 acres, being composed of the southern half of lots 11 and 12 in the 3rd con. north of Dundas street, and the north half of lot No. 11 in the 4th con. north of Dundas street, in the Township of Trafalgar, County of Halton, and situated in the same. There is on the premises a good brick house, good frame barns, and all other buildings required. A great variety of choice fruit. The soil is a rich clay loam. For purchase address GEORGE MARLATT, Trafalgar Post Office.

WANTED — Agents to sell the MIRACULOUS PEN. Writes 20 hours with one water. No ink required. Always ready. Lasts one year. Sells at sight. Samples 1 dozen for 25c. Address MONTREAL NOVELTY CO., 382 St. James Street, Montreal. 227-28

This is no humbug. By sending 25c. with age, height, colour of eyes and hair, you will receive by return post, a correct description of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, Box 46, Fulton, N.Y. 372-13

WE WILL mail one and one-half ounces of the most beautiful new perfume in French oil colour, ever seen for $1. They are mounted in a 2 lb. black enamel and gold mats, oval engraving, and outsell anything now before the public. Satisfaction guaranteed. Two samples for 25 cents, or six for 50 cents. Send 10 cents for a fine illustrated catalogue with description of Moonlight on the Rhine, or 20 cents for two of Adelaypes and Calla Lilies on black ground. J. LATHAM & CO., 419 Washington street, Boston, Mass. Household Chromo Engravings, and Art works. A FORTUNE.

Ontario Agricultural College.

The winter session opens on the 1st October, when slightly stricken pupils can be accommodated. Besides the regular course, there will be a special one for farmer's sons working on their fathers' farms, or others engaged in farming.

Send for circulars give full information concerning terms of entrance, etc., to

WM. JOHNSTON, President.

Agricultural College, Guelph, Sept. 3rd, 1877. oct 5-12

FARM FOR SALE.

Best half of lot 32 in the 4th con. of the township of Nottawasaga, County of Simcoe, 4 miles from Angus and King stations on the Northern railroad, being 100 acres, more or less. It is in a good state of cultivation, well fenced, and good building, with a large fallow over 30 acres, newly ploughed and most of the stumps out. There is about 1 acre of bush, the rest is cleared.

The whole will be sold cheap.

For particulars apply to

JOHN SHANKS, Kettleby P. O., Ont.

252-4

COLD MEDAL PIANOS.

Awarded ONLY GOLD MEDAL at World's Fair, Vienna, Also, highest at Centennial. Lowest prices in Canada. Send for list of Pianos and Organs.

8 Adelaide St. East. TORONTO.

NORRIS & SOPER.

Unclaimed Money.

104,000

Names have appeared since 1859 in advertisement of Court Kin, Chancery Lane, Information Circulars sent free. "Guy's Index," $2 of HUNT, REALTY & CO., Bankers, 88 King street, Toronto; or search made for $2 for surnames in the entire collection of 104,000, referring to money and estates lying unclaimed to the value of upwards of

£150,000,000.

2-26-eow

THE WEEKLY MAIL

is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and despatched by first trains and express to all parts of the Dominion. Price $1.50 a year.

Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of fifteen cents per line; contract rates by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of forty cents per twenty words, and two cents each additional word.

THE WEEKLY MAIL will form an excellent medium through which to reach the public, the demand from every Post Office and prominent point in Ontario, and largely in the sister Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.

THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and Published by THOS. G. PATTESON, at the office, corner of King and Bay streets, in the City of Toronto

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CURES PAINS AND ACHES.

It equalizes the Circulation.
It exhibits Inflammation freely.
It cures Ruptures and Strains.
It removes Pain and Soreness.
It cures Kidney Complaints.
It cures Sciatica and Lumbago.
It cures Rheumatism and Neuralgia.
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It is Safe, Reliable, and Economical.
It is prescribed by Physicians.
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Price, 25 Cents.

Be careful to obtain COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTER, a combination of Electric or Voltaic Plaster with a highly Medicated Plaster, as some inferior articles are being offered by Jobbers and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canada, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

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HARDWARE.

FOR SALE — THAT DESIRABLE farm of fifty acres, with beautiful residence, extensive out-buildings, and gardens; good soil and well watered; 35 in cultivation, the balance well timbered. Apply on the premises, or address Box 1, Post Office, Toronto.

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WM. JOHNSTON, President.

Agricultural College, Guelph, Sept. 3rd, 1877. oct 5-12

FARM FOR SALE.

The Weekly Mail.

VOL. VI. NO. 289. TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

BIRTHS.

HIRE—In the township of Haldimand, on Sunday, Sept. 16th, the wife of Chas. B. Hare, of a son.

RYAN—At Georgetown, on 3rd inst, the wife of M. Ryan, G.T.R., of a daughter.

HEDGINGHAM—At Hamilton, on the 2nd inst., the wife of N. Highlebham, M.P., of a daughter.

LACKE—At 25 Bay street north, Hamilton, on the 6th October, the wife of Charles F. A. Lacke, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.

HAYES—In Guelph, on Sunday, the 30th Sept., at the residence of Francis Evans, Esq., the wife of W. Hayes, Bank of Commerce, Trenton, of a daughter.

FANTHORN—On the 3rd inst., at 21 Robinson street, the wife of Thomas Fanthorn, of a son.

HENDRIE—At Holmstead, Hamilton, on the 2nd inst., the wife of Wm. Hendrie, Esq., of a daughter.

GUNN—In London, on Sunday, Sept. 30, at 225 Queen's Avenue, Mrs. A. M. Gunn, of a daughter.

FLINT—In Oshawa, on the 27th ult., the wife of Mr. Wm. Flint, of a son.

CONSTANTINE—At London, on Friday, the 5th inst., the wife of J. Constantine, Architect, of a daughter.

GOWDY—In Camden, on the 5th inst., the wife of Mr. Royston Morrow, of a daughter.

HALDANE—At Aylmer, P. Q., on Friday, 5th Oct.inst., the wife of Sir M. P. Haldane, Bart., printer of the Aylmer Times, of a daughter.

MUNRO—At Kingston, on the 6th inst., the wife of John Muntz, Barrister, of a daughter.

BATE—At Thorpehill, Caledon, on the 5th inst., the wife of Mr. G. H. Bate, of a son.

BOWRER—At Lakefield, on October 4th, the wife of Francis Bowrer, Esq., of a daughter.

MORRISON—On the 9th inst., at 39 Mutton street, Mrs. W. C. Morrison, of a son.

BROWN—In Keppel, on the 8th ult., the wife of Archibald Brown, Reeve of Keppel, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAILEY—CHRISTOPHERSON—In Montreal, on the 3rd of October, at the Church of St. James the Apostle, by the Rev. Canon Bond, D.D., Mr. Montague Bailey, of Montreal, son of the late R. J. Bailey, New York, to Ella Christopherson, youngest daughter of the late Walin Christopherson.

FORD—FERGUSON—At Windsor, Vila Brandford, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Canon Bright, M.A., Rector of Brantford, Mr. Alex Mary Ford, of Toronto, to Miss Mary A. C. eldest daughter of Sir William Ferguson, Bart.

THOMPSON—GIBBS—At Oshawa, on 3rd Oct. 1877, by the Rev. Ed. Ryan Ryerson, D.D., assisted by the Rev. J. C. Clark, Thomas Thompson, of Oshawa, to Victoria E. Gibbs, eldest daughter of the Hon. T. N. Gibbs.

LEWIS—TWIT—At the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Moses Lewis, on the 27th September, by the Rev. A. H. Coleman, B.A., Mr. R. H. Lewis, to Julina, youngest daughter of Benjamine Tout, Esq.

SCOTT—ARMSTRONG—At Trinity Church, St. Thomas, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. T. G. Dowkes, rector, assisted by the Rev. Peter Ross, uncle of the bride, John Hughes Scott, Esq., Canada Southern Railway, to Mary Armstrong, eldest daughter of the late Theodore A. Armstrong, Esq.

DOCKRILL—At the Church of the Redeemer, Toronto, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Wm. Stewart, Rector of Christ Church, Stratford, William Dockrill, Esq., of Toronto, to Ada Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. Ashton, Scott Yorkshire.

DUTCHER—ROSS—At the residence of the bride's father, Cobourg, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Montgomery, Mr. Lancelot Leopold Dutcher, to Hood Leslie, daughter of Mr. David Ross all of Brooklyn.

ORANGE—STANTON—In St. James' church, Paris, on Wednesday evening, the 3rd instant, by the Rev. O. H. J. Chenner, M.A., assisted by the Rev. H. Octavius Cooper, John Wyndham Quin Orange, Esq., of Hamilton, to Rosa, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Stanton, of Paris.

DUFF—JOYNER—At Storrington, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. F. Prime, Wm. Duff, Esq., of Levingston, to Sarah Hughes Joyner, Esq.

BROWN—MARTIN—On Wednesday, the 3rd inst., at the residence of the bride's aunt, Hookway, Hamilton, by the Very Rev. A. D. Dechene, M.A., Dean, Mr. Henry Brown, of the Consulate, Dead Lake of Dundas, Ontario, to Miss Annette, only daughter of Mr. H. P. Martin, of this place.

BLACKWELL—GODFREY—In Montreal, on the 3rd inst., at St. Gregory's church, by the Very Rev. Dean Bond, Kennet W. Blackwell, of Belleville, to Fanny Cornelia, youngest daughter of R. T. Godfrey, M.D.

DEATHS.

STAUNTON—On Wednesday morning, 3rd inst. Moses Staunton, sr., in his 68th year.

CARTER—At 218 on the mountain, on Tuesday, 4th inst., Hilda, infant daughter of Wm. Carter, Esq., Maitland Place, Hunter Avenue, aged 7 months.

GRAHAM—On the 4th Oct. at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph Lemoin, in the 90th year of her age, Elizabeth Graham, relict of the late Dr. James Graham, of Woodhouse, County of Norfolk.

OGWALD—In Oshawa, on the 3rd inst., Isabella Ogwald, mother-in-law of Mr. James B. Brown, aged 55 years.

CHAMPS—In London East, on the 3rd inst., Charles F. son of Nicholas Champs, aged 32 years.

RAWLIE—At Simcoe, on Tuesday Oct. 2nd, Thomas, a son of Thomas and Ann Rawlie, in the 1 year of his age.

CARSWELL—On Thursday morning 4th inst., Andrew Carruthers, of the Post-office Department, aged 39 years. Funeral from Scotland, in his 63rd year.

PHILLIPS—At 153 York st., Walter James, infant son of Joseph and Elizabeth Phillips, aged eight months and seventeen days.

MORLEY—At Aurora, on Friday, October 5th, 1877, John Morley.

CHARLTON—On the 3rd inst., after a long and painful illness, Sarah Ann Keating, Mrs. Sugar.

DORAN—In this city, at the residence of her mother, 51 Hill street, on the 3rd day of Oct., 1877, Margaret Doran, aged 23 years.

BEAN—At North Chatham, on the 5th ult., Florence, infant daughter of W. T. Bean, aged two years and twenty days.

BOYT—At 139 Bishop street, on the 3rd inst., at 5 p.m., Arthur Scott, eldest son of the late Capt. Boyt, aged 26 years, one month, and 17 days.

BEALL—On Saturday night, October 6th, Charlie Francis Harris, infant son of P. and S. Beall, aged 11 months and 26 days.

DUBEL—On Friday, the 5th instant, Anne Diehl, widow of the late Conrad Dubel, and sister of the late Sir James B. Macaulay, aged 87 years.

CATHIE—At 41 Gloucester street, Toronto, on 5th Sept., Cathie, Rosanna, the beloved wife of Joseph Cathie.

MANNOW—At Thorold, October 4th, 1877, Hattie Adelaide, daughter of Cullington and Mary Marrow, aged 3 years and 20 days.

CONNERSMITH—In Elmsden, Oct. 4th, Arthur Chichester, aged 33 years.

MURRAY—At 5 Bedford street, on the 3rd inst., William, infant son of John and Jane Murray, aged 2 weeks.

BELFORD—On the 5th inst., at 169 Wellesley street, Albert Victor, infant son of Charles Belford, aged two weeks and three days.

FERGUSON—At his residence, Brant street, Alfred Brierly, aged 22.

KIDD—In St. Thomas, Oct. 5th, Mr. John Kidd, G.T.R., aged 38 years.

MAIR—At Kingston, on the 5th inst., John Mair, of Mair, Gibson, First Class Boots and Shoes, aged 79 years.

BOGART—On the 4th inst., at the Village of Grimsby, in the 40th year of her age, Hannah Victoria, wife of W. F. Bogart, Esq.

GRIFFIN—At Georgetown, of typhoid fever, on Saturday evening, 6th inst., Hattie Ida, beloved daughter of John and Ellen M. Griffin, aged 17 years and 8 months.

HAYS—In Orangeville, on Sunday, 7th inst. Ethel Beatrice Hays, infant daughter of Richard T. and Mary Hays, aged three months and five days.

CUMMING—At Maplehurst, Colborne, on the 7th inst., Helen Clare McMurray, infant daughter of T. M. Cuming, Esq., aged three months.

BROWNE—On Thursday, the 4th inst., Caroline Pridham, wife of G. Sackville Browne, aged 71 years.

JOHNSON—In Lobo, on the 27th ult., Donald Johnson, aged 79 years.

BELL—In Guelph, on Friday, the 14th ult., in the 20th year of his age, Charles Bell, 2 Preston.

MONTGOMERY—At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. S. J. Carver, North Monaghan, Mrs. Isabella Montgomery, aged 85 years.

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCT. 12, 1877.

M. LAURIER IN THE CABINET.

THE member for Drummond and Arthabaska was Monday sworn in of the Privy Council and Minister of Inland Revenue, vice CAUCHON, whose retirement we announced a few days ago. The change has much to commend it. M. CAUCHON's alliance with Mr. MACKENZIE was a consummation stamped by the most glaring political depravity; and it will leave its sting long after the late Minister of Inland Revenue has succeeded Mr. MORRIS in the Lieutenant-Governorship of Manitoba. The immorality of that one act will forever remain a stigma upon Mr. MACKENZIE's character as a man of honesty and honour and high political character.

M. LAURIER has in a large measure his spurs to win. Personally he has so far made but few enemies. His *debut* in the House of Commons as a speaker was a success. He has earned a reputation as a graceful and accomplished orator. There is therefore much in M. LAURIER's favour in taking upon himself the duties of a governmental bureau. Should he fail as an administrator he will not be the first good speaker who has had no aptitude for the work of a department. We shall not attempt to prejudge M. LAURIER. We simply say that in those qualities which particularly make a man strong in Parliament he has yet to give proof of his strength. We shall be glad to learn that his somewhat delicate health will not be a bar to his usefulness as a member of the Government. In entering the MACKENZIE Administration he has taken great risks, and plays at long odds; unless indeed he should be influenced by Mr. BLAKE's theory, that a man need not care what his colleagues do, so long as he can make a decent defence of his own Department. M. LAURIER knows that in the management of his Department Mr. MACKENZIE has been guilty of many shady transactions; he knows that M. LAVALLEE, Minister of Justice, stands under the censure of the Judicial Bench of Canada as well as that of England; he knows that Mr. HUNTINGFORD is a proved swindler of the most barefaced kind; he knows that the Government are pledged to Free Trade, while a notable plank of the platform of the Rouge Party, of which he is himself a member, is Protection to native industries; he knows that Mr. CARTWRIGHT is a bungler, a "mixer and muddler," who made a loss of £50,000 on his last sale of our debentures in England, by disposing of a large portion of them to men who fixed their price; he knows that the Administration is repudiated, in his own Province as in the other Provinces of the Dominion. All this load he consents to take upon his back. All this obloquy he must bear his share of *nolens volens*. Voluntarily he has placed himself in this position; and he must not grumble if he finds the load heavy and the obloquy as much as a man can very well bear.

We believe it is the intention to oppose M. LAURIER in his county, and we trust he will be opposed by a strong man. We have no wish to see him out of Parliament; but we should rejoice to see the county which he represents repudiate his entrance into the present corrupt and impotent Administration, and stamp its disapproval of the Government as a whole by electing another man in his place to the House of Commons.

A FALSE COMPARISON.

FREQUENTLY during his late peregrinations in Ontario Mr. MACKENZIE declared that he is building the Pacific railway between Fort William and Winnipeg for less than one-half the cost per mile of the Intercolonial railway. Even without entering into any details, one might very fairly allege that Mr. MACKENZIE was making a hollow boast. It will be time enough for him to make a comparison of this kind when the road between Fort William and Winnipeg is completed. Having chosen the comparatively easy sections at both ends, and left the heavy sections at both ends, and left the heavy sections at the middle, and left the most mediate space of some 180 miles untouched—on which it is well known very difficult work will require to be done—it ill becomes the Minister of Public Works to say the Pacific railway between the two points named will not exceed the pro rata cost of the Intercolonial, on which extremely heavy work was done. Of course the purpose of the statement is to create the impression, if not the belief, that the late Government, while the present Government, and notably the present Minister of Public Works, are conducting the construction of the Pacific railway with rare economy.

Dr. TUPPER pricked this big bubble in Millbrook. He pointed out that Mr. MACKENZIE in his picnic speeches based his comparison of cost, with such great results in favour of himself, on "his wise system of letting contracts and his judicious system of preparing surveys beforehand." Mr. MACKENZIE made very different statements in session in Parliament, where, although reckless enough, he has never ventured to mind the fact that he is there open to immediate correction. What said Mr. MACKENZIE then? Here is the statement on page 1,179 of the publication: "He works for last year I do not hesitate to say we let them 25 per cent cheaper than the work was let in 1873 by honorable gentlemen opposite. *I claim no credit for that, because wages are cheaper, and there is the chief reason of the reduction. I do not pretend to claim credit for any of these things.*" It will be seen that, in the difference between the Premier's Parliamentary statement and that made between a crowd and a few people, under circumstances when he could not be called to account on the spot. Every one knows that when Cabinet Ministers are speaking are now than they were six or seven or ten years ago, and no matter what Government may be in power at the time, they will, with private contractors, receive the benefit of such a fall in prices. The public will in this manner, not, but by Mr. MACKENZIE the emphatic declaration that he deserves no credit because contracts for public works were made in 1877 of late years at largely reduced rates.

But there is more to be said about Mr. MACKENZIE's ingenuous claim to credit for contracts than we have yet said, conclusive though that is in a general way. Dr. TUPPER carries us in detail over specific points which are of crushing force, and prove to a demonstration how utterly unscrupulous Mr. MACKENZIE is in many of his public utterances. He forcibly illustrated to his audience the character of his work between Winnipeg and the Intercolonial and the Pacific railways when he said the former might be spoken of as a high class of public structure, while the latter might be referred to as—a Neebing Hotel. There is finer material for work in America, we fancy, than that which is to be found in the Intercolonial. Its bridges, with a few trifling exceptions, are of iron, while the abutments are of stones, and the like are built of the solidest masonry. Indeed, in his final report on the Intercolonial, Mr. SHANLY said: "It is claimed that unfavourable climatic influences have been guarded against in the Intercolonial, as to permanent and that with regard to the permanent way the railway must be pronounced to be of work of its kind either on this continent or in Europe." This is the railway built by the late Government. It was built when both wages and material were high; but it is already earning more than its cost to the country in capital expenditure. Now, what about Mr. MACKENZIE's patches of the Canada Pacific? Dr. TUPPER pictures it as a solid, enduring work of the Intercolonial is monstrously unjust and grossly deceptive. The bridges are of timber, the abutments and crib work filled by with stones, and the roadbed work to cross ravines and deep cuts 300 feet long. The Intercolonial, besides, as Dr. TUPPER tells us from the Engineer's reports, there will be an average of rock excavation of 22,210 cubic yards to a mile, on the 158 miles of the Canada Pacific for which the figures have been given the average cost of rock excavation is only 1,000 to 1,500 cubic yards, or less than one-half.

These facts, taken from the official documents, are sufficient to establish frightful inconsistency and equally frightful deceptiveness on the part of Mr. MACKENZIE. The fairly frightful part is the peculiar manner of establishing a case for himself and against his opponents. It may be fair to say that the Minister of Inland Revenue has succeeded Mr. MORRIS in the Lieutenant-Governorship of Manitoba. The immorality of that one act will forever remain a stigma upon Mr. MACKENZIE's character as a man of honesty and honour and high political character.

M. LAURIER has in a large measure his spurs to win. Personally he has so far made but few enemies. His *debut* in the House of Commons as a speaker was a success. He has earned a reputation as a graceful and accomplished orator. There is therefore much in M. LAURIER's favour in taking upon himself the duties of a governmental bureau. Should he fail as an administrator he will not be the first good speaker who has had no aptitude for the work of a department. We shall not attempt to prejudge M. LAURIER. We simply say that in those qualities which particularly make a man strong in Parliament he has yet to give proof of his strength. We shall be glad to learn that his somewhat delicate health will not be a bar to his usefulness as a member of the Government. In entering the MACKENZIE Administration he has taken great risks, and plays at long odds; unless indeed he should be influenced by Mr. BLAKE's theory, that a man need not care what his colleagues do, so long as he can make a decent defence of his own Department. M. LAURIER knows that in the management of his Department Mr. MACKENZIE has been guilty of many shady transactions; he knows that M. LAVALLEE, Minister of Justice, stands under the censure of the Judicial Bench of Canada as well as that of England; he knows that Mr. HUNTINGFORD is a proved swindler of the most barefaced kind; he knows that the Government are pledged to Free Trade, while a notable plank of the platform of the Rouge Party, of which he is himself a member, is Protection to native industries; he knows that Mr. CARTWRIGHT is a bungler, a "mixer and muddler," who made a loss of £50,000 on his last sale of our debentures in England, by disposing of a large portion of them to men who fixed their price; he knows that the Administration is repudiated, in his own Province as in the other Provinces of the Dominion. All this load he consents to take upon his back. All this obloquy he must bear his share of *nolens volens*. Voluntarily he has placed himself in this position; and he must not grumble if he finds the load heavy and the obloquy as much as a man can very well bear.

We believe it is the intention to oppose M. LAURIER in his county, and we trust he will be opposed by a strong man. We have no wish to see him out of Parliament; but we should rejoice to see the county which he represents repudiate his

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

BY ALLAN STEAMER.

From Liverpool, Sept. 27th.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE GREEKS.

The following letter appears in the Times:

"SIR,—On August 27th, the special correspondent of the Telegraph announced from Paris that "important papers" had arrived "made known" there. The knowledge, which he declared himself to have acquired by having "important papers" in his own hands, the sleeper, the opportunity of the Bulgarian Committee, and made improper overtures. One evening, shortly before the 27th, I was called out of my house by a messenger, who gave me a letter, which I read by the light of a lamp, and which, I believe, I still have. The letter was from a Bulgarian Committee, and was to the effect that the intimacy between them took place outside a case, with the words "The vine is ripening." The letter was written, and I believe that the intimacy between them took place which led to the birth of the child. Her condition ultimately becoming known, he was accused of being the father of her child, but in strength of mind, and an investigation was then ordered by the Bishop of Lichfield. The commission of inquiry, held at Wolverhampton, pronounced the charge to be a fabrication, but the girl persisted in her statement, and I refer to records in Birmingham and in those proceedings. A number of the Bulgarian Committee, and the man, who is the alleged great interest, was adjourned.

ITALY AND THE COMING POPE.

A correspondent writing from Rome, states:—It is a mistake to suppose that the Italian Government will treat the successor of Pius IX. with the same easy indifference that it has bestowed on the present Pontiff. Pius IX. was forgiven by the Italian Power. He had been deposed from his temporal dominions; his reign has been a long train of misfortunes; and the Italian Government was not disposed to resent the attitude of the latter hostility which he assumed towards the new kingdom. When his successor is appointed a new condition of affairs will arise, and, believe that the Ministers of the Italian Crown and the Italian Government of Europe that they will no longer tolerate in the capital the presence of a pontiff who is hostile to Italy. It is not for the overthrow of the court. In other words, the new Pontiff must either come to terms with the Kingdom of Italy, or leave his residence elsewhere. He will not be allowed to remain in Rome and to carry on destruction of the State, whose existence is the greatest humiliation that the Papacy has to contend against. It is not in the interests, but the contrary, of the Papacy, that it is probable that the new Government of the Church of Rome should be administered either from London or Paris.

POLICE CUSTOMS.

At Liverpool the landlord of a suburban hotel was summoned for allowing a case of wines and spirits to the amount of the Week Sunday, and for having sold a bottle of wine to him as a Christmas box, a thing I always did when in London." But the constabulary in the Liverpool Court of Law, and the magistrate, gave philanthropic motives of the sender, and Viscount Sandon, who was present, gave the landlord a lecture, which he promised to follow. Instead of receiving an appreciative acknowledgment of the kindness, he received bills for the costs of the prosecution, and not commentatively accept. The defendant, who was mulcted in a small penalty, and the costs, and the Viscount, "a friend of the Liverpool" Mr. Bartlett remarked, "We have received a good deal of information of how the London police do these things."

SUNDAY CASE IN GLASGOW.

Correspondent of the Glasgow *Herald* shows a case falling in heaven of running cars on Sunday. "A. B." among others, writes:—"I do not understand that the directors could be induced to try the experiment for a few Sundays the result would be quite conclusive. I have heard the objections raised a few years ago to the running of the Sunday trains were unanimous, but it is certainly that they have not increased, it being now admitted that the loss is a mere trifle, and that the public are now in a position to travel on that day. I have therefore no hesitation in predicting a like result if the Sunday trains are tried. The argument advanced by opponents against the employment of porters, guards, and stoker overworked drivers and conductors have urged most of all the rest they can be relieved by a fresh staff, and in some cases of this objection, it is one which I believe, is entirely groundless, and I have perfect satisfaction of the few employees who might be called upon to undertake the Sunday duty, that it would be a boon. Dublin, cars are run during the Sunday to the great comfort and convenience of the inhabitants, and testifies perhaps, that if I venture to assert that no one who has spent a Sunday in Dublin, but will say that they orderly and decent observance of the day has been disturbed thereby."

PROFESSOR SMITH'S CASE.

Professor Smith's case has been again considered at a special meeting of the Aberdeen Free Presbytery, and a committee appointed for the purpose presented the draft of a libel against the Professor. The libel follows the lines of the draft, and contains the following extracts from the various passages in Professor Smith's writings which objection is taken. After a long and elaborate exclusory discussion, it was resolved, on the motion of Dr. Salmond, who had given consideration of the libel till the 23rd October, and in the meantime to have it printed and circulated amongst the members of Presbytery.

THE MASONS' STRIKE.

At the Liverpool Stone Masons' Sports on Monday the sound of stone-chipping was again heard, the German workmen who had been brought over from Hamburg to take the place of men having fairly entered upon their labours. All of which would perhaps be less to most part, competent hands; and the difficulty of language had been in a measure surmounted by the large number of the immigrants having had employment in America, know a little English, and have taken in the employ of Messrs. Bell and Co. a interpreter. Next day all of them disappeared, and the agent in charge of them was informed that they had gone back to Germany, as they were heard of "down the river."

On the 20th instant Mr. Justice Hawkins commenced his summing up in the Pange case. His Lordship addressed the jury in every person who was under legal obligation, whether by law or contract, or by the act of another person, to provide the necessaries of life was criminally responsible for the neglect of that duty, if the neglect had arisen from any intention to bring about death, or such reckless or wilful conduct as crime was murder. If the neglect was mere carelessness, without such intention, then it was manslaughter. Mr. Justice Hawkins Lordship reviewed the evidence at great length, and did not conclude until twenty minutes to ten o'clock. At eleven o'clock the jury returned into Court, finding all the prisoners guilty of murder, but recommending Mrs. Fabrich Stanston and Alice Rhodes to mercy. Sentence of death was passed upon the prisoners.

ITEMS.

A man committed suicide on Sunday by jumping down the 300 steps of Ludgate Hill. He fell into Market street, which is at a depth of about seventy feet, and was killed on the spot. A purse was found on him in the name "Fred Anderson, glazier."

"A strange accident has occurred at Clapham Junction about a fortnight ago," writes the Times, "a man, a stranger, left in bed on the morning of the 15th inst. were two men other sister in the room, both of tender years. By some means the infant got hold of a clothes peg, and while playing with it fell out of the window, and was dashed to pieces. She died soon afterwards.

Sir Joseph Whitworth has reproduced a photograph of an Indian famine stricken village. The Manchester *Guardian* says:—"We have seen a copy of the reproduction, and could wish that others might see it. The figures tell their tale more plainly than any words, and the extreme of misery is stamped with hideous distinctness on every limb of those ghastly living skeletons. The picture is indeed almost too horrible."

The following cable message has been received in London from the President of the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railway Companies of Canada:—"Have issued instructions to the executives to maintain equal or agreed rates, fares, and facilities, and concurred in the appointment of a joint committee of the two boards for the better determination of these instructions."

The *Times* says that the seizure of arms at Cork at a time when it was supposed the Fenian movement had utterly died out, has caused a good deal of excitement.

The *London Globe* says there are indications that a closer union of the Powers of Europe is the coming winter is likely to be one of unusual severity. The first frost registered in the Metropolis fell on the night of the 11th of August, and the temperature of the last few weeks has been below the average of months, and for more part, the weather has been unfavourable. The time being, in his opinion, one of the best in Canada, but no such thing is worth its interest values he recommends that the completion to Midland should be vigorously pushed forward, and states that further time for payment of interest must be granted, so as to provide funds for that purpose.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A BARONET.

A fatal accident has happened to Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart., of Blagdon, Northumberland, and the Conservative leader. The deceased had been attending a meeting of the visiting committee at Blagdon, after which he proceeded a ladder to inspect a granary. The ladder slipped, and Sir Matthew fell heavily to the ground with it, receiving severe contusions. The immediate cause of death, it is stated, is the heart disease, accelerated, by the shock of the accident. Sir Matthew, having been born in the year, 1837, had attained the age of 40. He will be succeeded in the title and estates by his eldest son, Mr. Matthew White Ridley, M. P.

THE REV. FREDERICK WILLETT.

The Rev. Frederick Willett, vicar of All Saints' Parish Church, West Bromwich, has been before the Birmingham magistrates to show cause why an order should not be made upon him to contribute towards the support of the illegitimate child of Ann Marie White. The defendant is a member of the Society of the Holy Cross, and read a book called "The Priest in Absolution." Complainant, who was a member of his church, stated in the witness box that "I was engaged to him for over four years from the age of fifteen to seventeen, and he took the sleeper, the opportunity of the Bulgarian Committee, and made improper overtures.

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, OCT. 12, 1877.

NOTICE.

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

SPECIAL NOTICE.

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

There is more news and reading matter in the broadsheet of the *Weekly Mail* than in any of the new-fangled weeklies, some of which are printed in a shape purposely intended to mislead the public as to the quantity of their contents. The *Weekly Mail* costs only $1.50 per annum for a single copy, and is supplied at much lower rates to clubs and agents. Send for terms and specimens. An energetic man can get up a club of weekly subscribers in one day. We will give him the *Daily Mail* GRATIS, or a cash bonus as he may prefer.

The full news and gossip of the week are interwoven with tales and agricultural information of inestimable value to farmers and others. If you would be abreast of the times and know what is going on in the world take

THE WEEKLY MAIL.

FURTHER CABINET CHANGES.

LAST week M. CAUCHON retired from the Dominion Government and M. LAURIER was sworn in a member of the Privy Council and Minister of Inland Revenue. Though hitherto detailed rumors came occasionally from Government organs it was well understood that these changes would take place at an early day. We offer our sincerest condolences to the people of Manitoba, who deserve a better fate, though we do hope they will not say of M. CAUCHON at any time during his gubernatorial career, as some of his late colleagues said of him, that he sought to end his days on the gallows. M. LAURIER will receive strong opposition in his county.

ANOTHER EDUCATIONAL INVESTIGATION.

An advertisement published in the city papers informs the public that Mr. JAMES HUGHES, Public School Inspector, has been appointed by the Minister of Education to "enquire into certain irregularities connected with the late teachers' examination." The enquiry is one of no small moment. But even if it has been made too restricted. "Irregularities" such as those alluded to are not peculiar to the last examination. There is good reason to believe that they have been going on for several years—certainly since the appointment of the present Central Committee. They should have embraced that period at least. To limit it to the last examinations is, we think, very unfortunate; and we should be glad if the Minister of Education would see this matter in the same light as ourselves. We have no object to serve but that of the public. It is a serious matter indeed when year after year examination papers get into the hands of those who are going up for examination. Yet there can be no doubt that such an unfortunate state of things has existed for some years; young men passing out into the world with high honours obtained by fraud. We would suggest to Mr. CROOKS, or, one interest must be the same as our own, that this enquiry should be made to extend over several years, and not the present year merely.

We think too it was a mistake to entrust the conduct of the enquiry to Mr. HUGHES, not because he is Mr. HUGHES, but because he is a member of the Central Committee. We have no doubt Mr. HUGHES is as competent as any other member of the Committee to make the investigation; but there is a strong reason why no member of the Committee should have been selected; and it is this—that the Committee itself may not be free from blame. It is well known that as early as May last the Central Committee were warned to look well after the examination papers. Did they exercise a degree of supervision and care which was necessary to prevent, so far as they could, the papers being tampered with? That is the element in the enquiry which ought not to be lost sight of. And yet it cannot be said to be considered when a member of the Committee is appointed to conduct the enquiry. He cannot be expected to look into the conduct of himself or of any of his colleagues. Mr. HUGHES' appointment is indeed on the face of it a declaration as to the existence of such wholly guiltless. Perhaps they are; we do not desire to say they are not. But the enquiry to be thorough should reach their conduct; and this is not possible while one of them is the Commissioner. Mr. CROOKS can hardly fail to see that the enquiry ought to be in other hands.

STATE PENSIONS.

THE Treasury has just issued a blue-book giving the salaries and pensions paid by the nation, and a very interesting one it is. The Royal list for the year ending 31st March last is as follows: Her Majesty (including her civil list, the salaries and expenses of the royal household, the royal bounty, and special service fund, etc.) received the sum of £405,709 19s. 9d.; the Prince of WALES, £40,000; the Duke of EDINBURGH, £25,000; the Duke of CONNAUGHT and Prince LEOPOLD, each, £15,000; the Princess of WALES, £10,000; the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, £12,000; the Crown Princess of PRUSSIA, £8,000; the Princess ALICE, Princess HELENA, Princess LOUISE, and the Duchess of CAMBRIDGE, each £6,000; the Princess MARY of Teck, £5,000; the Princess AUGUSTA, Princess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, £3,000. Thus the total of the Royal list aggregates £565,000 a year, or say $2,800,000. In the diplomatic branch, Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE enjoys an allowance of £1,780; Lord COWLEY and Lord NAPIER, each £1,700; Sir GEORGE HAMILTON SEYMOUR and Sir JAMES HUDSON, each £1,200; while eight or nine other gentlemen are rewarded at about half that figure. The chief pensioners for their own services are the following: Lord Chancellors, each at £5,000, Lord CHELMSFORD, Lord HATHERLEY, and Lord SELBORNE; among retired Judges, Sir WILLIAM ELLE, £3,750, and Sir SAMUEL MARTIN, Sir JOHN BYLES, Sir HENRY KEATING, Lord PENZANCE, and Sir RICHARD KINDERSLEY, each figure at £3,500. Lord EVERSLEY, as ex-Speaker of the House of Commons, is down for a pension of £4,000; while three ex-Cabinet Ministers, Sir GEORGE GREY, Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, and Mr. THOMAS MILNER GIBSON, have each £2,000. Among the pensions paid to per one on account of the services of their ancestors, the Dukes of MARLBOROUGH have £4,000 a year for ever, while a like sum is secured to the present and next Duke of WELLINGTON only. To the little of Lord BOSWORTH there is affixed a "pension of £1,000 a year in perpetuity; while the third holder Viscount SIR VINCENT, the third holder of that title, enjoys a pension of £3,000, which, however, dies with him. It appears that the nation in 1806-7 annexed in perpetuity a pension of £3,500 to every Earl NELSON to the end of time; however, disclosure the fact that whoever drew it up—although it bears Mr. R. W. SCOTT's official imprimatur, it was probably the work of one of Mr. CARNARVON'S satellites—sought to perpetuate upon Parliament and the country as offensive a fraud as was ever attempted by a public officer.

The *modus operandi* of cooking the fund, which is somewhat ingenious, is as follows: The number of new appointments and the increases between the 1st January and the 7th November, 1873, is given; the cancellations are given; the dismissals are given; the superannuations are given, and the salaries so saved the country are headed "Reductions." But the return does not end at the number of all the new appointments made since the 7th November, 1873, to the offices rendered vacant by the death, resignation, retirement, resignation, or dismissal, and is in fact not a return showing the position of the Departmental establishments, and the position on the 5th March, 1877, of the appointments and increases made between the 1st January and the 7th November, 1873! To illustrate our meaning, we casually take up that portion of the return relating to Customs; 7 new appointments at £1,000 each were appointed between the 1st January and the 7th November, 1873, at a salary of $2000, and who died in August, 1873. The return claims his salary as a saving, but does not give the salary of the person appointed to succeed him. This is a sample of what may be called the death trick: the return in every case crediting the salary of Sir JOHN'S dead appointee as a saving, but omitting to charge the salary of the Liberal appointee who succeeded the deceased! Then there is the supersannuation trick. Here is L. SAMPSON appointed on the 14th August, 1873, at a salary of $600. The return says he was superannuated in November, 1874, and forthwith enters his salary as a reduction, but it makes no record of the fact that (*vide* the superannuation list in the Public Accounts of 1875, p. 122) Mr. SAMPSON was paid $460 as a gratuity on retiring, nor of the fact that a Liberal was appointed to take his place. It claims SAMPSON's salary as a saving because he was superannuated, but takes no note of the gratuity paid him nor of the salary paid his successor. In this Customs portion of the return alone, the deaths of forty-five of the old servants who received increases between January and November, 1873, and of the January-November appointees are chronicled, their salaries at the time of their death being as follows:

Keefer	$ 500
Elwood	830
Southwell	1,400
Bennett	850
T. C. Scott	2,000
Mahoney	600
Macaulay	600
Mackay	2,000
Manson	400
Armstrong	300
Travis	620
Shaw	150
Macdonald	2,800
Bingham	350
Wood	600
Boyd	100
Magwood	600
Gordon	1,300
Thebo	300
Woodhouse	1,100
McLeod	300
Perrie	300
McNider	1,000
Macpherson	1,800
Hutton	900
Truesdell	150
Sargent	500
Marshall	900
Mellond	500
Barker	1,000
Wilcox	600
Beatty	1,000
Little	600
Campbell	800
Delamere	1,100
Boomer	900
Harvey	500
Seedwright	900
Reinhalle	650
Bowyer	1,000
Donovan	900
Davidson	600
Heminger	800
McPherson	600
Mackay	650
Total	$37,250

The return claims this $37,250 as so much saved by the MACKENZIE Government, but takes no account of the salaries paid those who succeeded the deceased! The superannuations given are as follows:

Sampson ?	$ 600
Smythe	900
Wrong	1,200
Sinclair	700
Yeoton	700
Clark	600
House	400
Mitchell	700
Morris	700
Bigelow	200
Bouchette	2,200
Jones	500
Bannon	600
Ellis	700
Wilson	700
Leslie	600
Workman	400
Duff	650
Stanley	400
Hills	800
Muir	700
Eden	750
Hume	700
Dean	1,000
Green	650
Warren	600
Strachan	700
Coffey	650
Dunsford	600
McCulloch	1,600
Moberly	1,600
Total	$32,900

The return claims this $32,900 as so much saved by the MACKENZIE Government, but takes no account of the sums paid to these pensioners of the salaries paid those who succeeded them. There was paid those superannuated $18,756 in gratuities, but what the salaries of those who succeeded them are we have no means of knowing. It is apparent, however, that the salaries of the Departmental establishments, exclusive of the gratuities, have actually exceeded the original total, must vastly exceed the original $23,900; although the return, as we have said, claims the $32,900 as a saving, and passes over in silence the bigger *per centum* charge against the present Government. The resignations and dismissals noted are as follows:

Bustin	$ 500
Benham	200
Savoy	200
Carter	1,300
Dayr	500
Clouston	1,000
Allard, G. P.	1,000
O'Hara	550
Colwell	600
Browne	500
Calder	600
Lee	650
Marion	650
Eller	80
Peter	300
Hopkirk	1,000
Bank	600
Robertson	900
Allard, O.	1,200
Langevin	1,000
Appleby	150
Richardson	700
Huntington	450
Boswell	650
Carter	60
McDonald	150
Gillespie	1,000
Brown	500
Spence	650
Lahoucane	1,600
Borland	1,100
Morris	250
Weir	400
Maloney	500
	$20,470

The return claims this $20,470 as so much saved by the MACKENZIE Government, but takes no account of the salaries paid to those who succeeded these thirty-four persons. Here then are 110 appointments with salaries amounting to $61,600 claimed as saved to the public treasury because the officers have resigned or have been superannuated, or died; but nothing is said of the salaries and appointments created by way of succession to the dead, superannuated, and resigned, nor of the $18,756 paid those pensioned off—to make yet more room for Liberal partisans. Hoover—and this is a specimen of the omission as that—the return does not give the salaries of those appointed by the present Government to fill the Customs Department over and above the filling up of the vacancies created by resignation, dismissal, superannuation, and death. As a matter of fact there is scarcely a Custom house in the land that has not received an increase of staff since the professors of economy took office. This is not our statement, but that of the Public Accounts, which show that while for the year ending the 30th June, 1873, the collection of a Customs revenue of $13,025,000 cost $565,705, the collection of $14,410,000 in 1873-74 cost $658,000; of $15,387,000 in 1874-75, $682,000; and of $12,841,000 in 1875-76, $721,000. Or to put it in another shape, while it cost $4.35 to collect each $100 of Customs revenue in 1873-73, it takes $6.61 under Reform rule.

The gross fraud thus attempted in the Customs branches is pursued by the return in all the other branches of the service, evidently with the intent of deceiving the House and the country.

RAILWAY CONNECTION WITH WINNIPEG.

AN interview between Mr. MILLS, Minister of the Interior, and a delegation of the Winnipeg City Council took place at Winnipeg a few days ago. The reader in the eastern part of the Dominion, who may have been laying the disturbing question to his soul that a year or two at the outside would see Fort William and Winnipeg connected by rail, will be undeceived when he reads this report, if the facts as to Mr. MACKENZIE's slothful railway policy did not strike him forcibly before. The people of Winnipeg beg to have the Pembina branch completed, so that they may have an outlet somewhere. Mr. MILLS tells them that the prosecution of this branch depends on the American company which have been building northward to the Province line. The branch must wait on them. It may well be doubted if this is a wise policy. It is not at all improbable that if the Pembina branch were completed the American company, now resting on their oars, would find some way out of their difficulties. It can hardly be doubted that the fact of connection being completed to the Canada side of the line would help their credit.

But what of the through line? The delegation point to the probability of its not being completed in five years. But why whisper Mr. MILLS, it may not take five years. There is every probability it will take more unless a change of policy is adopted. Mr. MACKENZIE, it is known, abandoned his amphibious scheme to make an all-rail line, the absurdity of which commended it to the Grits, and again demonstrated by the Opposition. But his all-rail line is a saving, for by using a road from Fort William westward to English River, 114 miles, and another from Selkirk, near Winnipeg, eastward to Keewatin, 114 miles; but not a single contract has yet been let on the intervening space, some 178 miles, if we remember aright. Millions of money are being spent, and when it is gone, travellers to our own North-west will still have to find their way from Duluth and the Northern Pacific railway. Imbecility is stamped upon the face of such a policy.

THE WHEAT MARKET.

MR. DUNCAN STEWART, the Michigan Granger whose letter on the slow-delivery policy we noticed some time ago, addresses himself again to the subject in a paper which is going the rounds of the Western press. He says that this season the leading English papers have for weeks and weeks hoped against hope, and given the world rose-coloured accounts of the crops there; but at last they have had to confess the deplorable condition of the crop just gathered, as well as its deficiency. None of them now try to hide the gravity of the position, and all acknowledge that immense supplies must come from foreign countries to make good their pressing wants. Last year the home deliveries of the United Kingdom amounted to 8,071,080 quarters, even with we prior to attaining late deliveries. This year's crop is admittedly very inferior in every respect. A large percentage of it will be unfit for food, and much of that now being put upon the market is being sold at *forty shillings per quarter, and some of it for twenty-five*. In other words, the wheat is so poor it is selling for about *one half to two-thirds* the price of No. 1 white Michigan, which has been selling for 62s to 63s *per quarter*. The *Mark Lane Express* of the 29th ult. declares that a large portion of the crop will not be fit for the market until next spring. In view of these facts Mr. STEWART repeats his advice to farmers to deliver slowly, or even not at all where they are able to hold. No Michigan farmer, he says, should sell a single bushel at his home station that will not net $1.38 per bushel in Detroit, with all expenses paid.

Mr. STEWART gives the following facts as showing the position in the Mother Country: The population of the United Kingdom is 33,500,000, and each person consumes an average of five and a half bushels. Mr. JAMES CARGO, the well-known agricultural writer, thinks by using great economy five bushels *per capita* may be sufficient, but Mr. STEWART says that however it may be in other years, it will not be sufficient this year, for the fearful destruction of potatoes by disease will increase the average to at least six bushels. Estimating it, however, at five bushels and a half, the result was as follows:

33,500,000, 5½ bus each	184,250,000
Home delivery to end of present crop	32,000,000
31 for food, 7,000,000 quarters, or	56,000,000
Total imports required	128,250,000
In addition to these quantities are required for manufacturing purposes or sold for feed	4,000,000
Total requirements for the United Kingdom	132,250,000

Mr. STEWART says: "These figures are *enormous, even almost incredible*, but they are not mine. They are the figures which have been acknowledged the best authorities in England, but judging by last year's results they must be nearly correct. If, under these circumstances, the farmers of Michigan and the West see reason to push their crops forward to market, I cannot. Over deliveries are now robbing the farmers of a large percentage of their profit. Purchasers have been compelled to buy, not because they do not want the grain, but hoping that an accumulation of stock will induce still larger deliveries, and, of course, still lower prices. If I urge deliveries continue wheat will fall to 60c. Now, it is worth $1.40 which it has been. This would just be the same as throwing every seventh bushel of your crop into the fire, for a fall of 20 cents is just one-seventh of the price at $1.40. A fall of 10 cents per bushel is entailed on one of every fourteenth bushel. It would be a good thing not to market a single bushel more for the next two months, if you can get more for higher wages, but to protect yourselves against combination to rob you of the just profit which the Almighty Lent those who need your wheat use the bottom of their bins." We would not recommend farmers to adopt Mr. STEWART's advice, to act on Mr. STEWART's advice. They should sell when they can at fair prices, and not speculate for a rise which may never come.

EUROPEAN UNCERTAINTY.

TURKEY is scarcely a State on the Continent which does not be moved by some apprehension or foreboding; some vague sense of coming change; some dread of conflicts, or calamities soon to burst over Europe. Nor can these apprehensions be deemed without foundation when we calmly consider the situation of affairs. It is not the "dread of vanished shadows" which disquiets the peoples of Europe, but a substantial fear lest events looming in the future should be attended with consequences, which, if not in the distant period we may witness a great widening of the area of the present war. What may be the result of such an extended conflict—whether the European Concert can be repaired so as to suit modern circumstances, or whether the old structure must give way to a new one, cannot be predicted with confidence. Each country has its difficulty. In France the national quietude seems to depend on the safe conduct and judgment of one man. A feeling of insecurity pervades Belgium and Holland, and perhaps Switzerland. Germany is more or less uneasy. Italy and Austria are in suspense. England seems watchfully, and not without apprehension, scan the Continental situation, uncertain what may come next, but on the whole having no small cause for distrust and solicitude.

Many of these European disquietudes have their origin in a single game—that Governments in various instances have vexed obsolete. Fifty years ago the reflection of Western civilisation was too feeble to produce any effect in Eastern Europe. But gradually it has become sufficiently strong to produce some of the most astonishing sensations of natural best. Steamers, railways, and telegraphs have unannounced the advent of political quakes. From the Bosphorus to the Gulf of Bothnia the sons of men who never cared for what was going on in Italy, France, and Belgium now evince a lively interest in intelligence from far countries. The old ruffian plan of summarily stifling discontent is, if not no longer practicable under the eye of Western Europe. The unseen but penetrating influence of public opinion has to be reckoned with. The decrepit Courts and Cabinets of Eastern Europe. Their whole business seems to have been how to deal with impatience and baffle it by more profuse and diversified expenditure, larger standing armies, and works of physical amelioration introduced by order of Government instead of by the free agency of industrious enterprise. But this has proved machinery of rule is costly. It requires more money than undeveloped countries and discontented people can easily be made to supply. The price of autocracy in fact is rising, and though high duties are still firmly of opinion that the cares of government had better be left entirely in their hands, there is an incessant popular tendency towards constitutions, and legislation more or less within the direct influence of the many. This tendency, though working gradually, will be sure in its beneficial influences, and though there is still a long road to travel before the foundations of European freedom are securely laid, yet a considerable impulse has been given to constitutional government. Meantime Europe has enjoyed, as of old, the proud position of heading the vanguard of Europe's democracy, and keeping the lamp of liberty burning—a light and encouragement to the nations of the Continent.

Constitutional Government doubtless, in England and elsewhere, may at times have been found wanting in the trials to which it has been subjected, yet at its weakest its advantages are far above those of despotic States. Constitutional States perpetually renew their vigour. Despotisms have their splendour only from the decay of others. They are the representatives of intelligence, and of an independent spirit. The other is based on the ruin of public intellect, and the palsy of public energy. Therefore the friends of constitutional progress watch with deep interest, and rejoice at every step made towards the decision of the question whether the welfare, the prosperity, and the enterprise of Europe are to remain subject for ever to three or four despotic Emperors; whether arbitrary edicts, the suppression of rights, arrests, imprisonments, and the commissions of martial law are to be still reckoned as the work of regular Governments. The first condition of their well-being is liberty. Commerce and industry, and the enduring vigour distinguishing a people from a mere herd, have their conquering horde of slaves are always found to flourish in a state of freedom. The world has seen the action of this universal truth in the Italian countries which have been liberated from the despotic yoke of Austria. Italy has seen cities begin to rise from a long commercial sleep, trade reviving, traditional commercial relations with other cities and towns magnified, if not absolutely extinguished. In fact, in public spirit, in the growth of towns, in the general patriotism, Italy is now the Italy to which England may be proud of having given the moral weight and influence which aided to bring about such a state of affairs. Whether fresh changes and new progression in a constitutional direction are to come out of the present struggle between Russia and Turkey remains to be seen. Time may speedily be the bearer of exciting events destined largely to affect European progress. The friends of constitutional Government are not that great country where at present the vantage ground of seeking to achieve merely moral victories. Perversion in this wise course will bring assured reward. Revolution often has reaction in its train. But in the peaceful path of constitutional warfare no household is robbed of its treasures, no blood is spilt, no violence committed. The same time liberty is placed on a basis from which no despotic power can shake it because it is established in the hearts of the people.

RECEIVED HIS REWARD.—Mayor Waller has come out ahead in the struggle for the Registrarship of Carleton. We did a suspicion that he would. It was not all for patriotism that he declared that Jectree in Ottawa a few months ago in which he told his Catholic fellow-countrymen that they had nothing to complain of; they had all the representation in Parliament to which they were entitled, and all the offices which they had a right to. But Mr. Waller gave it was bit out. One office remained to be filled: it was the Registrarship of Carleton, and the Mayor was just the man for the place. Now, of course, everything is right. The Irish Catholic population of Ontario is getting its eyes open rapidly, we take it.

PERMANENCY OF THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—We would be pleased to hear from our country contemporaries in all parts of the Province as to the question of permanently locating the Provincial Exhibition. The Clinton *New Era* speaks out boldly, and thus remarks:—

"Either the Exhibition should be established permanently in the most central and eligible place, and then continued for a longer period, and the time saved should be divided and given to four or five sections. As at present the Provincial show is not long enough to visit all the leading towns that are held in different districts, and it becomes expensive for the visiting fraternity. Whenever the Provincial show is carried east of Toronto, notwithstanding the large population, and the wealth independent of the locality, it is invariably inferior to the show held in Toronto.

"The best plan, and the one most worthy of support, is the establishment of a permanent exhibition building of a larger period, something after the style of the Centennial in Philadelphia, and on a much more extended scale than can be done with the present itinerating one. At present scarcely any person or persons can be enjoyed in sight-seeing in the buildings—they are too small, and the artisan cannot be spared from his shop on Wednesdays and Thursdays, during the exhibition week. Let the exhibition be held for a longer

Fashions.

(Queen.)

...s for costumes take ...mon, being autumnal ...nings more than ever ...the material. One ...ish leaves (faded), and ...ast brown to the paler ...the leaves are cut out, ...ts in reverse colours, ...ers, in the centre of ...being finished with a ...bder, the spaces ...peared with the same ...ts taste on a silk dress ...is most stylish. An ...green of ash leaves, ...spaces filled in with ...used with effect on a ...timmer dress, made ...but other shades plain; ...the collar and pockets ...the trimming, and ...quantity of buttons ...an ash leaf worked in ...gloss are expensive, ...be generally adopted. ...ebe" is now quite ob...s a fair share of patron...asses the feather trim...of plain between the ...the monotony and ...t will be much used ...ed dresses. A selected ...the most becoming in ...nally be discovered. ...t rich corded silk with ...wide bouillons of ma...ways, or running up the ...ed, a head of "ruche ...ting the same to meet ...opened in the centre ...fringed with the ruche ...e waist *à la militaire*. ...is traditional fastening ...ttached to the dress on ...r wheels (which by ...greatly into notice) ...d. Back part of coat ...of cords and wheels, as ...

...d to individualize several ...the general style for ...

...(shape Mother Shipton), ...ded brooms and the illest ...ntained round the edge ...two inches in the shape ...shaded to match, ...over and down the one...

...tage shape) rich brown ...ath of small birds, the ...golden and bronze hue ...This has a small vel...inside to correspond. ...ronnet (shape), with plush ...ostrich feather round, ...ed, the crown remained ...from the mowing lote, an acre of sugar beets ...was well started to eke out the winter food ...of the cows, the pastures were free from ...bushes and weeds and matted with white ...clover, and everything about the premises looked thrifty.

In striking contrast with this farm we passed another farm on which we had known two or three generations to have been brought up in comparative affluence. The old house, one side of which is cracked and plenty, now looks like "some banquet hall deserted." Instead of following the advice to keep the spacious pastures; now ten are compelled to grub to gain a living. The pastures looked more fitted for browsing than grazing. The mowing lots looked better, but the bushes were beginning to spot the meadows, and the pastures were firmly intrenched within the walls. This farm contains, woodland included, 400 acres, and with a little skill and energy, could be made to carry fifty cows again, and turn off two cheeses, fifty pounds daily as it did in the palmy days of the dairy. Improvement is more than a mere phrase, which can be bought for less than the buildings are worth, and renovate it. We know of investments which would return a larger interest. It would be sure to pay, even if the land were left to be covered with forest for a century or more.

But it is not desirable that all the land should be covered with the growth of trees. Not trees are the glory of a town. With good buildings and good arable soil there is no reason why the prosperous farmer should not be made to support families just as they have done. The roughest part of the farm may be given up to forest culture with a profit. If the labour formerly scattered on 200 acres was concentrated on fifty, there would be more to show for it, both in the barn and in the purse. Our first attention should be given to the farmers. The burden need to be grubbed out, the farms and other lands in the forest, and in a great majority of cases the land should be tile-drained, to let off the surplus water and keep the soil free from grass or pestilent weeds, and to make the fertilizing agents deeper in search of the inorganic food of which the surface soil has been extracted. We have seen instances completely changed the character of the vegetation on a farm, and that too with the simple means of coming in place of the coarse aquatic plants. It is a mystery whence those fine grasses come when they do, wherever the proper food is furnished them. While drover grows on an old pasture, and the wild carrot grows gather around an old cannon.

We should not, however, trust to grubbing and drainage alone for the renovation of the exhausted pastures. In case they are not sufficiently ploughed, it is better to follow the spade with a plough. An old pasture, if it will not ploughed, will generally give a good crop of potatoes, especially if fortified with plaster and wood ashes. We never raised a better crop of potatoes than on an old hard-back pasture, on which the bushes had been cut, burnt into piles, with the sods clinging to the roots, and, when sufficiently dried, burned on the spot where stood the field. The crop of potatoes should be thoroughly cultivated, in order to subdue the weeds, and seed should be followed with a good stocking of grass of various kinds, with or without a crop of Indian corn, a crop of rye, a crop of the land may justify, in case grain is raised, it should be stimulated by a top dressing of some superior fertilizer. Ploughing an old pasture gives a much more even surface, but many of the stones are too deep to come up to be ploughed. These can be cleared of bush and brake, and a sufficient quantity of wood, if not sufficient for fuel. The secret of making a great deal of pork out of roots and green crops is evidently known by some farmers more than others, but this is only to be effected by consuming a great deal of meal, or other farinaceous, nutritious, or highly stimulous substances with the vegetable food, and we may take it for granted that the best of all secrets is one which applies to the feeding of cattle and sheep, no less than pigs, namely, never to allow the animal intended to be fed for meat to become stagnant in growth, or in laying on flesh at any period of its existence.—*Live Stock Journal.*

A reason why the Forrest Home for Decayed Actors has so much difficulty in obtaining the funds ready money to carry out the provisions of the will. Mr. Sinclair Coleman, who died in the line of drawer, and the bulk of the property left by Forrest was in real estate. That in Philadelphia is in a dilapidated condition, and the tenants are in arrears. The real estate in Cincinnati cannot be sold for its original cost, and the same may be said of the other real property.

Improvement of Pasture Lands.

BY ALEXANDER HYDE.

We have recently made a short trip over some of the hill towns of Massachusetts, and were much more than ever impressed with the degeneracy of the farms in all the by-places. We were reminded of the saying of Solomon, "I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding, and, lo, it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof, and the stone wall thereof was broken down." If the slothful man had looked any worse than those of the waste places of New England, we do not wonder that Solomon "saw and considered." We have seen and considered the desolation of our mountain farms for years, and have been specially impressed with the degeneracy of the pastures. If they are not grown over with thorns and nettles, hardbacks and thistles are certainly more abundant than grass upon them. "Ichabod, the glory departed," is written too plainly upon the grazing-lands of our hill towns.

We do not care now to speculate upon the causes of the degeneracy of these old farms. It is enough for us to know that butter, cheese, wool, and beef have been extorted from the soil, and yielded a fair return, with no other return than the stock may have furnished by their excrement. It needs no prophetic eye to see that when the drafts are more than the deposits, the former will finally be dishonored. This is just what our hill farmers have been doing. They have drawn on their pastures for forage, and seldom—in some cases never—made any deposits. The mowing lots have been top-dressed, and they show the effect. They look better than the old pastures. We passed some farms on which some forty to fifty cows were formerly kept; now the pastures are so overgrown with bushes and weeds that they will sustain only eight or ten. We never called in question the motives of our farmers, quite distinct from the motives of our hill farmers have been doing. They have drawn on their pastures for forage, and seldom—in some cases never—made any deposits. The mowing lots have been top-dressed, and they show the effect. They look better than the old pastures. We passed some farms on which some forty to fifty cows were formerly kept; now the pastures are so overgrown with bushes and weeds that they will sustain only eight or ten. We never called in question the motives of our farmers, quite distinct from this number. In one small town we were told a thousand cows were formerly assessed; now the assessor counts only 300.

The question is, shall these hill farms be abandoned to their degeneracy, or shall some attempt be made to redeem them from the mortgage which mismanagement has brought upon them? We unhesitatingly say that they can and ought to be redeemed. We need no better proof of the possibility of making the hill farms than the fact that we find here and there one which is in a high state of cultivation, supporting a larger flock than in the palmiest days of dairy agriculture. We saw in our recent trip a mountain farm that now carries forty cows in place of twenty-five, the original allowance. This is the result of intelligent management. We saw another, with plush, ostrich feather round, and a little and energy, could be made to carry fifty cows again, and turn off two cheeses, fifty pounds daily as it did in the palmy days of the dairy. Improvement is more than a mere phrase, which can be bought for less than the buildings are worth, and renovate it. We know of investments which would return a larger interest. It would be sure to pay, even if the land were left to be covered with forest for a century or more.

But it is not desirable that all the land should be covered with the growth of trees. Not trees are the glory of a town. With good buildings and good arable soil there is no reason why the prosperous farmer should not be made to support families just as they have done. The roughest part of the farm may be given up to forest culture with a profit. If the labour formerly scattered on 200 acres was concentrated on fifty, there would be more to show for it, both in the barn and in the purse. Our first attention should be given to the farmers. The burden need to be grubbed out, the farms and other lands in the forest, and in a great majority of cases the land should be tile-drained, to let off the surplus water and keep the soil free from grass or pestilent weeds, and to make the fertilizing agents deeper in search of the inorganic food of which the surface soil has been extracted. We have seen instances completely changed the character of the vegetation on a farm, and that too with the simple means of coming in place of the coarse aquatic plants. It is a mystery whence those fine grasses come when they do, wherever the proper food is furnished them. While drover grows on an old pasture, and the wild carrot grows gather around an old cannon.

We should not, however, trust to grubbing and drainage alone for the renovation of the exhausted pastures. In case they are not sufficiently ploughed, it is better to follow the spade with a plough. An old pasture, if it will not ploughed, will generally give a good crop of potatoes, especially if fortified with plaster and wood ashes. We never raised a better crop of potatoes than on an old hard-back pasture, on which the bushes had been cut, burnt into piles, with the sods clinging to the roots, and, when sufficiently dried, burned on the spot where stood the field. The crop of potatoes should be thoroughly cultivated, in order to subdue the weeds, and seed should be followed with a good stocking of grass of various kinds, with or without a crop of Indian corn, a crop of rye, a crop of the land may justify, in case grain is raised, it should be stimulated by a top dressing of some superior fertilizer. Ploughing an old pasture gives a much more even surface, but many of the stones are too deep to come up to be ploughed. These can be cleared of bush and brake, and a sufficient quantity of wood, if not sufficient for fuel. The secret of making a great deal of pork out of roots and green crops is evidently known by some farmers more than others, but this is only to be effected by consuming a great deal of meal, or other farinaceous, nutritious, or highly stimulous substances with the vegetable food, and we may take it for granted that the best of all secrets is one which applies to the feeding of cattle and sheep, no less than pigs, namely, never to allow the animal intended to be fed for meat to become stagnant in growth, or in laying on flesh at any period of its existence.—*Live Stock Journal.*

BESIDE THE RILLE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "PATTY."

CHAPTER I.

A FRESHING MATCH.

Mademoiselle Louise Courbon has a very thoughtful look on her fair freckled face, and her round green eyes have a shadow in them that is quite unusual; for Mademoiselle, although no longer young, is as merry as ever she was, and her little plump, round, well-dressed figure and smiling face are always to be found when amusement is going on in Pont-Audemer. Her round very green eyes are passive; sometimes they are full of innocent open wonder, and then they give through the half-shut yellow eye-lashes long glances which can only be called furtive. She is an orphan, but her parents left her that little half-timbered tumbledown house beside the Rille, with its gable atop and washing-place below. This is a source of revenue, for the river washes the basements of the multitude picturesque dwellings beside it, and Louise sets out the washing-tubs in the pleasant laundresses, a set of merry hard-working souls, as diligent at blackening their neighbours' characters as they are at washing their linen.

Louise does not her slender beauty by dressmaking; that is to say, she will make dresses and bonnets, and caps also, for a chosen few in Pont-Audemer. Madame Ch., the wife of that citizen who celebrated his retirement from the office of Mayor by building on the top of the steep green hill which closes in one end of the town the staring white house with the green jalousies, is a native any—against everything else in Pont-Audemer. Louise has also worked for Madame Trajon, the wife of the leading cotton-yarn and fancy goods store in Pont-Audemer, and for Madame Gérard. But this is a confession; she considers Francoise her equal; and it is not for the girl's sake that she makes the gowns, but for that of Louis Perreyre, a young soldier far away now, whom Louise loves as though he were her young brother.

Louise Courbon is in a hurry to-day, and so, instead of lingering beside the lovely Rille, merry with its shadfuls of chattering, laughing washerwomen, sets with the whirr of the dark-mills, which mingle beside the stream with the quaint, half-timbered red-brick houses backed by lofty poplar trees, the green hill behind them, we must go with her along the green meadows that lie around the bridge, and there is a stone-bordered quay on this side the river, with high gables of broken shape at intervals, up which girls come slowly, with tall, wall-shaped, brown pitchers poised on their heads.

The water is low to-day, for a dark line and a growth of tiny creeping plants on the foundations of the houses above that it is sometimes a foot or so higher, and at such high tides the white-capped women who is now kneeling on a flat stone, and beating the red shirt under her hand so vehemently with her wooden bat, would surely be under water if she tried to wash in the river as it flows by her house. At the back window of one of the houses on the left Louise sees a face she knows, and begins to nod. Then, instead of following the advice to keep on the spacious pastures; now ten are compelled to grub to gain a living. The pastures looked more fitted for browsing than grazing. The mowing lots looked better, but the bushes were beginning to spot the meadows, and the pastures were firmly intrenched within the walls. This farm contains, woodland included, 400 acres, and with a little skill and energy, could be made to carry fifty cows again, and turn off two cheeses, fifty pounds daily as it did in the palmy days of the dairy. Improvement is more than a mere phrase, which can be bought for less than the buildings are worth, and renovate it. We know of investments which would return a larger interest. It would be sure to pay, even if the land were left to be covered with forest for a century or more.

But it is not desirable that all the land should be covered with the growth of trees. Not trees are the glory of a town. With good buildings and good arable soil there is no reason why the prosperous farmer should not be made to support families just as they have done. The roughest part of the farm may be given up to forest culture with a profit. If the labour formerly scattered on 200 acres was concentrated on fifty, there would be more to show for it, both in the barn and in the purse. Our first attention should be given to the farmers. The burden need to be grubbed out, the farms and other lands in the forest, and in a great majority of cases the land should be tile-drained, to let off the surplus water and keep the soil free from grass or pestilent weeds, and to make the fertilizing agents deeper in search of the inorganic food of which the surface soil has been extracted. We have seen instances completely changed the character of the vegetation on a farm, and that too with the simple means of coming in place of the coarse aquatic plants. It is a mystery whence those fine grasses come when they do, wherever the proper food is furnished them. While drover grows on an old pasture, and the wild carrot grows gather around an old cannon.

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Louise keeps her eyes fixed on Francoise's face. She smiles scornfully at the last words.

"Well, Madame, I have done my part; but if Monsieur Constant comes to see you again I shall tell him all I know; and he is not one to be content with another man's leavings, I fancy.

CHAPTER II.

A JOURNEY.

Pont-Audemer is a small town. It has a large, grand old church, St. Ouen, and a large market place; beside this there is one long street, the Grande Rue, with the country rising up in a great hill at each end; the street in which Louise lives, on each side the Rille; running through it is a narrower, parallel street, and the little, narrow turnings which connect the two wide depots are traverse the canals which work the tan mills. On this account, as every one sees every one side at church or in the market, news spreads quickly in Pont-Audemer.

Louise Courbon knows that well, for she says to herself as she walks home:—

"If Emile Constant did not live all by himself at Montfort, he would have known long ago that Francoise is promised to Louis Perreyre."

But to-morrow is market morning, and it is quite possible for Louise to walk beside the river on the way to Montfort, and meet Monsieur Constant as he comes to market.

"I will tell him Francoise is promised, and I will tell him something else—something you do not quite count on Madame Thérèse."

Very little is full of dissatisfaction, the river looks a dull gray as she walks beside it, and the leaves of the poplar trees hang down hopelessly, as we are wont to do when we are tired.

"He will be in town to-day for the cows lounging about, he will be where I can speak to him quietly.

"Ah—you—are very kind—Mademoiselle," he puffs more than ever, but he sits still in his place.

"Mademoiselle"—he looks slowly round, and then settles himself comfortably—"I am very glad you come out to-day. I think you will have the complaisance to stand close to me, I will lend down as much as possible"—he puffs and blows—"and I will thus receive your information. Ah—"

"Monsieur," she says, gravely, "are you not courting Mademoiselle Francoise Gérard?"

Monsieur sits suddenly and stands sideways between mother and daughter as Francoise pulls her hands away. "I'll do nothing underhand; but Madame Gérard, you let your girl promise herself to Louis Perreyre in my presence, and but for old Eustache you would have let her marry him, too. Well, then, because Eustache Perreyre has lost his money and Louis will be a poor man, is he to be cast off for a rich newcome like Emile Constant? Shame on you, Thérèse Gérard."

Madame Gérard snaps her fingers in Louise's face.

"Shame on you, you meddler. What call have you to be keeping guard over a fine girl like Francoise, with a mother to protect her? But single women are all alike; they think every chance a girl gets is so much taken from themselves. I suppose you have no eye to Monsieur Constant."

Louise keeps her eyes fixed on Francoise's face. She smiles scornfully at the last words.

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But to-morrow is market morning, and it is quite possible for Louise to walk beside the river on the way to Montfort, and meet Monsieur Constant as he comes to market.

"I will tell him Francoise is promised, and I will tell him something else—something you do not quite count on Madame Thérèse."

Very little is full of dissatisfaction, the river looks a dull gray as she walks beside it, and the leaves of the poplar trees hang down hopelessly, as we are wont to do when we are tired.

"He will be in town to-day for the cows lounging about, he will be where I can speak to him quietly.

"Ah—you—are very kind—Mademoiselle," he puffs more than ever, but he sits still in his place.

"Mademoiselle"—he looks slowly round, and then settles himself comfortably—"I am very glad you come out to-day. I think you will have the complaisance to stand close to me, I will lend down as much as possible"—he puffs and blows—"and I will thus receive your information. Ah—"

"Monsieur," she says, gravely, "are you not courting Mademoiselle Francoise Gérard?"

Monsieur sits suddenly and stands sideways between mother and daughter as Francoise pulls her hands away. "I'll do nothing underhand; but Madame Gérard, you let your girl promise herself to Louis Perreyre in my presence, and but for old Eustache you would have let her marry him, too. Well, then, because Eustache Perreyre has lost his money and Louis will be a poor man, is he to be cast off for a rich newcome like Emile Constant? Shame on you, Thérèse Gérard."

Madame Gérard snaps her fingers in Louise's face.

"Shame on you, you meddler. What call have you to be keeping guard over a fine girl like Francoise, with a mother to protect her? But single women are all alike; they think every chance a girl gets is so much taken from themselves. I suppose you have no eye to Monsieur Constant."

Then, as if she just perceived him, she darts on him with the sudden descent of a hawk.

"Ah, good day, my friend, and you are coming to us, are you not, as you promised?"

She turns as if to walk beside him to her house, but Emile retreats.

His round face has become a very greasy yellow, and his eyes are duller than ever.

"I shall be return home early, and I just forego the honour of the visit."

"Madame must excuse me," he stammers.

"I have to return home early, and I just forego the honour of the visit."

The blue laughs till the tongue shows in her empty mouth.

"What a pity," she says, "when Francoise has staid in all the morning to have this chance wishing for your coming the fortune. Well, then, you must give me a present money for my daughter, she expects it?" she nods her head triumphantly, though she is wondering how to get this fat idiot—as she calls him—home to her house to settle this matter irrevocably.

Constant's lower jaw drops, and he looks ready to faint with terror. The tee gazes at him with cool astonished glances that he is forced to speak. "Madame—I have been told news—Madame—why did you not tell me—Madame—that Francoise Gérard has promised to Louis Perreyre?"

"Louis Perreyre?" Thérèse opens her little eyes as widely as possible—"Ma foi! is there then no end to the gossip of Pont-Audemer? Why, Monsieur, she says she has braved it out—she has conquered the longing she had for Louis' love—from very pity, and that poor young man is left alone, but she cannot bear his contempt, she can. Well, Monsieur, I am sorry for you, but I am his place—she turns away as the miller speaks, and hides her face against the wall.

"Ah, Monsieur, I pity you, I pity you, it takes the heart out of a man to be jilted for a rival, and a rival who

THE CAMPAIGN.

(Continued from Third Page.)

both published by the Government—Mr. Fleming's reports on the Intercolonial and Canada Pacific railways. In the first you will find on page 113: "It is claimed that unfavourable climatic influences have been guarded against—that the structures were thorough and permanent—and that with regard to the permanent way the railway may be classed as second to no work of its kind either on this continent or in Europe." Now, turn to this other report on the Canada Pacific railway, and you will find the following descriptions given in the specifications. It is here shown that, while the Intercolonial railway, as Mr. Fleming has declared, is second in point of permanency and in everything that gives endurance and character to a road, to no road to be found in Europe or America, the Canada Pacific railway is a mere wooden road—(applause)—and that where there are enormous amounts of solid masonry on the Intercolonial for the bridges, culverts, &c., there are on the Canada Pacific only wooden abutments and cribs work piled up with stones, and trestle work to cross ravines forty feet deep and 900 feet long. These roads, therefore, declared by Mr. Mackenzie to be equal, are no more to be compared to one another, as I said before, than a handsome brick or stone edifice is to be compared to a Neebing Hotel. (Applause.) Let me give you another illustration. Take the Intercolonial there is an average of earth work of 32,210 cubic yards per mile; and on the 158 miles on the Canada Pacific, for which they have given us the figures, the average earth and rock excavations are only 15,600 cubic feet per mile, or less than one-half. (Applause.)

Mr. Fleming says, at 400:—

"The structures for the passage of the small streams may be built of the most substantial kind to be found in the country."

F. 401—"Wherever the circumstances of the case require the adoption of trestle work in *lieu* of embankment, the same should be constructed in the most substantial manner, &c."

F. 402—"The railway will be carried over the larger streams by bridges, the abutments and piers will in such cases be built of cut stone, filled with stone," &c.

Bridges, Culverts and Masonry, &c.—"In order to prevent decay it will be expedient generally, to build the structure in the lime mortar, but, but should it be practicable to insert stone terms of masonry at one or more points, and interlocking and bonding it into the work, the Engineer may be authorized to substitute masonry for wooden structures."

If we descend for a moment to particulars, we will find curious transactions in connection with this road. If you look at this Government return respecting section 15 you will find, on page 32, a letter from Mr. Mackenzie's favourite supporter, Joseph Whitehead, urging him not to give the contract to Charlton & Co., but to Sutton & Thompson. Whitehead says:—"I have no other object in view but to let you know the feeling outside." On page 34 you will find that Mr. Mackenzie, in Council, Council passed giving Sutton & Thompson the contract for the sum of $1,000,000, and allowing them to associate Whitehead in the contract! Mr. Mackenzie had better look at that contract again. Oakes is speaking of his economy.

The square timber and logs on the 392 miles of waste lands cost the Pacific $237,450 Besides 270,000 sleepers, at 65 cents..... 180,500

Nearly 30 per cent. for wood alone.... $417,950

Large timber, at $200 per M. ft. board measure; the smaller at $100 per M. ft. board measure. The sleepers are hewed "on both sides, straps, and spikes, at 13 cents per lb. or $260 a ton—while on page 205 you will find spikes delivered at Fort William or Duluth at $57 a ton. For rock excavation Mr. Fleming says Whitehead gave 72 per cent. more than the average price paid on the Intercolonial. Yet this is the wonderful economical Minister of Public Works. I must not detain you longer. I have taking Mr. Mackenzie's speech at Kingston, and I have examined the statements he has made in his own defence, and I put it to the intelligent people of Canada, not only those by whom I have the honour of being surrounded, but to the great body of intelligent Canadians everywhere, to say whether the Government are not in indefensible position when they insult the intelligence of a free people by making such statements as Mr. Mackenzie ventured to make, and whether they are not already condemned out of their own mouth. (Loud cheers.) I put it, not to Liberal-Conservatives, but to all intelligent Reformers, to say whether they do not owe it to their country and to themselves to withdraw their confidence and support from men who have proved themselves during the last five years, when had power, to be guilty of such gross incapacity, such reckless extravagance, and such shameless corruption. (Applause.) I thank you very much for your indulgence on this occasion, and I can only express my regret that the state of my voice prevents me from dealing with these questions at their merits more fully and at the great assemblage before me has a right to expect. (Loud cheers.)

Hon. W. Macdougall was then introduced. He said that after the very able and extensive speech of Mr. Dryden there was very little left for him (Mr. Macdougall) to say on Dominion affairs. He felt some slight embarrassment in addressing a body of Conservatives, because he was charged with being all large by turns and nothing long. He, however, paid fealty to the records of Parliament and the great Reform party, and he was sorry that he had held fidelity and consistently to the great principles of Reform, which he had advocated from the principles he held years ago with regard to slavery and popular sovereignty to-day, and he did not feel that in standing on the same platform as Sir John Macdonald there was any difference of principle. He charged that those who called themselves Reformers, inasmuch as they had taken possession of the forces, were not deserving of the name. In view of this state of affairs he pointed out that it was the duty of the people to look to the condition of the country. Before proceeding any further on this subject he had a few words to say personal to himself. Mr. Blake thought proper on the only occasion on which he had met the people in public this year to pay some attention to himself (Mr. Macdougall) as well as to some other public men, because he (Mr. Macdougall) had charged him and his father before him with conduct which was not creditable to either of them. As the words he would say would be published, he would, before he made any remarks, read the words attributed to him and of which Mr. Blake complained. The speech in which they occurred was delivered at Gorrie this summer:—

Mr. Blake was an eloquent man, as able man, but a great deal was said on occasions, when one of the first occasions in which he (Mr. Macdonald) was in the House of Commons, Sir Francis as he was, the battle for Blake, for the purpose of abolishing the dualism of the Court of Chancery, &c. Mr. Blake was sent to Parliament not with the idea of his succeeding in a bill to establish it office, and not to abolish the Court of Chancery, but appointing a judicial judge. And what else did he do? He appointed himself to the office of Chancellor, and retired from public life. Mr. Blake, I do not blame him for it, one word respecting it (he was then a young man, he had been brought forward public questions, and added opinions on them, but he was a young man as they formed part in the history of the country. Mr. Blake, however, had been educated his two sons, Edward and Samuel, as lawyers, giving them a good education, and did not send them to the common law bar, he took them into Chancery, and they became practitioners under Chancellor Blake. We are not always responsible for our sons, and not people who had difficult Chancery cases say, let us put our business into the hands of Mr. Blake. They lived with their father and he with them, and would naturally have their suits, selves more likely to succeed with their cases in their hands than if they went to the hands of other Chancery lawyers. The people complained; people in Canada, in the Dominion, and Reformers, that Mr. Blake's sons were not admitted to the bar. On being interrogated to the Premier, he said, "Why, sir, I am very glad to see you here, sir; but I hope you will not be offended, sir, I have recognized the delicacy of the position of a non practicing Reformer, and he (Mr. Mackenzie) could not help thinking that it was anything but a delicate thing for the Reform party to place before their father. There appeared to be an oddsquity of mind that I could not find out not found in other politicians."

Now, I do not charge, and as to the truth of it he did not suppose that it would be questioned in an assemblage of men, the hairs of some of whom were grey, who were acquainted with the history of the country. The fact was as he had stated. Mr. Blake in his speech at Teeswater wound up with these remarks:—

"He concerned the opponents of attacking the dead, and said that his father's ashes had been buried. He could not express the pain he had suffered on that account, and he would not use his own words to express the feelings of some men. He then gave a lengthy quotation. He was in reply to the Premier, in the Court of Chancery, and how was he then elected Chancellor for himself. A few how he and his brothers were charged with delicacy and obloquity of moral vision because they had accepted the fees which had been given their father's time. He quoted the names of many prominent Grits in Canada, that had gone practising in Courts over which their father had, and said, "Why, sir, the Premier, who was to be a judge, was not owing to any act on my father's part, but owing to his father, as was so cruelly cast on it by that abandoned man."

He had mentioned his (Mr. Macdougall's) name, and therefore the expression was applied to him. He (Mr. Macdougall) thought that if anybody chose to come forward and offer himself to represent a constituency in Parliament he became a public man, and his character and conduct became public property, and he did not think that because he happened to die the mouths of those who criticised his conduct should be closed. A public man was amenable to public opinion, and as soon as he became a public man he was a part of the history of the country. He regarded Mr. Blake's father as having occupied that position. He was an old Reformer, he was an able man and a great lawyer, and the party did expect great advantages from his entrance into public life. He obtained the confidence of the Reform party on his promises to reform the abuses in the Court of Chancery, but in his very first session he prepared a bill appointing three judges to that Court instead of one, and possessed the position of Chancellor himself, retiring from public life forthwith. He (Mr. Macdougall) would not say that that was wrong, but he did hold that Mr. Blake had no right to point him as a man who had made great sacrifices for his country. For Mr. Blake himself he (Mr. Macdougall) could say that he had no right, for any sacrifice he had ever made, to come before the people of this country and assail the right hon. gentleman who had spent thirty of the best years of his life in serving his country to the best of his judgment. (Hear, hear.) Had Sir John Macdonald, with his splendid abilities, chosen to follow his profession instead of having spent his life in public life, he would have cleared not merely a competency but great wealth. (Applause.) He (Mr. Macdonald) took to call Sir John Macdonald an abandoned man—that system—(applause) he condemn as the platform he (Sir John) was his (Mr. Blake's most formidable opponent. He (Mr. Blake) understook to assail Sir John Macdonald. Was he unassailable himself? (Applause.) Was he not to be criticised? He (Mr. Macdonald) was sorry to hear that his health was failing, and as a Canadian he was sorry to know that he was unable to perform the services to the country for which he received a salary; but was he a man who could speak as he spoke of Sir John Macdonald, to be exempt from criticism? (Hear, hear.) No. What had his done for the country (A Voice—He has done nothing.) Where was the measure that he had passed? It was not he who carried the Supreme Court Bill. It was Mr. Fournier who took care, after the manner of Mr. Blake's father, to take the first place for himself. (Hear, hear.) There was still another fact in regard to him. He was a member of the Local Government for a time. He was chief of that Government, and he exercised his influence in advancing the interests of his own Chancery clique in Toronto. His (Mr. Macdonald's) hearers could mark his words. that there would soon be a reconstruction of the Courts; and then a near friend of Mr. Blake's would be placed in a higher position. In this very neighbourhood, he could not remember the exact date, Sam Blake, as he was called, appeared as a politician, and talked loud of the great achievements "reformers" had accomplished. He (Mr. Macdonald) took the liberty of asking him who he included in the "we," and when he was that Sam Blake was heard of before as a politician? He also pointed out to his hearers that Mr. Sam Blake was one who came before the electors prepared to make such sacrifices for his country, and was taken a good fat office the next day if it were offered to him. In a very few months it was offered to him by Sir John Macdonald—he (Mr. Macdonald) could not say anything as to the propriety of the offer because he believed that Mr. Blake was qualified as a lawyer for the position—but immediately after he had appeared from the public platform; not altogether though, for he occupied it in a differ. ent capacity, he was appointed, and Mr. Edward Blake, after he was at the head of the Local Government, was found practising in the Crown Lands Office, receiving large fees to promote causes in that office. He (Mr. Macdonald) could not help the opportunity of mentioning a certain fact in this connection. There was a case which had made a great deal of noise in the Queen's Bench. It was a case of a peculiar kind, involving large sums of money, and Mr. Blake, for a large fee, undertook the cause in the Crown Lands office. He reserve, perhaps, from any remarks he could make (Mr. Blake's Lands office; the Commissioner was judge, and judge and counsel, and Mr. Blake was counsel.) He (Mr. Macdonald) did not know what the Commissioner, and he would not remember the exact date, Sam Blake, as he was called, appeared as a politician, and talked loud of the great achievements "reformers" had accomplished. He (Mr. Macdonald) took the liberty of asking him who he included in the "we," and when it was that Sam Blake was heard of before as a politician? He also pointed out to his hearers that Mr. Sam Blake, who came before the electors prepared to make such sacrifices for his country, and was taken a good fat office the next day if it were offered to him. In a very few months it was offered to him by Sir John Macdonald—he (Mr. Macdonald) could not say anything as to the propriety of the offer because he believed that Mr. Blake was qualified as a lawyer for the position. 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