ORSE OR STEAM POWER.

IN USE IN CANADA.

o deliver on receipt of satisfactory orders our CELE. PION THRESHING MACHINE, to be driven by These machines have been without a rival for the early all the other threshing machines are imitanes, and have failed to give entire satisfaction. The

### THRESHING MACHINE

d Canada ever since introduced by the late JOSEPH II Champion Threshing Machine has been gradually each year as experience proved wise and desirable astily made and called improvements. The greatest exercised in the working parts of the machine so of repair and prevent annoying delays which are tothing but the very best material has been used and the workmanship is unsurpassed. Our machines

# much as the ordinary teeth. We can supply

PELTON. OR HALL HORSE POWERS

pecial machine for STEAM THRESHING—with 36 a grain belt, and we also supply a Steam Engine which our Thresher in a first-class manner as rapidly as it bur engine is made from the most improved mode ited States, and gives universal satisfaction. It is asily and perfectly governed, and not liable to accorder, and all danger from sparks entirely removed

LL MANUFACTURING CO.,

OSHAWA, ONTARIO

### ous. Farm Wanted.

WANTED-AN IMPROVE EALER IN WANTED-A NEW FARM DAY, 15TH bay; any one y rewarded by LE\_THE

Machinerp. WFLAKE, 25 STYLES,

made; superior to any other in the market. Sen to JOHN WHITEFIELD, 146 Front street, Toronto HSCHILD. PERIAN AL-Y for 1879.

Has More Good Points—Less Complication—Mor Adaptability—Larger Capacity—Takes Less Power-Does More and Better Work—Is Stronger—and Costs Lessfor Repairs than any Reaper in the World

The largest, best flavoured, roduced. Berry ants set in Sept. Coz.), and on the method that the set of a See sworn state-ircular, which is sostal card. Adsburg Pa.

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SALE

OPPOPIE That Kale or to Rent inserted in the cents each in the cents each int the DAILY each additiona. inserted in the



SSOCIATION.

R 10th, 1878. gs, 50 cents each; rth, Secretary. **UAL SALE** 

STOCK

MACHINE

LE.

Proved to be the best made, the most perfect s-regulator, and the most durable windmill know by receiving two medals and two diplomas at u Centennia.

CARDS

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VOL. VII. NO. 335.

STATE STREET

TO. FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1878. TORO

# FOREIGN NEWS.

CONTINUED FIGHTING IN BOSNIA. Sixty-Five Thousand Insur-

gents in Arms.

HEAVY LOSSES ON EACH SIDE

PANATIC RISING IN ITALY. Failure of a Great London

LONDON, Aug. 22.—The Echo states that the bills and cheques of Virtue & Co., publishers, are being returned. It is represented by the debtors that their assets are double their liabilities. Several firms of paper-makers and publishers are concerned in the suspension, and several banks hold the Company's bills. The publishing firm of Daldy, Isbester, & Co., stopped payment in connection with the suspension of Virtue & Co. The bills of Tinsley Bros., publishers, are also being returned.

The liabilities of James Virtue & Co., publishers, are \$855,000 to \$1,100,000; assets nominally \$1,750,000.

The loss to the Bosnians at Serjevo is estimated at one thousand. It is said the number of Austrians killed is comparatively small, but many are severely wounded.

Gen. Joranovich announces that the insurgent positions before Wolatz were carried by the Austrians on the 21st inst., after several hours severe fighting. Several insurgent chiefs were killed. The Austrian loss was ten killed and thirty-two wounded. The Austrians captured twenty-seven cannon at Serajevo.

A Vienna telegram says the news of the brilliant success at Serajevo has excited enthusiasm here. The efforts to stifle the insurrection speedily and completely will not be relaxed. General Phillipovich has been promoted and received the Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold. The insugents taken prisoners in Bosnia will be sent to the fortresses of Theresienstadt, Koniggratz and Comorn.

The loss of the Bosnians at Serajevo was 300 killed and 700 wounded. It was thought many in addition to these were carried away by their friends. The Austrian wounded number 300.

The state of the s

## TELEGRAPHIC MISCELLAN

An Erie, Pa., telegram says the new

Lieut.-Col. the Hon. E. G. P. Littleton has been appointed Military Secretary to the Marquis of Lorne, the new Governor-General of Canada.

Col. Littleton is about to leave for Eng-

## THE ORANGE TRIAL.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ing closing most harmoniously. The party is thoroughly united, and will commence a

NONTREAL WEST.

Sir John Macdonald at Kingston.

A Rousing Reception from his Old Constituents.

tional Policy—Eloquent Speed by the Mayor and Dr. Sullivan.

Kingston, Aug. 22.—The campaign in this city was formally opened this evening by the holding of a public meeting in the City Hall, called in the Opposition interest. The evening was intensely hot and sultry, but at 8 o'clock the hall was crowded. Accompanied by the members of the Committee and others, Sir John Macdonald assended the platform, on which were, among others, his Worship the Mayor, Mr. J. McIntyre, Messrs. G. A. Kirkpatrick, M. P.; D. D. Calvin, M. P.P.; Ald. Drennan President: Thomas McMahon and P. M.P.; D. D. Calvin, M.P.P.; Ald. Dremnan, President; Thomas McMahon, and P. Dougherty, Vice-President of the Conservative Association, D. M. McIntyre, President of the Young Men's Conservative Association; Geo. Brand, Jr., Vice-President; and R. W. Shannon, Secretary; Dr. Evans, M. Morrison, Ald. Allen, Ald. Harty, Ald. Anglin, Ald. McCammon, S.
T. Martin, J. Shannon, J. B. Walkem,
Johnson Brown, E. H. Smyth, Samuel
Woods, R. Waldron, James Wilson, Jas.
Swift, Henry Folger, G. M. Macdonell,
and S. H. McGuire.

Ald. DRENNAN, President of the Con-

man the state of the control of the

ment Act by the present Government, to the Simpson bank bribery case, the "big push" Brown-Simpson letter, and to the contract system. On the last point, he asked if it could be proved that his Government had encouraged favourites. On this question the Government had been challenged. He read from previous utterances of Mr. Mackenzie on the subject, and referred to the Goderich had been challenged. He read from previous utterances of Mr. Mackenzie on the subject, and referred to the Goderich Harbour and the A. B. Foster contracts, illustrative of the favouritism practised by the present Government. The Neebing Hotel swindle and the Pembina branch bill having been referred to, Sir John entered upon a definition of the trade policy of the Opposition as set forth in his resolution moved in the House of Commons last session. That was a policy to which the Government is opposed. The country is declaring in favour of a national policy. He (Sir John) had been in all parts of Ontario, and he had discovered that the farmers were beginning to find out that their interests were identical with those of the manufacturer. The Government was going to fall in consequence of its repudiation of the National Policy. (Cheers.) He referred to the state of feeling in the Provinces, and predicted that victory was certain for the Opposition, and then when he saw his policy carried out, he might say with Simeon of old, "Let Thy servant depart in peace." He wanted the electors of the manufacture to assist him in this great work.

part in peace." He wanted the electors of Kingston to assist him in this great work. (Cheers.) He felt that they were going to return, him by an increased majority. (Cheers.) He need not say that a man in (Cheers.) He need not say that a man in his position could get many constituencies if he wanted them. He had been offered several, but he would be true to his first love. (Cheers.) He would not desert Kingston till Kingston deserted him. (Cheers.) He alluded to the non-resident ore

A. H. Medical Properties of the Company of the Section Properties of the Company of the Properties of

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HE ENGLISH MAI

eresting Summary of N

Government, according to the gr Guardian, propose to renew to for the dispatch of mails hampton direct to the West to it in the interest of Live on offer is said to have been may the mails by way of New Yorking of £25,000.

MORE NEW ZEALAND LOANS. the municipality of Dunedin, New d. says the Times in its city article not for subscription £229,100 of solidated Five per Cent. Debent total borrowing powers of the Communder this loan are £600,000 [0,900] is reserved for converting ting outstanding debt at the opti-holders. Tenders for this balan g. 100 will be received by the Bar Zealand up to the 22nd in the and up to the 22nd inst., and s provided the offers are not below £100 bond. The statistics pres ng the city appear to be of a tory kind, but it is necessary to n the value of freehold property in paratively new, colonial town not without misgivings that involved look on a town of 40,000 inhabitating a corporate debt of £600,000

miral Hornby, the commander in the Mediterranean station, has he Mediterranean station, has a K.C.B. That he has disch nission with rare tact and addrersally acknowledged, and there in pinion as to the high state of effic hich by unceasing vigilance and management he has brought the which he has had the control duri od of so much anxiety.

A THOUGHTFUL MAGISTRATE. Mr. Albert Simpson, of Garstang as a magistrate been compelled to vagrants to prison for refusing to te the task of stone breaking a chouse, recently determined to te es" himself. He now comp ter to the Garstang Guardians ngh ignorance of the work he had strength sufficient to have h times the quantity he broke. es from this that the uniform of the habitual and tramp is an injustice to
Mr. Simpson further sa
mpleted the task thoroughly ed and with my hands raw a ny places bleeding. Of course m and I know now where I waste ne, and I know now where I waste bour; but I can assure you I can iderstand why a weakly man, ignor one breaking, prefers to go to gaol an to complete such a task. No sult of the present system is tha sual vagrant who is really in sear ork has inflicted upon him what no nounts to positive punishment, but one or less incapacitates him for hilst the habitual vagrant gets the task without difficulty, and the an of the two gets placed in the osition, which is contrary to all just a state of the two gets placed in the sation, which is contrary to all just a state of the coveridated by t ter is to be considered

FACTURER. The melancholy death by burning 6th inst. of Mr. Thomas Whitwell ting a new furnace introduced igium into the Thornaby Iron Vockton-on-Tees, will be keenly felde circle of friends throughout the As the head of the firm of Wh y. As the head of the firm of Whenthers, devoting himself with nergy in many public movements, hill be great. He was a member ociety of Friends. Amongst the aluable services he has rendered, monds be made of his noble an atterested labours during the Francian war. Though largely engaged xtensive works at Stockton, he will olunteered, says a correspondent ocily News, as a commissioner of the result of the groupulations of the war-desolated populations of the war-desolated inces of Alsace and Lorraine, during rigours of the severe winter of 18 His labours, often heroic, were of the self-denying character, and will legratefully cherished, not only through ratefully cherished, not only through laace and Lorraine, but in France ally, as the writer of this letter So sad a death, at a compa early age, of this devoted frie sace, freedom and humanity deservamente tribute to his memory and

FRENCH PEASANT PROPRIETORS Mr. Joseph Kay, Q. C., writing

ians at their next meeting.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LEADING IRON

nchester Examiner and Times of eration of the French Land Law yes that the first fact which strike and which seems to me to prove estably the happy working of the land Laws even in France, and the sfaction of both larger and ers with them is this—that no hat the system of Government in F ism, or Republic, no Governmentured to propose any change where laws, or to abolish or line of compulsory sub-division equally remarkable fact, independently of statistics e laws are promoting the ec-lence, thrifty habits, and well-h French rural classes, spite of ance, is the wonderful way in classes have come forward and a large part of the great loans in pire and of the immense sums M. Thiers' Government to p ghtful burdens of the war—buch all Europe thought would ushed France for a long space of the sums to meet these term ds were found to a very nt by the small agricultural uselves, and the world was ast pauper warren in Eur ith Ireland, have the hono ng hewers of wood and dra-for all other countries in the 72 this same France, Mr. McC mper warren," was paying off watly the greatest ease one of the if not the heaviest, fine that he aid upon the shoulders of any world, and that the rural to a very great extent, if not og the funds by which this n g the funds by which this in-inary feat was accomplished is equally, if not more, remark hese same classes, who by the to have formed such a "paupe are supporting with enthusis nument which has been forced to

> J. F. Campbell writes to the lare to refer you to an Hity for the patronymic of my not Mac Callum Mor, my st Malcolmson, but Mac Caon, the Duke of Argyll, Lor collin's Peerage of England, b, vol. VIII., at page 272, l. Lord Sundridge, is a gen ampbell tribe, who were of old, and who were style the peetarity and offere

cale of taxation on many, if no ha articles of their daily life. CALLEM MOR OR MAC CAILEIN

of old, and who were style the posterity and offspr O Dwhin in the Irish lau Ilins printed in 1779. Abor Gaelic dialects and all who see called "Irish" by those out them in English, and ariously spelt in the same in of the chief's Gaelic patritated by Collins. \* \*

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Reformer.

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20, 1878,

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1878. the Dele

offered by the University of Toronto at the There are 157 new candidates for teach ers certificates in Nova Scotia going up for examination this year. It remains to be seen how many are successful in obtaining

Rev. Dr. Patterson, of Nova Scotia, agent appointed by the Presbyterian Ceral Assembly to raise the \$100,000 and ment fund for Manitoba College, will the various parts of the Province of Manitoba heatens and the Province of Manitoba heatens are supplied to the Presbyterian Control of Province of Manitoba heatens are supplied to the Presbyterian Control of Province of Manitoba College, will be presbyterian College. toba before proceeding to the Old Co on his mission.

At a recent meeting of the Ham Reformer, t party has We unders received asst influenstrict party has were expected to be \$57,766.53, and the expenditure \$57,000, while the municipal grant was submitted. will be \$42,000.

the present the Opposite of the utter the Utter that the Utter tha very small vote cast, there being only 100 for and 22 against the by-law. This is less faction in polls, to than one-third of the votes available. Forty-eight out of ninety-three candidates were successful at the recent examination for certificates as teachers held in affairs, has

Stratford. The highest marks obtained 868, and at Napanee 25 out of 66 were successful, the large failure to pass being attributed to the extreme difficulty of the attributed to the extreme difficulty of the history and algebra papers, whith have been condemned by several Boards.

The Stratford Beacon says work on the new high school building is going on rapidly. The excavation of the foundation is nearly completed, and the contractor, Mr. W. Roberts, expects to commence the mason work at once. It will be a very handsome structure, and occupying a cenhandsome structure, and occupying a cen-tral and commanding position, will be an

The Goderich Star says that at a recent meeting of the Town Council the Mayor stated that at a meeting of the High School Board he had given notice that he would suitable move that a rate per capita should be placed on the scholars attending the High School. It was finally decided that the on which Mayor be authorized to demand that a fee of \$4 per term be imposed on all the

The Brantford Daily Expositor has an The Brantford Daily Expositor has an article on the record of the Collegiate Institute for some time past. It says it was everywhere admitted that Brantford Collegiate Institute did the best of all Canadian schools and colleges at the University examinations of last year. Again, at the matriculation examination in the University of Toronto, held a few weeks ago, Brantford passed nine out of the 128 can-didates sent up by the different schools

res of the At the recent examination for third-class certificates in the County of Huron, one of the candidates obtained 1,083 marks out of a possible 1,300. Resolutions were adopted by the Board expressing the opinion that the Algebra paper, for third-class candidates, was entirely out of keeping with the requirements as laid down in the regulations, and also that the secretary notify the candidates as to which Model School they shall attend, preference to be given to those receiving the highest marks, except in case of those who are under age, and those who are to receive Assistants' certificates. invited are to receive Assistants' certificates.

rvatives, There are several applications for the newly established Chair of Engineering in the Ontario School of Practical Science. Prominent among the candidates are Messra. John Galbraith, M. A., C. E.; M. I. C. E., of Port Hope. Mr. Dawson, and to B.C., of Montreal, a son of Principal Dawson of McGill College. Both are able men for the position, and would fill it satisfactorily. Mr. Galbraith is a graduate of Toronto University, a mathematical medallist and Prince's prizeman, besides having had very extensive practical experience in his profession, which Mr. Dawson has not yet had, having only recently graduated. He has, however, spent a couple of years in France. The appointment rests in the hands of the Ontario Government, and will probably be made at the end of the present month.

month.

The following list indicates the number The following list indicates the number of candidates, with the grade of their certificate, who have passed the recent examination for teachers' certificates:—Hamilton, 36; 9 A's and 27 B's. Brantford, 31; 15 A's and 16 B's. Collingwood, 31; 15 A's and 16 B's. Collingwood, 31; 15 A's and 16 B's. Toronto, 31; 11 A's and 20 B's. London, 30; 17 A's and 13 B's. Port Perry, 21; 9 A's and 12 B's. Goderich, 21; 7 A's and 14 B's. St. Thomas, 19; 3 A's and 14 B's. St. Thomas, 19; 3 A's and 16 B's. Owen Sound, 18; 7 A's and 11 B's. Strathroy, 17; 3 A's and 14 B's. Berlin, 16; 3 A's and 13 B's. Peterboro', 16; 1 A and 15 B's. Waterdown, 15; 7 A's and 9 B's. Fergus, 14; 3 A's and 11 B's. St. Mary's, 13; 5 A's and 8 B's. Barrie, 13; 1 A and 12 B's.

Inspector Girardot, of Essex, on the eve of his departure for a short visit to his native land, was recently made the recipient of a purse containing \$210, which was accompanied by an address containing many complimentary allusions to Mr. Girardot's efforts in the cause of education during the past 35 years, and wishing him a pleasant trip. The address was read by C. H. Ashdown, and the testimonial was handed to Mr. Girardot by J. C. Patterson, M. P. P. The matter had been so secretly managed that it was a complete surprise to Mr. Girardot, who was so overwhelmed at this action of his teachers and friends, which being of so spontaneous a nature, as to make it all the more appreciable, that he found himself almost speechless and overcome by emotion. Mrs. Cirardot had been judiciously informed of what was to take place, and, with consummate skill, unknown to Mr. Girardot, had prepared a befitting banquet, of which about twenty gentlemen partook. A few days previous, the nuns of St. Mary's convent, Windsor, presented Mr. Girardot with a handsome leather travelling value, as a token of their esteem for his many good qualities. Inspector Girardot, of Essex, on the eve

There are 249,283 teachers in the United States:—137 Normal Schools attended by 29,000 pupils, and 400 colleges with an aggregate of 3,700 professors.

Fred. E. Whitney, recently of the Eliot School, Boston, has been elected professor of English and English literature in Tokio University, the national university of

University, the national university The sons of the late Sir Elkanah Armitage have, in memory of their father, established four scholarships, of the total value of £80, in the Manchester (Eng.)
Grammar School.

Yung Wing, a graduate of Yale College, has given to the College, like the College.

has given to the College library a valuable collection of Chinese books, 1,300 in number, embracing classical, poetical and historical works. This is the first instance where a Chinese has given books to an American institution. American institution.

A lady has offered £1,000 towards a fund

A lady has offered £1,000 towards a fund to provide some means of collegiate education for women at Oxford University, provided that a like sum be subscribed within the next few months. A committee of influential persons has been formed to devise means for raising the amount.

The third annual distribution of Bibles and the subscribe was a few and the subscribe with the subscribe with the subscribe was a subscribe with the subscribe with the subscribe was a subscribe with the subscribe with the subscribe was a subscribe with the subscribe with the subscribe was a subscribe with the subscribe within the subscribe

don School Board who have been successful in an optional examination in Scripture knowledge, took place on the 13th ult., in the Crystal Palace, London; 4,000 pupil-teachers and children received prizes. Mr. Peek entertained 700 of the head teachers at a luncheon prior to the distribution. Sir Charles Reed, Chairman of the Board, presided

THE ENGLISH MAIL

Interesting Summary of News.

The Government, according to the Manchester Guardian, propose to renew their contract for the dispatch of mails from Southampton direct to the West India Islands. There is likely to be a keen opposition to it in the interest of Liverpool, for an offer is said to have been made to earry the mails by way of New York at a saving of £25,000. MORE NEW ZEALAND LOANS.

MORE NEW ZEALAND LOANS.

The municipality of Dunedin, New Zealand, says the Times in its city article, announce for subscription £229, 100 of their Consolidated Five per Cent. Debentures. The total borrowing powers of the Corporation under this loan are £800,000; but £370,900 is reserved for converting the existing outstanding debt at the option of the holders. Tenders for this balance of £229,100 will be received by the Bank of New Zealand up to the 22nd inst., and the bonds will be allotted to the highest bidders provided the offers are not below £95 per £100 bond. The statistics presented regarding the city appear to be of a satisfactory kind, but it is necessary to point out that there can be nothing more shifting than the value of freehold property in new, or comparatively new, colonial towns. It is not without misgivings that investors can look on a town of 40,000 inhabitants assuming a corporate debt of £600,000.

And the strained formation in a contract of the contract of th

THE MODERN CAPITAL.

OTTAWA, August 19.

There must be many well-to-do Candians who have, in the annual search for a holiday route, neglected the tour of our of the sailty in painfully like a ball, dirty faced old man, with a few grizzled hairs and pleasantly travelled, and I went either to think it an occasional necessity of the man who would feel a proper pride in our growing nationality to be thoroughly posted in the magnitude of its intrace of the sail o orr, called Dominus Colinus Campbeiles filius quondam Domini Gileaspi umpbell. \* \* page 273. From th miles filius quondam Domini Gileaspick Campbell, \* \* page 273. From this Colin it is that the head of the family of Argyll is called by the Irish MacCallan More.' Variously spelt, this patronymic occurs repeatedly in Irish annais which have now been printed. 'Mac Cailein' is a name still familiar to all who speak Gaelic. By some error in the writing or printing of the legend of Montrose, Sir Walter Scott changed Mac Cailein (Colin's son) into Mac Callum (Malcom's son). That error has been repeated ever since. Some years ago Lord Lorne's marriage was announced as that of Great Malcolm's son. Quite lately the Canadian Celts were told that Malcolm's son is to succeed Lord Dufferin. Election intelligence state that Malcolm's son (Lord Colin Campbell) and Malcolmson of Poltalloch are contesting the county of Argyle. As they fight fair, will you, Sir, help them to fight under their several Gaelic names—Cailen Mac Cailein, which means Colin Colin's son, and Mac Callum, Malcolm's son?" STRANGE CONFESSION OF MURDER. An old man named Goodall, who is 80 years old, and quite blind, and who has been for some time an inmate of the Andover Union Workhouse, has just confessed that, years ago, he and a brother way-laid and murdered a gentleman on the Salisbury road, and said that if search were made in a certain spot the remains of their victim would be found.

The state of the control of the cont

THE HAMILTON RECATTA.

THE WEST INDIAN MAILS.

mium.

The Greek Government, which has long maintained a system of common and high schools, with a national university, has just established in Athens a Normal school or Didaskaleion. Ch. D. Papadopoulos, a Ph. D. of Leipsic, Germany, was appointed Director. A circular has been sent to the local authorities throughout the Kingdom inviting them to select candidates for admission to the school, who shall receive Government aid during their course. The educational system of Greece was modeled after that of Germany, but the course of study includes much reading of the ancient Greek classics, to the disparagement of some elementary branchés.

The 72nd anniversary of the Licensed Victuallers' School was recently held at the Alexandra Palace, London, Eng. Mr. J. B. Scriven (Barclay, Perkins & Co.) Since its establishment in 1803 the institution has admitted 2,072 children. About 1,020 have received £3 on going into service, and 450 have received £5 each on being apprenticed. The income from invested capital is less than £1,450 per annum, and the Committee remark that it requires four times that amount to maintain the school in its present efficiency, about 194 children being boarded, clothed and educated. Subscriptions, amounting to £6,500 were taken up in the room—the largest sum ever collected.

The late Pope Pius IX, was credited

tugs had not an inch of their decks vacant.

THE RACE.

It was past five o'clock before the judges got on board the tug Dennis Bowen, and then flags had to be fixed to the turning buoys, which consumed perhaps half an hour or more. This cuty having been performed, another half or three quarters of an hour was consumed in clearing the course, skiffs and sail boats of every description not only passing across but completely covering the water, for about 200 yards from the start. In spite of the stentorian lungs of Dr. De Veber, the referee, Messrs. David Shaw, John Scholes, James Douglas, the judges and others on board the official tug, which were given full play, the rowers declined to budge, until the managers of the Regatta rowed out and told each individually. Some movement was then made and the whistle was sounded for the men to come out.

The starters were:—Wallace Ross on the inside.

Subscriptions, amounting to £6,500 were taken up in the room—the largest sum ever collected.

The late Pope Pius IX. was credited with many good sayings. The following may be added to the list:—Complaints had been frequently made by priests to the Propaganda of the arbitrary exercise of authority over his elergy by a certain Australian archbishop. The archbishop was informed that his presence in Rome would be esteemed a favour. He crossed the seas and arrived in Rome. In due course he was introduced to Pio Nono, who was well conversant with the points in dispute between the archbishop and his clergy. "O," said Pio Nono to the archbishop, offering him a chair beside him on the dais, "you are the other Pope. Sit down, your Holiness." The rebuke cured the archbishop, and he and his clergy lived happily ever afterward.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin says the Free Traders never forgave John Stuart Mill for admitting that in "a young and growing country." Protection might be necessary, for though he afterward declared that he did not think the United States to be such a country, the concession was an abandonment of Free Trade as a principle, and an advocacy of it as a policy, to be adopted in certain circumstances and rejected in others. The enmity of the Free Traders against Mr. Mill will steadily broaden and deepen if, as now seems likely, it shall eventually be found that England herself is not yet old enough to maintain her manufacturing interests without Protection, proving the truth of the inference legitimately drawn from Mill's admission—that Protection and Free Trade are policies and not principles, The demand for Protection steadily increases in England, growing naturally out of the loss of trade by English manufactures.

A new warlike appliance is about to be

A new warlike appliance is about to be introduced into the British service, and will probably be known as the "hand torpedo." Like the grenades of half a century ago, they are intended to be thrown by the hand into the enemy's boats, or over parapets and stockades, but instead of being a shell exploded by a fuse, as the grenades were, they will consist entirely of gun cotton, pulped or compressed into a cake or ball of three or four pounds weight. A long cord is attached to each charge, the other end of which is connected with a kind of pistol held by the operator. The torpedo is pitched into the required position, when a touch on the trigger detonates turers.

# The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30. THE IMMIGRATION EXPENDI-

TURE THE facts relating to the Immigration

a hard task indeed.

MACKENZIE Government, instead of cut-ting down the expenditure and closing up some of the European agencies, ac-lest we excite the wrath of our grasping tually increased the expenditure and made increased efforts to secure labour for an already glutted market. The expenditure in 1873-4 was \$318,600 for 23,894 immigrants, the per capita cost being \$13.33. In 1875 times had grown worse, and thousands were ent of work; ing a penal offence in the old American colonies still lives. That we are only

the emigration from this country of artisans, mechanics, clerks, and general labourers to Canada. These persons, arriving in the middle of July or in the beginning of August, will find a depressed state of trade and a lack of general employment; and unless they have extraordinary energy and self-reliance, or sufficient means to sustain themselves for a considerable time, they may find themselves fored to face a Canadian winter with no prospect of employment. To encourage emigration of such persons, in such circumstances, would be almost criminal, and equally disastrous to the emigrants themselves and to astrous to the emigrants themselves and to the interests of Canada. I am, however, the interests of Canada. I am, however, advised that there is still one interest which continues to flourish, and that there is still a healthy demand for agricultural labourers. I do not, therefore, desire to discourage the emigration of these classes, provided that they do not take out with them large families. But still I deem it advisable to announce that the Canadian Government will not press during the approaching autumn for a large exodus of takes classes. For female domestic servants there is always a demand, at good wages in Canada, and it would be safe for them to go at any time. I am assured them to go at any time. I am assured that in a few months the unsatisfactory condition of the labour market in Canada will have been greatly altered and I home will have been greatly altered, and I hope soon, in view of the public works which are projected, and the increasing prosperity of the Dominion, to be able again to recommend to English labourers of all classes the selection of Canada as their home. In the meantime the efforts of the Canadian agents will be devoted, during the autumn and winter, to preparation for a large emigration in the spring, and I shall cause registers to be opened by the Government agents in all parts of the country, to which labourers of all kinds may send their names, descriptions, and copies of testimonials,

agents will be devoted, during the autumn and wrinter, to preparation for a large registers to be opened by the Government agents in all parts of the country, to which labourers old limits any sent distingtion of the country, to which labourers old limits any sent the part of the country, to which labourers old limits any sent the part of such as a large registers to be opened by the Government, descriptions, and copies of testimonials, we will not be compared by the color of such as the contract of the country, to which labourers old limits any sent and parts of the country, to which labourers old limits any sent and parts of the country, to which labourers old limits and the parts of the country, to which labourers old limits of mechanics of the country, to which labourers old limits of mechanics and father and the parts of the country, to which labourers old limits of mechanics and furnament was entirely resphabile for the output of the country, to which labourers old limits of mechanics and furnament was entirely resphabile for the output of the country, to which labourers old limits of mechanics and furnament was entirely resphabile for the output of the country, to which labourers old limits of mechanics and furnament was entirely resphabile for the output of the country, to which labourers old limits of mechanics and furnament was entirely resphabile for the output of the country, to which the work in the work of each of a days were the piping times he work in our country in the same of the same of

1872-3.....\$ 7 51 1874-5 18 90 1875-6 26 50

1872-4. 13 33
1874-5. 18 90
1873-6. 26 50
1873-6. 26 50
1873-6. 27

In other words the immigrant costs us nearly four times more under the management of the gentlemen who pledged themselves to cut down the expenditure in every branch, than he did under the Tory rejame. When it is asked if this is Reform, the organists go off into statistics showing that there has been a large decrease in emigration from Europe and in the number of immigrants who have settled in the States. But what has that to do with us? How does that fact justify the expenditure of \$300,000 a year in Europe at a period when the Canadian, rot to speak of the stranger, found it a hard matter to earn his bread? How can that condone the outlay of \$500,000 on immigration after the Government's agent in London had warned the English labourer against coming here? Another dodge of the distressed apologists of the Government's coming here? Another dodge of the distressed apologists of the Government's to have crossed the lines from the United States and settled here. This, of course, largely reduces the per capitic cost. But expenditure of this kind must be judged by its results. The whole outlay was spent in Europe, except, indeed, the salaries of two agents in the United States, who assert that they induced 836 immigrants to settle in Canada. How, then, can it be honestly claimed that the people who came here of their own accord from New England and elsewhere—and they were chiefly Canadians running home as to an anglotage until the States had weathered the first of the consumer really pays the duty, to right the state of the consumer really pays the duty, to right the consumer really pays the duty, or if he to we consumer really pays the duty, the canadian farmer is elevited of the consumer really pays the duty, or the head of the consumer really pays the duty, the canadian farmer is elevited to the consumer really pays the duty, the canadian farmer is elevited to the consumer really pays the duty, the canadian farmer is deprived of the decision of

so stubborn that not even the peculiar meta-phoe-sics of our King street brother can explain them away.

THE LOYAL POLICY. The Globe's loyalty cry amounts to

(1.) That the people of Canada are bound by their allegiance to the Empire expenditure are most stubborn ones, and to leave their vast natural wealth unthe organists whose duty it is to endea-vour to prove that the present Government has acted wisely in the matter have facturer. That it is one of the conditions of the Imperial connection, indeed a In 1872-3 the sum of \$277,400 was sine qud non, that we pay tribute to spent in securing 36,907 immigrants. the cotton lords of Manchester and the This was a per capita cost of \$7.51. manufacturing princes of Britain gen-This was a per capita cost of \$7.51.

Toward the close of 1873 the panic fell upon the country; and by the spring of 1874 it had become apparent that there were hands enough in Canada for all the work that could be obtained. Yet the ish manufacturer who sways its political

This is a decrease in four years \$29,000,000, or \$7,000,000 a year. If

1000 Per - 500 Per 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	
IMPORTS FROM GREA	T BRITAIN.
1873—Dutiable Goods Free Goods	
	\$68,522,000
1877—Dutiable Goods Free Goods	\$32,917,000 6,655,000
IMPORTS FROM THE UN	\$39,572,000 ITED STATES.
1873—Dutiable Goods Free Goods	.*\$16,769,000
1877—Dutiable Goods Free Goods	\$47,735,000 \$23,510,000 27,811,000
	951 901 000

industry, and supply its vital wants mainly by the labour of its own hands. (2.) There is a natural tendency in a aparatively new country to become continue an exporter of grain and other rude staples, and an importer of

(3.) It is injurious to the new country thus to continue dependent for its supplies of clothing and manufactured fabrics on the old.

(4.) That equilibrium between Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce, which we need, can only be maintained

agreeing with them. Protection is to-day the national policy of France, Ger-many, Belgium, Spain, Russia, Austo-Hungary, and Italy, and our fellow colonists in Australia are also adopting

Canada—believers in one-sided Free Trade. If, then, Protection be a craze, a very large proportion of the keenest intellects of this age are impaired; while CHATHAM and PITT, FREDERICK the Great, and NAPOLEON the Great, WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, CLAY, and WEBSTER must have been fools. It is quite possible these great minds lacked the grasp and breadth of view possessed by Messrs. MACKENZIE, MILLS, and CARTWRIGHT, and that the 210,000,000 Protectionists. and that the 210,000,000 Protect are all wrong and the 40,000,000 all right, but it is not probable.

If Canada had the wealth and resour

of Great Britain, she could afford, ta least for a time, to be a Free Trade ex-emplar, particularly if she thought as England thought, that her less powerful

"X. Y. (the name of a Liberal) desires that work be given to Z.
"He voted for the Liberal candidate at the last election."

reciprocal Free Trade in the farming products, not only of grain, but of cattle, horses, sheep, &c.? I believe we would."

THE ONLY PRUDENT COURSE.

HORACE GREELEY laid down the following propositions:

(I.) A nation that would be prosperous must prosecute various branches of industry, and supply its vital wants.

THE VICTORIA PARK MEETING. Tuesday's demonstration was fully all that those who initiated and carried it through expected. The day was a charming one, and the several steamers were kept busy in conveying people to and from the Park. There was good, rousing speaking. While the outing was one which was im-mensely enjoyed by thousands from a dis-tance, we have no doubt that they received from inspiration from the speeches, and h inspiration from the speeches, and rued to their homes even more deter mined than before to use their utmost endeavours to eject the Mackenzie-Hunting ton Government from power.

Shelfield, to cast us out of the Empire.

23,804 immigrants, the per capita cost being \$13.33. In 1875 times had grown worse, and thousands were out of work; the third of third of the third of the thi

The expenditure of 1873-4-for which let us suppose the late Government was wholly responsible—has therefore been exceeded by the following sums: In 1874-5.....\$ 397,000 In 1875-6. . . . . 1,172,000 In 1876-7. . . . . 203,000

Divide this by 3 and the quotient, viz., \$590,000, is about nine times greater than the average annual increase Mr. Young figured out. Mr. Brown now comes to Mr. Young's relief, and cries But look at the average annual increase under the Tory Government from 1867 to 1873!" It is true it was

TROUB TOOL				
a large one,	three	times	larger	tha
\$590,000. T	he figur	es are	as follo	WS :
1867-8		\$1	3,486,00	00
1868-9		1	4,038,00	00
1869-70				
1870-1		1	5,623,00	00
1871-2		1	7,589,50	. 00
1872-3		1	9,174,60	00
1873-4		2	3,316,00	00
This was an	increas	e of \$1	0.000.0	000
six years, or				
was an enorm				
PARTICIPATION OF THE PROPERTY	White Street Street	NOT THE PARTY AND ADDRESS.	etholi (banhali sales	int Jimin

penditure :	Expenditure.	Revenue.
867-8	. \$13,486,000	\$13,687,900
868-9	. 14,038,000	14,379,000
869-70	. 14,345,500	15,512,000
870-1	. 15,623,000	19,335,600
871-2	. 17,589,500	20,714,800
872-3	. 19,174,600	20.813,500
873-4	. 23,316,000	24,205,000
	\$117,572,600	\$128,647,800

and makes us part and parcel of ns nation? Which is the bryal policy?

"fitted the country, commercially, in district the matter of several part of the mecessary amount of good work to several part of several part of the mecessary amount of several part of several part of the mecessary amount of several part of several part of the mecessary amount of several part of several part

will be nominated on the tenth. The Government was not unaware of the meeting of the Conference, and therefore nelittle annoyance is felt that no consideration should have been shown for the convenience of one of the most important ecclesiastical bodies in the country."

A DENIAL.

TORONTO, Aug. 26, 1878. THE undersigned to-day called upon his Grace, the Archbishop of Toronto and represented to him that ru were being circulated that there had been a serious difference and misunderstanding between Sir John Mactonald and his Grace. We were happy to learn from the lips of his Grace himself that such rumours were without any foundation whatever.

ing. The Dunkin Act has been suspended, and he has taken all the taverns under his special protection. Free drinks until after the elections."

It is said that a prominent Free Trader and sewing machine manufacturer in Guelph, who has always supported Mr. Mackenzie, wrote that gentleman some months ago urging the necessity of increas-ing the duty on sewing machines.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Monster Conservative Picnic in Vic-

The Last But by no Means the Least.

SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE PRESENT. Wm. Macdengali, Hon. T. N. Gibbs, and Messrs. J. B. Plumb, M.P., A. Boult-bes, and R. W. Phipps.

and represented to him that rumours were being circulated that there had been a serious difference and misunderstanding between Sir John Madonald, Hen. T. N. Gibbs, and B. W. Phlpps.

Messers. J. B. Plumb, H.P., A. Boultbeo, and B. W. Phlpps.

The Conservative picnic, which took piace and the cons

writer or publisher (but strictly in accordance with the tactics that placed the Grit party in power).

"As to the writer being a life-long Conservative, I venture the assertion that the votes of that party in St. George will be none he less for his withdrawal.

"Yours,

"ONE OF THE DEPUTATION.

"P. S.—The distance, and difficulty of finding a copy of the paper containing the article explains the delay in replying to it. I enclose my card."

Mr. McCraney has been nominated by the Grits in Halton, and Mr. Macdougall has accepted the Opposition nomination under circumstances which give the strongest possible aesurance of his election.

Mr. McCraney has been nominated by the Grits in Halton, and Mr. Macdougall has accepted the Opposition nomination under circumstances which give the strongest possible aesurance of his election. We have the many many than the many that the proper in the Riding. The Dunkin Act has been suspended, ing. The Dunkin Act has been suspended, and the Separate School dispute. That had the Separate School dispute. That had

McFadden, W. Dunlop, J. French, C. Greenwood.

Peel.—C. H. Gooderham, James Hamilton, T. O'Shaughnessy, W. McCulla, Eli Crawford, A. F. Campbell, E. O. Rimnaus, James Crawford, R. Crawford, W. Wilkinson, George Bradley, G. Ballantyne, James Macdonald, C. Chenny, Joseph Graham, T. Branston, T. A. Agar, E. Sproule, T. Hamilton, Thomas Holtby, David Switcher. West York.—J. P. Bull, S. Littlejohn, J. Duncan, J. Armstrong, F. Maguire, W. Worms, W. Wakefield, M. L. Stinson, W. Willy, T. Taylor, J. Smith, W. Slattery. Niagara.—Capt. Bartlett, Messrs. Best, Lowry, Clement and Cooper. quite clear, that I have at all events not made my fortune by politics. My opponents may talk about the Pacific Scandal; but Sir Hugh Allan subscribed to the election fund out of his own money, and not out of the public chest. He had just as much right to subscribe as any one then present had to help their favourite candidate. The Grits thought when they formulated this charge, that they had got me down, and forever—(cries of never)—but, gentleman, I was exactly like that child's toy called just in the how for

The contract of the state of th

was granted; and there was no question at all between the Liberal-Conservatives and the Baldwin Reformers. So much was this the case that when Mr. Baldwin retired the last political act he did was to write a letter to say that he approved of the coalition between the Conservatives and the Baldwin Reformers in 1854. And so, since that time, the Conservatives and the Baldwin Reformers, the real and true Reformers—those who had gained important principles for the country—were one party. (Applause.) The Grits, you know, are not Reformers; they are hybrids—(laughter)—a cross between a Democrat and an Annexationist. (Hear, hear.) They are neither fish, flesh, nor fowl,

A VOICE—Nor good red herring. (Laughter).

nee—those men who complained irteen members were too many funtry of four millions while nited States with its forty as only had seven Minister int, I say, do yo think those gentle 15 Gentlemen, they came in in d? Gentlemen, they came in in d they made fourteen Ministers. T are thirteen Ministers and Mr. B hout a salary.
Voice—But he had pickings.
ir John Macdonald—Oh, no, I
und to say that Mr. Blake came in v out salary and without pickings, came in afterwards as my successo Minister of Justice, and then he had ce between Reform professions and m practices by the fact that the pre-dministration when in Opposition Administration when in Opposition down a certain platform every plan which they have since broken. Germen, if that platform was formed in bridge, and that bridge was be the only means by which Mr. I kenzie could get to heaven, he will through, because every plank been broken. Here is another inst of broken professions. When we we office we were underpaid. The Minister of broken professions, when we we then crown have great duties to perform they are put to large expenses, and can be turned out at any moment by a of Parliament. Therefore, they shoul well paid. During our time the couwas very prosperous; we had large pluses, and we, in 1873, raised the sal from \$5,000 to \$7,000 for the Ministers \$8,000 for the Premier, but it proved the were raising the salaries for our succe and not for ourselves. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mackenzie proposed a resolution of the proposed a proposed a resolution of the proposed a Mr. Mackenzie proposed a resoli against the increase of salary; the salary is salary in the salary is salary in the salary is salary in the salary in the salary is salary in the salary in the salary is salary in the salary in the salary in the salary is salary in the salary in the salary is salary in the excessive; that I could not live or alary I had, for I was the Premier, ad as first minister to receive mer all parts of the Dominion and treat hospitably; and I knew that the peo Canada were not niggardly enough t will be contented to abide by the law, whichever way it may be determined. (Cheers.) I was saying, however, that it is of little consequence to the people who rules, so long as there is good government. Now, gentlemen, I do not think we have had good government for the past five years. I believe there has been a failure of wisdom in legislation, a want of administrative capacity. There has been gross extravagance instead of the promised retrenchment, and instead of the reign of purity which was to succeed the Conservative regime, there has been more corruption, and more jobbery and more bribery than could be heaped by the Grits, even on my head. (Cheers.) One thing is quite clear, that I have at all events not made my fortune by politics. My op-

he had made, and according to his wing he was nothing better the agogue. (Cheers.) Why, gentler in in 1867 we formed the first Government of the first Government of the second of the s

or and that the other Pro

have two each. Well, what do

is to save the country fro

canada were not niggarily enough to fine to pay my necessary expenses. cheers.) I spent every sixpence o salary and my own private fortune be which was at one time considerable, knew the people did not want me to in that way by my holding office. (Red cheers.) But Mr. Mackenzie with his resolution because he thought he come in pretty soon, and when he come in did he move to reduce his come in did he move to reduce hisalary? No; he has drawn it eve at the rate of \$8,000 a year. Five eight are forty; that's \$40,000 dur five years he has been Minister. Five five are twenty-five, which makes \$ five are twenty-five, which makes & for me during my five years of Gentlemen, you can see the different ween the professed economical R Government and the extravagant C vative Government. You can easi preciate the difference between \$25,00 \$40,000; and, gentlemen, I think worth as much for my day's labour a Mackenzie. But this is retrenching is reform. (Laughter.) Well Mackenzie said that the late Govern Mackenzie said that the late Govern the corrupt Government, were appo all the sons of their supporters and old political hacks as extra clerks Government offices. In a speech he while in Opposition he stated the had stuffed the offices with extra cle such an extent that there was no r them in the chambers, and that the hanging about the halls, and that we went to do business with any department of the could not get to the office watumbling over so many employes, they believe that he had doubled the context of th they believe that he had doubled the ber of employes since the Conserve left office. There were now men in drawing pay as clerks who had neve a single day's work. During the last sessions, men connected with the who would write any lying report myself and the Conservative part been paid as extra clerks, when the never put their foot in the office to they were accredited. Mr. Mackem not pay these men out of his own is they were accredited. Mr. Macken not pay these men out of his own put used the money of the people. Artemus Ward, he sacrificed his will ations. (Laughter.) They would reper that the Government claimed the had introduced purity into the mentary elections, that they vest power of trying controverted elect the judges, and that they had wip corruption and bribery. It so ha that the Act of Parliament by we many Grits were thrust out fro House was introduced and carried self before we retired. Thirty of the criment supporters were placed combat in this way. It was true the repealed my bill, but they re-ena repealed my bill, but they re-ena over again after inserting three or f material clauses. They were go purify the Parliament so that no m was a contractor could sit there. found, however, that their own from the Speaker downwards hatarred with the same stick, and he seats illegally. They then introd bill to whitewash these men. The we passed a bill to prevent corruption keep contractors out, but we have the Parliament, and must pass a bill them from the penalties to which the liable. Now look at the conduction Government with respect to Mr.
the Speaker. Mr. Anglin came fro
Brunswick; he was an able and clev
and although he would not be my c
said I believed he would make Speaker, and he was made Speaker gentlemen, I did not know this fi the gentlemen kept their thumb on —that at that time he was that at that time he was a servant of the Government, had no more right to sit in the Hou any one of you; that he was bei large sums of money out of the Tas a printer to the Government; a he was bought like a beast in the and was a slave to the Government, he was sitting in the position of between the majority and the mand the Government kept it qu some of the active members of the tion found it out and brought the tion to light. Gentlemen, the Gov tried to prevent us from exposing t ter, but we got it before the promittee and Messrs. Mackenzie, Cauchon and Mills, four member Government on the committee, we Cauchon and Mills, four member Government on the committee, were to expel him from the House. The kept him in his seat; they knew was forfeiting £500 a day by bein and they knew he had no right to las was admitted by Mr. Cartwrigh floor of the House, and as was prof the mouth of the present Lie Governor of Ontario, who was Pos General when the transaction we menced. This is a proof, you know purity of the present Government.

menced. This is a proof, you know purity of the present Government. ter.) But I might go on unt fatigued you. (Cries of "Go on." the chairman; I ought to make no and I am carrying out that princip see. (Laughter.)

A VOICE—Tell us about Protect Sir John Macdonald—I was talk to you about the great battle to be fought between the two part is a fair up and down fight. Then no mistake about it; and the only of fair-play I can attribute to the Government is that they have detheir intention to make that point issue. It was said in the House, Cartwright, Mr. Mackenzie and mond—well, I won't say anythin him—(laughter)—it was said by Mackenzie, Cartwright, Mills, whole Government in fact, that twas to be fought on the question there was to be Free Trade

was granted; and there was no que all between the Liberal-Conservative the Baldwin Reformers. So much we the Baldwin Reformers in 1854. And so, the last political act he did was to letter to say that he approved of the tion between the Conservatives and Baldwin Reformers in 1854. And so, that time, the Conservatives and the B win Reformers, the real and true Reformers—those who had gained important preciples for the country—were one part (Applause.) The Grits, you know, are no Reformers; they are hybrids—(laughter—a cross between a Democrat and an Annexationist. (Hear, hear.) They are neither fish, fiesh, nor fowl, A VOICE—Nor good red herring. (Laughter).

Sir John Macdonald—Nor good herring as you say The Conservative the Baldwin Reformers.

ineither fish, fiesh, nor fowl,
A Voice—Nor good red herring. (Laughter)
Sir John MacDonald—Nor good red herring as you say. The Baldwin Reformers and the Conservatives joined to gether to fight the battles of the country. (Hear, hear.) My principle has been always that the interests of the country should be considered before party. I am a party man. I do not deny it. I am the leader of a party and have been for many years, and my party have stood by me like men, but when I extended the right hund of fellowship to those opposed to me, and who had fought against me and voted against my party, the old Conservatives supported me and said you are right. The chief end of a Government is to enact good and wise laws, to carry on the affairs of the country successfully and in peace, and to encourage the prosperity and progress of the country is well governed, and enjoys all the benefits that it should enjoy, you can smoke your pipe in peace at home in happy indifference as to whether Reformers or conservatives were at the helm of state. I have always held that we should not be like the Jews who wished ta keep out the difference as to whether Reformers or conservatives were at the helm of state. I have always held that we should not be like the Jews who wished ta keep out the difference as to whether Reformers or conservatives were at the helm of state. I have always held that we should not be like the Jews who wished ta keep out the difference as to whether Reformers or conservatives were at the helm of state.

dl. Crocker, close, C. J. good of the country, no matter what their antecelents might have W. Keiley, been, or their political predilections Keiley, been, or their political predilections.

J. ArmWhen I was a young politician, and a young member of Parliament, there were V. Keney,
J. ArmStrickland,
ds, J. H.
Sloane, F.
W. S. DarCoate, James
ames Beaty,
Millington,
Lames RobMayor of Montreal?)
Deen, Or When I was a young politician, and a young member of Parliament, there were great questions before the country. These settled. We had the representation by population question. That is settled. We had the Separate School dispute. That has been settled between Catholics and Protestants. (A Voice—How about the Mayor of Montreal?) The Mayor of Montreal? Mayor of Montreal? The Mayor of Montreal is on his trial before the public and before the Courts, and the Courts will have to decide whether the Mayor or the processionists were right. I have no doubt, when the Higher Court of Appeal settles that question, that the people of Canada will be contented to abide by the law, whichever way it may be determined. (Cheers.) I was saying, however, that it is of little consequence to the people who rules, so long as there is good government. Now, gentlemen, I do not think we have had good government for the past fire years. I believe there has been a failure of wisdom in legislation, a want of administrative capacity. There has been gross extravagance instead of the reign of purity which was to succeed the Conservative regime, there has been more corruption, and more jobbery and more bribery than could be heaped by the Grits, even on my head. (Cheers.) One thing is quite clear, that I have at all events not made my fortune by politics. My opponents may talk about the Pacific Scandal; but Sir Hugh Allan subscribed to the elecreal is on his trial before the public and be-fore the Courts, and the Courts will have

but Sir Hugh Allan subscribed to the elec-Graham, tion fund out of his own money, and not out of the public chest. He had just as cher. much right to subscribe as any one then present had to help their favourite candidate. The Grits thought when they formulated this charge, that they had got me down, and forever—(cries of never)—but, gentleman, I was exactly like that child's about soon as the hands were taken off the lid up popped John A. (Loud laughter.)
And here I am at this moment not ashaned nor afraid to meet the honest electors of nor airaid to meet the honest electors of the country—(Applause.)—because I feel, and the country feels, that not with standing the temporary wave of obloquy that was poured upon my head, not one single farthing has ever been shown to have been taken out of the public

shown to have been taken out of the public chest by John A. or his colleagues. Applause.) Why, when we signed in 1873, Mr. Mackenzie thought that this wave had submerged us for ever. He thought we were drowned deeper than ever plumet sounded, but we had this consolation that every man of us was honest, and that every man was poorer the day he left office than when he took office. Ah. Mr. — Iwas going to say Mr. of the office. Ah, Mr., — Iwas going to say Mr chairman, for I had forgotten I was chair Speaker is wed to speak, has to keep nd, I'll send of the present Government? Why, they have been fattening upon the public plunder. (Hear. hear.) They came in 1873; in three weeks after the close of the first session Mr. Dorion was made Chief Justice. When I told him he was going to be appointed three weeks after the House rose, he said it was an infamous falsehood; but he was appointed. Mr. Ross, who was Minister of Militia, was appointed Collector of Customs in Halifax—a permanent office; he had no fatth in the continuance of the Government, and he was right, because they are going out. (Hear, hear, and office; he had no faith in the continuance of the Government, and he was right, because they are going out. (Hear, hear, and cries of "Cauchon.") Yes, and M. Cauchon; Cochon is the French for pig. (Laughter.) Cauchon was denounced by the Globe as being a nigh Tory, an Ultrathem out bestage at Otribuse and he was abhorrent to the Protestant nose of George Brown. (Loudlaughter.) The Globe announced that he smelled to heaven. He was an old Conservative, and once one of my colleagues; but, gentlemen, we did not like him; we found that he smelled too strong, and we quietly asked him to walk out, which he did, and like a well bred dog, he went down stairs to prevent being kicked down. (Laughter and applause.) to be caracross their Grit rathe Grit rather Grit

that conhas stolen owned by Mr. Cauchon and a number of others like him, and they received so much to the exits and the active party of the house that Cauchon was making money by half-starving these poor lunatics, and the most helpless of God's creatures. These poor creatures who required and had a right to receive the sympathy of every man that had a heart in his bosom, these yet into the yet into the for the way they stole d not make a.) But we we have the been, as you ative, yet I those who must admit al in my the days of ds, used to much with ah with the h with the h with the coulaintance of mine—(cheers)—and should no longer.

THE WIGHTS MAIL TORONTO, TRIDAY, ADDISON A 1955.

\*\*MATTER BY HELE
\*\*MATTE





two on the grass in the sun occasionally will keep them white as well as sweet, and a dish cloth, like Cæsar's wife, should be "above suspicion." This material is equally good for cleaning paint. And for cleaning kettles the wire dish cloth is "par excellence" The dish cloth.—

To "Do Up" Black SILK.—Boil an old tid clove (out into small should) in a small should in the state of the state of

regard to the best manufacturer of ma elunery, I am at a loss to say, as they var considerably both in style and price. I be lieve a large portion of the machinery ca be supplied in Canada by our own man facturers at a much less price than impor-ing it. If the manufactory of sugar started in Canada, let it be done on the most economical and improved principal



E MANUFACTURE OF BEET-ROO AR IN FRANCE AND

(Written for the Mail.) LONDON, Eng., Aug. 5, 1878. AR SIR,—According to promise, I go he benefit of your readers who may ted in the manufacture of sugar fr root, the result of my enquiries y tour through Europe. on my tour idea that sugar manufacturi was carried on in Europe on such an ettensive scale. In many cases I found sugneet the principal crop.

The first thing in Canada should be test the beet from all sections of the cour

try, and learn what percentage of sug erably. Beet-roots grown on the relained lands of Holland will n pay to manufacture. There are man manufactories in the north of Ger many, in the vicinity of Halle and Nord many, in the vicinity of Halle and Nord hausen. I visited one at Walscheben, an was shown through, and every informatio given by the Manager, Mr. Caesar; also Dr. Axman and Mr. Benay, stockholder The capacity of this factory is over 10 tens beets per twenty-four hours, which less than the average. The stockholder received a dividend of twenty per cent, the past season. This factory was started i 1872. The first three years the stockholder lost money, when they took of the machinery and substituted the in proved style, which is now adopte throughout the country. It has since pails and some in the stockholders lost money, when they took of the machinery and substituted the inproved style, which is now adopte throughout the country. It has since pails and some in the stockholders lost money. I visited one at Walscheben, ar

To put up and run a factory of this kin requires a capital of \$150,000. In Ger many there is an excise duty of 20 cent per cwt. of roots manufactured, so that is of the utmost importance that the root are of the richest quality. To gain the object the richest variety is cultivated hich is not such a heavy cropper as the of the French variety, which pays duty of the quantity of sugar manufactured. The farmers are paid from \$4.50 to \$5 per to in Germany, with an average yield of I tons per acre, while the French farmer paid about \$4 per ton with an average yield

they are sown on the hat, so that the but can be kept entirely covered with eart while growing. If the bulbs are not kep from exposure while growing, they woul not pay to manufacture. When growin for manufacturing purposes, the row should not be more than 18 inches apar and the beets 8 or 9 inches apart in row; the average size will then be from 4 to 5 lbs., which size is considered to con tain the most sugar.

Throughout Germany and France to factories run from three to four months. In Canada they could not run more tha

In Canada they could not run more that sixty or seventy days as they would require to shut down 1st December It would not pay to min a factor in the cold weather. If the beet are frozen they are not injured for sugar, but must be manufactured befort they are allowed to thaw in the open air. made enquiries concerning the process of slicing and kiln-drying by the farmer throughout the country, and shipping the factory, found that it had been tried by one factory and proved to be a failure. At Abbeville, in France, I visited large and successful manufactory. Although this percentage of sugar in the beet supplied this factory is only from 6 to 7 percent. The capacity of this concern is 3,000 tons of beets per day, yielding 20 tons of sugar. They average 100 days in the season, which, if running full, would start the season, which, if running full, would be the sugar to the season. out 20,000 tons of sugar annual arrangement of this factory is as f turn out 20,000 tons of sugar annually The arrangement of this factory is as follows:—At Abbeville is the factory proper near is a building where the beets are received, washed, ground, and pressed; from this building to the manufactory a pipe i laid, through which the liquid is forced by the same engine which grinds and presses the beets; at distances of nine, seven, thirteen which the properties were similar to the same and sixteen which are preparatively are similar. beets; at distances of nine, seven, thirteen and sixteen miles respectively are simila places for receiving the beets and pressin them. These are all connected with the Abbeville factory by underground pipes so that beets received at even the farthes point are pressed, and the liquid force through the pipes to Abbeville, and mad into syrup, only the work of a few hours. The thing must be done speedily, as the syrup will soon sour. The pulp is sold the farmers for \$2 per ton. Each farme gets pulp according to beets delivered. The entire cost of this manufactory, wit feeders, was \$600,000. I am indebted the Mr. Battut, the Manager, who kindly fur nished me with every information. Wit nished me with every information. V

> most economical and improved principl and I believe it will be a success, other Yours truly, WM. RENNIE.

ise a failure.

SWINE AND LIME VERSUS SORREI A field containing some seven acres be came seeded to sorrel several years ago and I fought it somewhat vigorously for time with the usual effect of scattering i wider. Noticing that it was constantly gaining ground, I endeavoured to be reconciled, and raise crops as best I might with the worthless sorrel always at han to take its lion's share of room and fee tility. The past two years I planted the field in corn, and then turned in hogs an let them do the harvesting (a not uncon mon practice in the West), and after turning off the porkers kept the stock hogs in the same field until planting time cam around, and now at this date (June 18) am unable to find a vestige of sorrel in the field. I suppose other crops may be use with like results, such as peas of potatoes, or even oats or barlethe object being to keep the hogs is work; and when the crop is consume corn or peas may be sown broadcast frottime to time till the end is accomplished. This discovery was purely accidental with me, but, I presume, is well understood by many farmers.—[John B. Crawford, Sau Co., Wis.——To attempt to extricate so rel is useless, as it is native to the place occupies, where it has been for ages, and where it will probably remain, its seed lying dormant till stimulated into activity which a moist growing season or manumill do. The treatment is to keep under. This can be done by goo cultivation and manure, growing cross the same time which will smother the sorrel, a plant of small growth and easi overcome. Such crops as buckwhaat an clover are the most efficacious; but any the grains or the cultivated grasses with the land. A field containing some seven acres b

S. G., Lebanon, Penn., I got a few loads lime an spread from waggon with show about as thin as we could get a sprinkling all over the ground this killed the sorrel with the usual plouging and harrowing without any extended, and the grain crops have been go since, and the sorrel no further troubil Lime with us is dear, and and twelve mil to draw it, or I am satisfied twice or three the quantity of lime would have

last much en, and the ing carpets, to allow for cutting carfor stretch-

ways, and

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edle fron

with

use a carpet-

of a suitable When dry, varnish, and your floor,

s that have

To "Do UP" BLACK SILK. rid glove (cut into small shr of water till the water is redu pint; then sponge your silk with it; it down tight, and ten minutes after,

pint; then sponge your size with it; fold it down tight, and ten minutes after, iron it on the wrong side while wet. The silk will retain its softness and lustre and at the same time, have the "body" of new and the

so long as the same time, have the "body" of new silk.

To Wash Silx.—Half a pint of gin, four ounces of soft soap, and two ounces of honey well shaken. Wet a sponge with this mixture, and rub the silk, which should be spread upon a table. Then wash it through two waters, in which put two or three spoonfuls of ox gall, which will brighten the colours and prevent them running. Do not wring the silk, but hang it up to dry, and while damp iron it. The lady who furnishes this receipt says she has washed a green silk dress by it, and it looks as good as new.

How to Choose Black Silk.—As this is a point upon which most ladies possess little or no information, the following correct test if observed, will be found advan-

rect test if observed, will be found advanrect test if observed, will be found advantageous: "When a woman is about to choose black silk, it is well to pull a thread out of the 'tram' or filling. She must try the strength of the thread. If it breaks easily, the examination has gone far enough; it is wisdom to look further. We will suppose the thread has been tried, and that it indicates some back bone. Then it is necessary, if the woman is right brave, and dares to do such a thing with a handsome clerk's eyes bearing down upon her like a privateer upon a poor little merchantman, to seize the silk by the corner and rub it just as the washerwoman would do when she intends to remove a stain. If this awful ordeal can be performed to perfection—remember some muscle must be broadly with a the needle ng a stitch on awful ordeal can be performed to perfection—remember some muscle must be brought to play—the silk is honest and legitimate. If it is heavy with dye, if held up to the light, slight traces of disaster may be discerned. , but not so nt place, and the whole of

To CLEAN WHITE FURS.—Lay them on a To CLEAN WHITE FURS.—Lay them on a table, and rub well with bran made moist with warm water; rub until quite dry; and afterward with dry bran. The wet bran should be put on with flannel, then dry with book muslin. Light furs, in addition to the above, should be well rabbed with magnesia, or a piece of book muslin, after the bran process, against the way of the fur. ending with This is put of two way of the fur.

How to Clean Ostrich Feathers.— White ones, if washed in warm soap suds, dried in the sun on a towel and then well er, wiping dried in the sun on a towel and then well shaken out, will look as well as new, except they will want the beautiful curl, which even at first dissappears the first damp day. At first, the feather will have a most discouraging appearance, and a novice is apt to think it perfectly spoiled, but the hot sun, or, failing that, a good fire, never fails to restore its pristing glory. laying the ads, -Missglory.

Drowned in Burlington Bay.

Hamilton, Aug. 25.—Another melancholy drowning accident has to be added to
the already long list of those that have
occurred on Burlington Bay this season.
Yesterday afternoon at two p. m., a crew
consisting of Mr. Dean, Station Master of
the G. W. R. here, Myles Jarvis, T. A.
Duggan, J. D. Stewart and John Squires
started in Bastien's new yacht "Casique"
from Bastien's wharf to attend the Leander
Regatta at the Beach. There was almost
a dead calm as the boat left her meorings,
but by good steering the party was enabled
to reach the piers at 4 p.m. After the
races were over a delay was made at the all, and lay it dry; then races were over a delay was made at the Beach, and at ten o'clock the crew re-em-barked to sail home. As the night was exceedingly dark and a brisk breeze had exceedingly dark and a brisk breeze had sprung up, Mr. R. J. Duggan, barrister, brother of one of the crew requested the party not to leave that night, but remain over till morning. This advice was over-ruled by Mr. Jarvis, and with a strong wind blowing from the south-west, the Casique leaped out into the bay with a fair prospect of reaching Hamilton in a very short time. The fitful breeze doomed the adventurers to much disappointment, as they had to change their course frequently, only sighting the Emigrant wharf at 2.30 this (Sunday) morning. At this time the wind had changed to north-west, and had increased to quite a gale, and the darkness was so to quite a gale, and the darkness was so dense that objects along the shore were incorks

ratoes; seal or the corks hole. When laying the orks slightly in the same six quarts of ic acid disat the cornent quantity corn is cookine, seal air To prepare re rand save to cook it; small teafew minutes, put in a corn, turns; pour back turns white season with iresh corn, fresh fruit ipe, not too Fill your in a kettle ings in the cans from fire at first, as become will crack when your your syrup i continue in the fire is fruit belos to the fire is

He was a young man 20 years of age and held a position in the Dominion Insurance Company, his father being a clerk in the Inland Revenue office. pes not pre-ell, neit

Later on this morning a serious accident Later on this morning a serious accident happened to Mr. Stewart's father, who being uneasy about his son's absence went in the direction of the boat house to look for him, but not knowing the locality and the night being so dark, he walked over the brow of the steep hill near Simcoe street wharf, falling a distance of 200 feet, breaking several of his ribs and receiving severe internal injuries. After lying for some time in great agony he managed to scram'ole up and reach James street, when he was helped to his home, where he now lies in a precarious condition. This double disaster has caused the greatest sympathy

lies in a precarious condition. This double disaster has caused the greatest sympathy for the Stewart family.

The noble effort of the young man, Stewart in endeavouring to save his comrade's life, is greatly applanded. The heroic effort of Mr. Duggan need not be commented upon, as it is apparent to everyone who reads of the gallant rescue he achieved at the extreme peril of his life, that the act was a noble one, and under the circumstances almost miraculous.

A large party of the friends of the drowned young man, including Mr. Dean, have

ed young man, including Mr. Dean, have been out all day dragging for the body, but as the bottom of the Bay at this point is full of weeds and logs of timber, the task has proved fruitless up to the present. The immediate cause of the accident is attributed to the lights being removed from Bastien's wharf, thus leaving the party without any guide as to where the moorings were.

It is said that the tax of one per can on sales of real estate of insolvent estat has not been collected in Montreal for se eral years, and that the arrears and about \$70,000. The Local Governs going to attempt to collect that amo py our ps of old tockings the soles, as sewing to have it hat will to have in hour or the Masonic Hall.

Past Grand Master Harrington, A. I and A. M. Canada, has presented the Ottawa Civil Service Lodge with a bust of the Master of England. The bust is of paris marble, beautifully executed, and represents His Royal Higness weering his jewe and chain of office. It will be placed is the Masonic Hall.



THE MANUFACTURE OF BEET-ROO UGAR IN FRANCE AND GER-MANY. (Written for the Mail.)

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 5, 1878. London, Eng., Aug. 5, 1878.

Dear Sir., —According to promise, I give for the benefit of your readers who may be interested in the manufacture of sugar from beet-root, the result of my enquiries while on my tour through Europe.

I had no idea that sugar manufacturing was carried on in Europe on such an extensive scale. In many cases I found sugar beet the principal crop.

The first thing in Canada should be to test the beet from all sections of the country, and learn what percentage of sugar they would yield, as it varies considerably. Beet-roots grown on the re-

Beet-roots grown on the re-lands of Holland will not claimed lands of Holland will not pay to manufacture. There are many manufactories in the north of Germany, in the vicinity of Halle and Nordhausen. I visited one at Walscheben, and was shown through, and every information given by the Manager, Mr. Caesar; also, Dr. Axman and Mr. Benay, stockholders. The capacity of this factory is over 100 tas bests per twenty-four hours, which is less than the average. The stockholders received a dividend of twenty per ceut. the past season. This factory was started in 1872. The first three years the stockholders lost money, when they took out the machinery and substituted the improved style, which is now adopted hroughout the country. It has since paid landsomely.

andsomely.
To put up and run a factory of this kind requires a capital of \$150,000. In Germany there is an excise duty of 20 cents per cwt. of roots manufactured, so that it is of the utmost importance that the roots are of the richest quality. To gain this object the richest variety is cultivated, with is not such a heavy cropner as that object the richest variety is cultivated, which is not such a heavy cropper as that of the French variety, which pays duty on the quantity of sugar manufactured. The farmers are paid from \$4.50 to \$5 per ton in Germany, with an average yield of 13 tons per acre, while the French farmer is paid about \$4 per ton with an average yield

in canada they could not run more than atty or seventy days as they would repire to shut down 1st December. It would not pay to man a factory is the cold weather. If the beets are frozen they are not injured for pagr, but must be manufactured before they are allowed to thaw in the open air. I made enquires concerning the process of deing and kiln-drying by the farmers froughout the country, and shipping to be factory, found that it had been tried by one factory and proved to be a failure.

At Abbeville, in France, I visited a laye and successful manufactory. Although its percentage of sugar in the beet supposit his factory is only from \$6 to 7 per set. The capacity of this concern is 100 tons of beets per day, yielding 200 mas augar. They average 100 days in the season, which if running fall, would more 29,000 tons of sugar annually. Be arrangement of this factory is proper may is a building to the manufactory are proventially and the season, which if running fall, would more 29,000 tons of sugar annually. Be arrangement of this factory is proper may be a been supposed to the manufactory are proventially and the season, which if running fall, would im out 29,000 tons of sugar annually. Be arrangement of this factory is proper may be a been supposed to the manufactory as the season of the manufactory as the season of the manufactory is the season of the manufactory are proventially and the season of the manufactory are similar places for roceiving the beets and proved by the same engine which grinds and presses the late of the manufactory with the layer of the season of the manufactory with the layer of the season of the manufactory with the season of the manufactory with the layer of the season of the manufactory with the season of the manufactory with the season of the manufactory with the season of the manufactory of story the season by the season of the manufactory of story the season by the season of the manufactory of story the season of the season by the season of the manufactory of the season of the roct ty or seventy days as they would uire to shut down 1st December.

tise a failure.
Yours truly,
WM. RENNIE.

Yours truly,

WM. RENNIE.

A field containing some seven acres became seeded to sorrel several years ago, and I fought it somewhat vigorously for a time with the usual effect of scattering it wider. Noticing that it was constantly saming ground, I endeavoured to be respecied, and raise crops as best I might, with the worthless sorrel always at hand to take its lion's share of room and fertility. The past two years I planted this field in corn, and then turned in hogs and let them do the harvesting (a not uncommon practice in the West), and after turning off the porkers kept the stock hogs in the same field until planting time came wound, and now at this date (June 18) I am unable to find a vestige of sorral in the leaves and in the leaves and shoots are tender, sheep will eat and reduce them, especially if strawed with salt; and mowing them near the ground towards the close of summer, checks their vigour. Ploughing and planting with hoed crops enables the farmer to eradicate tuem; but an easier and perhaps as efficient a mode is to sow to buckwheat,

WEEDS AND THEIR DESTRUCTION. (From Rural Affairs.)

Horse Nettle (Solanum carolinianum),—A troublesome weed at the South, and extending northward. It has broad leaves, and a stem a foot or more in height; nearly the whole plant is covered with sharp spreading prickles. It has flowers of a bluish-white, and orange-yellow berries one-fourth or one-third of an inch in diameter. It is exceedingly tenacious of life, extends by the roots in patches, and nearly monopolizes the soil when it once obtains possession. Farmers in the Middle



mid about \$4 per ton with an average yield of 18 tons per acre.

When growing for sugar, instead of drills they are sown on the flat, so that the bulb can be kept entirely covered with earth while growing. If the bulbs are not kept from exposure while growing, they would not pay to manufacture. When growing for manufacturing purposes, the rows should not be more than 18 inches apart, and the beets 8 or 9 inches apart in the row; the average size will then be from 4 to 5 lbs., which size is considered to contain the most sugar.

Throughout Germany and France the factories run from three to four months. In Canada they could not run more than inty or seventy days as they would more to shut down 1st December.

COUCH GRASS.

COUCH GRASS.

COUCH GRASS.

COUCH GRASS.

States should keep an eye to it, and destroy it on its first appearance.

Mik-weed or Silk-weed (Asclepias Cornuti.)—Well known by the milky juice which flows out when it is cut or broken. It extends rapidly by its long, fleshy, perennial, branching roots, and by its flat seeds, which are wafted to great distances by means of the copious silky hairs attached to them. The stem grows two of three feet high; the flowers are numerous, in umbels, and greenish purple; the seed vessel is a folicle, opening by a longitudinal slit, the seed imbricated or placed like shingles on a roof, on an oblong fleshy center.

The milk-weed becomes troublesome on The milk-weed becomes troublesome on



8 SCALE

have plank frames, rehated for 1½ inch.

Incompany to describe character than the top with buts and factincompany to describe character than the property of the proceding, it is deemed hardly necessary to describe them separately, and they are all alike subject to the same of example the services of the preceding, it is deemed hardly necessary to describe them separately, and they are all alike subject to the same of example them are all the services of the preceding if perennials, to seally make it foreign the preceding of the services of the preceding if perennials, to seally make if recognition of the neat or start of the preceding if perennials, to seally make it foreign to the preceding if perennials, to seally make it foreign to the preceding if perennials, to seally make it foreign to the preceding if perennials, to seally make it foreign to the preceding if perennials, to the preceding if perennials, to seally make it foreign to the preceding if perennials, to seally make it foreign to the preceding if perennials, to seally make it foreign to the preceding if perennials, to seally make it foreign to the preceding if perennials, to seally make it foreign to the preceding if perennials, to seally make the preceding if perennials, to seally make the preceding if perennials, to seal the seal that the preceding if perennials, to seal the preceding in th

times. In some cases they are down few hours, but if remedial measur delayed, a day or two may elapse the cow rises. As in all other complearly treatment in this is most susse GICHVED CLEMATIS. The Clematis is one of the most prized of the Climbing Plants. The old Virgin's Bower, C. Virginiana, we remember as long C. JACKMANII.

do anything, with its little com mon white flowers, and the seeds terminating in long, feathery curly tails. Among so many good things it is still a desirable Climber. C.



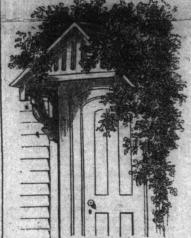
CLEMATIS ON ROCKERY

Luropean Sweet, is an excellent fragrant plant; but all other varieties are entirely eclipsed by the new English hybrids, like Jackmanii, with flowers five or six inches across, borne in immense quantities almost through the entire summer. Our only fears have been that these fine sorts would not prove hardy at the North; and they may not entirely so, though we have wintered a good many, and very few have shown any ill effects from the severest weather.

Having a rather unsightly pile of stones in the back part of our grounds, we had them thrown together more in the form of a stone heap, perhaps, than anything worthy of the name of rocky, and planted Jackmanii and other fine sorts in crevices, and for three summers this stone-CLEMATIS ON ROCKERY

revices, and for three summers this stonecheap has been covered most gorgeously. Thousands of flowers—in fact a mound of flowers, every day for months, has been the delight of visitors, causing one to exclaim, "Nothing since Paradise has been more beautiful!"

CHINESE WISTARIA The Chinese Wistaria, Wistaria Chinensis, is certainly one of the most magnificent hard-wooded Climbing Plants in cultivation Never shall we forget the time when first we saw the plant in flower—a mature plant, covering the whole side of a building, bearing hundreds of its long, pendulous racemes of light blue flowers. It was at first thought that the Wistaria was too tender for any but a Southern climate, and in the North must be confined to greenhouses, where it was soon found running along the rafters, in this way taking the place of the time-honoured Passion Vine. It was ascertained, however, to be hardy, though it is well to cover young plants for a year or two after planting. The growth is sometimes ratner smail for a year or two, when it will start and grow twenty feet or more in one seasen. Flowers are not generally produced until the plant becomes pretty strong, The racemes are often twelve inches in length and densely filled with its delicate, light purple flowers which sre highly perfumed. The foliage is abundant and of a lively green. The flowers appear about the last of May in this section, and before the leaves be-The Chinese Wistaria, Wistaria Chinensis



come conspicuous. It very often gives a few

WISTARIA VINE. flowers later in the season, in fact we have known plants produce flowers almost every menth until autumn.

Mrs. Cline, of Dexter, Tex., was a bride of a month. One night last week two men crept to the window of the room where she slept, and placing the muzzle of a gun against her husband's head blew it off. His young wife sprang up to find her husband a bloody corps, and by the light of the moon saw Lucius Northsinger, a former suitor, with another assay, running off.

TOR AND LEMBY SERGING.

THE ADD LEMBY SERGING SCHOOL STORY

SECOND STORY

THE ADD LEMPS SCHOOL STORY

THE ADD LEMPS SCHOOL STORY

SECOND STORY

SECOND STORY

SECOND STORY

THE ADD LEMPS SCHOOL STORY

SECOND STORY

SECOND STORY

THE ADD LEMPS SCHOOL STORY

THE ADD LEMP

FRONT NºI

PARLOR 12 X15

VERANDA

KITCHEN

IIX IS

LIBRARY

7:6×12

HALL

12 X 19

FRONT Nº 2

11 X 12

7:6X12

CLO

CLO

vn wheat in the 150 principal markets of land and Wales amounted to 32,750 quarters

quarters, against 98,150. Since harvest thesates in the 150 principal markets have amounted to 1,880,024 quarters, against 1,985, 371 quarters; and it is computed that in the whole kingdom they have been 7,520,100 quarters, against 7,861,500 quarters in the corresponding period of last season. Without reckoning the supplies furnished ex-granary is estimated that the following quantities of wheat and flour have been placed upon the British markets since harvest:—

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE LAST WEEK. day as follows:—"Five or six days of good weather have altered the tone of the wheat trade. With reduced transactions, prices rather favour buyers, although few markets up to yesterday make a quotable variation. The harvest does not progress rapidly in many districts. The condition of deliveries is complained of. Here and in neighbouring districts business has been dull since Tuesday. White wheats, old, generally, however, have been steadily held; but new red Americans were freely offered, and declined a penny. Maise was a shade easier to sell in quantity. Notwithstanding the heavy rain last night and to-day, consignees have taken wheat very slowly this morning; good old parcels were unchanged; new American red was reduced a penny; for flour there is little inquiry; prices are unaltered. Corn is in moderate request and rather lower.

Wheat, bu. 7,740,733 6,527,055 2,997,149 6,752,991

Beerbohm's London Corn Trade List makes the amount of grain on passage for the United King-dom, exclusive of steamer shipments from

Europe :—

Wheat, Flour. Maize. B'ley. Beans.

Date. qrs. eq'l qrs. qrs. qrs. qrs.

Aug. 8, '78. 834,000 34,000 705,000 149,000 31,000

Aug. 9, '77. 623,000 18,000 345,000 28,000 43,000

Aug. 1, '78. 623,000 29,000 611,000 199,000 25,000

July 25, '78. 691,000 31,000 706,000 214,000 28,000 The expected imports from Aug. 10th to Aug. 17th are, from the arrivals of the foregoing fleet, 150,000 qrs. of wheat, 188,000 qrs. of corn, and 67,000 qrs. of barley.

The following is the offici Stock Exchange, Aug. 28th			e Toronto	Club10
	1 .		Land the land	Oats 2 1
Banks.	Sellers	Buyers	Trans.	Barley 3 Peas34 Pork49 Lard38
Montreal	1721	1711		Beef74 Bacon36
Toronto	140	188	*****	Tallow37
Ontario	84	831		Cheese 44
Merchants'	95 1134	94 113	Charles.	FLOUR-The
Consolidated	77	75	****	prices have bee
Dominion	1174	1164	*****	on Thursday a
Hamilton	991	99		to \$5.05 here; were offered or
Standard	825	81	30 at 81	quiet until Tue
Federal	105	1041	*****	wheat sold at e
folson's	1041	108	*****	\$4.75. Fancy h
Loan and Savings Cos.	****			Tuesday at \$4.6
anada Permanent		1804		f.o.c. The man
reehold		1495	****	in consequence
Western Canada		150	*****	during the last
Inion Canada Londed Credit	139	187	*****	nominal and va
Building and Loan	109	118	*****	about quotatio
mpenal		118	W.X	BRAN-Has b
ondon & C. L. & A. Co		114		for cars on the
ondon & C. L. & A. Co	****	148	*****	OATMEAL-H
Huron and Erie	****	136	*****	lot sold on Tue
Dominion Savings and Investment Society	선물경	124		more offered to
ont. Sav. and Inv. Society.		132		ing buyers. St \$4.50.
ondon Loan Company		1091		WHEAT-The
amilton Prov. and L	4.120	113		doing because
National Inv. Co. of Canada	****	103	*****	fered. Fall has
Anglo-Can. Mortgage Co	****	1031	*****	last Thursday a
Insurance, &c. British America	112	35330	******	f.o.c. on Tuesdi
Western	150	146		clining; No. 1 o
solated Risk	26		*****	old No. 2 sold s
anada Life	****	1924	*****	90e to \$1.03, an
Confederation Life	** **	126	*****	OATS-There
Dominion Telegraph	83	141½ 80		
lobe Printing Co		132		prices seem to has sold in car
Railways.				latter price bei
foronto, G. & B. Stock			*****	can brought 32 to arrive were
" 6 p.c. 5 yrs. stg. Bonds	****	****	*****	Street prices 34
"& N. 8 p.c. 5 yrs. Bonds Debentures, &c.	****			BARLEY -Old
om. Gov. stock, 6 p.c		1014		out, offerings
Dom. Gov. stock, 5 p.c		994	2	transactions pr
County (Ont.) 20 yr. 6 p.c	102	101		sold in car lots
In'p (Ont.) 20 yr. 6 p.c		98	*****	on Saturday an
City Toronto 20 yr. 6 p.c		993	*****	Old No. 2 has h

English Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 28. London-Floating cargoes - wheat, at opening, quiet; corn, firm; cargoes on passage and for shipent-wheat, at opening, quiet; corn, firm. Mark ane-wheat, at opening, quiet; corn, steady. London—quotations of good cargoes mixed American corn, off the coast, per 480 lbs, tale quale, less usual 23 per cent. commission, 25s to 25s 6d; quotations of fair average quality of mixed American corn, for prompt shipment, per sailing vessel to Queenstown, for orders, per 480 lbs, American terms, 24s. Imports into United Kingdom during past week-000 qrs; flour, 55,000 to 60,000 bbls. Liverpoolest, on the spot, at opening, firm; corn, quiet.

# WEEKLY REVIEW OF TORONTO WHOLE-SALE MARKETS

PRODUCE. The past week has been a very dull period, principally from the fact that offerings have been very small. There has been nothing at all doing in shipments, nor can there be anything done until receipts of the new crop have begun to come forward. Prices have been week and unsettled all over, one cause of which seems to lie in uncertainty as to the quality of the new grain. There can be little doubt that both wheat and harley have hear pariously damaged. The past week has been a very dull period, princi both wheat and barley have been seriously damaged by late rains and storms, and the question of the use to which such grain can be turned is beginning use to which such grain can be turned is beginning to be raised. Stocks here are now very low, and stood on Monday as follows:—Flour, 3,850 bbls; fall wheat, 10,266 bushels; spring wheat, 18,842 bushels; oats, 14,910 bushels; barley, 63,617 bushels; peas, ntl. Outside markets have generally been quiet through the week. English cable advices report the weather as rainy and unsettled, but there is nothing of much consequence stated in reference. as. The total supply of wheat and flour in the wedding on the 17th inst., was equal to 345,000 373,125 quarters, vs. 403,000 to 411,000 quarter weekly consumption, indicating a deficiency in sur The supply of maize for the week was equal t ly consumption in 1876 of 1,320,000 bushels, against 771,078 bushels in 1875. The amount of wheat and flour on passage for the United Kingdom August 22, 1878, was equal to 1,059,000 quarters of wheat against 868,000 on the 8th inst., and 587,000 on the corresponding date last year. The quantity of wheat due at ports of call during the four weeks wheat due at ports of call during the four weeks from August 8 to Sept. 4, is 231,000 qarters, comprising 44,000 qrs from Azov and Black Seas and Danube, 62,000 qrs from Am. Atantic ports, 65,000 qrs from California and Oregon; 60,000 qrs from Chili and Australia; and during same period 156,300 quarters of Maize. Further cable advices to the 20th inst. state that considerable rain had fallen and harvester. that considerable rain had fallen, and harves that considerable rain had fallen, and harvest operations were advancing but slowly; samples were nearly all of poor quality, but the harvest was regarded not only as not a failure, but as being better than any of the three next preceding crops. Wheat is said to be up to an average; the yield likely to reach 11,500,000 quarters, and the imports needed are estimated at 13,000,000 quarters. Reports of the French wheat crop by mail are decidedly unfavourable; in some quarters the yield is not expected to reach that of last year in point of quantity, although the quality in some districts is superior to last year's; consequently very large imports will be necessary during the ensuing season. The total of last year's crop in France was officially estimated at 34,500,000 quarters. French imports during the season have amounted to between 3,000,000 and 3,500,000 quarters, and as the stocks in the country are recognized to be in a state of exhaustion, except at Marseilles, it can safely be assumed that all the above

weather in Germany was unsettled; wheat cutting that he who were suggested in Saxony and Hanover. Significant of the second of the supplies furnished exgranary is estimated that the following quantities of wheat and four have been placed upon the British markets since harvest—

Rye and burley had yielded only moderately. Prices at Berlin were rather stronger on wheat; at Hamburg they were altogether too high for export, and the second wheat. 51,904,751 41,282,886 51,622,733,39,469,474 through somewhat in Danzig they were unchanged. In Austro-Hungary they were altogether too high for export, and sure they were unchanged. In Austro-Hungary they were active at Vienna, and four. 7,674,587 6,264.713 5,889,448 6,239,566 floor. 7,674,587 6,264.713 6,888 84,613,599 92,557,181 92,311,040 floor. 7,674,587 6,264.713 6,888 8

bush the previous week, and 1,385,919 bush the corresponding week in 1877, and the shipments

Total, bu.21,171,628 18,119,219 16,700,201 16,994,746

for each market day during the past week :-

ered. Fall has been almost nominal, but No. 2 sold ast Thursday at \$1.04 fo.c., and No. 3 brought \$1.04 fo.c., and No. 3 brought \$1.04 fo.c. on Tuesday. Spring has been west and delining; No. 1 could probably have been got at \$1.07 o-day, but no demand was heard; a single car of id No. 2 sold at \$1.03 fo.c. On the street falledid at 0c to \$1.03, and spring at 95c to \$1.03.

OATS—There has been very little selling, and rices seem to have been declining. New Canadian as sold in car ests at 38 and 30 c on the track, the atter price being paid on Tuesday. Choicy Amerian brought \$2\frac{1}{2}\$ on the track on Monday, but cars o arrive were offered, to-day at 30c without bids. treet prices \$4\$ to \$5c. Street prices 34 to 35c.

Barley -Old having been, to a great extent, sold out, offerings have fallen off, and in the absence of transactions prices have been unsettled. Old No. 1 sold in car lots at \$1.0c. on Thursday; at \$1.0d on Saturday and Monday, and at \$1.02 on Tuesday. Old No. 2 has been quiet, but some cars changed hands at \$5c. c. on Saturday, and No. 3 went off at 65c f. o. c on Thursday. The market to-day was inactive. No. 1 was offered at the Call Bord at \$1.05 and No. 2 at \$8c, but the market closed easier with sellers of No. 1 at yesterday's price and of No. 2 at \$5c f.o.c, but no buyers. There has been no movement in new. On the street to-day prices ranged from 62 to 79c.

Prass—There have been no cars offered, but on the street one load of old sold at 60c and another of new at 64c.

Hay—The market has been fairly well supplied all week but with all offering wanted. Prices have ranged from \$8 to \$14 but the general run has been from \$11 to \$13. STRAW—Receipts have increased and have been sufficient. Rye-straw in sheaves has sold at \$11 to \$13; oat-straw in sheaves at \$10 to \$14, and loose at \$7 to \$8.

\$13; oat-straw in sheaves at \$10 to \$14, and loose at \$7 to \$8.

POTATOES—The supply has increased and has been enough for the wants of the market. Prices have declined and have usually stood about 70 to 75c per bag or \$1.25 per barrel for good qualities.

APPLES—Have been abundant and declining. Inferior have gone se low as \$1, but the general run has been \$1.25 to \$1.50, while choice have brought \$1.75 per barrel,

POULTRY—Chickens have been plentiful but selling readily at 35 to 45c per pair. Ducks have also been offering freely and easy at 50 to 55c. Very few turkeys have yet appeared nor is it safe to rely on more than 75c to \$1 for them.

FLOUR, t.o.c

of	Superior Extra, per 196 lbs\$4 75 to	84 90
y	Extra 4 45 Fancy and Strong Bakers' 4 00 Spring Wheat, extra 4 50 Superfine 4 00 Oatmeal, per 196 lbs 3 80	4 50
ut	Fancy and Strong Bakers' 4 00	5 00
d	Superfine 4 00	0 00
ie	Oatmeal, per 196 lbs	3 90
g	Cornmeal, small lots 2 50 BAG FLOUR, by car lot f.o.c.	2 60
d	BAG FLOUR, by car lot f.o.c.	115.00
11	Extra \$4 55 to Spring Wheat, extra 4 30	\$4 65
PROS	GRAIN, f.o.b.	4 50
1-	Fall Wheat, No. 1, per 60 lbs \$1 08 to	\$1 10
	No. 3, 1 03	1 05
n.	No. 3, 0 98	1 00
	Red Winter none Spring Wheat, No. 1 106	
e	No. 2	1 07
e	No. 3 0 93	0 95
蠼	(mts (Canadian) ner 24 lbs 0 00	0 30
嗯	Oatz (American).         0 29           Barloy, No. 1, per 48 libs         1 00           No. 2,         0 80           Poas, No. 1, per 80 libs         0 68	0 80
쏗	Barley, No. 1, per 48 lbs 1 00	1 02
osa:	Poss No 1 per 60 the	0 85
3	No. 2. 0 66	0 70
0	Rye 0 66	0 00
8	PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGGONS.	
)-	Wheat, fall, new, per bush 90 90	<b>\$1</b> 03
	Wheat spring, do 0 os	1 03
0	Barley, do 0 60	0 80
		0 35
t	Peas, do 0 60 Rye, do 0 60	0 64
đ	Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs 5 50	6 00
200	Beef, hind grs., per 100 lbs none.	
t	Beef, hind qrs., per 100 lbs none. Mutton, by carcase, per 100 lbs none.	
t	Unickens, per pair 0 35	0 40
0	Ducks, per brace 0 50 Geese, each none.	0 55
f	Turkeys 0 80	1 00
8	Butter, lb rolls 0 15	0 20
9	large rolls 0 13	0 14
d	tub dairy 0 18	0 15
0	Eggs, fresh, per doz 0 12 lots, 0 10 Potatees, per bbl	0 11
0	Potatoes, per bbl	1 25
	Apples, per brl 1 25	1 75
SS9	Onions, per bag 1 25	0 00
2	Tomatoes, per doz	0 30
0	Apples, per bri. 1 25 Onions, per bag 1 25 Tomatoes, per bush 0 25 Turnips, per doz 0 40 Carrots, per dos 0 15 Beets, per dos 0 25	0 20
d	Beets, per doz 0 25	0 80
3	Facettipe, por wos	9 50
8	Hay, per ton	15 00
200		14 00
蹇	Wool, per lb 0 23	0 94

PROVISIONS.

GROCERIES. TRADE-Has shown a slight improvement since

TRADE—Has generally been very quiet.

BERVES—Receipts have been of fair amount, but nearly all of poor quality. There has been some enquiry for export, and rather coarser cattle than previously have been taken for it. First-class may be regarded as purely nominal, from the fact of there having been none offered; but were they to be had from \$4.50 to \$4.75 would have been paid for them. Second-class have constituted the great bulk of the supply, and have gone off readily and steadily at \$3.75 to \$4.00, though some few have gone up to \$4.25. Third-class have been abundant, and have found a sale only by making concessions and selling at very low prices, the range being from \$2.50 to \$3,00. There have been sales of steers and heifers averaging 1,400 lbs. at \$67.00; a car of mixed averaging 1,200 lbs. at \$54.00; a car of mixed averaging 1,250 lbs. at \$4.00, and a car of mixed averaging 1,050 lbs. at \$40.00, and a car of mixed averaging 1,050 lbs. at \$35.00.

SHEED—The supply has fallen off and been very small, but probably sufficient from the fact that the demand for export has suddenly fallen off. Sales have been very small and prices rather weak. First-class averaging from 125 lbs. upwards have been easy at \$4.75 to \$4 each, or \$8.75 to \$4 per cental. Second-class have been quiet at from \$3.50 to \$4.25 each.

Lambs—Receipts have increased, and the market CATTLE.

Second-class have been quiet at from \$3.50 to \$4.25 each.

LAMBS—Receipts have increased, and the market has been well supplied. The demand has been steady, but the abundant supply has made prices rather easier. First-class, consisting of picked dressing, from 45 ibs upwards, have sold readily, but at a slight decline of 10 to 20c, the general run being \$3.62 to \$3.80. Second-class have been plentiful and weak at \$2.75 to \$3.25. Third-class have been plent and weak at \$2.75 to \$3.25. Third-class have been very slow of sale, and not often bringing over \$2. There was a car dressing about 50 ibs sold at \$3.50, and a lot of 70 head dressing \$7 ibs at \$3.10.

Catves—Have remained inactive and generally unchanged. First-class dressing from 120 ibs would not bring over \$6.50 to \$8. Second-class dressing from 75 to 110 ibs are very slow of sale at \$4 to \$5.50. Third-class are unsaleable

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL TRADE-Remains generally fairly good for the Season.

Hings—Green are unchanged in price, with all offering wanted. Cured have been in steady demand, and selling readily at 64c for No. 2; at 75c for No. 1, and at 75c for selected.

Calfestine—There has been nothing of consequence doing in either green or cured; prices remain unchanged.

Sherpestine—Receipts have been fair and all ance doing in either green or cured; parallel ain unchanged.

SHERPERINS——Receipts have been fair, and all ken as before at 50c for the best green offering; ys selling slowly.

Wool—Offerings of fleece have fallen off, and the smand seems to have slackened; some small lots ave sold at 23 and 24c. Super has been inactive, ut offering at 24c, with 22c bid. Lambs-wool has seen quiet, but a lot of 1,700 lbs. sold at 21c.

Tallow—Offerings have been large and prices mchanged at quotations, but with the feeling weak.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

The fall trade may now be considered as fully opened, but there is still a good deal of summer goods selling on sorting-up orders. Sales of fall goods have thus far been considerable; the travellers have been over the route on their first trip, and have sold well, but buyers still manifest caution and purchase carefully. Prices show little or no change, nor is there snuch alteration expected; at all events they can go no lower. Prospects are in favour of a good fall business. Quotations are as follows:—Men's Thick Boots, \$1.65 to \$2.55; Men's Kip Boots, \$1.90 to \$3.15; Men's Calf Boots, \$3 to \$4; Men's Pegged Con. Gaiters, \$1.50 to \$2.25; Men's Hand-sewed Gaiters, \$1.60 to \$3.50; Men's Cobourgs, \$1 to \$1.80; Men's Bunkums, \$1.25 to \$1.80; Men's Colon, \$ BOOTS AND SHOES.

Trade seems to be improving as is usual at this season. Prices are decidedly firm for all sorts, but quotations for cars may be regarded as nominal. Refined, per Imperial gal., \$0.00; white, by car load, 18e; lots of five to ten bbls., 18jc; single bbls., 19c.

Fall prices of coal are now ruling, but cannid to be fully established. An upward tenden-evalled during the past week, but what the r rice may be is not yet clear. Parties have be eaty for fall purchases, but sales as yet are

English Cattle Markets. following report of the English comes to the Montreal Gazette from M

## Medical.

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

# SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE CATARRH.

ING OR HEAD COLDS, CALLED AGUTE CATARRH; THICK NASAL PASSAGES CALLED CHRONIC CATARRH; ROTTING AND ULCBRATIONS, OFTEN EXTENDING TO THE EAR, EYE, THEOAT, AND LUNGS, CALLED ULCBRATIVE CATARRIL. ; Citron do., 26

ALSO, NERVOUS HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, CLOUDED mand with sales

MEMORY, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS AND LOSS OF NERVE

> GENUINE MERIT, A Bruggist's Testimony.

Gentlemen—We believe Sanforn's Radical Currico be a genuine meritorious preparation. Some of our customers are extravagant in their praise of it.

D. DEFORD & CO.
Ottawa, Kas., Feb. 26, 1878. BETTER SATISFACTION.

A Druggist's Testimony. Gentlemen—Having sold Sanford's Radical Curs for over a year, I can state it gives better satisfaction than any similar preparation I ever sold. A. H. ROBERTS. Mt. Pleasant, Is., March I, 1878.

COMPLETE SATISFACTION A Bruggist's Testimony.

Gentlemen—We have been selling Sarrorn's Rapical Curs for the last year. On the start our sales were small; the people were incredulous, it being to most of them a new preparations and they could buy so many cheaper remedies for 25 cents and 50 cents. Now the price is no object. We sell more of the Radical Curs than all other Catarrh Remedies put together, and I have yet to hear of a case that it has not given the most complete satisfaction.

Yery truly, S. W. GIFFFORD.

19 W. High street, Oskaloosa, Ia.
Feb. 25, 1878.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE is a local and Consanrounds Radical Curie is a local and Constitutional Remedy. It is inhaled, thus acting directly upon the nasal cavities. It is taken internally, thus neutralising and purifying the acidified blood. A new and wonderful remedy, destroying the acims of the disease. Price, with Improved inhaler and Treatise, \$1. Sold by all druggists, throughout the United States and Canadas and by WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Druggists,

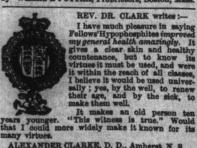
# **AND SUFFERING CAUSED BY**

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Cramps, St. Vitus' Dance, Sciatica, Hip Complaints. Spinal Affections, Nervous ing from Shocks to the Nervous System, Ruptures and Strains, Fractures. Bruises, Contusions, Weak Muscles and Joints, Nervous and Feeble Muscular in any Part of the Body. Weak and Painful Kidneys, Great Tenderness of the Kidneys, and Week and Lame Back caused by Chronic Inflammation the Hidneys, at once Relieved by COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS

ARE DOING WONDERS. Mesers. Weeks & Potter:—Gentlemen—Collins' Voltage Plasters are doing wonders. They work like magic, and those you sent last are all sold and more wanted. Please send me three dozen as soon as you get this. Money inclosed herewith. I want them to-morrow night if possible. In haste.

Yours,
No. Fayette, Me., May 1, 1876.

PRICE 25 CENTS. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.



Western Medical Institute, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. James I. Fellows:—Dear Sir.—We were induced to prescribe your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites by Dr. McMaster, and its use has been attended with such satisfactory results as to warrant

Advertisements of Farms For Sale or to Rent tre inserted in this Column, 20 words for 60c; each additional word 2c. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw them in THE MAIL.

the Township of Stephenson, Muskoka, situated at Port Sidney. The property fronts on the beautiful Lake Mary and the Muskoka Road. On the property there is a large two-storied frame house, &c., suitable for a store or tavern, close to the road. A considerable portion of the land will be available for village lots. For further particulars enquire T. B. BROWNING, Esq., Bracebridge, or JARVIS & CATHER, Adelaide street, Toronto. 334.3

good sheds, cattle stable, sheep and hog pens, etc. good driving barn, 46 x 36; splendid orchard of grafted fruit. Situated 14 miles from Harrietsville cheese factory; casy distance from churches, schools, and P.O. The above farm is one of the best in the County of Middlesex. For particular apply on the premises.

Delaware Fruit and Grain Farms

AT LOW PRICES.

Who Wants a Farm Where Farming Pays the Best ? FOR SALE

300,000 Acres Rich Farming Lands, to \$8 per acre, on easy terms of payment, Also
200,000 in best Lumber Districts of Michigan.

2\*\* Send for Illustrated Pamphlet, full of facts. The SS-18
Land Commissioner, Lansing, Mich.

Apply to C. J. BLOMFIFLD,



TWO FARMS FOR SALE BY

There will be offered for sale by public auction, at Chas McBride's Hotel, Yonge street, on Tuesday, Sept. 3rd, at 2 o'clock p.m., the east half of Lot 9, Con. 1, west of Yonge street. Township of York, containing 125 acres, more or less. This is one of the best farms in the County.

Also, on Wednesday, Sept. 4th, at 2 o'clock p.m., at John Brownridge's Hotel, Islington, Lot Letterc'd A, Con. 2, Etobicoke, containing about 70 acres.

Terms made known at time of sale.

For further particulars apply to R. L. Denison, Agricultural Hall; W. G. Denison, Lakeview avenne, or J. Geo. Denison, Dover Court, Toronto. WM. BROWN,

IMPORTANT SALE OF FARM LANDS AND TIMBER LANDS.

There will be sold by Public Auction, on Lot No. 18, on the 3rd concession of the Township of York, west of Yonge street, on TUESDAY, the Fifteenth day of October next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forencon, the following valuable Farm Property, viz.—Lot number eighteen in the 3rd concession of the Township of York, west of Yonge street, in the County of York, containing by admeasurement two hundred acres more or less, save about three acres belonging to the Northern Railway Company. There is erected on this lot a brick dwellinghouse, about 36° x 46, upon a stone foundation, which forms a good cellar; also, out-buildings, all in first-rate repair. This land is nearly all cleared. There are on the lot three never-falling wells and a living stream. This property is situated about ten miles from Toronto on the York and Vaughan Plank road. The purchaser will be required to pay down to the vendor or his solicitor at the time of the sale thirty per cent. of the purchase money, and a further sum of thirty per cent. within one month thereafter, and the balance on easy terms to be agreed upon.

Parcel 2.—Also, the south part of the east half of Lot number seventeen in the 8th concession of the Township of Brock, in the County of Ontario, containing thirty-seven acres. This land is within three miles of Sunderland station on the Toronto and Nipissing railway, and is covered with valuable codar and hemicok timber suitable for rails, posts, and railway ties.

Also on the same day and place, immediately after the sale of the farm, the large and valuable farm stock and implements of the present tenant will be sold by Public Auction. For particulars of which see posters.

vendors' Sol

farm Wanted.

## Farms tor Sale.

TO RENT-200 ACRE FARM DIFTY ACRE FARM FOR SALE POR SALE—FIRST-CLASS IM-PROVED farm, north half Lot 15, 9th con-cession Innisfil. Apply T. S. N., No. 10 Oak street, Toronto. 335-4 MARM FOR SALE—THE SUB-

FARM FOR SALE — 100
acres—being east half Lot 19, 8th Concession,
Mono, with 70 acres cleared; frame barn, orchard,
cedar fences, and spring creek. Apply to tenant, or
GEO. McMANUS, Esq., Mono Mills. 334-5 24 MARM FOR SALE—168 ACRES

A north half 16, 1st con. of Euphrasia, County Gray, containing 100 acres, 90 acres cleared; in a good state of cultivation, with a good frame barn, one stable, and good log house, good orchard; the place is well watered with never failing spring of MARM FOR SALE—200 ACRES

— Lot 24, Con. 14, Townsend, Norfolk County,
180 improved; good brick house, driving house, and
stable, frame house, two barns, sheds, and other
buildings, orchards, wells, and everything required
on a first-class farm. Distant from Jarvis—where is
Junction of "Air Line" and H. and N. W. Railway
— 15 miles. For further particulars enquire on premises or by letter to JOHN MURPHY, Jarvis P. O.
853-u. OR SALE-168 ACRES IN | . 330

FARMS.

HALIBURTON COUNTY.

Manager Canadian Land and Emigration Co. 50 Front street east, Toronto. 328 13



IS NOW TORONTO. ROBERT CUTHBERT, Manager,

335-26 No. 9 King street west, Toronto GRAND'S REPOSITORY. Horses! Horses! Horses! ORONTO, HAMILTON, GUELPH, BRANTFORD

Entries to the Extent of 200 will be received for Each Sale.

Owing to the unprecedented success of the last Great Spring Sale, when Canadian Horses were comparatively unknown, and on account of the increasing demand for Canadian Stock, Foreign buyers have been constantly requesting the subscriber to give them another opportunity to buy in this market; and there can be no doubt that these sales will afford Canadian farmers an opportunity of selling good sound horses of all classes that has never been offered them. Foreign buyers will not come out here and run all over at great expense to buy single horses, but they will come when they can buy a cargo in a single day. The above sale will be thoroughly advertised in Great Britain and all over Europe, United States and Canada. From assurances already seceived the subscriber is certain that buyers will be present from all the great borse markets of the world:—Toronto Sale, Sept. 9th and 10th; Hamilton Sale, Sept. 11th and 12th; Guelph Sale, Sept. 13th and 14th; Brantford Sale, Sept. 10th and 17th. Entries will be received at the following places, where all particulars can be obtained; at Grand's Repository, Adelaide street west, Toronto; Grand's Agent, American Hotel, Brantford. No entries will be received after night preceding each sale. Terms—Entrance fee, 21 per horse; 21 charged if not sold; 72 per cent. commission if sold; keep of horses, 75c per day, including use of all kinds of harness, vehicles, &c., to show horses in. N.B.—As these sales will be made by classification, horses will only be required to be on the ground the night preceding the sale on which they are to be sold. Note to those Entering.—If there is any doubt about your horses being sound, have them examined by a

Agricultural Emplements.

# THE CELEBRATED HALL

"CHAMPION"

Improved for 1878.

# DRIVEN BY HORSE OR STEAM POWER.

OVER 3,000 IN USE IN CANADA.

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

# STANDARD THRESHING MACHINE

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

# FARM FOR SALE - LOT PATENT DIAMOND POINTED CYLINDER TEETH

worth three times as much as the ordinary teeth. We can supply EXCELLENT FARM AND TIMBERED Lands for sale cheap—Farm of 200
acres, with 80 acres cleared, and 400 acres timbered lands in block, in the best farming section in the County Grey, convenient to schools, railway, mills, 8a Apply to JAMES U.C.A.Y.

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

# Circulars sent free upon application. For further information address

JOSEPH HALL MANUFACTURING CO.

OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

STUMP MACHINE.

The cheapest and most easily worked machin

314-26

HALLIDAY'S

STANDARD WINDMILL.

Miscellaneous.

Situations Gacant. A GENTS WANTED, TO SELL C. FLETCHER, DEALER IN A our burglar alarm; 50,000 sold in three weeks; perfect security against burglars; agent are making \$10 to \$25 per day; sample, per mail, 15c. Address ROGERS MANUFACTURING CO., 53 Church street. SAWS, SAWS, SAWS. FAR-MERS' saws of all kinds, and butchers' tools, warranted. E. WESTMAN'S, 177 King street east, Toronto. 310-52. WANTED -- AGENTS, STREET SALESMEN JAND

Oddities, Watches, &c., CEMENT—PORTLAND—ROSE-DALE, Oswego, &c., Land Plaster, Hair, Plaster Paris, Fire Brick, Clay, Grind Stones, &c. EDWARD TERRY, 25 George street. 311-26 Montreal Novelty Co., Montreal, Que Machinerp.

FANCY CARDS, WITH name, Plain or Gold, 10c. Agent's outfit 10c. 150 styles. HULL & SON, Hudson. N. Y. 333-26 e o w. STAR AUGER—THE MOST successful machine for boring wells in quick-MAXWELL REAPER—BEST single reaper made. Every farmer should see it before ordering. Send for pamphlets. DAVID MAXWELL, Paris, Ont. successful machine for boring wells in quick sand and hard pan. Send for circular to manufac-tory, 68 Mary street, Hamilton. 334-1

JUDGE

By sending 35c. with age, height, colour of eyes, and hair, you will receive by return mail a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. W. FOX, box 44, Fultonville, N. Y. 828-13 FARMS FOR SALE. to JOHN WHITEFIELD, 146 Front street, Toro

FOR 50c. You Can Tell 40,000 People That

Advertisements of that class are inserted in the WBBKLY MAIL, 20 words for 50 cents each insertion, each additional word 2 cents. In the DAILY MAIL, 20 words for 25 cents, 1 and each additional word, 1½ cent. THE CANADIAN AIR GAS MACHINE.

This machine is for lighting private dwellings, mills, factories, churches, public halls, hotels, etc. Call and examine the machine in operation at JOSEPH PHILLIPS, sole manufacturer, plumber and gas fitters, 158 York street.

Send for circular and price list. 329-2 6 25 FASHIONABLE VISITING CARDS, snowflake, Damask, etc. No two cards alike, with name 10 cents : 10 Lovely Chromos, black or white with name 10 cents ; 25 Bird Cards, 10 styles with

The first SELF-REGULATING WINDMILL offered the markets of the world, and when material used, workmanship, power, and durability are considered, It is acknowleded to be the THOMAS RUSSELL & SON'S CHEAPEST AND BEST Proved to be the best made, the most perfect sell-regulator, and the most durable windmill known, by receiving two medals and two diplomas at the Centennial. CANADIAN BRANCH HOUSE No. 9 KING STREET WEST, EVERY MILL GUARANTEED.

T.RUSSELL & SON.

The only mill which has stood the test of a quarter of century. Farmers this is your Cheapest Investment. The cheapest power for watering stock, irrigating, grinding, and shelling corn, cuting feed, sawing wood, &c. VILLAGE WATER WORKS A SPECIALTY. For particulars, estimates, &c., apply to FRED HILLS, 31 Church st., Toronto. 388-52 VICTORIA UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS WEDNESDAY, 18th SEPT.

LECTURES, OCTOBER 1st. Total expense for Board, Tuition, and Incidental, from \$120 to \$140 per annum.\*

Calendars to be had on application.

S. S. NELLES, President.

Cobourg, August 6th, 1878.

THE SECOND ANNUAL SALE OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK. At the Ontario Experimental Farm, Guelph, Ont., will be held THURSDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1878, when a few Shorthorn and Hereford Calves, about 50 Rams, and 30 Ewes of Cotswold, Leicester, South Down, and Oxford Down, with 25 Berks and Windsor Pigs, as also several pairs of various sine breds of Poultry, will be disposed of without reserve. At the same time several hundred bushels of the best standard oats and spring wheats.

Catalogue on application to WILLIAM BROWN.

WILLIAM BROWN. Ontario Experimental Farm, Guelph, Aug. 8th, 1878.

THE WEEKLY MAIL

by CHRISTOPHER W. BUNTING, at the office corner of King and Bay streets in the City of Teropuls.

VOL. VII. NO. 33

France and Italy Interfering in

Greek Question. Turkish Troops Encroaching Greek Territory.

Cable Telegraph].

re tilled.

Alls, Aug. 29.—The International Mone of the control o

nes Minister Welsh and Lord Salis Iondon, the convicted Fenian, is a writes, on Aug. 8th, remindis lat former appeals for the rel aben refused, but since then the b Government has been the adon have been refused, but since then the he British Government has brought it so nour that he (Welsh) thought the first high possibly be a partice eable one for the exercise of clemency ly in answer to the prayer of a friendly Gut which has shown so deep an interest as to already have preferred the prayer es, and would doubtless continue to do support the prayer of the prayer

Monday, Sept. 2
Constantinople, Sept. 1.—The Sul
sent a telegraphic despatch to the Czar
the 27th August, requesting him to g
orders to check the outrages upon Mus
mans in Roumelia. The Czar replied,
pressing sorrow at the anarchy which p
vailed, but declaring his belief that the
ports were exaggerated, as the Russ
generals had received strict orders to p
vent and punish such acts.

It is reported that 6,000 insurgents
advancing along the valley of the Ri
Ards, burning and pillaging. Izzet Pa
has been commissioned by the Porte to
to the scene of the insurrection and
deavour to quiet the insurgents. envour to quiet the insurgents.
RAGUSA, Sept. 1.—The whole of He
ovina, from the Narenta River to the to ubinje, has been subjugated. chiefs are submitting, but one t VIENNA, Sept. 1.—The Presse says nelusion of an Austro-Turkish Convents become altogether doubtful. The to intern Hafiz Pasha has been comanded and he has started for Constants.

ounced during the occupation of Bos oes not exceed 1,500. It is officially ounced that the Austrians occupied Noinze on the 28th inst. without meet rith opposition, formed a regular admiration and disarmed the inhabitants.

Belgrade, Sept. 1.—According to urgent advices, General Szapary a national statements are constantly are not believed to the constant of the c maintains the defensive at Doboj. A trian reinforcements are constantly aring, but it is not probable that Szap will be able to assume the offensive, cause there is a strong insurgent forch his rear, near the river Save.

Paris, Aug. 31.—There is much dissafaction among exhibitors at the Exhibit in consequence of a report that the offilist of awards will not be published ut the 22nd of October, the day following distribution of prizes, and only nine defore the closing of the Exhibition.

The French journals demand that successful exhibitors be promptly notif One paper asserts that the Minister Commerce and Director-General Kranave agreed that satisfaction shall be given a carnibitors by informing them individually of their prizes, and authorizing the affix upon their exhibits the nature heir award. This proposal will be suited to the Council of Ministers. I hated that the British Commission hasolved that all analyses abell he

ought that the other foreign of the will follow this example.

The grand prizes taken by States are for McCormick's real telephone, Gray's telephone.