AT THE
QUEEN'S GROCERY
ASPDEN'S IMPERIAL WATERPROOF BLACKING
CINCINNATI DRIED PEACHES,
MONARCH LAUNDRY SOAP,
COLMAN'S YELLOW SEAL MEDICINAL PORT,
ONE TON OF BUTTER.
FERGUSON & CO'Y,
193 Dundas st. and Market Square.

The Free Press
LONDON, ONTARIO.
Monday, April 25, 1881.

Everything Just as It Should Be.

How strange it would be if the roses
Gave their hearts' and perfumes to spring;
If the summer the co-ways and crocus,
If the trees bursting buds should bring.
If the stars forsook their winter twinkling,
Or the moon, pale, she wander to sing,
Would not we be astonished, we would know something,
Would not we be astonished, we would know something,
Would not we be astonished, we would know something
Of the power that controls the clime.

But we know the seasons come and go
With no roses their wonds, and no song
To sit in the trees and sing
Would not we be astonished if birds
Or the sunbeams forgot to shine,
Or the rain-drops forgot to fall in spring;
So we simply take it as it comes
For Our Father ordained everything.

A FAIR BARBARIAN.

BY FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

"American girls always have more things than English girls," she observed, with admirable coolness. "They dress more. I have been told so by girls who have been in Europe. And I have more things than most American girls. Father had more money than most people; that was one reason; and he spoiled me, I suppose. He had no one else to give things to, and he said I should have every thing I took a fancy to. He often laughed at me for buying things, but he never said I shouldn't buy them.

"He was always generous," sighed Miss Belinda. "Poor, dear Martin!"

Octavia scarcely entered into the spirit of this mournful sympathy. She was fond of her father, but her recollections of him were not pathetic or sentimental.

"He took me with him wherever he went," she proceeded. "And we had a teacher from the States, who travelled with us sometimes. He never sent me away from him, I wouldn't have gone if he had wanted to send me—and he didn't want to," she added, with a satisfied little laugh.

CHAPTER III.

"ANONYMOUS."

Miss Belinda sat, looking at her niece, with a sense of being at once stunned and delighted. To see a creature so young, so pretty, so luxuriously splendid, and at the same time so simply and completely at ease with herself and her surroundings, was a revelation quite beyond her comprehending. The bashful and almost girls Snowbridge could produce were apt to look a trifle uncertain and timid when they found themselves attired in the white muslin and floral decorations; but this slender creature sat in her gorgeous attire, her train flowing over the moleset carpet, her rings flashing, her ear-pendants twinkling, apparently entirely oblivious of, or indifferent to, the fact that all her belongings were sufficiently out of place to be startling beyond measure.

Her chief characteristic, however, seemed to be her excessive frankness. She did not hesitate at all to make the most comfortable statements concerning her own and her father's past career. She talked about them as if there was nothing unusual about them. Twice, in her childhood, a luckless speculation had left her father penniless; and once he had taken her to a Californian golddigger, and there she had been the only female member of the somewhat reckless community.

"But they were pretty good-natured, and made a pet of me," she said; "and we did not stay long enough to be spoiled. I took look, and we went away. I was sorry when we had to go, and saw the men. They made me a present of a set of jewelry made out of the gold they had got themselves. There is a bracelet like a lovesplate, and a necklace like a dog-collar; the bracelets tire my arms, and the necklace pulls my neck, but I wear them sometimes—gold girdle and all."

"Did I," inquired Miss Belinda timidly, "did I understand you to say that the gold your father's fortune was in some way connected with silver-mining?"

"It all came from the mine," was the response. "He owns some mines, you know—"

"Dear!" said Miss Belinda, much disturbed; "owns some silver-mines! He must be a very rich man, or—or a wicked man. I declare, it quite takes my breath away."

"Oh! he is rich," said Octavia; "awfully rich sometimes. He owns the mine in half shares go up, you know; and then they go down, and you don't seem to have any thing but father generally comes out right, because he is lucky, and knows how to make money."

"But—but how uncertain—" gasped Miss Belinda; "it should be perfectly miserable. Poor, dear Mar—"

"Oh, no, you wouldn't" said Octavia; "you'd get used to it, and wouldn't mind much, particularly if you were living and father is. There is every thing in being lucky, and knowing how to manage. When we first came to Copley Gulch"

"My dear!" cried Miss Belinda, aghast. "I—I beg of you—"

"Octavia stopped short; she gazed at Miss Belinda in bewilderment, as she made her several times before.

"Is any thing the matter?" she inquired plaintily.

"My dear love," explained Miss Belinda innocently, determined at least to do her duty, "it is not customary in—in Slowbridge—in fact, I think I may say in England—to use such—such exceedingly—I don't want to wound your feelings, my dear,—but such exceedingly strong expressions! I refer, my dear, to the one which began with a B. It is not considered proper, as well as drastic, beyond measure."

"The one which began with a B," repeated Octavia, still staring at her. "That is the name of a place; but I didn't name it, you know. It was called that, in the first place, because a party of men were sur; rised and murdered there, while they were asleep in their camp at night. It isn't a very nice name, of course, but I'm not responsible for it; and besides, now the place is growing, they are going to call it Athens or Magnolia Vale. They tried L'Argentville for a while; but people could not it Lodginville, and no body liked it."

"I trust you never lived there," said Miss Belinda. "I beg your pardon for being so horrified, but I really could not refrain from starting when you spoke; and I cannot help hoping you never lived there."

"I live there now, when I am at home," Octavia replied. "The mines are there, and father has built a house, and had the furniture brought on from New York."

Miss Belinda trim not to shudder, but almost failed.

"Won't you take another muffin, my love?" she said with a sigh. "Do take another muffin."

"No, thank you," answered Octavia; and it must be confessed that she looked a little bored, as she leaned back in her chair, and glanced down at the train of her dress. It seemed to be that her simplest statement or remark created a sensation.

Having at last risen from the tea-table, she wandered to the window, and stood there, looking out at Miss Belinda's flower-garden. It was quite a pretty flower-garden, and a good-sized one considering the dimensions of the house. There were an oval grass-plot, divers gravel paths, heart and diamond shaped beds aglow with brilliant annuals, a great many rose-bushes, several laburnums and lilacs, and a trim hedge of holly surrounding it.

"I think I should like to go out and walk around there," remarked Octavia, smoothing a little yawn behind her hand. "Suppose we go—if you don't care."

"Certainly, my dear," assented Miss Belinda. "But perhaps," with a delicately dubious glance at her attire, "you would like to make some little alteration in your dress—to put something on a little—dark over it."

Octavia glanced down also.

"Oh, no!" she replied; "it will do well enough. I will throw a scarf over my head, though," not because I need it, but thoughtlessly, "but because I have a lace one that is very becoming."

She went up to her room for the article in question, and in three minutes was down again. When she first caught sight of her, Miss Belinda found herself obliged to clear her throat quite suddenly. What Slowbridge would think of seeing such a toilet in her front garden, upon an ordinary occasion, she could not imagine. The scarf truly was becoming. It was a long affair of rich white lace, with a Spanish head, which would transform even a plain-faced person into a picture. "Yes, look, Octavia," she said, in a tone of scarcely new admiration. "I am glad you fasten the gold into the lace. She stood some moments with the brush in a dozen knots, and, when she moved, was a picture, when she got at the first gathered half heavy-headed the lace with violently.

"Behold a new Fairy dropping Life; the The crowd Like snow Fairy dropping Life; the Wrapt in Behold a new Fairy dropping Life; the Wrapt in

Old Pritlebion is giving extra trouble.

The first black Friday on Cranck's time.

Fish are so plenty in some that in order to tell a fish sportsman has to actually lie.

"Sweet breezes now the grass The matron now the hen The plumber and the sky Are all in harmony."

A Russian countess ranch.

The bees are organizing city.

The first black Friday o Cranck's time.

Fish are so plenty in some that in order to tell a fish sportsman has to actually lie.

"We are," says the Hickory Corner, "weary of popularizing the knowledge of books in which information is meant to be given, and yet which are full of useless and indolent minds."

The ideal in art, as seen by the newspaper man, is a dozen rubber boots on one side as follows:

"Get out of the way, Jim, I am a lose."
"Shut the kitchen window. Though half in one."
"Do not disturb the baby, Jim, Or our parents getting up."
"We don't want to be taking Through here."

THE DARK DAY IN CANADA.

The Unexplained Phenomenon of December, 1829.

In some interesting and graphic reminiscences of Montreal sixty years ago, by J. F. Corneau appear in the Witness of late, we extract the following: "What was the strangest thing that ever happened in the history of this country, was what has been alluded to as the "Dark Day" of 1829. I was in the morning of Sunday, Nov. 8, 1829, the sun was seen shining in the forenoon as the light grew upon it, a strange gloom was spreading, varying in place to place. After a short time the whole sky became terribly dark, dense black clouds filling the firmament, and then followed a heavy shower of rain, which appeared to be composed to be the same substance, and which was found to have deposited sediment, resembling soot. Labels the afternoon the sky obscured to its natural aspect, and the next day was fine and frosty. In the morning of Tuesday, the 10th, heavy clouds again covered the sky, and changed rapidly from a deep gray to a pitchy black, and the sun, when occasionally seen through them, was sometimes of dark brown or an unearthly yellow color and again bright orange, and even blood red. The clouds constantly deepened in color and density, and water in tubs, and in cisterns, was found to be earthy, of the day became as dark as night, a phenomenon increasing and diminishing most fully. At noon lights had to be burned in the Court-House, and in all the offices of the city. Everybody was more less alarmed, and many were the fearful conjectures as the cause of the remarkable occurrence. The poor seemed to think that because woods or prairies were cities somewhere in the west, others said it great volcano had broken out in the Pacific Ocean, and others asserted that comet was in the extinct crater about to burst in pieces and make of the city a second Pompeii; the superstitious quoted a Indian prophecy that one day the Island of Montreal was to be destroyed by an earthquake, and some, also, cried that the world was about to be on end. About the middle of the afternoon a great body of dense clouds suddenly over the city, and the darkness came that of night. Candles and lamps were lighted, and the people, in the greatest alarm, and was shrouded to prayer. Let one who lived through that day, the darkest hour was just before the dawn. The glow above gradually waned and died out, the people grew as fearful and returned to their homes, the last night came on, and when next morning dawned everything was bright and blue and the world was as natural as before. The phenomenon was noticed in a greater or less degree from Quebec to Kingston, and far in the States, but Montreal seemed its centre. It has never yet been explained."

The Tichborne Claimant at Present

Mr. Edmund Kimber, solicitor, had an interview of three hours' duration yesterday with the claimant at Portsea convict prison upon the subject of the fresh evidence to be laid before the House of Commons. The recent appeal to the House of Lords and the sympathy with him it had evoked were discussed. The prisoner expressed hearty thanks to all those who had helped him in the appeal, and specially to his solicitor and counsel. The claimant was informed that steps are to be taken fully to expose the manner in which the jury were selected and the opinions they had previously expressed upon the case. On Monday last Mr. Guildford Onslow, Mr. Quartermaine East and Morley, the old servant of the family, visited the claimant, who hoped they would remind his friends in different constituencies to send in requests to the members of Parliament to support the forthcoming motion.—*[London News, April 7.]*

The Vienna correspondent of the London Standard writes that the matter of the Czar made so little impression on the Bourses of Germany and Austria, that the public were quite surprised. The money market, says the authority, "has seldom been so all powerful as at present. At any other time the Bourses would have suffered greatly from such an event, but as it is financial operations of a magnitude never in the history of finance were made within the same week."

London Spectator—Religious excitement will always produce some sort of physical excitement in a sensitive people. It is of the greatest importance that this physical excitement should not be confounded with religion, and be thrown in as to produce hysterical consequences.

DRESS GOODS BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!

THOS. BEATTIE & CO'Y

HAVING SECURED SOME

EXTRA BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS,

ARE NOW OFFERING THE SAME AT THE FOLLOWING EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES:—

Lot No. 1.—25 pieces Granite Cloth Suitings, 12½c.; sold elsewhere for 20 cents.
Lot No. 2.—16 pices Saratoga Suiting, 15c.; well worth 25c.
Lot No. 3.—20 pieces Bradford Poplin, 23 cts.; sold elsewhere for 30 cents.
Lot No. 4.—10 pices Royal Diagonal Suiting, 25c.; well worth 35 cents. Not to be had elsewhere.
Lot No. 5.—20 pieces Princess Summer Surah Suiting, 38c.; sold elsewhere for 50c.

Special from Trade Sales in New York, one case Black Brocade Silk at $1.25; original price $2.

T. BEATTIE & CO., DUNDAS STREET.

ELGIN ASSIZES.

His Honor Justice Patterson Presiding.

April 22.—This morning the counsel addressed the jury in the case of Cameron v. McKillop—mentioned in yesterday's or day's issue of this paper, and after retiring a short time the jury returned a verdict for the defendant. McDonald, for plaintiff; T. W. Crothers, for defendant.

Queen v. John Hombur, *alias* Clutch Donohue and Walter Jones—The prisoners are indicted for stealing from the East End branch of the Molsons Bank at St. Thomas, on the 25th November last, the sum of $1,592. A large number of witnesses were examined on behalf of the crown, and their evidence went to show that the prisoners, together with a man known as John Larney, *alias* Molly Matches, who is not indicted for with them, were here together about the time of the robbery, and the day previous to the robbery the prisoner Donohue made two visits to the Southern Counties Building Society, pretending that he wanted change at one time for a $20 bill, and at one time for a $10 bill.

Mr. Stewart, the young man in charge of the office at the time, became suspicious of Donohue on account of his actions and refused to change the money. Shortly after the same day Donohue and the prisoner Jones, together with a third party who is not identified, came to the office and Donohue again requested change for a bill, and was told that he had been there before twice and had been refused and that he should have been satisfied, and Mr. Crothers at the time, they went out. The next day, the day on which the robbery was committed, a team and buggy had been hired by some one from Charles Moore, in the village of Aylmer. Jones drove up afterwards to the Molsons Bank Agency, with a horse and buggy, supposed to be the one obtained from the livery stable, and one of the parties connected with the robbery. Jones left the horse and buggy standing on the street, and the parties went into the office and one of them asked for a ticket for Detroit, and offering that a party outside in a buggy had sent him for the ticket. Mr. McIntosh had left outside of the door, and with them the buggy stated that he wanted to make a deposit on behalf of his sister in the Savings Bank branch. Mr. McIntosh said he was no better than the first, that man a prisoner in the buggy represented that he was connected, and could not leave the vehicle, and said he would cost the money himself, which he proceeded to do in a very deliberate manner, counting some considerable time. In the interval somebody entered the bank and abstracted this money from the cash box, and walking out the door, and made good their escape.

The man in the buggy was identified by witnesses who had seen him in company with prisoner Jones, and a few minutes afterwards Jones and another man were seen in the buggy together, and Jones got out on the way to the livery stable, taking with him the overcoat of the man who drove the horse to the stable. This was just about the time that the train was due to leave for Detroit, and both Jones and Molly Matches got on board the train and were identified by the conductor, two of them as persons who had purchased tickets for Sloman Junction, but they all proceeded through and went to Detroit.

The case rested upon the evidence of five men, from Hamilton, as to Molly Matches and a man by the name of Ryan being together at Hamilton during the time of the fair, that they spent a portion of the time in a house at which the house was visited by the prisoners, being identified by Mrs. Taylor, who testified that the prisoner Jones was known by the name of Charles Shearman, and the prisoner Donohue by the name of Mr. Ryan.

An *alibi* was set up on behalf of both prisoners—as to Jones, that he was in Buffalo in the morning of the 5th Nov., and seen by a Mr. Raynor, who also proved an *alibi* for Donohue, that he was in the bank at Detroit, and by three other witnesses. An *alibi* was set up as to Donohue by a man named Charles Clark, who said that Donohue was at a billiard saloon there, at which he was marker, on the night of the 4th of November and on the morning of the 5th November, on which day he lent him $10; and another by a Mr. Scoville, of Toronto, who swore that he was playing billiards in the house on the night of the 5th, and that he also saw Donohue there, and that he left together on the morning of the 6th.

Mr. Crothers addressed the jury for about an hour in behalf of the prisoners, and he was followed by H. Macmahon, Q.C., for about three quarters of an hour on behalf of the Crown.

A great deal of interest was manifested in the case, the Court House being crowded during the whole afternoon until almost half past ten. When the jury returned, a verdict of acquitted before the fact in the case of Jones, which amounts to guilty, and the jury disagreed as regards Donohue.

On the jury returning their verdict, the prisoners were asked if they had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon them, and said to the effect that they were all mistaken.

Bail was refused in the case of Jones, for the present.

St. Thomas, April 22.—Queen v. Irving Walker—The prisoner was charged with breaking into and entering the tailor shop of John White, on the night of the 25th or 26th February last, and with stealing a number of blankets and other goods. The prisoner, also some time ago, was charged with robbery, but the evidence went to show that he was not the person who committed the robbery. The prisoner, in a defective of that place, on the night in question, was identified by witnesses who had been robbed, and who had seen him in the house at least five weeks before. The prisoner said he did not know, but he did not. The prisoner said he was not guilty of the offence he was charged with, and that if he had committed it he would be hanged, and that if he did not he would be hanged, and that he could give the whole party away, and the detective assuring him that he should get a reward if any was given, the prisoner went before a magistrate and laid information against Michael O'Brien, William Frank Hyslop, of Hamilton, and Thomas Lindsay, of Toronto, who he stated, gave to the detective on the stage to St. Thomas on the Wednesday after the robbery, and in order to satisfy himself as to the different boroughs in the police station here; that he had also accompanied with a night's lodging the police station here; that he left the next day to London to meet the other parties, and that they remained over night at Mrs. Flood's, in London East, and then to St. Thomas on Friday, and that they hired a horse and light wagon at a livery stable here for the purpose of carrying the goods away; that he part in the affair was to watch the clerk, and that after they got away with the things he had seen no more of them, stating that he went to the N.W. station to remain over the night. Evidence was called for the defence to prove that certain incidents that he referred to as happening while he was here actually did happen. The parties whom he laid the information against on being tried were found not guilty. Prisoner had no defence to offer, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty. H. Macmahon, Q.C., for the Crown; prisoner undefended.

Elisha Cole vs. George Walker, Albert Secord and Thomas Bray—This is an action brought by the plaintiff, Elisha Cole, of Aylmer, against the showpartice for publishing in the *Aylmer Paper* a libellous article. The facts of the case, as adduced from the evidence of the plaintiff, tend to show that the plaintiff was a farmer previous to about five years ago, that he went to Aylmer, and for the last four years has been engaged in the paint business, his particular line being "Colee Fire-proof Paint." It appears that he represented his paint as being the best the world ever produced for preserving the roofs of buildings; that it would straighten warped shingles, fill up the cracks, keep out the water, and that it was also fire-proof. On the strength of this representation of the article a number of parties were induced to try it, amongst others one George T. Walker, one of the defendants, who keeps a store in Aylmer, Thomas Bray and the defendant, and a number of others. It appears that after the paint had been applied some short time complaints arose as to its affecting the rain water coming off the roof, and that the so-called fire-proof paint was, with every rain, depositing itself in the cisterns and overstrength, some witnesses for the defence testifying that pails full of the paint were taken from the cisterns; that the water was rendered useless for any purpose, there being an unpleasant taste and smell to it; that it was of a reddish color, and frothed like soapsuds. They also further state that having complaints of this kind brought under his notice, the plaintiff admitted that it was not exactly as represented, but that he had now another paint, which was "the best the world ever produced," having for it a new name, viz., "Coles' Slate Paint," that he was now in possession of the paint, and that he would be pleased to have Mr. McIntosh and Mr. Secord come to the Mansion House at the time, stated that it was no better than the first, that rainwater coming from the roof would foam like soapsuds, and brought with him into Court a sealed bottle of the rain water which came from the roof of the building. The water was of a yellowish appearance, and contained sediment, but when shaken it would turn the water to a much darker color. Other witnesses testified to the same effect, and stated they would not be bothered in the way they have been, for $100. It appears that Mr. Cole supplied the paint to a number of parties, amongst others, the Canadian Indian Reserve, in exchange for some kind of an arrangement with him, and after meeting with some opposition in the sale of the paint, he (Sattler) asked these parties to sign an agreement to the effect that the paint was a humbug and a fraud, at least the witnesses for the defence say they were asked to sign the advertisement by Mr. Sutler. The article also contained a statement to the effect that Mr. Sutler had been induced to enter into an arrangement with Mr. Cole on the representations made, &c., &c., and the action is brought against the defendants as being some of the parties who signed the advertisement, which afterwards appeared in the *Aylmer Paper*. The case will likely occupy the forenoon of Monday, there being some 40 odd witnesses in the case altogether. McDougall & Coye for plaintiff; John Crawford and H. Macmahon, Q.C., counsel for defence.

FREE PRESS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Revised Bible.

To the Editor of the Free Press.

SIR,—Can you inform me, or any of your numerous readers who are versed in Biblical criticism, what manuscript the present revisers of the New Testament used in order to give correct, or a more correct, rendering of this important work than the translators of the King James' version.

Are those translators and revisers pretty sure that they have the original, or even a correct copy of the manuscript used in the New Testament writers. If the King James' version has a large number of interpolations (which is asserted by biblical scholars) would not all the transcriptions and translations from the original manuscript, of say St. Paul, be liable to the same interpolations and spurious passages through several successive transcriptions and translations. Kindly answer, and oblige yours.

AN ANXIOUS ENQUIRER.

SOUTH HURON LICENSES.

The Commissioners for the South Riding of Huron have granted licenses to the following parties in their district for the current license year—Township of Stephen—W. J. Moffatt, Thos. Hodgins, Wm. Baker, Bob. Sparr, Wm. Holt, Patrick Hall, R. Hoeland, Wm. Cunningham, E. C. Bliss, Hetty Beckenlauer, Thomas Stacey. Township of Hay—Henry Orpe, Wm. Beecher, N. Beichart, Simon Weber, Henry Stake, W. R. Hodgins, Sidney Fairbairn, Richard Reynolds. Township of Stanley—John Joslin, R. J. Tiger, Henry Shaffer, Joseph Bremner. Township of Usborne—James Davis, James Crocker, Richard Knox, John Daly, Wm. Kyle, Wilson Cook; Village of Bayfield—John Morgan, W. H. McCann, Wm. Bowey, Charles Stalker; shop, T. J. Marks. Village of Exeter—James Oke, Wm. Hawkshaw, N. White, Abel Walper, Donald Taylor; shops, Isaac Carling, L. A. Mace and John Farmer. Town of Seaforth—Robert Carmichael, Christina Stephens, Alex. Davidson, Thos. Foster, J. W. Carill, David Ritchie and R. L. Sharp; shops, Ryan and Thos. Kidd.

Delicate Women.

Of female weakness, irregularities and excessive menstruation, and those suffering from Liver and Kidney complaints, Dr. Dickie Ribbon's Emmenagogue Pills are a speedy and certain remedy. The above preparation should be used in connection with Dr. Dickie's Health and Strengthening Pills, which have never failed in curing cases of Liver and Kidney complaints. Sold by all druggists, price only 25 cts. R. A. Mitchell, Wholesale Agent.

Telegram—It is said to be the wish of the Toronto Gun Club, which incorporated yesterday, to undertake the protection of game and fish. It is a fact that game laws were made for the benefit of the gentlemen who constitute the club, and that Dunobbin was at a loss to know how to protect game when there was no game to protect.

NORTH-WESTERN INTELLIGENCE.

Special Correspondence of the Free Press.

ALMA CRAIG, April 21, 1881.

Mr. Evans, the village baker, is about to remove to Hensall, where he intends following his business.

Mr. Drought is finishing his new hotel on Main street. This will make four hotels in this village.

McGillivray township is now being swept by the locust pests. They find it much better there than in other townships.

Farmers are busy seeding and are pressed with work. The ground is in splendid order.

Over four million cubic feet of timber will be rafted at Toronto and Hamilton this season. We learn that the following is about the quantity cut out by each firm:—

J. Latimer	250,000
Burton Bros.	375,000
M. Stimson	225,000
G. F. Wright	300,000
Coleman	150,000
Cook Bros.	1,000,000
Bradley & Platt	500,000
John Dunkin	220,000
J. Murphy	200,000
J. McCraw	150,000
McArthur Bros.	800,000
	4,070,000

Large numbers of men are now at work rafting, and will find full work all summer. The quantity of timber got out in Western Ontario has been much greater than in any years, and the prices paid the highest during that period. Many supposed that the supply of timber was exhausted, but it would seem that there was a large reserve. Many farmers who have been holding for fancy prices for a long time parted with their trees this season, and they appear to have a busy time moving the accumulations at the several depots.

The Grand Trunk excursion train, passing here a few days ago, had all on board a "Cumberland" that was supposed to have. Mr. McIntosh's excursion and special trains are so numerous now that they have lost their novelty and are looked on as an every day occurrence. If a person wishes to be well cared for passing over the Grand Trunk, he should go on one of the excursion trains. The utmost attention is paid to the passengers by special agents sent with every train. Mr. T. Ford, the travelling agent, is now down East collecting material for a monster excursion to start from Ottawa at least 1,000 strong.

Elm, oak, cherry, hickory, pine, ash, beech, walnut and birdeye maple are the varieties of timber cut out this season. Elm is scarce, also ash. Walnut is fairly represented. Holders of pine are obliged to part with it, as the old trees are dying, and have a greater value in the form of outbuildings than the American, which contains 18 per cent. more water than the Canadian. The pine will undoubtedly evaporate to the extent of 18 per cent."

The Secret of Happiness.

How often have we longed for perfect enjoyment and how seldom found it! Misfortune has come, or ill-health overtaken us. Perhaps a cough has come upon us which threatens that dreadful of all diseases, consumption, and we feel that death is near. With what joy should we be filled at such time, when such a remedy as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is placed within our reach. It has cured thousands who were nearer the grave than ourselves, and made their lives peaceful and happy. Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, difficulty of breathing, or any affection of the Throat or Lungs, are *positively cured* by this Wonderful Discovery. Now to give you satisfactory proof that Dr. King's New Discovery *will cure*, if you will call at any Drug Store you can get a trial bottle for ten cents, or a regular-sized bottle for $1. R. A. Mitchell, Wholesale Agent.

THE DEAD MEAT TRADE.

Large Operations Commenced at Halifax.

An Interview With an English Importer.

A Halifax dispatch says—Mr. Syms, of the English firm of Addison & Syms, has been in this province for some time making arrangements for the export of dead meat to Britain. He has now made an agreement with a Cumberland county firm for shipping fortnightly from Halifax 100 tons of dressed beef per month for three years, which means a payment to the suppliers of about $100,000 a year. Mr. Syms thinks Cumberland county alone is capable of turning out double the quantity contracted for. The first shipment will be made early in May in the steamer Nova Scotian, which will be fitted up for the service. Mr. Syms, in conversation with a representative of the *Evening Mail*, said:—"After thoroughly considering the matter, and being in possession of full information from all parts, we conclude that Halifax harbor being open all the year round, being easy of access, and connected by rail with all parts of the country, is the most fit port to Europe, with abundance of steamship accommodation, and landing lower port charges than any other port on this side of the Atlantic, was consequently the best and cheapest point of shipment. Secondly, because Nova Scotia has a suitable climate it is an excellent field for the enterprise. Its abundance of cheap land, where cattle can be grazed and fattened more economically than in any other place I know of. Your marsh lands have extraordinary fine grazing pastures during the summer months. Your land is suitable for raising a class of hay specially adapted for fattening purposes. The hay is both good and plentiful, and quite as nutritious, and hence good roots for fattening cattle. One of your natural products is roots, which you produce finer and heavier than many parts of the Dominion, and with these fattening materials the finest beef can be produced."

As to why Nova Scotia beef is more profitable than the American to the butcher as well as the consumer, Mr. Syms said: "To the butcher on account of its cutting much firmer, and not having such a great amount of fat in the same weight of animal, which fat only goes to make tallow at 5½c to 5½c per pound, instead of firm meat selling at ten cents per lb. 10c per pound; to the consumers because when a family buys a given quantity of meat, and that quantity is prepared for cooking, there is less shrinkage in size to stuch a considerable extent as the meat will cover about nine-tenths of what retain much more nearly its original size, and have a greater number of nutritious gravy than the American, which contains 18 per cent. more water than the Canadian. This will undoubtedly evaporate to the extent of 18 per cent."

The Railways.

GRAND TRUNK TRAFFIC.

The traffic receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending April 10th, 1881, and corresponding week last year, were:—

	1881.	1880.
Passengers, Mails, and Express	$65,592	$ 63,304
Freight and live stock	136,624	133,111
	$202,116	$196,415
Increase in 1881	$ 34,699	
The aggregate increase for 16 weeks is	$177,734	

The Defect in the Anti-Treating Law.

From the Milwaukee Wisconsin, April 18.

It is generally conceded that the decision of Judge Mallory, on a test case under that law, will dispose of it so effectually that no one will attempt to enforce its provisions. The Judge decided that the amendment is affixed to a statute previously repealed, and that the Anti-treating law is not complete of itself, without the efficacy of the previously repealed statute. It is possible that an amendment to a void statute may be a law, provided the amendment itself is complete in all its provisions; but in this case the Anti-treating law enacts that it was to be a law of the State, "by adding" its penalties to a previous law, but inasmuch as the Judge decides that that statute is repealed, it seems quite clear that the amendment is not a law, according to the decisions of the courts. Many politicians regard this as a happy solution of the difficulty, as it eliminates the Anti-treating law from the issues of the next canvass, merely because by a Legislative mistake there is no valid law of that character on the statute book.

TRADE, TRAFFIC AND FINANCE.

Latest Notes by Telegraph and Mail.

MANCHESTER MARKETS.

Manchester, April 22.—The *Guardian* says—The market is dull. Where business of any magnitude is mooted it is mostly impracticable, owing either to the length of the time required for delivery or the insufficiency of the prices offered. Sales, therefore, are almost entirely confined to small lots for early delivery. Prices do not show much change, but in some directions they are a little weaker, especially for yarn.

LONDON GROCERY MARKETS.

London, April 22.—In Mincing Lane, because of the holidays Sale were few auctions until Thursday, when a large quantity of coffee was sold at extreme prices for good to fine and at easier rates for ordinary and grey. Some plantation Ceylon brought nearly previous terms. The stocks both of plantation and native Ceylon are considerably lower than at the same date last year, and will show another important decrease later in the season. Because of the deficiency in the crops, tea was quiet, but there is now rather more enquiry at low current rates. India at auction on Thursday was steady. A few parcels of Java sugar were sold off coast. The limited supply of West India at auction brought firmer rates. Low brown kinds have risen fully 3d. Cane Juggery, for spring shipment, sold at 16s per cwt. Refined was in good demand at hardening prices. Spice was inactive. A moderate business was done rice, at last week's rates.

THE BUTTER TRADE.

Geo. A. Cochrane, the well-known dealer in American produce, writes as follows:—I maintain that the present heavedous nature of the American and Canadian butter trade can never be overcome until it is recognized that butter must be handled to suit the tastes of consumers; that it must be regarded and handled as a perishable article. I do not wish to be understood to say that the butter industry of these two countries can be revolutionized in a single season, but I claim that a collective and individual action on the part of those engaged in it can bring about a matter of change in the course of two or three years. I think most of your readers will admit it is idle to deny that a first-class article of butterine has ingratiated itself into the favor of consumers who formerly used stale or rancid butter.

HALF TIME WORK IN THE COAL REGION.

Should the half-time system of the coal companies continue for a month longer the employes around the collieries in this region will be forced to live on cornmeal. It is now only three weeks since the mines were restricted to three days a week, and reduced parts of longer periods in some of the mining settlements. Those who do the actual mining underground fare a little better than the men employed above and around the mines, who are paid by the day, as the foreman can send out more than the usual quota of coal on the three working days of the week, while the latter can only manage to eke out a living from the wages of their three days. One of this latter class, speaking to your correspondent to-day, said he had been idle of six children, and found it impossible to support them on his scanty pay. He said he would be obliged to apply for aid from home, unless a change came on which MARRIED LADIES can depend. IN THE HOUR OF PAIN and sickness they should remember that Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is used by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, and will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing *Wickersham Drugs to Philadelphia Press.*

BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

Liverpool, April 23.—A leading grain circular says—"The rise in prices in the United States has caused wheat on this side to be held for an advance in all positions. There was rather more activity in our various spot markets, but only a few advanced slightly. Business in cargoes on which MARRIED LADIES can depend. IN THE HOUR OF PAIN and sickness they should remember that Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is used by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, and will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing *Wickersham Drugs to Philadelphia Press.*

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO

Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Sold in London by Alex. Campbell, W. B. Robinson & Co., and all the druggists everywhere. A. Mitchell and C. McCallum, Wholesale Agents. sodwly

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THOS. JAMES, Darlington, England, says:—The "Only Lung Pad" is being thoroughly tried here. It really has already received great benefit, which has led me to prescribe Bronchitis and Asthma, and congestion of Lungs.

H. E. HODGE, Cambridge, Mich., says:—I have been afflicted with Asthma for years. An "Only Lung Pad" gave me immediate relief, and I recommend it as the greatest remedy ever produced.

HENRY VAN NORTWICK, of Toledo, Ohio, says:—A friend prevailed upon me to try an "Only Lung Pad," and I obtained immediate relief from a racking cough. I have the "d helped me.

At retail by all druggists.

WHOLESALE by H. HASWELL & CO., Montreal, P. Q.

GOLDEN LION!

OPENING DAY!

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY,

April 12, 13 and 14.

ROBT. WALKER & SONS,

South Side Dundas Street,

LONDON, and TORONTO.

London, April 9, 1881. cod

MRS. WILSON'S MYSTIC PILLS

Cures Leucorrhœa (or Whites), Painful Menstruation, Ulceration of the Uterus, Ovarian Diseases, Absent Menstruation, and all diseases known as Female Weaknesses. They are prepared with the greatest care, under the supposed direction of a physician who has made female diseases a special study for many years, and full directions on which MARRIED LADIES can depend. IN THE HOUR OF PAIN and sickness they should remember that Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is used by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, and will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing *Wickersham Drugs to Philadelphia Press.*

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USE MITCHELL'S BALSAM HOREHOUND AND TOLU FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, &c. PREPARED BY MITCHELL'S DRUG STORE, 374 RICHMOND STREET, LONDON. TELEPHONE CONNECTION. 1103

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SHORTEST SEA ROUTE.

Cabin, Intermediate and Steerage Tickets at lowest rates.

WINTER SERVICE, 1881.

	From Portland.	From Halifax.
CASPIAN, 800	March 5-6	March 18.
SARMATIAN, 3,30 a.m.	" 12th,	" 19th.
CIRCASSIAN, 10,30 a.m.	" 19th,	" 26th.
PARISIAN, 1,30 p.m.	" 26th.	" 26th.

Steerage passengers are booked to London, Cardiff, Bristol, Queenstown, Derry, Belfast and Glasgow, at same rates as to Liverpool.

☞ The last train connecting at Halifax with the Allan Mail Steamer will leave Sarnia every Wednesday evening, arriving at Halifax Saturday morning, enabling taking the steamer at Halifax will receive Grace Sarnia on Tuesday morning, according to the hour fixed for the departure as given above.

A. H. DALZIEL, Agent,
SARNIA, ONT.

Also ticket agent for the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway. Tickets sold to any point in the United States, by best routes, and at lowest rates. Those who purpose travelling will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing. Tickets issued on application. Full information.

Office—Opposite Belchamber House, Sarnia. C1-tuw-fm-in

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THE NEXT GRAND EXCURSION run by the

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

of the Great North-west will be run on the

On the 28th April, 1881,

leaving TORONTO at 12 p.m., stopping at all way stations between Toronto and Sarnia.

Parties going by this route will have the following advantages:

First-class accommodation.
Baggage booked through to Winnipeg.
Freight and live stock taken on same train, giving settlers the opportunity of personally attending to their effects, and avoiding the expense of their household goods and stock.

For further particulars apply to the agents of the G. T.