is," but the persons whom it in

expenditure of the Imperial has increased by £2,000,000 Lord Beaconsfield left office. er of Parliament called the at-House of Commons to the fact introduced a resolution in favour Before the hon, gentleman had speech a " count out" was efnisterialists and an adjourne ssary. The economy resolution

to understand why the Grin nxious that Sir Leonard Tilley les Tupper should retire. The to be found in the following the St. John Sun :—"Wherever the Government or a friend ment, unless it can be arranged les of the case can be heard at The retirement of the uestion would have contributed of Mr. Blake's trip to the

atic Federation, a new political last March by Mr. Joseph for Newcastle-on-Tyne, has a is as follows :-- l, Manhood riennial Parliaments; 3, Payers; 4, Nationalisation of the on of the House of Lords ; 6, made a felony; 7, Legislative in-or Ireland. It is a broad plate ere are inconsistencies about it. plank No. 3 would commend members of Parliament, but to adopt it will not put up with If members are paid so much a

of Picton are told in one breath duty has not benefitted the coal d in another that the Government ove the duty and thus to in-Of course the object our ds have in circulating these conmes is to cajole some and to ers into voting Grit. The precise riff has had on the coal mining be gathered from the following 1878 the total quantity of coal coal mines of Nova Scotia was and the quantity that came to the and the quantity that came to the nees was \$3,710 tons; in 1880, the ar of the National Policy, the t of coal sold from the Nova was 954,659 tons, or 261,000 than in 1878; while the he Upper Provinces amounted to or 155,000 tons more than h

Waterloo Conservatives have rospect before them. No doub e a victory, and no doubt many honestly object to the conlaid down by Mr. Blake when ntario Opposition will help to get. Mr. Springer is a living ken pledges, and when he calls ers to support Mr. Snider-for o ringer is going to throw him mpaign—the electors may as that he has been guilty of con-erized by Mr. Blake as repreat he accepted an office in his It is a curious fact, but ertheless, that none of the Repers have dared to defend Mr. allowing Messrs. Paxton and appoint themselves, to offices in ies they represent. The cirnificant. There is no defence.

he massacres and outrages per ews in Russia are published by ls received yesterday. Here of a heartrending sight at together like ants in an more than eighteen hundred icir wives and children, clad in ed, ghastly pale, and terror-hat I saw there was like a hell souls. There was hunger and and gnashing of teeth. A ould have been melted. Many ched beings told me their tales man said, 'I had twenty thou-and a small farm; now I have e rags on my back. brothers were killed in the and I know not what fate has It was to such sufferers pealing passionately to him for that the Governor of Kieff "And what does it matter you, or such as you, are it will only be a few

wa the less. ar has written to the President Vaterloo Reform Association as ir,-After consulting with numitical friends, I have concluded teat in Parliament and apply for heriff for the County of Water-nt. But before doing so, I wish onsent of the Reform Association ninated me. Will you kindly ation together at as early a day d oblige." Mr. Springer here Mr. Springer here t he intends to resign his seat y for the office of sheriff afterat an accurate statement of the ot Mr. Springer assured, before o resign his scat in the Legislas would be appointed sheriff? knows that in accepting the nning against Mr. Blake, who principle that a member should office in his own constituency. Springer does not want to be by Mr. Blake as a political ere is time for him to repent ere is time for him to repent ates that he is not yet sheriff. is a good Liberal, decline the remain M.P.P. for North e writs for the new election e can certainly contest the seat

pents. Blake led the Opposition in the nbly he laid down the principle ber of the Legislature should If to an office in his own con-Ir. Paxton and Mr. Springer , with the connivance of Mr. Mr. Blake, when laying down very strongly condemned, yet nan, now the leader and the form party, has not once voice in denunciation of the It would be interesting to Mr. Blake in announcing the intended that it should govern his party when it got office, or factured it to suit the purrty for the moment. It is imear statement should be made cause Mr. Blake is again busy s, in the interests, ostensibly, but really of the Grit party. ciples he is propounding in the joking again? Does he informers ever get office, that shall be adhered to, or does an impose upon the people a and carry his party into office that promises which he has not tention of carrying out?

The British Press and People Abandon Free Trade Principles.

A LEADING EVENT OF THE CENTURY. The tariff question is now uppermost in the

British mind. Throughout the United Kingdom the utmost excitement prevails respecting the negotiations for a commercial treaty with France, and there is a feeling abroad that a crisis is at hand. The general tariff adopted by France is of strongly pretectionist character, and unless large concessions are obtained the cotton and woollen trades of Lancashire and Yorkshire will be seriously injured by being practically shut out of the markets by the Republic. In this emergency the people are forsaking free trade, and demanding with no uncertain sound the adoption of reciprocal or retaliatory tariffs, The preliminary skirmish has taken place in Parliament, resolutions embodying these views having been submitted by Mr. McIver. The battle will have to be fought at the polls, and the parties are already preparing for the struggle. "Reciprocity" and "retaliation" are the popular cries in the "retalistion" are the popular cries in the northern manufacturing centres. In Liverpool, Birmingham, Nottingham, and even London the movement daily gains adherents. Many of the leading journals are abandoning their free trade doctrines and supporting the popular demand. That protection will be the issue presented to the electors at the next general election is beyond peradventure.

The London Times is already trimming its sails to the popular breeze. The following sails to the popular breeze. The following

editorial remarks possess significance :

"It is impossible not to be struck by the contrast presented between the circumstances of the present commercial treaty negotiations and those of the negotiations in Paris, 21 years ago, between the French Government and Mr. Cobden, when the era of commercial and Mr. Coolein, when the era of commercial treaties of the so-called free-trade type began. In those days all was hope and confidence among free-traders. Now the free-trade enthusiasm has all died out. France itself has not been converted or half converted, while its political defeats have indisposed it to that close intercourse with its nearest Continental lead to. Even if it had been converted, it has no longer the old influence; if France were a free-trading nation, it would not draw the world after it. Above all, it would be useless to deny that protectionists are not cowed by free trade arguments as they once were. The prosperity of France, the United States, and other countries under a protection ist system has raised doubts, which it is difficult to answer satisfactorily in a popular way, as to what free trade really accomplishes, while the check to our own trade by the high tariffs of foreign countries has producep a strong feeling of resentment in this country against the countries retaining them, which indisposes people to listen to free trade argument. This change of circumstances demonstrates strates, we think, the real impolicy of the course which was entered upon twenty years ago with so much exultation, and against which the most vigorous protests were raised our own columns at the time. The world was not to be converted to free trade by the careful education of a leading country whose ulers were more intelligent than the mass. In spite of all the development of trade be-tween France and England since the treaty, there has been a persistent distrust and acriony, and now we have to negotiate a new treaty, with France as protectionist as ever, and with protectionist ideas making way among the electors, so that we are told to

take whatever conditions the French will take whatever conditions the French will concede to us in case worse should befall. The Times thinks the failure of negotiations would scarcely be matter for regret, as to use its own words, "we shall be at liberty," when we impose duties for revenue purposes select what articles and impose rates we please." There is no more denun-ciation of Canada's National Policy, but a desire is expressed to be in a position, not to carry out free trade doctrines, but to impose what duties the people may please.

The London Standard concedes the impos-

sibility of England maintaining its free trade principles, and points out that already the question of protection has become a live issue and has affected the result of an election. It

"No regret need be felt that Mr. McIver was prevented by the forms of the House of Commons last evening from moving the reso-lution of which he had given notice in favour of the principle and practice of reciprocity in our international commercial relations. The subject is, as matters stand, sufficiently before the country, and there can be little doubt that for some time to come it will acquire rapidly increasing importance. It is said t have had something to do with the result of the Preston election, and it is seriously agrating the minds of employers and employed throughout the United Kingdom. "To buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest markets is as essential to national as it is to individual prosperity. But how if only the former are open? The general complaint is that the dearest market is exactly that which affords the least opportunity for selling. England, in the view of a large number of the working classes, is a country in which trained labour and native products are heavily handi capped. Free trade appears to the ordinary elector to be advisable and advantageous, pro vided that it is not one-sided free trade. may be that if England, as the sole unflinch g champion of free trade, were pitted against

a rigid system of protectionism in all parts of the world, she would not be the loser by the arrangement. She would perhaps gradually become the most flourishing of all nations. She would by slow degrees gain the reputation of the country in which life was cheapest. She might be even a greater commercial emporium than she is now. But there are many persons who will ask within what limits of time the end could be accomplished. It might be fifty or a hundred years, and before that time had expired the shadow of dangerous agitation and perhaps of eclipse might have fallen upon us. Such a contingency, if fulfilled, would not militate against the scientific value of free trade. But it is tolerably certain that the inhabitants of these islands, who are chiefly interested in the matter, would not

have the patience requisite for such an ex-

'We understand that the English Commis sioners who are appointed to negotiate for the renewal of the Anglo-French Commercial Treaty are not highly sanguine as to the result of their deliberations. Though this treaty, like every commercial convention, involves in its essence an infraction of the prinvolves in its essence an intraction of the prin-ciples of free trade, it is unquestionable that the failure of the negotiations would not in-crease the favour in which free trade is re-garded by an increasing number of the English people. The multitude will natur-ally look, not to the soundness and the uni-versality of the principles on which free trade versality of the principles on which free trade rests, but to the consequences—or what they conceive to be the consequences—of its operation. Our iron trade is suffering severely from American competition; so are two of the chief branches of our agricultural industry. Food and corn come into England, and undersell our home products. is nothing to say that at some future time the balance must be adjusted in favour of England. Household Suffrage is not favourable to the display of much chivalrons unsel-dishness, and the wise maxims of political

economists, if not verified by results, would not stand much chance of a hearing at elec-Monday, actually went so far as to express his approval, 'after serious consideration, of the United States, or any other country, will be seriously diminished by these considerations. Under a retime of Household Suffrage, and with a Democracy accustomed, as the English Democracy is, to look to the action of the State for the cure of every political malady, every labouring or maintifacturing laterest which finds itself embarrassed will suffer that a formal condemnation, and so far as to express his approval, 'after serious consideration, of placing an import duty upon silk manufactures. The suggestion was put forward as a means of bringing pressure to bear upon France in order to obtain a more liberal treaty tariff than the one which seems likely to be offered to us. Then again plans of a like kind have been set forth by the Pall Mall Gazette with little more than a formal condemnation, and

press its grievance upon the Government. No. Administration could withstand the converg-ing pressure of a number of demands like

In Liverpool and Birkenhead there is a growing demand for a departure from the antiquated ideas of the free trade school. This feeling finds expression in Parliament through Mr. McIver, M.P., and in the press by the Liverpool Courier and other journals. The Courier presents a sad picture of the condition of English manufacturing industries, and demonstrates the necessity of adopting

rotective policy. It says : "The Princess of Wales has been implore to help the distressed trade in British woolle to help the distressed trade in British woollen fabrics by cultivating a popular taste for such articles. Her Royal Highness has, however, already done her best in this direction, with results which have tended very slightly indeed to benefit the depressed industry. In her reply to the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture, the Princess expresses her sympathy with the staying trade presses her sympathy with the starving trade, says that she has in recent years used British-made woollens more largely than before, and points out the real cause of depression. This is not the want of royal patronage, but a variety of economic, commercial, and other circumstances, many of them closely connected with the conflicting questions of free trade and protection.' Royal favour is not sufficient to counterbalance the difficulties which beset this and other British trades. the Duke of Marlborough was Viceroy of Ireland, the poplin manufacturers appealed to the Duchess to assist them in the same way that the Princess of Wales has been asked to help the British woollen trade. Her Grace did all that lay in her power, but this only sufficed to give the Irish industry a very brief stimply. The Duchess' counterports of the propersy counterports. very brief stimulus. The Duchess' counten-ance to the native fabric was powerless against the attractions and prices of other goods. But do not these and identical incidents suggest that there may be a more advantageous principle of commerce than that which at present regulates England's trade with other countries? British industries so depressed that Royal help is solicited? The materials are as good, if not better, than ever, and our work have developed in skilfulness, while British manufacturers are unsurpassed, even if they are equalled, in enterprise by the manufac-turers of other lands. But with the best material, the most perfect machinery, and the most intelligent operatives, British woollen

and other products are fast losing their hold on the markets of the world. Why is this? "We are free-traders, and have been so for nearly forty years; and we are taught that free trade is the best trade. If this be so, how is it that the home industries are decaying while other nations who used to buy ou goods are developing a manufacturing spirit which would have been ridiculed as impossible in the days of Mr. Cobden's agitation? If the one-sided free trade now prevalent is better than combating bostile tariffs and bounties with retaliatory imposts and countervailing duties, the fact should be clearly demonstrable. Telling a suffering manufacturer that he is 'only fit for a lunatic asylum' if he manifests an inquiring irit, and desires to know whether, after all, free trade may not be a mistake, is not the way to convince him; yet this is the only argument vouchsafed by Mr. John Bright.

Articles produced under free trade influences should be cheaper and better than the products of protected industry. Unfortunately experience is disproving this theory. Whi we enjoyed a manufacturing monopoly it proved true enough. Then we benefitted, though our agriculture was gradually undermined. It paid us well to import raw ma terials and export manufactured goods. Now, however, the conditions are changed. Our old customers make up their own materials and sell them to us, at the same time closing their markets against British goods. The effect is to make this market the cheapest in the world, but the only purchasers are our own people. The foreigners are sellers, not buyers. Foreign competitors are enabled to occupy this independent position partly ough their Governments protecting with import duties and export hounties and

partly by the lower price of their labour and the lower conditions of industrial life.' The woollen industry has suffered severely prising that Bradford should have become an important centre of the protectionist move-ment. Ten thousand men signed a petition to the President of the Chamber of Commerce for a public discussion of the proposed new treaty with France. The meeting was held, and attended by enormous crowds, the reso-lutions adopted being condemnatory of any treaty with France which does not place English goods on an equality with French goods. The Bradford Chronicle declares that any Government which acts contrary to that understanding will bring an amount of odium upon itself which must ensure its speedy downfall. The following extracts are taken

from an editorial on the subject: "The 'dear bread' scare, which in the past has frightened so many workingmen, is now kept in the background. Its hollowness is now so apparent that workingmen, who formerly looked askance at it, now laugh at it and treat it with scorn. It has therefore become necessary to put to the front the argument that a tax upon foreign goods would bring about a serious injustice to the consumers. That feature in the con-troversy was eloquently and unmistakably pulled to pieces and thoroughly shattered by Mr. Ecroyd last night. Briefly he told them that the position might be divided into four classes: the ironworkers, the woollen and worsted operatives, the cotton spinners, and the drones in the hive, who live upon incomes from property, or the interest on inrested capital. Three out of the four classes are producers as well as consumers; the renaining fourth are consumers only, who add ittle or nothing to the wealth of England. Let the foreigner produce cheaper iron, and that would benefit the consumer, but destroy the iron industries of England. Let the foreigner produce cheaper woollens; that would benefit the consumer, but it would destroy the woollen industries in England, to stroy the woollen industries in England, to the lasting injury of the operatives who depend upon them for a livelihood. Let the foreigner produce cheaper cottons, and that would benefit the consumer, and etterly annihilate the industries which provide food and clothing for the teeming th sands of the working men and women in Lan-cashire. The one-fourth of the population, the consumers who have the means of living without having to work for their daily bread, would be benefitted, whilst the remaining three-fourths would be reduced to beggary and starvation, unless they deserted their native shores to find employment in countries which have been enormously enriched in order to benefit the small knot of consumers who are the objects of so much care and sympathy at the hands of the ultra free-traders, the great enemies of the working population of this country. Last night the workingmen of Bradford, by their enthusiastic cheers, which made the hall 'ring again,' showed that they thoroughly understood this phase of the subject, and that the free-traders will have to invent some new scare before they can be seduced from the new and reasonable attitude they have now taken up on the question of British and foreign commerce. *The Manchester Guardian, another ultrafree trade journal of the Whig school, is compelled to recognize the signs of the times.

It says :-"A feeling is arising which, though not protectionist, is not less inconsistent with our duty as a nation of free-traders. There are influential men and influential organs of the press who are beginning to talk of retali-ation in connection with the expiry of the French treaty and in view of the apparently increasing protectionism shown by France.

Mr. Herbert Gladstone, speaking at Leeds on Monday, actually went so far as to express forms.

in other papers a mild approval of this line of conduct has been expressed. Even in the pages of the **Monomist* a correspondent was allowed last Saturday without rebuke to suggest that we should increase considerably the duties on wine, and that the possibility of our having recourse to this expedient should be brought under the notice of the Governments of France and Spain. The writer asks triumphantly 'what principle of political economy would be violated by our doubling the present duty on wines from France and Spain.'"

The Birmingham **Gouette* has already given. BAND—On Monday morning, the 6th inst., at enetanguishene, the wife of William P. Band, sq., of twins, son and daughter. STRATFORD—On the 25th inst. at 119 Gladstor, venue, the wife of Charles Stratford, of a son.

The Birmingham Gazette has already given its allegiance to the new crusade, and with considerable ability challenges the doctrines of free-traders. The reciprocity agitation, it points out, is very popular, and has already assumed such proportions as to all already assumed such proportions as to alarm op-ponents. Taking up Adams Smith's "Wealth of Nations," it shows that even judged by his opinions the present movement is justifiable, and it clinches its reply by quoting from Mr. Gladstone's reply to a deputation respecting sugar duties to prove that the Liberal leader does not share completely in the rights of does not share completely in the views of the Manchester and Birmingham Radical leaders. We quote from an editorial article in the

"In the small hours of yesterday morning the attention of the House of Commons was for a brief space directed to that interesting question of the day, the imposition of counquestion of the day, the imposition of countervailing duties as a mode of bringing about the reciprocity in our foreign commercial relations which everybody desires, and the absence of which all deplore. Unfortunately, the forms of the House did not permit the question to be discussed in a form to elicit the opinion of that assembly, and Mr. McIver was obliged to confine himself to an exposition of what is now to be regarded as the popular view on the subject. The hon. gentleman very properly, and with some severity. tleman very properly, and with some severity, deprecated the bullying and abusive mode in which it has been attempted to stifle discussion in this matter. It is too he now to dispose of it in such off-hand fashion.

In spite of all this reviling, a belief in the policy of imposing duties upon such foreign imports as come into unfair competiforeign imports as come into unfair competi-tion with the industries of this country is steadily gaining ground. Is this a justifiable, belief? The question is susceptible of a du-plicate consideration. It may be regarded from the political point of view, or from the economic point of view. A national action may be completely justified on the ground of cound rolling act with highly accessed. sound policy, and yet be highly uneconomic. To employ an illustration we have heretofore used in treating on this subject, we may mention going to war for important and tangible national interests as an instance of good policy in the enforcement of which economic considerations have to be cast to the winds. Warfure commonly costs large sums of money, entails enormous material sacrifices, and involves heavy loss of life: but it may be volves heavy loss of fife; but it may be a justifiable proceeding for all that. In like manner it is surely arguable that there may be justification for combating hostile foreign tariffs by countervailing duties, although the process entails some sacrifices on the country. All we contend for is that the whole question s not exhausted and further discussion closed when it is affirmed, and truly, that we should be inflicting certain sacrifices on ourselves by an uneconomic course may be demanded by

the imposition of countervailing duties. the broader, deeper, and more remote interests of the nation, and if that be so it is not enough to say that the economic interests o the moment would be injured by a resort to a policy based on reciprocity. Political economists of comprehensive views have recognized the fact that national economy and national policy are elements in national well-being which ought not to be severed or allowed to neutralise each other. On this point there is a remarkable passage in Adam Smith's 'Wealth of Nations,' which s worth quoting, and deserves deliberate conis worth quoting, and deserves deliberate consideration. That great and still unsurpassed inquirer into the causes of national prosperity writes as follows:—'The case in which it may sometimes be a matter of deliberation how far it is proper to continue the free importation of certain foreign goods is when some nation restrains by high duties or prohibitions the importation of some of our manufactures into the country. Revenge in manufactures into the country. Revenge in this case naturally dictates retaliation, and

hat we should impose the like duties and prohibitions upon the importation of some or Il of their manufactures into ours. There may be good policy in retaliations of this kind when there is a probability that they will procure the repeal of the high duties or prohibitions complained of. The recovery of a great foreign market will generally more than compensate the transitory inconvenience of paying dearer during a short time for some sort of goods.' This, we take leave o say, is a sound and acceptable lictum, though differing from, and, indeed, diametrically opposed to, the politico-economic views favoured by Messrs. Bright and Chamberlain. It is left to the school of modern economists to which they belong to gnore everything but the immediate con venience of the consumer. This narrow view of political economy impels them to hold that stile tariffs and foreign bounties must not e interfered with in any retaliatory sense, because such interference would result in the transitory inconvenience of paying

learer during a short time for some sort of But Messrs. Bright, Chamberlain, and Co. mistake utterly the signs of the times and the growing feeling of the country if they im-agine that those views find general acceptance. There is indeed some reason to suppose that they cannot long count upon support from the quarters hitherto regarded by them as reliable. Mr. Gladstone, for instance, does not appear to share completely in their views. Messrs. Bright and Chamberlain scout the whole question of bounties and countervailing or retaliatory duties as wrong in principle, utterly contemptible, and out ide of all rational discussion.

These extracts, gleaned from English journals received by yesterday's mail, mirror public feeling in the Old Country on the tariff question, and foretell the abandonment of the ree trade shibboleth.

Col. Grey, President of the G. W. R. of Canada, and Mr. Bald, of Glasgow, a director of the company, are now in Hamilton, having come out in the Cunard steamship Gallia. It is understood that they will make a thorough investigation of the road, and complete the arrangements for inter-change of traffic with the Wabash R. R. at Chicago. They had several inter views with Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt at Nev at Chicago. York last week, where they were met by Mr. Broughton and other officers of the Great Western.

Medical.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. NASAL CATARRH, ASTHMA, AND BRONCHITIS.-NASAL CATARRH, ASTHMA, AND BRONCHITIS.— It is a positive fact that these diseases are cured by Dr. Souvielle's Spirometer. Full instructions for treatment sent by letter and the instruments expressed to any address. Physicians and suffer-ers are cordially invited to test the Spirometer free of charge. Treatment simple, painless, and cures speedlily effected. Instruments at reason-able price. Send for particulars to Dr. M. Sou-vielle, ex-aide-Surgeon, French army, 13 Phillips square. Montreal. All letters must contain stamps for reply.

BUCHAN—On Friday, 3rd inst., at No. 80 harles street, Toronto, Mrs. Ewing Buchan, of CURTIS—On Wednesday, 1st June, at No. 4 latt street, Montreal, the wife of H. Harcourt urtis, of a daughter. DAYMAN—At No. 28 D'Arcy street, on Friday, une 3rd, the wife of E. S. Dayman, of a son. FELITZ .- On the 4th, the wife of Mr. F. Felitz GREENWOOD—On 1st inst., at Norway, Ont. the wife of Russell Greenwood, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, of a son. NISBET On the 30th May, the wife of Peter Nisbet, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES. BOULTON—DICKSON—On Wednesday, June 1st, at St. Paul's church, Yorkville, by the Hev. Mr. DesBarres, Frederick Campbell Meifort Boulton, to Emma Augusta, only daughter of the late William Dickson, jr., Esq., of Niagara, and grand-daughter of the late Hon. Chief Justice Draper, C.B.

GORDON—TITUS—On Monday, 23rd May, at the residence of the bride's mother, Wabash avenue, Chicago, by the Rev. F. M. Bristol, Henry J. A. Gordon, of Toronto, to Caroline R., only daughter of the late Virgit Titus, of St. John's, P.Q. HARPER-BOWDEN-At the residence of Dr. J. Sivewright, Chatham, Ont., on May 30th, by the Rev. N. H. Martin, J. Ffolliott Harper, to Victoria, second daughter of John W. Bowden. Victoria, second daughter of John W. Bowden.

HEATH—SHEARER—On the 1st June, at the residence of the bride's father, Hillsdale Farm, Vittoria, by the Rev. Henry Cocks, Ansley Heath, Esq., of Bloomsburgh, to Miss A. J. Shearer, of Vittoria.

HOLMES—PIDDINGTON—On Wednesday, June 1st, at the residence of the bride's father, Yonge street. Toronto, by the Rev. Dr. Burns, of Hamilton, uncle of the bride, R. O. Holmes, to Eliza Jane, eldest daughter of Alfred Piddington, Both of Toronto.

KELLY—COSTRUOW—At St. Patrick's church

KELLY-COSTELOW-At St. Patrick's church, in this city, on Monday, May 30th, by the Rev. Father Hayden, James Kelly, to Margaret Costelow, both of this city.

telow, both of this city.

LAING—McTAGGART—At the residence of the bride's father, 76 Redpath street, on the ist inst., by the Rev. J. S. Black, John D., second son of Murdoch Laing, to Katie M., third daughter of Duncan McTaggart, Esq.

NEVITT—OATES—On June 1st, 1831, at Emmanuel church, Athens, Georgia, U.S., by the Rev. J. C. Davis, Louisa Bartow, youngest daughter of J. W. Nevitt, to E. Fred. Gates, of Toronto, Canada. No cards.

RIPOUT_ROYED—On the 2nd that at St. RIDOUT—BOYER—On the 2nd inst., at St. James' cathedral, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Toronto, assisted by the Rev. R. W. E. Green, Walter Ridout, to Alice, youngest daughter of the late Rev. R. C. Boyer, Colborne.

THOMSON—KLINGNER—On June 1st, at the residence of the bride's parents, Toronto, by the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, B.D., of St. Andrew's church, J. Ironside Thomson, formerly of Old Leslie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, to Caroline Issbella, youngest daughter of J. B. Klingner, M.D., F.L., F.P. and S., Glasgow, formerly of Portsoy, Banfishire, Scotland. No cards. All residing in Torento. a Toronto.

Aberdeen and Banff papers please copy.

Aberdeen and Banji papers please copy.

Todd—Lee—On Wednesday, June 1st, at St.
Thomas church, Seaforth, by the Rev. Geoffry
Hill, rector, assisted by Rev. Mr. W. Craig,
Philip Todd, of Toronto, eldest son of Alpheus
Todd, LLD., C.M.G., Librarian of Parliament,
Ottawa, to Rosamund, daughter of the late
H. C. Lee, M.D., of London, Ont. PARMLEY—HEWITI—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 7th of June, by the Rev. G. W. Hewitt, B.A., brother of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. B. Clarkson, M.A., Harry Parmley, to Ella A., third daughter of Jno, Hewitt, Esq. All of Toronto. No cards.

Esq. All of Toronto. No cards.

THOMPSON—MARTIN—May 23rd, at the residence of Geo. Thompson, Esq., Elderslie, by Rev. R. Carson, Mr. Joseph Thompson, Chesley, county of Bruce, to Mrs. Elizabeth Martin, Essa, county of Simcoe, Ont.

CLEMENTS—VANNORDEN—At St. Andrew's, Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, 1st instant, by the Rev. F. Windsor Braithwaite, Edgar N. Clements, B.A., of Yarmouth, N.S., and Charlotte J., daughter of Robt, J. VanNorden, of San Francisco, Cal. No cards.

TELIZE—Howe-By the Rev. T. D. DesBarres. TELLER-HOWE-By the Rev. T.D. DesBarres, rector of St. Paul's church, Toronto, R. Remsen Teller, M.D., C.M., Simcoo, to Ida C., only daughter of F. W. Howe, M.D., Cartwright, grand-daughter of the late Colonel Howe, Red Hill, Ireland.

Irish papers please copy.

DEATHS. ARNALL—At her son's residence, 489 Sherbourne street, on the 6th inst., Caroline Potter, relict of the late Wm. Arnall, aged 65 years. ALEXANDER—At Lindsay, on 26th May, of consumption, John Barr Alexander, in his thirty-third year. BAYNE—At 28 Charlotte street, yesterday noon, Eliza, beloved wife of T. M. Bayne. BURN—At her residence, Elgin Avenue, York-ville, on Sunday, June 5th, Mrs. Mary Burn, widow of the late William Scott Burn, in the 38th year of her age.

Bowen—At his father's residence, Scarboro' village, on the 3rd June, Ralph C. Bowen, aged 7 years. 37 years.

CAMPBELL—At 366 Church street, on Thursday, June 2nd, of consumption, Hattle A., third daughter of Augustus Campbell, aged 19 years and 10 days. Died in peace.

ELLIOTT—At 21 Renfrew street, on June 3rd, Rebecca Elliott, wife of John Elliott, age 35 years.

FORD—In Youngstewn, Ohio, 2nd June, 1881, Elizabeth Simons, whe of Jas. Ford, and mother of Charles and Daniel Corin, of this city, aged 62 years.

GOURLY—At Toronto, on Friday, June 3rd, Margaret Jane, wife of Samuel Gourly, of Pal-JONES—On Wednesday, 1st inst., at 94 Peter street, Toronto, Emily Victoria, the beloved wife of Owen Jones, Esq., chief engineer of the N. and N. W. railways.

LAIOH—On June 6, at St. Joseph's Convent, Guelph, George H. Lalor, architect, of this city, aged 28 years, deeply regretted by his sorrowing family. May he rest in peace, McCLINCHY—At Lambton Mills, on June 5th, James McClinchy, aged 78 years.

Nicholls—On the 6th inst., at 55 Richmond street west, Charles Nicholls, aged 36 years. PERRY—At Whitby, on Saturday, the 4th inst. Jane Margaret Perry, beloved wife of John.Han Perry, County Registrar. SEARS—On Saturday morning, 4th of June Harriet Howard, wife of Robert Sears, sr., in the 73rd year of her age. SPEIGHT—In the village of Markham, on Tues-day, June 7, Elizabeth Maud Mary, clidest daughter of James Speight, Esq., aged 20 years. STEPHENS—At 83 Peter street, on Sunday even-ing, June 5th, Robert E. Stephens, late of Owen Sound, in his 63rd year.

Sound, in his 63rd year.

THOMBON—At the Queen's hotel, on Saturday evening, 4th inst., John Thomson, of Longford Mills, aged 50 years.

BEDDOW—On the 7th inst., at No. 33l Queen street west, Alfred William, only son of Alfred and Christina Beddow, aged 8 months.

HALL—At her mother's residence, No. 8 D'Arcy street, on the 7th instant, Constance, youngest daughter of the late Dr. C. B. Hall. McNeillie—At Lindsay, Ont., Saturday, June 4th, 1881, Esther Thornton, wife of James R. McNeillie, aged 32 years.

Medical.

Vegetine HEALTH RESTORER.

Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the Whole System. GENERAL DEBILITY.

Debility is a term used to denote a deficiency of blood. The nutritive constituents of the blood are in less than their regular proportion, while the watery part is in excess. Debility is of frequent occurrence. It is incident to a variety of diseases. The lower limbs are apt to be swollen. The patient is feeble, and cannot bear much exertion. The circulation is irregular, but almost always weak. Palpitation of the heart is a very common symptom. Violent emotion often throws the heart into the most tunultuous action. The vital functions are languidly performed. The muscular strength is diminished; fatigue follows moderate or slight exercise. The breathing, though quiet when at rest, becomes hurried and even painfully agifated under exertion, as in running, ascending heights, etc. The nervous system is often greatly disordered. Vertigo, dizziness, and a feeling of faintness are very common. Violent and obstinate neuralgic pains in the head, side, and breast, or other parts of the body, are also frequent attendants upon the disease. The secretions are sometimes always either suspended or very partially performed. The bile is scanty, and costiveness, with unhealthy evacuations from the bowels, and dyspeptic state of the stomach, are extremely common symptoms.

Vegetine. Prof. Smith Recommends It.

DR. H. R. STEVENS: DR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir.—I have used Vegerine for Dyspensia, and think it is a good medicine for that disease, and know of others who have used it with good effect. It is a great blood purifier.

WM. SMITH.

Inspector of Medical and Dearth and Pharmaco. Inspector of Medical and Dental and Pharmacy Colleges for Ontario.

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who had been long and painful sufferers. Vegetine

SPRING MEDICINE Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists. LYE, EAR, AND THROAT-DR. G. S. Ryerson, L.R.C., P.S.E., oculist and Aurist Toronto General Hospital, late Clinical Assistant Moorfield's Eye Hospital, London, Eng. 37 Church street, Toronto. Medical.



Prescribed by the sading physicians the Dominion. Regular sized bo MALTOPEPSYN rice fifty cents, co e obtained from THE NEW REMEDY INDIGESTION, CHOLERA INFANTUM CONSTIPATION, VOMITING IN PREGNANCE Each bottle hold PREPARED BY HAZEN MORSE,

nula printed ou each label. NOTHING SHORT OF UNMISTAKABLE



Conferred upon tens of thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation which AYER'S SARSAPARILLA enjoys. It is a compound of the best vegeta bleaker afters, with the lodides of Potassium and Iron, and is the most effectual of all remedies for scrofulous, mer curial, or blood disorders. Uniformly successfu

tual of all remedies for scrofulous, mer curial, orblood disorders. Uniformly successful and certain in its remedial effects, it produces rapid and complete cures of Scrofula, Sores, Bells, Humours, Pimples, Eruptions, Skin Diseases, and all disorders arising from impurity of the blood. By its invigorating effects it always relieves and often cures Liver Complaints, Female Weaknesses, and Irregularities, and is a notent renewer of vitality. For purifying the blood it has no equal. It tones up the system, restores and preserves the health, and imparts vigour and energy. For forty years it has been in extensive use, and is to-day the most available medicine for the suffering sick anywhere. For Sale by all Dealers.



150 McGill St., Montreal.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF MODERN TIMES. HOLLOWAYS PILLS AND OINTMENT.

THE PILLS purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of th Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, and Bowels. They in vigorate and restore to health Debilitated Consti-tutions, and are invaluable in all complaint incidental to Females at all ages.

THE OINTMENT

s an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Did Wounds, Sores, and Ulcers. For Sore Throats, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Gout, Rheumatism, Glandular Swellings, and all Skin diseases it has no equal.

Manufactured only at Professor Holloway's
Establishment, 533 OXFORD ST., LONDON, and
may be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout
the world. ne world.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the fots and Boxes. If the address is not 533 Oxford treet, London, they are counterfeits.

STAMMERER'S

Stammering cured permanently in one treatent. 61 Denison avenue, Toronto. Consulta ion free. Rich and poor invited.

OWLES LE HUMOR

I WARRANT ONE BOTTLE A PERFECT CURE for all the worst forms of Piles, two to four in the worst cases of Leprosy, Scrofula, Psoriasis, Cancer, Eczema, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Kidneys, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, and all diseases of the Skin and Blood. Entirely vegetable. Internal and external use. Ask your druggust or dealer to buy it for you, and I will return the money in every case of failure, as above, with many thanks. Not a failure for 20 years. \$1 a bottle, Sold everywhere, Scand for new pamphlet free. H. D. FOWLE, chemist, Boston and Montreal. PERRY DAVIS & SON, & LAWRENCE, agents, Montreal.

MRS. JULYE MYERS' RHEUMATIC CURE is having so great a success, are:—It gives instant relief; is a stree cure, and was never known to fail. It cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lame Backs, Sprains, Stiffness of Joints, Severe Aches, &c. Price of trial bottle, 10 cents; large size, \$1. For sale by all druggists.

General agent for Canada, J. COOMBE, 155
King street cast, Toronto, Ont. 448-52e3w

THE REASONS WHY

NORMAN'S ELECTRO CURATIVE BELTS AND BANDS mmediately relieve and permanently cure ervous Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and il diseases of the nerves, and revitalize the lood. Circular and consultation free.

RADICAL CURE

DR. J. ADAMS 58 Bay Street, Toronto. References permitted to persons who have

been completely cured after having been ruptured fifteen and eighteen years. "Pamphlet on Rupture" free. eow PECK'S, the only patented AR-TIFICIAL EAR DRUMS, are

Cushioued, Ventilated, Comfortable, and unnoticed, and Restore Hearing. Physicians highly recommend them. For Asthma of Catarrh, send for Dr. Stinson's Sure Remedies. Treatise mailed free. H. P. K. PECK, Agt., \$53 Broadway, New York, PEOPLE HEAR

HATCH & BROTHER,

Wholesale and Retail

HARDWARE

It affords us pleasure to inform the public we have commenced business at 111 and 113 YONGE STREET. Wm. Hewitt & Co's old stand. We have added English, American, and other Hardware. We shall keep a large and well-assorted stock of good goods, which we offer wholesale and retail at bottom prices. & BUILDERS' HARDWARE A SPECIALTY. We keep a large stock of Door and Other Locks, Butts, Cut and Uneut Nails, Hinges, Brandram's and other Genuine White Leads, Boiled and Raw Oils, Varnishes, Turpentine, Glass, Puttu. etc.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS LIBERALLY DEALT WITH. HATCH & BRO.,

> Importers of Hardware, TORONTO AND WHITBY.

Business Chances.

BARGAINS IN IMPROVED FARMS, hotels, mills, and city property; send for list of over 400 farms. ADAMSON & LAMB, Hamilton. POR SALE — FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY hotel, near the city of Guelph; established 50 years; terms made known on application to JAMES KEOUGH, Gourock P.O., Ont. 450-67 LOR SALE-A DWELLING HOUSE, STORE, I with post office and general stock, in a small Lake Port. P.M., Port Bruce. HOTEL-ADJOINING RAILWAY STATION -nine bedrooms: with or without a farm —nine bedrooms; with or without a farm am going to Manitoba. WM. KING, Henry ontario.

Ontario.

IVERY BUSINESS FOR SALE—A GOOD
livery business in one of the most thriving
towns in Western Ontario; will be sold at a reasonable figure. In connection with a first-class
commercial hotel and an excellent local trade.
Satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply Box 282,
MAIL Office. \$1,100 WILL BUY PINE RIVER HOTEI and license for ensuing year; one half down; or less if more is paid down. D. McDERMID, Pine River P.O.

Situations Vacant.

A GENTS WANTED - BIG PAY - CON-STANT employment; light work; no capital required. JAS. LEE & CO., Montreal, Que. 434-52 ACENTS WANTED Sell the best Family Knitting Machine ever invented. Will knit pair of stockings, with HEEL and TOE complete, in twenty minutes. It will also knit a great variety of fancy work for which there is always a ready market. Send for circular and terms to the Twombly Knitting Machine Co., 409 Washington street, Boston, Mass. \$72 A WEEK. \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO. Augusta, Maine. 443-52 ADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED TO learn telegraphing at the Canadian School f Telegraphy, 131 Church street. M. T. FITCH,

T ADJES AND GENTLEMEN TO LEARN I telegraphing. Operators in demand. For terms apply to Dominion Telegraph Institute, 32 King street east. Toronto. JAMES THORNE, Manager. Please enclose stamp. DUPILS-IN SHORTHAND WRITING-BY situations procured competent pupils. Apply to W. G. CHAFFEE, Oswego, N.Y. 466-13-cow

SALESMEN WANTED To begin work at once on sales for fall, 1881,

FONTHILL NURSERIES. THE LARGEST IN CANADA Office-23 Union Block, Toronto St., Toronto. We pay good salaries and give steady employment to successful men. Do not apply unless you can give your whole time to the business.

Address, STONE & WEILLINGTON.

N.B.—Orders by mail for our celebrated new White Grape Pocklington can be filled during month of April. Price, \$2 each.

469-13

Miscellaneous.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth Soften, Address STINSON & CO. Portland, Maine. 20 LOVELY ROSE CHROMOS, OR 20 Floral Motto Cards, with name, 10 cents, post paid. NASSAU CARD CO., Nassau, N.Y. 40 NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CARDS WITH name 10c.; foral, landscape, motto, scenery, shell, heads, birds, &c. Queen City Card House, Toronto. \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co

EGGS FOR HATCHING—PEKIN DUCKS
\$2.00 per 13; Plymouth Rocks, \$2.00 per 12
R. HAMILL, Box 544, St. Catharines, Ont. 70 YOUR NAME in New Type OC.
New styles, by best artists; Bouguets,
Birds, Gold Chromos, Landscapes, Water
Seenes, etc.—no? alike. Agent's Complete Sample
Book, 25c. Great variety Advertising and BevelEdge Cards. Lowest price to dealers and printern. 100 Samples Fancy Advertising Cards, 50c.
Address,
TENTENDENS BROS. Box 22 Northford Ct.

STEVENS BROS., Box 22, Northford, Ct. 40 CARDS, ENTIRELY NEW with Copyright, no 2 alike, with name 18c., or 20 for IOc. All Flowers, Name, and Language of every card sent with a pack. Stamps taken.

J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, N. Y. SEWING MACHINES.

THE WILSON B

A Perfect Picture. GUARANTEED THREE YEARS.

Examine before purchasing any other. Send for illustrated catalogue and price list. WILSON & CO., Manufacturers, Hamilton, Ont.

(TRADE MARK.) POISON

only by RAMSAY, DRAKE & DODS MONTREAL,

SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA.

Fluid Beef. Johnsten's Fluid Beef.
Its adaptability is general to the invalid, the convaled and the vigor

Hotels. DLOUGHS FOR SUMMER FALLOWING Satisfaction guaranteed (money refunded).
 Market Seed Store and Agricultural Warehouse,
 Jarvis street (Market Square), Toronto. THE FAVOURITE HOUSE, LAKE SIMCOE. I is now open for summer visitors: row boats and yacht in connection. For terms, &c., address GEORGE BAKER, proprietor Baker House, Belle Ewart, Ont.

Live Stock. TOUR BEST STALLIONS IN THE DO-I MINION—imported Clydesdales—Sir Wil-liam Wallace and Prince of Kirkbean will stand at their own stable during the season; imported coach young Cleveland Tom and readster Erin Chief at home on Saturday and Monday morn-ings; pedigrees and terms on application. A. & R. WELLS, proprietors, Queen's Hotel, Aurora, Ont.

FOR SALE HOROUGHBRED AND CARRIAGE HORSES AYRESHIRE CATTLE, AND PURE BRED BERKSHIRE PIGS.

DAWES & CO., 446-52 eow Lachine, Province of Quebec, Tobaccos.

BLACKBIRD

NAVY TOBACCO.

This brand is guaranteed to be the very best Chewing Tobacco in Canada, being manufactured of the finest sun-cured Virginia Leaf. To avoid imposition see that each Plug bears the tin stamp, and every Caddy the Caution notice of

THE ADAMS TOBACCO CO.

MONTREAL

Wholesale Dry Goods. WM. PARKS & SON COTTON SPINNERS, BLEACHERS, & DYERS

New Brunswick Cotton Mills

ST. JOHN. N.B. COTTON YARNS, white and coloured, s CARPET WARPS, white and coloured. BEAM WARPS, for woollen mills, in all the HOSIERY YARNS of every description. BALL KNITTING COTTON, superior in uality and colour to that imported. These goods have been awarded FIRST PRIZES for each of the above articles at the Toronto Exhibition of this year, and A GOLD MEDAL

Diploma and Seven first class Prizes at Hamilton, London, and St. John. AGENTS: ALEXANDER SPENCE, 223 McGill St., Montreal. WILLIAM HEWITT, 11 Colborne St. Toronto.

Starr's Lidney Fad.

at the Dominion Exhibition at Montreal.

THE STARR

KIDNEY DISEASES. and Complaints attendant thereoon

IT NOT ONLY RELIEVES, BUT POSITIVE-LY AND PERMANENTLY CURBS, LAME BACK (the only permanent cure for Lame Back). Inflammation of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Passagos, cousing pain in small of the Back, Loins, Sides, producing Urinary Disorders, such as too frequent, painful, difficult, or copious Micharation, etc., Inability of Retention, and supression of and Sedimentary Urine, etc., Gravel, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Piles, Leucorinca, Nervous Debility, and all diseases, disorders, and ailments the Urinary System (only) is subject to. MOTHERS, our Child's Pad cures Bed Wetting. Try it, Write for Pamphlets, TESTIMONIALS, etc., or from your Druggist obtain them. Prices—Child's Pad, \$1.50; Regular Pad, \$2; Special Pad for Chronic Diseases, \$3.

Wire Fencing.

STARR KIDNEY PAD CO.

31 King Street West, Toronto.

BURNELL'S FOUR-POINTED GALVANIZED STEEL WIRE FENCING. The Best and Cheapest Farm and Railway Fence. Iron Railings, Gates, Castings, &c. For cuts and prices, send to

H. R. IVES & CO. Queen street, Montreal.



DOMINION BARB WIRE FENCE CO.