They mainly are German, Irish, and Italian. Eight more steamers from Europe carrying emigrants are due this week, and it is expected the total arrivals will exceed 20,000.

Guymphere, the Hungarian Guymphere, the Hungarian who has been sleeping 72 days in succession, at Alms House, Allentown, Pa., arose from his cot on Friday, walked to the end of the room, and returned to his couch. He also opened his eyes, but the power of speech had not yet returned. The physicians say the crisis is passed, and they anticipate his speedy restoration to his according to the condition.

A despatch from Washington to Victoria, B.C., says the State Department is exercised over the arrest and imprisonment of two Americans in British Columbia on charges of fraud, who have applied to the United States Government for redress, alleging wrongful conviction, and that Blaine has requested a full report of the case by talegraph. ull report of the case by telegraph.

A new iniquity perpetrated under the Tweed ring has just come to light in New York city. It appears that the ferry franchises held by one of the ferry-boat companies were sold for ten years for the nominal sum of the delivered ways of the solution of the second sum of ten dollars per annum. Since then the city has recovered three hundred thousand dollars from the favoured company, and the privileges have been sold for nearly \$140,000.

Some startling revelations are promised in connection with the United States Post-office Department frauds, involving, it is said, many ex-members of Congress and other prominent officials. Something very like a panic prevails in the department. As an instance of the flagrancy of the frauds, it is stated that in one instance \$500 was paid for the transnission of a letter over a distance less

Edward Mills, of New York, has obtained a verdict for \$68.25 against Cornelius J. Vanderbilt for \$25 loaned the defendant on August 24th, 1854, when he went aboard the plaintiff's boat Yankee Blade with a party of ladies, and not having any money, borrowed from Mills to pay the ladies ice cream and refreshment bills and take them home in a carriage. In 1874 the defendant

EUROPE.

The Tories have carried West Cheshire. A strike is threatened among the Durham

A large quantity of hidden explosives have been discovered at Nice. Thirty-nine arrests have so far been made Ireland under the terms of the Coercion

The Emperor William has recovered from the affection of the throat with which he was ecently attacked. Earl Grey has written a letter to the

ondon Times in which he condemns Mr. Gladstone's land policy. Sixty-three lives were lost last week by the upsetting of a ferry-boat on the River Oniester, near Lemburg.

Some dozen persons have been arrested at St. Petersburg, in connection with the discovery of a Nihilist printing press. It is stated that twenty-five thousand emigrants left Hamburg for America during the last three months. The emigration is greatly

The earthquakes at Chios have been followed by severe gales and heavy rain, which greatly increases the sufferings of the house-

The Greek Minister of War has resigned, n consequence of a disagreement with his colleagues, who look upon his views as altogether too pacific. A despatch from Pesth says an English

coachman has been murdered and robbed in that city, and his body cut to pieces and thrown into a sewer.

Another arrest has been made in Ireland under the Coercion Act, the prisoner being a farmer living near Parsonstown, King's county, who is charged with "Boycotting." Surveys have been made between Penzance and Porthcurnow for an independent land route with a view to establishing national

elegraph communication with America. A noticeable falling off, in fact an almost complete cessation, has taken place in the in-flux of subscriptions to the Carlyle memorial The irritation in Greece against the Government in consequence of its acceptance of the Turkish frontier terms is so intense that fears are entertained of internal complications. The tails of sixteen valuable cattle on the estate of the Marquis of Thedford were cut off during Friday night. The owner had previously received warning to remove the

The hangman who bungled the execution of Michaeloff, one of the Czar's assassing whose rope broke several times, has been treated to one hundred lashes for his awk-

The Duchess of Marlborough has arranged for an entire outfit for fifteen Irish families who will be provided free passage to Manitobs, and located there in neatly furnished The Porte has issued an order prohibiti

the importantation of American pork into Turkey. That which is already in the count will be valued by a committee of America and then destroyed.

The proposed conference of Socialists in London has been abandoned, and should the convention at Zurich be prohibited, an international conference will probably be summoned to meet in New York ed to meet in New York.

Owing to the depression of trade in the English manufacturing town of Bradford the factory hands are emigrating in large numbers, and some of the masters are contemplating the removal of their business to the United States.

A St. Petersburg depression of trade in the

A St. Petersburg despatch says it is stated it has been decided to grant nine million roubles annually to aid the peasants to free themselves from the burden laid on them in 1861, Gen. Melikoff thinking that otherwise serious trouble might enumer

1861, Gen. Melikoff thinking that otherwise serious trouble might ensue.

Four former servants at the Imperial palace at Constantinople have confessed that they suffocated the late Sultan Abdul Aziz and then opened the veins of his arm to make it appear that it was a case of suicide. Several arrests have been made, among those implicated being an ex-Minister of War.

It is believed in certain quarters that the prosecution by the British Government of Herr Most, the editor of Die Freiheit, the Socialist organ published in London, is mistake, and that when the trial comes on the Solicitor-General will consent to a solic prosequi being entered. Herr Most has come out with another flaming article dpropos of the execution of the Czar's assassins.

England has at last decided to send a representative to the monetary conference in

England has at last decided to send a respresentative to the monetary conference in Paris, in the person of the Hon. Charles Fremantle, deputy-master of the mint. It is understood, however, that he will assume no active part in the proceedings, contenting himself with taking notes. A German correspondent declares that the conference is a fiasco, and that a decision to postpone or even close it may be expected shortly.

The Nihilists have issued a manifesto, in which they announce that Alexander III.'s doom is sealed. With characteristic during they sent a copy of the document to all the Russian Ministers and court officials. At present the Czar is living in complete sectnsion at his country villa of Gatschina, which is guarded by six consecutive cordons of troops. A large number of important arrests have been made at St. Petersburg.

The town of Buenaventura, on the Pacific coast of the republic of Colombia, was all bed destroyed by a disastrous fire on the 12th inst. Fifteen hundred families are homeless, and the loss will amount to a million dollars.

Wars are expensive luxuries. The Zdb. war cost £3,224,310, and the expenses of the war feet at the cost £3,224,310, and the expenses of the war its South Africa have been so far £4,216,221a. The powder and shob expended may be estimatable, but the human lives lost cannot be valued in pounds, shillings, and pence

ECONOMY VS. EXTRAVAGANCE.

inditure Effected.

In the present Government, and its present Government Government, and its present Government, and its present Government, and its present Government, and its present Government Government, and the present Government, and the present Government, and the present Government, and the present Government, and office of the Government, and office Government, and

service during the financial year beginning on the 1st July succeeding the session in which they are voted. They are laid before the House of Commons in detail by the Minister of Finance.

The amounts which Parliament thus sees

fit to vote and place at the disposal of the Government are embodied in an Act, but it does not follow that the whole will be expended. It is the duty of Ministers con-stantly to exercise the strictest economy compatible with efficiency in the public ser-vice; and in expending the money placed in their hands each session for the service of the ensuing financial year, they must be governed in some measure by the state of the country—its prosperity or otherwise, the harvest, the condition of its many industries, and of

It will thus be seen that comparisons based on estimates, or partly on estimates and part-ly on expenditure, are valueless, and to those who confound the one with the other must be

report, 1880, folio 243.)

Railways. | Earnings.

Railways.

1879.

1880.

rafiway.... \$1,294,099 69 \$2,010,183 22 \$716,083 53 P. E. Island

railway.... 125,855 91 223,318-12 97,457-21

Working expenses, over

1879.

\$1,419,955 60 \$2,233,496 31 \$813,540 74

Earnings. Working expenses over

1880. earning:

Charg Criary Charg Ording Charg Ording Charge Ording Charge Deduct Vino Deduct Centry Do. 188 Do. 188

Ges for Debt, Interest, Sinking Fund, &c. \$ 6,503,611 \$ 7,837,768 \$ 7,83,706 \$ 7,83,706 \$ 7,83,706 \$ 7,83,706 \$ 7,83,706 \$ 7,83,706 \$ 3,732,757 \$ 3,700,335 \$ 3,6	\$ 7,873,769 3,760,661 \$11,988,690 4,719,655 \$23,713,071 11,121,728 \$12,588,345 991,976 \$11,003,389 11,015,797	\$ 1,373,766 \$ 1,483,001 \$1,134,796 \$11,129,359 \$11,134,796 \$11,129,359 \$4,719,655 \$4,796,298 \$23,713,071 \$24,488,379 \$11,121,736 \$11,129,359 \$12,588,345 \$13,396,012 \$90,976 \$1,168,100 \$11,686,399 \$12,307,903 \$11,686,399 \$12,307,903 \$11,015,797 \$1,015,797 \$11,015,797 \$1,102,105
		\$ 7,482,001 \$ 7,883,476 \$ 8,186,776 \$ 3,690,355 \$ 3,655,590 \$ 3,472,898 \$ 11,129,309 \$ 11,469,327 \$ 11,069,523 \$ 11,292,309 \$ 11,469,329 \$ 11,469,329 \$ 11,469,329 \$ 11,469,329 \$ 11,469,329 \$ 11,469,329 \$ 11,469,329 \$ 11,469,329 \$ 11,55,797 \$ 11,015,797 \$ 11,015,797 \$ 11,015,797 \$ 11,015,797 \$ 11,915,797
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It is thus made plain that the controllable expenditure for 1879-80, amounting to \$11,015,797, was less than it had been for five of the six preceding financial years, being— \$1,112,737 less than for 1873-74 577,572 " 1874-75 1,192,105 " 1875-76

1874-75 1875-76 1876-77 1878-79 239,342 561,019 The year 1877-78 shows a decrease of \$71,157 as compared with 1879-80. These results rest on data that are given in the public accounts, and can be easily verified.

A Trenchant Letter from the Hon. D. L. Macpherson.

of the Opposition when in office certainly did not practice.

I apprehend the "mixing and muddling" of estimates and expenditure are indulged in by some of our critics for the purpose of perplexing and deceiving those who are not experienced in distinguishing between the two. For the information of such as are not familiar with them, and with the implied condition on which Parliament votes the supplies for carrying on the affairs of the country, I may explain that the estimates are the sums which the Government assumes will be required for the various branches of the public service during the financial year beginning on enue were \$12,823,837, and the cost of collection was \$721,008, being \$5.62 on each \$100. In 1879.80 the receipts from Customs were \$14,071,343, and the cost of collection was \$716,126, being \$5.08 on each \$100. It will thus be seen that the cost of collecting the revenue by this department for 1879.80 was 54 cents on each \$100 less than in 1875.76, being a comparative saving in favour of 1879-80, the first complete year of the present Administration, of \$75,983. Not only was there this important proportionate economy achieved, but the actual expenditure of the department was less in 1879-80 than in 1875-76. The average cost of collecting the Customs revenue for five years to 30th June, 1879, was \$5.36 on each \$100 of revenue.

The only comparisons that are accurate are those of the ascertained expenditure of one year with that of another, as detailed in the public accounts; and to judge of the economy and capacity of Administrations, it is necessary to confine the comparisons to the portion of the expenditure that is, more or less, within the control of the Executive.

When in past years I compared the expenditure of Mr. Mackenzie's Government with that of his predecessor, Sir John Macdonald, and exposed and reprobated what I considered its needless and extravagant increase by gentlemen whose political battle cry had always been "Economy and Recrease by gentlemen whose political battle cry had always been "Economy and Reprenchment !"—I say, when I compared their expenditure with that of their predecessors, I eliminated from the gross amount the charges for interest, sinking fund, and other items connected with the public debt, and idealt only with the controllable portion.

To make comparisons on which to judge Administrations fairly, the items of fixed outlay, such as subsidies to provinces, should be deducted, as they are beyond the control of the Government. The outlay in the North-West Territories should also be separated from that of the Dominion proper. When all this is done, the public accounts are simple to all who understand the first four rules of arithmetic; and the people can readily distinguish prudent and economical administrators from those who are reckless and wasteful. The following table, formulated on the above plan, shows the annual expenditure for seven years from 1st July, 1873, to 30th June, 1880, the first of these being the year of Mr. Mackenzie's advent to power, and the last of them the first complete year under Sir John Macdonald after his return to power in October, 1878, and the last for which we have the public accounts:—

ase in Controllable expanditure for 1879-80, ompared with 1873-74. 79-80, as compared with 1874-75. 779-80, as compared with 1875-77. 779-80, as compared with 1876-77. 779-80, as compared with 1876-77. 779-80, as compared with 1878-79.	ollable Expenditure Dominion proper to do.	of Expenditure for North-West Territories.	Total Expenditure of Charges for Debt and Subsidies to Pro- ce	res for Debt and Subsidies to Provinces ary Expenditure res on Revenue	ces for Debt, Interest, Sinking Fund, &c.,	
1,112,737	312,128,534	\$13,060,518 931,984	\$23,316,316 10,255,798	\$10,255,798 8,394,076 4,736,442	\$ 6,503,041 8	200000000000000000000000000000000000000
19,787 9 577,579 9 1,182,105 in 1877-78 than in 1879-80.	\$11,593,369	\$12,588,345 991,976	\$23,713,071	\$11,124,726 7,868,690 4,719,655	\$ 7,373,765	C
\$ 1,192,105 in 1879-80	\$12,207,902	1,158,110	\$24,488,379	\$11,129,359 8,569,774 4,796,238	\$ 7,432,001 3,690,355	100 - 101 - 102 SEC.
\$ 239,942	\$11,255,139	\$12,029,974 774,835	\$23,519,301	\$11,480,327 6,835,078 5,194,896	\$ 7,883,476 3,655,850	-000 COM COM COM
	\$11,593,369 \$12,207,592 \$11,255,139 \$10,944,640 \$11,676,816 11,015,797 11,015,797 11,015,797 11,015,797	\$11,843,834	\$23,713,071 \$24,489,379 \$23,519,301 \$23,503,158 11,124,726 11,122,359 11,489,326 11,689,523	\$11,659,523 6,542,510 5,301,124	\$ 8,186,716 3,472,808	THE STREET
\$ 561,019	\$11,576,816	\$12,502,739 925,923	\$23,316,316 \$23,713,071 \$24,488,378 \$23,519,301 \$23,503,168 \$24,455,881 \$24, 10,255,798 11,121,736 11,122,359 11,489,386 11,689,523 11,952,642 12,	\$11,952,642 6,941,577 5,561,162	\$ 8,186,716 \$ 8,509.878 \$ 9, 3,472,808 3,442,764 3,	STATE OF THE REAL PROPERTY.
	118	\$12, 1,	\$24, 12,	50,00	00 to	1000

While the Dominion did not receive this sum of \$1,520,833, or any part of it, yet interest, sinking fund, &c., have to be paid thereon, amounting to about \$70,000 a year, till the materity of the lean in 1906 (the interest alone, at 4 per cent, exceeds \$60,000 a year). To have to pay \$70,000 a year for thirty years for that which the Dominion did not receive

Richard maintains, and Mr. Blake and his other colleagues of 1876 also maintain, that that loan was advantageous for the Dominion, was, in fact, a model loan. But, in the opinion of men who do not belong to their model school of finance, it was an improved dent and move and the school of finance.

revenue.

The accounts of the railways owned and operated by the Dominion afford striking and gratifying evidence of the growth of our interprovincial trade, and of the economy of

management.

The last report of the Auditor-General, Mr.

J. Lorn Macdougall, contains the following comparative summary of the earnings and working expenses of the Intercolonial and P. E. Island railways (operated by the Dominion Government) during the years 1879 and 1880.

N. B.—The C. P. and Windsor Branch railways are not included, as they were not in operation in 1879. (See Auditor-General's

nor the railways yield a direct return upon the capital invested in them, but the indirect profit reaped by the whole people through the enhanced value of their land and of the fruits of their labour and enterprise in the multiform industries of the Bominion is enor-mous. So great and marked is the progress of Canada that last year for the first time the

xports exceeded the imports.

While the great public works—the canals and railways—have contributed immensely to bring about the happy state of things now existing, they have had invaluable auxiliaries in the minor works, such as lighthouses, har-bours, piers, breakwaters, and the improve-

The following is an extract from his budget speech delivered on 16th February, 1875:—
"I think that during those ten years (1874 to 1884) we shall probably borrow from our own people, through the medium of savings banks, or receive from miscellaneous sources, about \$1,000,000 annually, amounting in all to \$10,000,000."

\$2,000,000, Sir Richard awakened to discover an annual deficit of nearly that amount, and it may be well for the country that it was so, for, had not his estimates of revenue proved altogether fallacious, it is quite obvious now that the expenditure of the Government of which he was a member would have been even more recklessly prodigal than it was.

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1881.

I remain, my dear sir,
Yours faithfully,
D. L. MACPHERSON.
Toronto, April 16th, 1881.

ib be seen, amounted to the prodigions sum of \$2.658, 33. Yet Mr. Blake supported and still approves of that transaction.

And what tid Mr. Mackennie's Government abow for all the money they had spent? Uniformed the money they had spent? The finished cannel that ought to have been finished. Annual that ought to have been finished. The finished cannel that ought to have been finished. The finished cannel that ought to have been finished and the fort of the Rott, in cluding the Fort Frances look—all of "Reform "planning and engineering. When Mr. Mackennie, Mr. Blake, and their colleagues came into power, they were quite free to follow the dictates of their own judgment in building the Cannelian Facific railway, for the building. Health to any solvens for its construction. Health to been allowed to remain in office after 1878, I verify believe they would have drifted into pledging the country to be build it, throughout its entire length, out of the public exchequer.

Happily for the Dominion, the present Government succeeded to power in time to place tracted for under contract, all and misses the coccapation by well as the second of th

Convocation hall was pretty well filled with a fashionable audience at 3 p.m., the hour appointed for the valedictory address. The students occupied the gallery and opened the ball with the time honoured song, "Gaudeamus igitur." While this was awaking the cences of the building, the Chanceller, Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.E., Principal Grant, the professors, and a number of graduates took their places upon the platform. After a few words from the Principal,

The second state of the part of the second state of the second state of the part of the second state of th

From 7.30 to 8 o'clock this evening the Chancellor held a reception in the library in the west wing of the building. At eight o'clock about one hundred and twenty persons sat down to a sumptuous banquet in the museum. The room was tastefully decorated with flags and flowers. The Chancellor sat at the head of the table, and Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Mowat, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Ferguson, the Principal, Mr. Alpheus Todd, of Ottawa, the Mayor of Kingston, the professors and guests on either hand.

Messra Pethylat Co., "The Golden Griffin," carry an infinense stock of carpets in all the various makes and shades. They advertise in another column.

DOINGS IN MONTREAL

A Disgraceful Scene in a Law Court.

BRUTAL ASSAULT BY A DEFENDANT.

Exchange.

Montreal, April 22.—Mr. Dawes, the brewer of Lachine, is building a very handsome steam yacht, 75 feet long by 10 feet beam. Her draught of water will be four feet. She will be fitted with 75-horse power steamengine, and it is calculated her speed will average 15 miles per hour.

A number of Consolidated Bank shareholders are endeavouring to obtain subscriptions from other shareholders to bring civil suits against the late directors of the insolvent institution for their mismanagement of its affairs.

A new Canadian export to England has been successfully tried. It is condensed hemlock bark for tanning.

During the hearing of the case to-day against James Baxter, broker, for obtaining money under false pretences, the son of W. B. Silles, the plaintiff, called the defendant a thief, when a fight ensued, Baxter beating and kicking his adversary, who is a mere youth, in a brutal manner. The police were called in and arrested Baxter, who subsequently gave bail and was released.

The county of Hochelaga held its annual horse show here to-day, when a large number of thoroughbred and Clydesdale stallions were exhibited. It was considered the best show ever held here.

Montreal, April 23.—The proceedings in

exhibited. It was considered the best show ever held here.

MONTREAL, April 23.—The proceedings in the VanArsdein extradition case were continued to-day before Mr. Justice Cross in the Supreme Court. A copy of the will which it is alleged the prisoner forged was presented to the court. It was a very skilfully drawn document, and ostensibly seemed to provide for the relatives of the deceased. However, the amounts were very small being only \$15. for the relatives of the deceased. However, the amounts were very small, being only \$15,000 to each person, whilst the estate amounted to over a million dollars. \$50,000 were bequeathed to found a church for the poor, where they could hear the gospel preached, as the will said, "without money, and without price." There was another bequest of \$100,000 to establish an orphan asylum. All these sums only amounted to about a tithe of the whole estate, which was left absolutely to the management of the band of conspiring forgers. Evidence was given by several detectives as to VanArsdeln's connection with the attempted swindle, all of whom he cross-examined with not a little ability. The case was not concluded.

Mr. Senecal is one of three or four gentle-

oncluded.

Mr. Senecal is one of three or four gentlemen here who purchased the patent for using the electric light in this city, and he is about the electric light in the city, and he is about the electric light in the city. the electric light in this city, and he is about to form a company at once to introduce it. He was lately on a visit in New York, saw its working there, and became at once an ardent disciple of Edison. The promoters of the company think there are "millions in it." They will shortly give a grand experiment of the light for the satisfaction of those who are still sceptical of its success.

Advices have been received here from the lumbering districts of this province stating that the water is so low in the streams that the cut logs cannot be floated down. Should

the cut logs cannot be floated down. Should there not soon be copious rain the lumbermen will suffer heavy pecuniary loss.

MONTREAL, April 24.—Three hundred British immigrants arrived here to-day en route for Ontario and the North-West. MONTREAL, April 25 .- Two hundred Brit-

a fashionable audience at 3 p.m., the hour appointed for the valedictory address. The students occupied the gallery and opened the ball with the time honoured song, "Gaudeamus igitur." While this was awaking the choose of the building, the Chancellor, Mr. Sandford Fleming, "C.E., Principal Grant, the professors, and a number of graduates took their places upon the platform. After a few words from the Principal,

MR. D. M'TAVISH, R.A.,
as the representative of the graduating class of twenty-three B. A.'s, stepped to the front and delivered his valedictory. He referred

August Flower.

The immense sale and great popularity of Green's August Flower in all towns and villages in the civilized world has caused many imitators to adopt similar names, expecting to reap a harvest for themselves at the expense of the afflicted. This Medicine was introduced in 1868, and for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, with their effects, such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Stomach, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, vertigo, etc., etc., it meets has failed to our knowledge. Three doese will relieve any case of Dyspepsia. Two million bottles sold last year. Price 75 cents. Samples 10 cents.

THE SCOTT ACT.

Wentworth.

Dundas, April 22.—The voting on the Scott Act in the country of Wentworth took place to-day, and resulted in the defeat of the measure by a large majority. The Act had been pretty thoroughly discussed throughout the country, and public sentiment had been aroused with regard to it to an extent probably never reached before in any rural constituency, and hence an unusually large vote was polled. The returns exhibit the remarkable fact that with two exceptions every municipality in the country gave a majority municipality in the county gave a majority against the Act. The following are the figures as far as received:

For-Town of Dundas 97
East Flamboro township 162
Ancaster township 300
West Flamboro township 206
Waterdown village 39
Barton township 166
Binbrook township 119
Saltfleet township 99
Glanford township, majority 84
Beverly township, "109

Majority against the Act. Milron, Ont., April 22.—The following table taken from the official returns shows the number of votes polled on the 19th for and against the Scott Act, and the majorities for or against it in each municipality county of Halton:—

MAJORITIES FOR. Nassagaweya Nelson. Trafalgar Georgetown Acton. Burlington MAJORITIES AGAINST. Total. Leaving a majority of 81 for the Act. THE ACCIDENT RECORD. A Farmer's Daughter Drowned in a Cisters

—Terrible Catastrophe to a California
Train—Suspicious Death of a Census Man
in Nova Scotia.

St. Marys, April 22.—A well-dressed American, supposed to be named Jules Merion, holding a first-class ticket from Rock Island, Ill., to Montreal, fell off the midnight express going east a mile east of this, and was killed. The body was discovered at daylight this morning and brought to the station. His age is about fifty. On his body were found a hundred dollars in cash and an express receipt for one thousand dollars in gold.

PORT ROWAN, April 22.—The daughter and only child of Benjamin Ponting, a farmer who lives about three miles from this place, was drowned this afternoon in the cistern. She had been trying to draw water, overbalanced herself, and fell through a hole in the ice which had not yet melted out.

the ice which had not yet melted out.

New York, April 22.—A young woman, Mrs. Louisa Crumy, was found dead and almost burned to a crisp in her room, at Brooklyn, last evening. Her two children, aged respectively five and three years, were in the room at the time, and the carpet was in flames. Mrs. Crumy had been drinking heavily for some time, and it is supposed she had been lying on the floor in a stupor when the children, who were playing with matches, accidentally set fire to her clothing. The fire was discovered in time to save the children and the house.

Lanark. April 22.—A young man named

LANARK, April 22.—A young man named John Wright, of this village, was drowned on the Mississippi river, about seventeen miles from here, to-day. He and a number of from here, to-day. He and a number of others were engaged in breaking a jam at a place called Stead's Rapids, in one of Messrs. B. Caldwell & Son's drives. When the jam started he either got caught between the logs or slipped and fell under them. The other rands got off safely, but could render no assistance. The body has not yet been found, but it is expected it will be shortly. He was about thirty-four years of age, of steady and industrious habits, and universally respected. Humberstone, Ont., April 23.—A man employed as driller on section 33, Welland canal, by the name of Wilcox, who hails from Thorold, was found dead alongside the centre pier of the bridge. Foul play is suspected, and an inquest will be held this afternoon.

Allentown, Pa., April 23.—John Guymp-

Allentown, Pa., April 23.—John Guymphere, who slept at the poor-house for 72 days, awaking yesterday, jumped out of the window this morning, falling 25 feet. He is probably fatally hurt.

A Colapse of Vital Energy in lung diseases is greatly accellerated by the loss of flesh, strength, and appetite which invariably attends it. It is one of the chief recommendations of Northrop and Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda, that by reason of the blood-enriching and mourishing properties of the last named ingredients, it renews failing strength by compensating for losses already sustained, while a healing and zoothing influence is at the same time exerted upon the inflamed membraneous lining of the throat, lungs, and bronchize, by the Cod Liver Oil. Digestion is stimulated and appetite improved; the nervous system acquires tone and vigour, and the secretions undergo a healthy change when it is used. Purchasers should see that the bottles (sold at 50 cents and \$1.00) have the firm's name blown in them, and that the wrappers hear a fac simile of our signature. Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by Northrop & Lyman, Toronte,

TEMPERANCE UNION

Defeated by 687 Majority in Coffee Houses to be Established in the City on a Business Besis.

THE OFFICIAL FIGURES IN HALTON. THE NEW ANTI-DRINK OF GANIZATION

Owing presumably to the sudden change in the arrangements for the holding of the meeting, the attentance on Monday evening at the temperance gathering in St. James School-house was not as large as was expected. The smaller school-room was filled by temperance representatives of all shades of opinion. Dr. Daniel Wilson presided, and after prayer and the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, called on the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell for the report of the committee appointed to draw up a constitution for the contemplated society.

ontemplated society.

The Rev. Mr. MACDONNELL read THE CONSTITUTION

THE CONSTITUTION

Drawn up for the society "for the prevention of the evils of intemperance," and then proceeded to emphasize the main points. There was (1) the discountenancing of certain social usages, and especially of the practice of treating; (2) the collection and diffusion of information as to the evils of intemperance, in which way it was believed a society of the kind could accomplish an enormous deal of good; (3) the aiding of the establishment of coffeehouses; (4) the securing of the due observance of the liquor laws now on the statute book, and (5) the formation of branch societies. The constitution also provided, as the meeting had doubtless noted, for the appointment of no less than twenty councillors. This large number was due to the fact that the work of the new society would necessarily be done number was due to the fact that the work of the new society would necessarily be done almost entirely by its officers, as frequent meetings of the members would be inconvenient. Before moving the adoption of the constitution he might refer to the question which would naturally occur to a great many people with regard to this scheme, namely, Was there any occasion for a new temperance society? Personally, he thought there was. The facts were that all the existing societies were on the basis of teetotallism, and that hundreds of respectable people probably held aloof from these societies because they were not disposed to go to extremes. The latter, good men and women and good Christians, might see their way to join such a society as the one proposed. Yet it should be distinctly and emphatically understood that there was not a thought on the part of any promoter of this new society, not the slightest intention, to depreciate the work of existing organizations. not a thought on the part of any promoter of this new society, not the slightest intention, to depreciate the work of existing organizations. The objects which the society had been formed to obtain were not touched by teetotal organizations, which overshot the marks now aimed at, such as the practice of treating. The need for some sort of pledge to put down this practice was universally felt. In New York the business men had organized what was now a large and yeary in felt. In New York the business men had organized what was now a large and very influential society with four different and separate pledges: not to treat, not to drink before a certain hour in the day, not to drink anything stronger than wine or beer, or not to drink at all away from home. What specific pledges the new society, whose constitution was being considered, would adopt, remained to be seen. Beyond such pledges lay the question of counter, attractions, and undoubtedly the main one was the establishment of coffee-houses. In conclusion, he reiterated his belief that the movement would enlist the co-operation of a great many not now his belief that the movement would enlist the co-operation of a great many not now actively working against the evil, or at best making only private or spasmodic efforts. Such would get help and inspiration from be-coming members of a body which had laid down and was following out systematic lines of action. Secondly, the step would prevent, or at all events modify, the tendency there was on the part of year, extreme people to was on the part of very extreme people to consider in the wrong all who could not pronounce their shibboleth. The society would include all who were convinced of the evils of intemperance and who were willing to help in any one of the ways mentioned in the constitution to lessen these evils. He moved, seconded by Mr. John Henderson, that the constitution be adverted.

onstitution be adopted.

The motion was carried.

Mr. G. M. Rose moved that the following THE PROVISIONAL OFFICERS

of the society until the annual meeting in October next:—
President—Rev. D. J. Macdonnell.
Vice-Presidents—President Wilson, Hon.
G. W. Allan, Vice-Chancellor Blake, Messrs.
Wm. Elliot, W. B. McMurrich, and John Macdonald.
Secretary and Treasurer—Messrs. John Henderson and Jehu Matthews.
Councillors (with power to diminish or add to their number)—Rev. Drs. Potts and Castle, Father Rooney, Rev. Messrs. McLeod, Rainsford, and Burton, and Messrs. G. M. Rose, R. J. Wylie, J. A. Patterson, J. T. Small, T. W. Taylor, S. Beckett, T. B. Boustead, S. Gurney, H. J. Clark, J. K. Macdonald, W. H. Howland, Robert Maclean, and Wm. Alexander.

Wm. Alexander.

The resolution naming the officers was passed, after which the Rev. Mr. McLeon rose regarding

awaking yesterday, jumped out of the window this morning, falling 25 feet. He is probably fatally hurt.

Post Collonne, April 23.—A young married man named Michael Fahey, son of Patrick Fahey, look tender, accidentally fell last night off the stone wall approaching the lock and was drowned.

Sannia, April 24.—Last night about nime o'clock, while a young man named William Monten, of the crew of the fishing tag Dispatch, was going aboard and passing through the steamer Sovereign, one of the North-West Transportation Co. *s boats, not noticing that the hole was open, he fell into it and seriously injured himself. He lived but six hours and did not speak after the accident. His body is to be neut to his friends at Forestville, Michigan.

Guelff, April 23.—On Friday afternoon a four-year-old son of Mr. James Walker was suddenly missed while playing at the side of a mill-race. He is supposed to have fallen into the water and been carried down the river. The body has not yet been recovered. Puenko, Cal., April 23.—Vesterday a fassenger coach containing fourteen passengers on the Denver and Rio Grande train jumped the track two miles cast of the Rock tunnel and rolled a hundred and fifty feet down an embankment. No other cars left the track. Five men and one woman were killed, and all the passengers injured.

Hallmax, April 25.—Henry D. Cleveland, census enumerator for the district of Blandford, left home on the 12th inst. to attend a meeting of enumerators at Chester. As he did not arrive in Chester on the day appointed, having loss that he was a bed of spruce bushes in a remote region near Gates Lake. It appears that he did not arrive in Chester on the day appointed, having loss the side of the census books, they ould not be found.

A Colapse of Vital Energy in lung diseases is greatly accellerated by the loss of flesh, lause.

A Colapse of Vital Energy in lung diseases is greatly accellerated by the loss of flesh, lause.

The resolution was carried amid much ap

This is a name given, for want of a better, to the effects of a torpid liver or feeble digestion. When you are languid, or in any pain or discomfort, take a dose of Herrick's Sugar-Coated Vegetable Pills, and mark the result.

Many suffer from supposed Organic disease of the Heart, when the trouble is only an irregularity in the circulation of the vital fluids, which Burdock Blood Bitters will promptly remedy. Trial bottles 10 cents.