## INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

A shipyard and dry-dock is prospected at A Montreal man is going to start a woollen

nill at Victoria, B.C.

A white labour boot and shoe factory began work at Victoria, B.C., yesterday. Shantymen in the Ottawa district are paid

at the rate of \$30 and \$32 per month. Mr. Kinniple, C.E., of London, has arrived at Quebec in connection with the new harbour

Two ships with over 600 Chinese railway

bourers arrived at Victoria, B.C., on Friday morning. A new glove factory has commenced opera-tions at Victoria, B. C., with orders for one

year ahead.

The Elora carpet factory has changed ands, and \$15,000 worth of new machinery is to be added to it.

The Halifax Herald publishes a list of twenty-seven vessels, of 23,000 tons, that will be launched in Nova Scotia this season. Large quantities of pine, oak, and elm are passing over the Great Western railway en route for England for use for shipbuilding

Sir Hugh Allan has offered to build a cotton factory in Sorel, to give employment to two hundred operatives, if the town will give \$20,000 as a bonus and freedom from axation for twenty years.

Mr. Hilliard, M.P., has been stirring up the Peterboro' Council on the subject of en-couraging manufacturers to commence opera-tions in the town. Industrial enterprises are springing up all over the Dominion, and Peterboro certainly has excellent manuface uring facilities.

The Nova Scotia Glass Company is now regularly organized, and is to commence opera-tions at once. Tenders for the erection of buildings are asked for, and the contrast for the furnace has already been let. Stock is being readily subscribed, and every effort will be made to put forward the works with Il possible speed so as to overtake the fall

At the next meeting of the London Council communication will be read from Mr. For, of Hamilton, who proposes to establish a cale factory in the former city. All he desires is exemption from taxation for five years, and for this he will guarantee to em-ploy a large number of men. It is probable the request will be granted on certain considerations.

erations. Sherbrooke, Quebec, is to have a cotton factory. The capital will be \$300,000, and the hands employed will number 400. The threat held out by the Halifax Reform organ, that Mr. Blake, should be take office, will so re-arrange the tariff that it will be impossible to carry on manufacturing enterprises, has had no effect on Sherbrooke, and it is to be hoped that it will be discovered elsewhere. that it will be disregarded elsewhere.

The tariff, it was alleged, would kill the ship-building industry. Several new ship yards have nevertheless been opened, and one is projected at Thorold. So far as Ontario is concerned, the ship-builders are prospering. Of the Maritime Provinces the same may be Of the Maritime Provinces the same may be said. In Hants, Kings, Colchester, Cumber-and, and Pictou counties no less than twentyine vessels are on the stocks.

The National Policy is evidently killing be cotton manufacturing industry. gents of a western cotton mills company, in agents of a western cotton mills company, in reply to a request from a Halifax firm for pat-terns: "We much regret that it would be useless for us to send you pattern cards, as our production is sold up to the middle of October in shirtings." Our manufacturers are being killed? Yes; they are being abso-hable behad with order itely choked with-orders.

lutely choked with—orders. The following announcement by the London Globe explains the agitation in progress in England calling for consideration for the sugar industry: "The Counterslip sugar res finery at Bristol, which used to employ 1,000 hands, has had to discharge all but 20 being unable to compete with bounty-fed sugars." But, of course, as Sir Richard Cartwright would say, every refinery which closes rids the country of just one legalized robber.

The English sugar refiners and their discharged workmen are struggling for the right to live, which jug-handled free trade denies them. They ask for a countervailing

CANADIAN WATERWAYS.	You catch a glimpse of it stretching across several of the most beautiful roads on the outskirts of the city, and the sight is out of
Wear Completion of the New Wel- land Canal.	harmony with the softness of fertile fields and well-trimmed orchards. It is a sign, high in its dimensions, of the practicability of the age, and the people have grown accus- tomed to beholding ship's masts in meadows, for half a century has elapsed since a British
CONDITION OF THE WORKS.	and American vessel, with flags flying, passed through THE FIRST ARTIFICIAL CHANNEL
The New Waterway to be Ready for the July Trade.	strangely dubbed a ship canal. Its depth was only eight feet, and craft had to be hauled through forty locks to reach Lake Eric level. But with the development of Canada series the needed in the development of
THE PROGRAMME FOR THE SEASON.	Canada came the need of improved means of communication between the two lakes. An enlargement was made at the union of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. The
From us Own Correspondent. ST. CATHARINES, April 30.—The opening of the new Welland canal will mark an era not only in the affairs of Canada but of the American continent. Few subjects more en- gross the attention of western shippers. The reduction in canal tolls made a few days ago by the Dominion Government has awakened American politicings to the know enterty.	task now almost completed was only ren- dered possible by the union of the whole of the British provinces into the Dominion. From St. Catharines the visitor can take a circular drive to FORT DALBOUSIE, the eastern terminus. Adopting this course, I had an opportunity of seeing both the old and new canals. There is but little matter is

American politicians to the keen competition which the Erie will meet in the northern route, and has revived throughout New York State the cry for a free canal. It is only natural, therefore, on reaching this city, the centre of the garden of Ontario, to find that the approaching completion of the great ticians to the keen competition centre of the garden of Ontario, to find that the approaching completion of the great Dominion work is absorbing attention, and that during a few minutes' conversation with the fruit-grower tending his vines or ploughing between his rows of peach trees, the general question asked is. When will the new canal be open? Fortunately there is little room for doubting that this important event will take place on the lst of July, as was promised by the Minister of Railways and Canals in Parliament during the days when such a happy circumstance seemed almost impossible of accomplishment. THE SITUATION.

THE SITUATION. On Monday next the canal fleet will com-mence moving. The old canal will be filled to give a depth of 'seven feet, and light vessels will be locked from Port Dalhonsie to Port Maitland, at the entrance to the Grand river. The feeder, as it is termed, will be utilized, and this detour will be necessary in order to avoid any interference with the work in progress at the Port Colborne end of the new canal. Craft will thus be enabled to move to westward ports to receive cargones. new canal. Craft will thus be enabled to move to westward ports to receive cargoes. By May 7th the old canal will be in full operation, with ten feet of gater on the sills. To state the case more correctly, a vessel will traverse a portion of the new canal-that is from Port Colborne to Allanburg, where the old canal has been deepened and improved, and which will have 12 feet of water-and will continue along the did

water-and will continue along the old route to the exit into Lake Ontario. It will thus be seen that the new canal consists of two parts, from Port Colborne to Allanburg, which consists of the old channel made to suit ex-tended needs, and from Allanburg to Port Dalhousie, which is an entirely new course lying some distance away. The latter section cannot be used on the day named, because it has been found impossible to place the lock gates in position at that date. The most

westerly contract section will also not be com-pleted, but vessels will be able to be passed through the first lock under the old arrange-ment, thenew and the old locks being adjacent.

OPENING OF THE NEW CANAL.

OPENING OF THE NEW CANAL. The new canal, as I have said; will be opened on the 1st of July. To secure that result the most vigorous efforts are being put forth by the Government engineers and the contractors, and various expedients will be resorted to in order that the Ministerial an-nouncement may be fulfilled. Despite predic-tion to the contrary, the trade will have the benefit this season of the increased depth proposed. All the works are in a most for-ward state. Between Port Dalhousie and St. Catharines the vast embankments and even. Catharines the vast embankments and sta-vations present an extraordinary sight, the masonry resembling foundations for towers of Babel. The only point remaining unfinished is at the Welland railway crossing, from sing, from which the Toronto company is constructing a bridge. Until that is supplied the excava-tions, it is claimed, can not properly be made. Between locks 16 and 17 near

## TOLOMIO, THUSAN THE WEEKLY MAIL, TORONTO, THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1881. TUNIS. ening to New Life.

tion of rents resisted to such an extent that a detachment of troops was forwarded to the island from Halifax to assist in maintaining the law and to preserve the rights of the land-lords. Thequestion was not finally settled till 1875, when, Confederation having been se-cured, what is known as the "Land Purchase Act of 1875" was introduced. Since that date the Government has succeeded in pur-chasing the interests of the landfords in 203, stand from the listenests of the landfords in 203, stand the rule, there are now no landford interests in the island. That the change has been beneficial few doubt, though it is asserted that under the system of tenantry many of the farmers acquired considerable wealth. The grand total of separate holdings in the province is \$455, for which the Government paid \$1,226, 468.83, selling to the tenants, as a rule, at a fower price than the purchase amount. The year bulk of the holdings is in lots of from 50 to 100 acres. These facts are principally gathered from a report, dated Movernet A, 1880, forwarded to the Gladstone Government by the Public Lands Office of Prince The Act of the Public Lands Office of Prince The Act of the Public Lands Office of Prince thaving applied for it while the basis of land reference. A true history of this country would be a hundred times more wonderful than the most marvellous tales of fiction. Within a radius of forty miles many of the strangest events related in ancient or modern history have been enacted. The founding of Carthage by the herein and unfortunate Turing Deinest The stage, and the people have grown accurs for half a schurdy has elapsed since a British and American reased, with flag flying passed through forty locks to reach Lake and informate Tyrina. Princess 48 through forty locks to reach Lake and informate Tyrina. Princess 48 through forty locks to reach Lake the schurd for the schurd forty holes to reach Lake the schurd for the schurd forty books to reach Lake the schurd for the schurd for the schurd forty books to reach Lake the schurd forty books to reach Lake the schurd for the schurd for the schurd forty books to reach Lake the schurd for the schurd forty books to reach Lake the schurd for the schurd for

HIDING THE TRACES.

HIDING THE TRACES, A Body "Snatched" to Cover up a Murder A Nest of Snakes in the Coffin. Dosovan, Ill., April 29.—A grave robbery just discovered in the Red. cemetery here has produced intense excitement. Emanuel Sei-ged, an old and respected farmer, died here only three years ago ander such circum-stances as to cause doubts concerning the al-leged cause of death, and. gossip continued to grow of such nature that yeaterday it was re-solved to exhume the body and have it ex-amined. When the coffin, was reached the body was found to be absent, its place being occupied by sixteen large bull snakes, torpid An investigation showed every indication that the body was removed soon after burial and before decay began. The discovery in-tensifies the suspicions, and it is now be-lieved the remains were removed by the per-sons who feared to have the body examined at the ime of burial.

AN ABSCONDING BANK AGENT.

AN ABSCONDING BANK AGENT. Defalcation of the Manager of the Truro Agency of the Halifax Bank. HALIFAX, April 28.—It is reported from Truro that Mr. A. H. Patterson, agent of the Halifax Banking Company at that place, is insteaded the state of the gency, and at the Sheriff Blanchard in the agency, and at the latter's death, some weeks ago, suc-ceeded him as agent. It appears that he has been speculating in the lumber trade with his in the has discounted notes for a lumber firm to a much larger amount than that firm can meet. Hence his fight. The deficiency is said to be from \$20,000 to \$30,000. Mr. Pat-terson was a brother of Mr. Archibald Pat-terson, formerly inspector of revenue in Nova Scotia, who absconded from Halifax some six years ago. some six years ago.

A GREAT CONFERENCE.

A GREAT CONFERENCE. An Economic and Methodist Council to be Relating to the series of the four-four-menical Council, the Pan-Anglican Sy-nod, and the Pan-Presbyterian Synod, to ex-presence, to be held in the City-road chapel in the month of September, to be composed of obtachedism in the United States and Can-and Continental Methodism, and 200 to Methodism in the United States and Can-and Continental Methodism, and 200 to Methodism in the United States and Lan-son of the most eminent ministers and lay-men of the Methodist Church from all parts of the worth, and will take into consideration of the most eminent ministers of the day. I has been decided that in addition to the set over three weeks, a sumber of enertings be held in Methodist provincial centres, tip the decided that in addition the the set over three weeks, a sumber of enertings be held in Methodist provincial centres, tip the decided that in addition the the set over three weeks, a sumber of enertings be held in Methodist provincial centres, tip the decided that in addition the the set over three weeks, a sumber of the day. I has been decided that in addition the the set over three weeks, a sumber of the day. I has been decided that in addition the the set over three weeks, a sumber of the day. I has been decided that in addition the the set over three weeks, a sumber of the day.

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A CHURCH QUESTION. The Case of a Sunday-School Teacher Who Tends Bar During the Week.

The Case of a Sundar School Teacher Who. To make the result of the second sec ELGIN, III., April 28.—The high water of the two weeks past carried away the bridge connecting the eastern portion of the city with the western. The public schools are on the opposite side. As a temporary means of transportation, the city provided a common scow as a ferry boat at a coost of \$150, propelled by an ordinary rope. At 8.30 a.m., while in mid-stream, the scow with a load of school children capsized, and all but one were drowned. It is impossible as yet to learn the names of the drowned, as the scholars were constantly crossing and re-cross-ing. The entire population now line the viver banks, and the grief and agony of the parents is indescribable. Only one child was saved. It clung to the scow, which drifted toward the shore, and was rescued. The current of the river is unusually swift, and the strugging children were drawned.

tions between its various component terri-tories."
 "That, considering the increasing import-ance of the colonial trade of Great Britain, and that her colonies are without direct re-presentation in the Imperial Parliament, and, considering, also, that commercial treaties with foreign countries, whereby colonial in-treests are deeply affected, are entered upon by the Mother Country without adequate consultation with the colonies, this confer-ence is of opinion that in all matters of Im-perial or International treaties, where colonial interests are directly or indirectly involved, an endeavour should be made to ascertain the views of the colonies, and that proper weight be attached to their opinions."
 "That it is desirable to form an association, whose head office shall be in London, to be consulteration and furtherance of intercolonial trade, and trade between the colonies and trade. The trade of the colonies of the colonies and trade. The trade of the colonies of the colonies and trade. The trade between the colonies and trade. The trade of the colonies and furtherance of intercolonial trade, and trade between the colonies and trade. The trade of the colonies of the employing such a miserable hulk as a ferry boat.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC BAILBOAD. Conference of the Delegates in Montreal.

Martin of Infernational realise, where do that the proves where the inference of the Delegates in Monitoria inference of the Delegates remuned their optimization and the property attended to in the wheele head office ahall be in London, to be called the British and Colonial Unito, for the other optimization and tratherance of interolonia inference again to chara at \$1,000,000, which was apperiate the believes. The build is a second to the delegates remuned their optimization and the colonial of the optimization of the called the present equation of the called the risk of Montreal on or before the the called the state of the present equation of the sampler of the trade and commercial the trade and commercial the this confirmed on the single of the trade and commercial the flat the size and commercial the this confirmed to the Colonias and dependencies in the single of the trade and commercial the same of the single of the trade and commercial the flat this confirmed to the Colonias and dependencies in the single of the trade and commercial the same of the consist while the consist of the theory of the consist of the theory of the trade and commercial the same trade to the colonias and the present?
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## A HORRIBLE TRAGEDY EDUCATIONAL NOTES CANADIAN.

A Loaded Ferry-Boat Capsizes

in Mid-Stream.

Mr. W. J. French, of Napier, was lately presented with a very handsome centre table by Mr. John Wescott on behalf of the mem-bers of his night school.

bers of his night school. The School of Art and Design in London. Ont., opened a few days ago with a good attendance of pupils. It is expected that it will reach the number of 130 or 140 during the season. We understand that this school is better equipped in models, etc., than any other of its kind in the Duminion. A NUMBER OF LIVES LOST.

other of its kind in the Dominion. Mr. H. Nicholson, trustee of the High School, Strathroy, who was in receipt of a salary of the Board, has resigned his office is consequence of a letter received from the Education Department stating that it would not be legal to continue a trustee as a salaried officer. Mr. G. G. German has been ap-pointed his successor.

pointed his successor. The Rev. Dr. Darnell, principal of the Dufferin College, states that efforts are being made to institute scholarships in connection with the Huron Episcopal Divinity College. A collection for this pubpose was taken up in all the churches of the diocese on Good Fri-day. There are several scholarships already attached to the Protestant Episcopal Divinity School in Toronto. The Nignam Conference of the Methodiat

School in Toronto. The Niagara Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has just met at London. It has a membership of nearly 30,000, and about 300 preachers : a good book-room, s printing establishment, one weekly family paper, a first-class college and university s and a splendid ladies' college at Belleville, and another at St. Thomas now about ready to open. The present valuation of church property is about \$1,500,000. From Prof. Burwash's recent educational sermon at Kingston we learn that the educa-

sermon at Kingston we learn that the educa-tional fund of the Canada Methodist Church tional fund of the Canada Methodist Church last year amounted to \$6,000, one-half of which was expended by direction of the an-nual conferences in assisting young men to further the prosecution of their education. A-portion of the remainder was devoted to the support of the three theological schools at Cobourg, Montreal, and the Maritime Pro-vinces, and one-fourth of the whole was do-voted to the general educational interests of the Church. In the Presbyterian Church, Mr. Burwash stated that \$18,000 per annum are raised for the education of the ministry. London East is to have a new school. The

are raised for the education of the ministry. London East is to have a new school. The plans were presented to the London East Board a few evenings ago by the firm of Tracy & Durand, architects. The buildings are to be in the form of the letter T, two storeys high, containing six school-rooms, each 236 x 330 feet, having 14 feet ceilings, thus giving 132 cubic feet of space to each pupil. From these dimensions it will easily be seen that ventilation will be properly attended to in this school. Each of the rooms will also be provided with special ventilation ducts com-municating with the bell tower. The build-ing is expected to cost about \$4,500. A most valuable gift has recently been

and in the name of the Roman Senate procession, for shippers are confident of
 A GOOD SEASON'S TRADE.
 About 150 men are at work in connection with the canal. Mr. T. B. Townsend, the contractor for lock gates, has made this his basis of operations. His new and improved inventions will have an important bearing on the success of the enlarged means of communication between the chain of lakes, as they are designed to reduce the time occupied in locking, and to reduce the time occupied in locking, and to rave labour in working the vessels through. The contract calls for the construction of 124 lock-gates, 110 of which will be put in place on the new canal, and the balance of 14 kept as reserves in case of accident. The contract belowed in 2000, 000. The dimensions of the gates are as follows.-Height, 26 feet 6 inches. Locks Nos, 1, 2, 24, and 25 are larger than the balance on the canal, having each a 16 feet lift, requiring a gate 30 feet 6 inches. Locks Nos, 1, 2, 24, and 25 are larger than the balance on the canal, having each a 16 feet lift, requiring a gate 30 feet 6 inches. Locks Nos, 1, 2, 24, and 25 are larger than the balance on the canal, having each a 16 feet lift, requiring a gate 30 feet 6 inches. Locks Nos, 1, 2, 24, and 25 are larger than the balance on the canal, having each a 16 feet lift, requiring a gate 30 feet 6 inches in height. Although almost every detail in the construction of the gates shows improvement on all former gates, probably the most important is
THE AUTOMATIO VALVE
Of Mr. Townsend's invention, These valves comprise two iron shutters. There are three valves to each gate, or six to one pair of usis, and each of theses six valves allows a

duty to intercept the forcing bounts, which enables foreign refiners to put their produce on the English market, and close British establishments. The reply which the Gov-ernment gives is, "If we interfere with trade for the benefit of one class, other persons will expect us to interfere with trade for their benefit." "This," says a now almost ruined refiner, "is like saying to a man who applies for help against a footpad. 'No, I cannot in-terfere on your behalt, else when some one else is attacked by a footpad I will be ex-pected to interfere and help him.'" Bismarck has taken a "leap in the dark," and the first step towards an economical revolution. By a bill, he provides that "all persons engaged in mines, salt work, quar-ries, docks, buildings, and iron works, whose earnings do not exceed \$500 a year, must be insured against the consequences of accidents resulting from their occupation." How are the premiums to be paid? If a workmarluty to intercept the foreign bounty, which

the premiums to be paid? If a workman earns more than \$3.75 a week he must pay one-half the premium, the other half to be defrayed by the employer. Those, on the other hand, who earn less are to be gratui-tously insured, the employers assuming two-thirds and the State one-third of the charge. br. Heyn computes that this contribution would cost the State just two cents per weak per man. The measure is introduced by the Chancellor as a set-off to his anti-Socialist

laws. The Baltimore Herald believes in fair play to Canada, and reminds those of its contem-poraries who are eternally prating about the alleged influx of emigrants from Canads to the United States, that many of those return whence they came, while considerable mum-bers of "skilled American artisans are attracted from the States to the Dominion of Canada, where, strange to say, living is cheaper and wages are higher than here, con-sequent upon the enormous growth of her manufacturing industries, inaugurated at the time of her adopting a wise protective tariff, having failed to obtain a fair recuprocal treaty from Congress. Is it necessary to enumerate the number of branch factories owned by American houses on Canadian soil to prove the correctness of our statements J Take a trip, friend, through the British pro-vinces this summer and get posted, or ask any dealer in Canadian ponies at your very door." Some of our own newspapers lack the fairness to say as much. The Liverpool Courier makes some interest-ing confessions regarding the results of free trade in England. It says that other nations protect their domestic productions by taring the imports from abroad, but England adopts the opposite course of admitting foreing goods free avid taring domestic produce. The Baltimore Herald believes in fair play

the opposite course of admitting foreign goods free and taxing domestic produce. It points to the fact that Germany and France are takto the fact that Germany and France are tak-ing measures to promote the growth of a national mercantile marine, and remarks :---"We have sacrified the British sugar indus-try to the inexorable free trade spirit which dominates in this country ; we have sorely handicapped many other domestic manufas-tures ; and we are prepared to lat our away supremacy go the way of all our other old-time advantages. British "ascendancy" is oordhally disliked by the spirit of the age, and there are abundant signs that this ascendancy has entered on a downward course. Our statesmen are content to watch and wait, in the hope that the conversion of other nationar to free trade principles will give England a respite; but the sugar refiners and others whose trade has departed see no cause for hope in the gloomy surroundings."

From present indications it would appear that in the matter of the treatment of the Nihilista, the Czar's little finzer will be thicker than his father's loins. Alexander II. was had enough from the Nihilists' point of view, but the latter will now find that they have not improved matters for themselves by jak-ing his life. The measures to be now adopted against the revolutionaries are said to have no parallel is point of rigour in Russian history, and that is naying a good deal.

tern railw have carried a tunnel under the canal me are engaged in removing *debris* and building the canal banks. Work on the new aqueduct is suspended, and the old one will be used dur-ing the present season. Some trouble may arise from the rapid current caused by the extra feed for the new canal, which will in-crease the difficulty of locking, but when the new aureduct is completed the current will be new aqueduct is completed the current will be materially diminished as compared with that hitherto encountered. On sections 33 and 34, the contractors, Messrs. Ban-nerman & Co., and McNamee & Co., are making rapid progress. On the section next to Port Colborne it was found impossible this season to complete the excavations on the rock bottom, so, instead of attempting to finish 15 feet, a channel 60 feet wide will furnish a depth of 12 feet. Of course arrange-ments will be made by which vessels will tra-verse this section singly. One of the great advantages to be obtained by the new works A STEADY WATER SUPPLY

drawn from lake Erie, instead of the uncertain

gates, probably the most important is THE AUXOMATIO VALVE of Mr. Townsend's invention. These valves comprises two iron shutters. There are there valves allows at their power allowed to build hutts and com-mence a settlement on the plain in the rear of pasts. Arough, or equal in all to one channel 2 ft. 4 in. deep, and 30 these wide. A lock can thus be rapidly filled and emptied by this three raives, or by disconnecting the gently three raives disconnection that the suscelly three raives disconnection that the vessel will the main almost stationary. The strengthy rong gives and her iron rods 1 is inher in their mat and extreme powerty they were exterminated by some fail opin the gently from end to end. The rollers do not reat on the tracks, as in the old gates track and come in play should the suspension track and come in play should the suspension track and come is play should the suspension track and come i will be floated to their respective locations on a pontoon which the contractor is building.

evidence that these ruins are of Punic origin. But the people have entirely disappeared. Whether in their want and extreme poverty they were exterminated by some fatal epi-demic, the plague of fever, or became lost as a separate and distinct people by mixing with the surrounding tribes, must forever remain a matter of conjecture. But of one thing we are certain, no remnant of the old Cartha-genian people can now be identified. They have utterly disappeared from the face of the earth. For centuries the broken plain where the great city stood has been the pasture ground where tribes of nomalic Arabs have, at stated seasons of the year, driven their flocks and herds, to crop the luxuriant wild grasses that grow on the ruins of the great city. Now and then some curious antiquarian has unearthed rare specimens of art. At a considerable depth rooms have been exposed to the light whose walls are richly freesoed, and which are floored with the most ex-quisitely fine mosaic work. For a dozen miles or more along the sea shore, and ex-tending back with the country nearly as far, the whole plain is honeycombed with sub-terranean wonders. The spade and pick, in judicious hands, seldom fail to reward the industrious and persevering explorer, by enabling him to secure some curious and valuable relice of the wonderful people who have become extinct. On the surface there is but little, comparatively, to be seen. But

THE COAL BOOM.

What the N.P. Has Done for the "Mining Interest." From the Halifax Herald.

From the Holifas Herald. The regular quarterly returns have been received from the various coal mines of this province for the first three months of the present year, and the results shown make it plain that the extraordinary impetus given to our coal mining industry two years ago by the adoption of a protective policy still con-tinues in active operation. Notwithstanding the dreadful accident at Stellarton has autumn, by which the largest coal mine in the province has remained virtually inactive ever since, the returns of coal sales for the first quarter of 1880 exceed those of the same quarter of 1880 by 17,000 tons, and those of the first quarter, of 1879—the last three months of so-called free trade—by over 35,000 tons. The returns of sales for, the three quarters we have mentioned are as folas members.

three quarters we have mentioned are as fol-

under a principal Secretary of State, who should be a Minister of the Cabinet." The association, under the tille of the British and Inter-Colonial Trade Tariff Union, has consequently been founded, the members of the conference itself enrolling themselves

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH.

A Canadian's Opinion of Dakota. Ottawa Citizen.

TURNED HOMEWARDS

NEVER SEEN DAKOTA.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH. Frominent Scotchmen Ask Aid for the Scottish Branch. Many of the clergy of Scottish birth or nationality beneficed in the English Church pentationality beneficed in the English Church is bishops, deans, dignitaries, or incum-bents, together with leading noblemen and pentered on the search of the support of the Clergy and Home Mission Funds of the Episcopal Church in Scotland. They express their earnest hope " that many Eng-lishmen, especially those acquainted or con-nected with Scotland, will contribute by ourse of time an annual offertory in a large number of parishes will go to the support of the struggling and unendowed branch of the Aglican Church. The appeal is enforced by the representation that " the Episcopal church in Scotland, disestablished and disen-dived in 1689, and having since suffered grievious persecutions and disabilities from which she was only finally freed by the Act of England, using her creeds articles, and formularies, and ministering freely to Angli-cans from all parts of the world." A gentleman formerly well known in Ottawa, but now in Mapleton, Dakota Terri-tory, in a letter to a friend in this city, does not give a very favourable account of that region. The letter is dated April 10th, and Joe, as he was familiarly called, says it is the most (adjective) country under the sun. There was at the date of his writing FOUR FEET OF SNOW ! FOUR FEET OF SNOW! and the weather was as cold as—well, to put it mildly, as His Satanic Majesty. He (that is the writer) says he, along with his chums, are keeping bachelors' hall, with a man cook, who according to his account, can dish up the staple article of diet, fat pork, to perfection. He has taken up two hundred acres of land to sow wheat in, and he wishes he hadn't. He says:—"If the Dominion Government wants to expose this country (meaning Dakota) let them give me a billet as land agent. Some of our gang TURKED HOMEWARDS

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> TURNED HOMEWARDS After we arrived. We are 41 miles from a house, and when we get to one the occupants are Norwegians—a pleasant state of affairs truly." After giving a bried description of his trip out, he goes on to state that after he has done seeding he "will go to Manitoba and do that country, as no money could in-duce him to stayin Dakots over winter. The water he cannot use, and he does not know what he will do when the snow leaves for water." He further states that he had 28 in his party when he left here, and you just ought to hear them swear. He left Fargo in the morning for his farm with twenty-five horses and lour wagons, and it took them until two o'clock the next morning to do a distance of 16 miles, and then he had to leave the waggons five miles from their destination. He alludes to a narrow escape from being hynched. A certain "Bill" told him that his party "cursed him up and down," and he expressed a wish that he had been left in Brockville and that he had. Josephus then finishes up his letter with an urgent request to the friend to whom the letter was addressed to send him a box of pills and a general piece of advice—Don't go to Dakota 1

Some dimentity might be experienced in en-tering the city of Toronto from the east, but if the Grand Trunk threw no great obstacles in the company's way, the entrance could be effected advantageously at present. A few minor points were touched upon, and the meeting adjourned. STOP IN CANADA.

their children, and we still more strongly censure the teacher who will allow, much more expect, his school-room to be swept dur-ing noon-hour or at recess. Parents, forbid your children to sweep school-rooms; teach-ers do not ask your scholars to sweep; trustees, employ a janitor, whose duty it shall be to sweep and dust your school-room every evening, as well as to light the fires when required. We do not think it is neces-sary to cite reasons for the advice we offer; they must be patent to everybody in this are of the world."

FOREIGN.

In England a warm discussion is being car-ried on upon the question of the qualifications of inspectors of schools. Dr. J. H. Gladsteine has read a paper charging them with inco-pacity, and the London Educational Times

pacity, and the London Educational Times supports him. Lady Marian Alford says that the Boyal school of Art needlework gives permanent employment to about 135 ladies, of whom 90 are needlewomen. An average worker earns about 25s. a week, a very good one about 22 and the lowest, slowest, or least able worker no more than 15s.

no more than 15s. W. L. Balentine, writing in the Pennsyl-vania School Journal of a few months ago, discusses the question of introducing element-ary science into the public schools. He thinks it advisable in all except the ungraded coun-try schools, where he thinks the three Ris-should have precedence. He contributes one argument in favour of the sciences which is not eften mentioned. It is that too little attention is given to the task of training the observation of children, and too much to the cultivation of the memory. Geography is the only study which contributes to the deval-opment of the preceptive faculties, and while Mr. Balentine is not a disbeliever in the old-fashioned but necessary plan of committing to memory, he thinks the other and very important branch ot children's training should not be omitted.

The New York State Senate has under dis-fusion a measure, which will probably pass, to establish a State Industrial School. It is intended to afford a refuge for habitaal transts of the male sex, where they might receive a common school education and be of such hoys in the cities, outside of New of such hoys in the cities, outside of New of such hoys in the cities, outside of New of such hoys in the cities, outside of New of such hoys in the cities, outside of New of such hoys in the cities, outside of New of such hoys in the cities, outside of New of such hoys in the cities, outside of New of such hoys in the cities, outside of New of such hoys in the cities, outside of New of such hoys in the cities, outside of New of such hoys in the cities, outside of New of solo. The State laws relative to trush inderes, and for the enforcement of com-pulsory education, have proved a failurg of them without parents or with dissipated prevent hundreds of homeless children, many of them without parents or with dissipated and crime. Statistics showed that poverty and crime were increasing in the country ab attaally alarming. It is also shown that be-ton, and to such an extent as to become actually alarming. It is also shown that be-ton and to such an extent as to become actually alarming. It is also shown that be-intereased only 28 per cent. The attem-tion foreign Governments is being attracted to this matter. The New York State Senate has under dis-

to Dakota ! Horda Oranges in England. Thereican competition—to the British con-mer a boon—by the British producer has hither to been regarded as an unnitigated where been opened by the indefatigable Ameri-hither to been regarded as an unnitigated where been opened by the indefatigable Ameri-hither to been regarded as an unnitigated hither to been regarded as an unnitigated hither to been regarded as an unnitigated pain and Portugal that they will speedily onopolize the market. A trial box of Florida, which, hither to be repeated on a larger scale, and before long it is quite possible a thriving firit is said to be much finer than those from a Bootter. The Montreal corporation in talking of tar-ing talegraph and talephones poles with a view box increasing the revenue of the city. A pole beads of the telegraph company.

EPPS S COCOA.-GRATEFUL AND CONTORT-ING.-"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful ap-plication of the fine properties of well-saleot-ed Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately f age which may save us many bills. It is by the judicious u cles of diet that a constitution built up until st tvery tendency