erday morning Kerr had come to her door yesterday morning Kerr had come to her door looking for Fannie Johnson. She did not admit him, but told him that the woman he was seeking was not in the house. He refused to believe her, and declined to go away, although Mrs. Vincent threatened to send for a policeman. Finally he went away

OF HIS OWN ACCORD. and did not return. As Mrs. Jeffrey's house is next door to that kept by Mrs. Vincent it would seem improbable that Kerr would visit one in his search for his paramour and neglect to call at the other; but some explanation is offered in the fact that Fannie Johnson at one time lived with Mrs. Vincent. Fannie Johnson then offered to cond orter to the residence of Clune, the young man who had told her about the proceedings he alleged he had witnessed at the door of Mrs. Jeffrey's house. The offer was accepted, and the reporter was conducted to a house in rear of No. 44 Elizabeth street. Clune was absent, however, and no one could tell where he might be found.

Kerr always carried a large penknife in his pockets, and this knife was not found on his person when discovered dying on the street. He was born in Brighton, England, and was hirty-seven years of age.

yesterday afternoon on suspicion of having murdered Samuel Kerr. Their names are John Falvey, Wm. Neil, and Mary Cross, all of whom reside at 148 and 150 Elizabeth street. They were lodged in the Agnes street lice station.

Falvey, one of the prisoners, had a fight with Kerr on Queen's birthday, the quarrel arising out of a dispute over Fannie Johnson He was partially undressed at the police station, and blood was found on his shirt. Mrs. Cross was arrested principally because she was caught in a lie in her statements

with reference to herself.

Mrs. Jennie Vincent said, among other things already mentioned above, that she had not seen Kerr for four years until yesterday (Tuesday) morning, when he appeared at the door of her house claiming that his paramour, Fannie Johnson, was inside. Neither he or the woman were frequenters of her house.

An investigation is being held.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The ground floor of the Education Depart. ment is being renovated and repainted under the direction of Kivas Tully, C.E., Govern-ment architect. A number of improvements and alterations are to be made in the interior rrangements.

The Boston and Albany Railroad Company putting in split security switches between bany and Springfield similar to those put n on the eastern division of its line last year. our thousand tons of steel rail—the heaviest nufactured-have just been purchased by he company to make the switch connections. The order has been issued withdrawing the Blue Line from the Great Western division of the Grand Trunk road. Hereafter the Sine Line will, operate over the Michigan Central road alone through Canada. It is sted that the Grand Trunk is also about to nse with the Hoosac Tunnel line. It as already two fast freight lines.

France intends to impose differential duties at the rate of 25 per cent, upon all importe into Tonquin other than French. She will adopt measures looking to the especial protection of French shipping in Tonquin waters, and will levy a high tonnage tax on foreign yessels. She intends also to gain from Chinagreat privileges for French trade instead of the indemnity it had before determined to demand.

Another important car arrangement has Another important car arrangement has been made by the Grand Trunk railway, this time with the West Shore, which took effect on Monday. By this plan a through Pullman alceper will be run between Syracuse and Detroit. The sleeping-car will leave Syra-use at 7.35 in the evening, arriving at Baf-alo at 11.40, Niagara Falls at 1.35, and at etroit at 9.40 next morning. The return-eeper will leave Detroit at 11 o'clock at and will arrive at Syracuse at 1.25 the

Medording to the Evening Wiscom , the public schools of that city are applained of as having a tendency to make pupils despise manual labour. "Very ades when their school course is completed. lany of them, moved by the false idea that abour with the hands is not respectable, go nto the already overcrowded professions. hers take up clerkships, which lead to thing better. Both these classes can hope to receive for their zervices as a rule no more than a scanty pittance. Meantime the more ucrative and equally honourable places in the workshops, it is complained, are being filled by foreign workmen. To remedy this alleged will the introduction of a system of industrial raining in the schools is demanded. The state of the schools of

The Minister of Education having taken The Minister of Education having to consideration the difficulty now expericed by school inspectors, trustees, and achers through not knowing where to purhase school maps, apparatus, furniture, and ther school appliances, has instructed Dr. May to fit up a room in connection with the ophical Department of the Educationa useum for exhibiting any samples supplied manufacturers and publishers. Each article ill be labelled with the address of manufacirer, price, etc. If desirable, a catalogue of bits will be prepared. The freight of ods must in all cases be prepaid, and no rticle can be removed from the museum thout permission of the superintender ny firm wishing to exhibit goods should tify Dr. May without delay, as it is desir-le to have the exhibits ready before the to have the exhibits ready before the igust meeting of the Ontario Teachers'

Dr. Lucien Howe, in addressing the leachers' Institute of Buffalo last week, on the subject of "light," an important one in ection with school work, said that near anection with school work, said that hear intedness was an incurable disease, and at it existed in the schools, and is to a cer-ain extent caused and produced by atudy here. He then passed to the cause, saying was due to the stooping position of the was due to the stooping position of was due to the stooping position of the body assumed by many children. He recommended that the seats at a desk be never igher than the length of the lower leg of its individual. The height of the elsow from the set, and the edge of the desk should be on a streem of the seat, overlap it by about an inch. This would away with any necessity for stooping. It was not position first and good light next. This do not mean a light shining in one's face, nor not mean a light shining in one's face, nor it mean having the light directly behind as to darken the desk. It is preferable at the light should come from the left or om above.

r. M. Souvielle's Spirometer Given Free.

During the past five years thousands of mients have used my medicines and treatent by the Spirometer, and the result ows that everyone who has properly foled out the instructions has been beneed, and a larger percentage cured than by other treatment known. Encouraged by is fact, the great and increasing demand my medicines, and finding that many could be cured are financially unable to are the Spirometer, I will give the Spirseter free to anyone, rich or poor, suffering on catarrh, catarrhal deafness, bronchitis, shma, weak lungs or consumption who will deafness, and constitute the surgeons of the International Throat d Lung Institute, the medicines alone to paid for Everyone can now afford to Lung Institute, the medicines alone to paid for. Everyone can now afford to a the treatment, and the prejudiced or ptical can afford to test the merits of the rometer and medicines prescribed by the regeons of the Institute, which we claim is ng more diseases of the air passages than other treatment in the world. Those cannot see the surgeons personally can to 173 Church street, Toronto, for parulars and treatment, which can be so press to any address. Dr. M. Sonv Aide Surgeon of the French army.

"THE MAIL'S" OWN FIRE

How We Celebrated the Queen's Natal Day.

EXCITING SCENES AND DARING DEEDS.

Thousands of Spectators Line the Streets.

THE FIRE BRIGADE WORK SPLENDIDLY.

Defective Pressure of the Water System.

It is not often that the reportorial staff of

this journal have an item so near at hand as was furnished them on Saturday morning, nor do they ever want another of its kind. About half past nine o'clock smoke was noticed issuing from the bottom of the elevator shaft, situated in the central portion of The Mail building near to the Bay street entrance. Flames immediately followed, and with great rapidity they spread up the ele-vator shaft, being fed by the well-oiled run-ners in which the cage works. Robert Gal-lagher, the caretaker, was sweeping the stairs which wind round the elevator, and noticing tain the cause. What he saw convinced him that the services of the fire brigade were necessary, and accordingly the alarm was at once struck. Someone in the meantime had rushed to the Bay street fire hall, and the men of that section were quickly on hand. Within two minutes of the alarm being struck the Court street men had their hose attached to the hydrant. The fire appeared to have started in the paper-room in the basement of the building, immediately under the offices tenanted by the New York Assurance Company. The flames met little to feed upon until they reached the top flat, the northern portion of which is occupied as THE MAIL composing-room, and the southern wing by the Bell Telephone Company. Only two or three lads were in the composing-room at the time, and they Company. Only two or three lads were in the composing-room at the time, and they were in no danger as iron doors divide this part of the building from the elevator stairs. The Bell Telephone Company employs about eighteen young women to answer calls and make telephone connections, six of whom were on duty at the time of the outbreak, their names being Miss Clarke, Miss Mac-kenzie, Miss Murphy, Miss Lettch, Miss Por-ter, and Miss McCarthy. Naturally they were very much alarmed at seeing the smoke, and did not care to leave the office. Had they done so and passed by the elevator to the iron doors leading to the composing-room which were closed but not locked, they

COULD EASILY HAVE ESCAPED the north stairs without going through the experience which they afterwards met with. Mr. Hambly, of the editorial staff, was at work in his room on the third flat, and on detecting the smoke he immediately rushed towards the elevator to get to the telephone girls, but dense volumes of smoke drove him back. He thereupon closed the iron doors and passed down the north stairs to give the alarm. On returning to the editorial department again he found that the iron doors had been opened and the fire just making its entrance. Once more he managed to get them West into a number of land agencies. The ment again he found that the iron doors had been opened and the fire just making its entrape. Once more he managed to get them closed and fastened, thus saving the rooms from further damage. Re-entering his room, he found the telephone girls at the windows of their office, which overlooks his, but one floor higher up. They called to him for help, and he begged of them to keep raim and he would get assistance of them were preparing to the said strict, the selection of the white building adjoining The Math building, and in the rate of land agencies. The ment again he found that the iron doors had been opened and the fire just making its entrape. Once more he managed to get them closed and fastened, thus saving the rooms from further damage. Re-entering his room, he found the telephone girls at the windows of their office, which overlooks his, but one floor higher up. They called to him for help, and he would get assistance of them were preparing to the took of the white building adjoining The Math building, and agent at Swift Current, on the line of the knowing the terrible risk they ran, for if they had missed the roof they would have called the roof the proper of land agency, it is fort William and building operations are coompleted. That the reason of the mouth of the supply, and to meet present wants, until building operations are coompleted. The demand for accountment the best way the could, and desert those whom he had in in Ford the could, and desert those whom he had in in Ford the could, and desert those whom he had in in Ford the could, and desert those whom he had in in Ford the could, and desert those whom he had in in Ford the could, and desert those whom he had in in Ford the could, and desert those whom he had in in Ford the could and ref current distract is
fallen a distance of one hundred feet, Mr.
Hambly urged them not to do it. One of
them, Miss McCarthy, made the leap, and by
clutching at a batch of wires, and sliding
along them she reached the roof in safety.
The other girls then went to the windows
overlooking King street, and screamed for
help. No need to call for volunteers, as a
soverlooking king street, and screamed for
help. No need to call for volunteers, as a
score of them were ready to respond. Five or
six, including Mr. J. J. Quinn, hotel-keeper.
King street west; Mr. T. J. Myers, 113
Simcoe street; Mr. S. H. Henderson, St.
Patrick street; Mr. F. Thompson, The Mail
business department, got a ladder on the roof
of the white building, and rearing it against
the parapet of The Mail building, the girls
were enabled to creep along one by one and
passed into safety. The men were only just
in time in doing this, as the critis had become score of them were ready to respond. Five or six, including Mr. J. J. Quinn, hotel-keeper. King street west; Mr. T. J. Myers, 113 Simcoe street; Mr. S. H. Henderson, St. Patrick street; Mr. F. Thompson, The Mail business department, got a ladder on the roof of the white building, and rearing it against the parapet of The Mail building, the girls were enabled to creep along one by one and passed into safety. The men were only just in time in doing this, as the girls had become terribly excited, and one of them was preparing to jump into King street, which had she done and the street in the South Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle plains region, north of Calgary. The rogion on the North Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle plains region, north of Calgary. The rogion on the North Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle plains region, north of Calgary. The rogion on the North Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle plains region, north of Calgary. The rogion on the North Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle plains region, north of Calgary. The rogion on the North Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle plains region, north of Calgary. The rogion on the North Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle plains region, north of Calgary. The rogion on the North Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle plains region, north of Calgary. The rogion on the North Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle plains region, north of Calgary. The rogion on the North Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle plains region, north of Calgary. The rogion on the North Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle plains region, north of Calgary. The rogion on the North Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle plains region, north of Calgary. The rogion on the North Saskatchewan and Qu'Appelle plains region, the south plain of Edmonton on the Rockies and north to near the parallel of the fifty-fifth degree, has been erected into the Edmonton lands district, and Mr. P. V. Ganoreau, for some time connected with the Prince Albert agency, has been appointed agent. East of the Edmonton district, and Mr. P. V. Ganoreau, for some time connected with the Prince Albert agency, has been appoi she done sne would have met with certain destruction. The reaction on her was such that when she was got down in safety she immediately fainted, Mr. Howard, the American Consul made his exit from the building by means of a ladder placed to the window of his offices on King street. Mr. Thompson, had a narrow escape. He was at work in the advertising agency office near the elevator on the th rd floor when he heard the telephone girls calling "fire." He took no notice of the cry until the smoke began to make its way underneath the door of his office, and then he began to bestir himself. On going to the door he found the smoke so dense that he was compelled to retreat into the office again. Raising the

like Trojans. It was at once seen that the proportions of the conflagration necessitated the attendance of the entire brigade, and a general alarm was therefore given. As usual the water pressure was defective, and probably some ground was lost by not taking the hose up the stairway, instead of trying to reach the fire on the roof from the outside of the building. This had to be done eventually, as even with the assistance of the steamer "J. B. Boustead," a stream of water done in the case of the original Regina district, whenever it is felt that the convenience outside of the building. This had to be done eventually, as even with the assistance of the steamer "J. B. Boustead," a stream of water dispersed into spray before reaching the roof. It was at this latter point where the fire raged the worst. The roof is of mansard shape, and the fire getting among the heavy beams it was difficult to dislodge. The flames spread rapidly until they got to the tower of the building, then higher and higher they ascended, until the whole tower was enveloped. Far above the flames the British ensign, hoisted in honour of the Queen's natal day, floated gaily in the breeze, tooking down in grim mockery as it were on the raging element. But it appeared as if the old flag must come down. A gentieman in the crowd on King street offered \$50 to any person who would get it for him, while many cries of the mining regulations authorized last session, he will have the settlement of all disputes among the mining properties. As on King street offered \$50 to any person who would get it for him, while many cries of "Save the flag! were heard. The bottom of the flag-staff and the halvards were noticed to be blazing, and at length the whole toppled over towards King street. In its descent the pole struck the edge of the roof, broke in twain, the ensign came away and fluttered down until it alignted on the wires running across King

was rapidly approaching, the worthy Alderman stuck to his self-imposed task. With his coat off, a cigar in his mouth, and wearing his glossy silk hat, he assisted the men to get the hose to work, and when it was found that the water would not reach the roof he piloted the men up the north stairway to the composing-room, from the door of which they were enabled to play directly on the flames. About eleveno'clock a portion of the roof and tower fell in, but shortly afterwards the brigade got the mastery and further danger was over. The damage is estimated at about \$20,000, fully covered by insurance.

The press-room is in the basement of the north wing, and immediately on the outbreak being discovered, the valuable Webb presses were covered with tarpaulin, so that they received no injury, and to-day's paper is run off on them. Above the press-room is The MAIL job department; Alexander, Clare & Cable's engraving establishment, The MAIL distorial-rooms, and the composing rooms. The damage in none of these is serious, water doing the most injury. One corner of the composing-room was a little ruined, but the men were enabled to work last evening without inconvenience. The Bell Telephone Company suffered the most, and their hundreds of subscribers will be put to some little inconvenience for the next few days. It is expected

Will be in working order again to night, and will be in working order again to night, and will be in working order again to night, and will be in working order again to night, and will be in working order again to night, and will be in working order again to night, and will be in working order again to night, and will be in working order again to night, and will be in working order again to night, and will be in working order again to night, and will be in working order again to night, and many the worder of the next few days. It is expected

gangway was removed. He proceeded to Montreal by a special train, arrived here by

the regular express yesterday morning, and is again at the helm. THE LAND HUNGER.

Immense Influx of Immigrants to the North-West, North-West.

Ottawa, May 26.—The onward march of the North-West still continues. Since the season of 1879 the areas surveyed and set out for settlement amount to 51,210,000 acres, equal to 313,800 farms of 160 acres each. Previous to 1879 the areas surveyed and set out for attlement only amounted to 68,500. out for settlement only amounted to 66,590 such farms. It has become necessary in consequence of the demand to divide the North-West into a number of land agencies. The

Prince Albert district.

Other appointments are Mr. J. A. Hays, assistant agent, Turtle mountain district, promoted to be agent in the same district, and Mr. W. H. Hiam, assistant agent at Nelson, appointed to be agent in the same district vice Stevenson, promoted.

In 1877 there were three agencies of Do-

minion lands in all Manitoba and the North-West, one at Winnipeg, one at Emerson, and the third at Portage La Prairie. In 1878, on account of settlers pushing their way to the Pembina mountain and the Little Saskatchewan river regions, two more agencies were opened. They were on a limited scale and of a primitive character. One man carrying his tent with him, set it up at what is now called Nelson, and looked with ease after the

retreat into the office again. Raising the window he made a daring spring outwards over a yawning gulf one hundred feet in depth for the coping stone of the white building, which he just managed to reach with his hands, and then pulled himself on the roof. Mr. Ross, the sporting editor, also came in for a close shave. He had just commenced to ascend the stairs, the elevator not being running owing to the day being a public holiday, when the flames shot upwards past him, and he thought it more prudent to descend than ascend. While all these things were transpiring LAND HUNGRY SETTLERS day, when the flames shot upwards past him, and he thought it more prudent to descend than ascend. While all these things were transpiring

THE FIREMEN WERE WORKING
like Trojans. It was at once seen that the proportions of the conflagration necessitated the attendance of the entire brigade, and a district, with office at Odana, and the Birtle district, with office at Odana, and the Birtle district, with office at Eirste. The original three days have been a business and of the core of the conflagration of the

its descent the pole struck the edge of the roof, broke in twain, the ensign came away and fluttered down until it alighted on the wires running across King atreet, where it hung in safety. The public then breathed freely. Shortly after this THE FLAG FELL DOWN into the street, where it was secured, and will again wave proudly from its old position in honour of the Dominion's birthday, Prominent among the numerous citizens who lent the firemen a helping hand was Alderman Harry Piper. Regardless of the fact that the hour for the opening of the Zoo by the Mayor

of subscribers will be put to some little inconvenience for the next few days. It is expected

THAT TWO HUNDRED WIRES

will be in working order again to-night, and the men will work day and night to make the connections. The rooms occupied by the Ball Electric Light Company, The Mall. And wertising Agency, Mr. Macdongal, C.E., Mr. Goulding, merchandase broker, Mr. Medder, Mr. Macdongal, C.E., Mr. Goulding, merchandase broker, Mr. Medder, Mr. Macdongal, C.E., Mr. Goulding, merchandase broker, Mr. Medder, Mr. Macdongal, C.E., Mr. Goulding, merchandase broker, Mr. Medder, Mr. Medder, Mr. Medder, Mr. Medder, Mr. Medder, Mr. Medder, Mr. Macdongal, C.E., Mr. Goulding, merchandase broker, Mr. Medder, Mr. Medder,

at present greatly resembles Winnipeg at the height of the "boom" in that city. There is not accommodation for all who desire it, and many find a difficulty in getting under a roof at night, let alone securing a good bed. And yet there are forty licensed hotels in Port Arthur. No doubt this inconvenience will only be temporary. Good servant girls are in demand, and are being paid a high rate of wages, \$25 per month, not being an exceptional figure. The prices of all articles of consumption are also high. Hotel accommodation, therefore, which, in the present crowded condition of the town, is not, as a rule, as satisfactory as one could wish, costs three dollars per day.

rule, as satisfactory as one could wish, costs three dollars per day.

Port Arthur is very favourably situated for a summer resort. After ten o'clock a.m., there is a grateful breeze always, even in the warmest weather, with fine cool evenings. The residents of Winnipeg will no doubt frequent Port Arthur during the heated months, now that the trip between the two places can be made so expeditiously and with places can be made so expeditiously and with

so much comfort.

The present excitement has extended to Fort William, and a good deal of property is changing hands in that place also. Prices of real estate

ARE RISING RAPIDLY a great future for their town.

THE TRIP TO WINNIPEG. The train which carried the Algoma's pas sengers to Winnipeg started about half-past two on the Monday afternoon. Many of those on board the cars were anticipating a rough ride to the North-West capital. But they were agreeably disappointed. The train sped along very smoothly, slowly at first on the up grade, but at considerable speed for the rest of the journey, and Winnipeg was reached at 11.30 a.m. on Tuesday. The dis-tance from Toronto to Winnipeg therefore was covered in less than seventy-two hours. rail route, and anyone who has gone to the North-West by both routes will not in future hesitate about going by the lakes. The good accommodation is not confined to the boats, but extends to the rail portion of the trip as well. The cars on the Port Arthur section of the C. P. R. are equal to those on any other road, and through sleepers are attached to every train.

CONDITION OF THINGS IN WINNIPEG.

In view of the fact that a great deal has been written lately on the business depression which exists in Winnipeg, it is not necessary to dwell upon the subject in this article. One redeeming feature in the outlook is the prospect of there being a good crop this year. In a conversation with Mr. McTavish, land commissioner for the C.P.R., that gentleman stated that the reports from the company's experimental farms, of which there are ten between Moysejaw and Calgary, are very encouraging. There had been a slight frost one night, but the latest advices were that the crops had not suffered from it. If the country is blessed with favourable summer weather the indications are that the wheat yield will be a very good one. With a good crop a much better feeling will be sure to arise, and business will experience an improvement. * CONDITION OF THINGS IN WINNIPEG.

London, May 21.—A new land reform is being agitated in England. It has its motto the dictum, "The game preserves must go." The organization of a society is proposed to secure laws to compel the cultivation of all lands suitable for agriculture and unnecessarily withheld from tillage in England and Scotland, for the purpose of "making Great Britain more nearly self-sustaining and less dependent upon American and other foreign markets for cereals, fruits, and vegetables." The movement is aimed chiefly against the immense preserves for deer, grouse, partridges, and pheasauts, in Perthabure, Argyleshire, and

ed out as an iniquitous and absurd inequality in the laws that these lands, aggregating hundreds of thousands of acres, do not
pay a shilling of taxes towards the poor rates,
while the farmers and householders are taxed
more heavily in consequence. It is argued
that if these immense tracts of land were put
under cultivation their yield would go far toward supplying the present deficiency in
Great Britain's food supply, while the tilling
of the land would furnish employment for
thousands of farm labourers, whose condition
is now one of great hardship, owing mainly to
lack of work.

THE FIGUT OVER GORDON.

Condensed Report of the Two Great Speeches.

The following is an intelligent summary of the points of the two chief speeches on the Egyptian question, in the House of Commons. The division left the Government with only

28 of a majority.

From London Times of May 13

In the House of Commons, SIR M. HICKS-BEACH, districts, and they REFUSED TO SEND HIM ZEBEHR PASHA.

although this step was recommended by Sir E. Baring. On this last point the right hon. baronet said he admitted the difficulty in which the Government were placed, but their decision threw additional responsibility on them; whereas they not only neglected to suggest any alternative policy, but utterly defeated any chance of his mission being pacifically accomplished by their useless military operations in the neighbourhood of Sinkat. But he maintained from General Gordon's memorandum in accepting his mission that he contemplated receiving military assistance if he could not accomplish the ob-jects for which he was sent pacifically, and that the British Government fully understood and acquiesced in this. The last chance of a pacific success was destroyed by the military operations in the neighbourhood of Sinkat,

GENERAL GORDON DID NOT APPROVE. and which, unless they had been intended to and which, unless they had been intended to lead up to assistance being sent to Khartoum involved unnecessary bloodshed. Gordon expected that there would be a march to Berber: and, whatever might be the opinion of the Government, both General Wood and General Stephenson were of opinion that it was a feasible military operation, and he believed that General Graham would not have objected to undertake it. Instead of this, the Government, in an open telegram, intimated that no assistance would be sent, and in what he characterized as a disgraceful despatch, invited him to retire the best way he could, and desert those whom he had in-

another being put up at that town. Pending the completion of the C. P. R. around the north shore of Lake Superior, there will be plenty to do for these elevators if but a fifth of the graiu which the North-West expected to produce comes over the company's lines on its way to the seaboard. The people of Fort William are strong in the belief that there is to Khartoum, without any regard to climate, the supply of water, the state of the river, &c., and the putting down of the Mehdi, which meant the reconquest of the Soudan.

Examining the allegations of the speech, he Examining the allegations of the speech, he denied that it was against his will that the General had received a commission from the Khedive, or that the Government had absolutely negatived the visit to the Mehdi or to the Equatorial region. Before discussing the terms of the motion, he made some general remarks on the question of Egypt, which, he said, amid some expressions of dissent, was ONLY A SECONDARY QUESTION

which had presented more difficulties in the way of the executive than any question with which he had been acquainted. Passing then to a verbal criticism of the motion, he contended that the Government had not failed to the contended that the Government had not failed contended that the Government had not failed to take any steps which could "tend" to the success of the mission, which he again maintained was solely and entirely pacific, and under no contingency contemplated military measures. On March 11, General Gordon had expressed his gratitude for the manner in which he had been supported, and if in April he wrote the strong telegrams which had been published, he had not at that time received the later telegrams from her Majesty's Government. It was true that the Government had declined to send troops to Wady Halfa and to Berber, but they had acted on military advice, and bearing in mind not merely the great military risk and the small military advantage which would have resulted. Gordon, he said, had

NEVER ASKED FOR BRITISH SOLDIERS, he had never stated that he could not leave Khartoum, and he had never represented that he was in any danger from without. In support of this contention, and to illustrate his statement that Gordon is inno military danger, he read the telegrams received from Dongola describing the state of affairs at Khartoum. He complained that the case stated by Sir M. Hicks-Beach had been supported by piecemeal and inconsequential extracts, and that the motion suggested no alternative policy, but had simply for its object the transfer of power from one side to the other. He admitted to the full the obligations of the Government to General Gordon, and by the despatch of April 23 he conceived that the Government had entered into a covenant with him that on reasonable proof of danger he would be assisted. The country would never grudge any reasonable effort for the protection of its agents; but it was the duty of the Government to consider the treasure, the he had never stated that he could not leave the circumstances of the time, the season, the climate, and the military difficulties. Conscious of what their obligations were, they would continue to use their best endeavours to fulfil them, unmoved by the threats and the captious criticisms of the Opposition.

Mrs. Chas. Smith, of Jimes, Ohio, writes:

—I have used every remedy for Sick Headache I could hear at for the past fifteen years,
her Carter's Little falses, Pills did him, more
good than all the rest.

THE CANAL TOLLS QUESTION.

Montreal Rates of Freight Compared with American Ports.

ADVANTAGE IN FAVOUR OF MONTREAL

Low Price of Wheat in England the Cause of the Difficulty.

THE FEELING IN MONTREAL ON THE SUBJECT.

OTTAWA, May 27.—The following notes re specting the question of the abolition of the caual tolls may be useful in the way of assisting the readers of The Mail to arrive at a sound conclusion. Montreal has direct railway communication with Chicago. The Grand Trunk is in the pool with the other trunk lines. The present rates from Chicago on a bushel of wheat are:—Chicago to Montreal 74.55 c. dutto to Readers. SIE M. HIORS-BEACH,
pursuant to notice, moved a vote of censure
on the Government for their failure to take
the necessary steps to secure the success of
General Gordon's mission, and especially to
provide for his personal safety. Reviewing
at the outset of his speech the history of the
mission, he recalled the feeling of gratification with which the country, after its experience of the Ministerial policy in Egypt, had
heard that he was to have a "free and." and
that he was to carry out his mission of rescuand retire without the interference of the
Government. But he contended from the
papers that from the very beginning the British Government had thwarted all his suggestions, even at the time when they were defending the readers of The Mail to arrive at a
sound conclusion. Montreal, has direct railway communication with Chicago. The
Grand Trunk is in the pool with the other
trunk lines. The present rates from Chicago
on a bushel of wheat are:—Chicago to Montreal, 74-5c.; ditto to Boston, 9c.; ditto to Baltimore, 71-5c. Montreal, with
one and one-fifth cents a bushel in its favour
over Boston, exported to Liverpool and Glasgow, for the week ended May 10, 40,933
oushels of wheat in three steamers. Boston,
with longer mileage and higher freight rates,
exported to Liverpool, Glasgow, London, and
other ports, in four steamers and three sailing
vessels, for the week ended 9th May, 124,344
bushels of wheat and corn. Philadelphia, with the same rail rate,
exported to Eiverpool, Glasgow, London, and
other ports, in four steamers and three sailing
vessels, for the week ended 9th May, 124,344
bushels of wheat and corn for the week
ended May 9th. Baltimore, with three-fifths
of a cent. in its favour as compared with
Montreal, but with a longer ocean voyage
and higher freight, exported during the week
ended May 9th to British and other ports,
154,230 bush. of wheat and corn for the week
ended May 9th to British and other ports,
154,230 bush. of wheat and corn for the week
ended May 9th to British and oth of a cent. in its favour as compared with Montreal, but with a longer ocean voyage and higher freight, exported during the week ended May 9th to British and other ports 623,500 bush, of wheat and corn. These American ports have

NO FREE ERIE CANAL.

nor do their merchants request their respec-tive States to give them a bounty on each bushel of grain exported to enable them to compete with New York and its free canal. During the same week New York exported 474,197 bush, of wheat and corn less than Raltimore, with no canal or waterways. Baltimore, with no canal or waterways.

Baltimore, with no canal or waterways.

Leaving the waterways out of the question,
Montreal has as cheap rail transport as American cities. She has, it is stated, the cheapest ocean freight rates this spring. Why does she only export some 40,000 bush, to Boston's 124,000, Philadelphia's 164,000, and Baltimore's 623,000? Taking into consideration insurance (which is assumed by the carrier and charged the grain by water), interest on property, etc., rail by water), interest on property, etc., rail rates are as cheap as water transport. Acrates are as cheap as water transport. Accordingly this year transport of grain has been chiefly by rail, in which Montreal has no disadvantage of canal tolls. Why does she not do the business? Boston has this spring exported quantities of corn which was brought through the Welland canal to Ogdensburg, thence shipped by rail to Boston. This corn all paid the canal tolls. What, then, is to hinder Montreal doing the same? The answer must be sought in the general condition of the business. The prices of grain in the English market are down lower than can be remembered within a period of thirty. can be remembered within a period of thirty years. The railways have cut rates to the lowest point, and the rate has this year fallen from 30 cents per 100 pounds down to 15 cents between Chicago and New York. That is, the railways have been

care about the canal toils, but wanted the cana s deepened to 14 or 16 teet, so that they would be able to send steamers through it carrying 60,000 bushels instead of at present 30,000 bushels. They would not mind the canal tolls even if they were higher than at present provided they could handle double the quantity of wheat at not much greater cost of transport than for the smaller quantity. Possibly this is the real solution of the trouble experienced by Montreal. A good sharp adexperienced by Montreal. A good sharp advance in the price of grain would do more than anything else for Montreal shippers and

pearing in The Mall yesterday as to the intentions of the Government in regard to the canal tolls created a great deal of excitement among the commercial men generally here today. It was the absorbing theme of all engaged in mercantile pursuits. In interviews with the leading classes who are directly interested in the question The Mall correspondent found they were entirely agreed that if the Government halted at the complete abolition of the tolls this year at least a blow would be struck at the trade of the country from which it could scarcely ever reconstruction. country from which it could scarcely ever re-cover. It is only justice to the veteran experts

in the commercial history of the country. One of the most extensive forwarders of produce to the other side and an influential supporter of the Administration remarked, that a proposition such as is mentioned as coming from Ottawa would be only trifling with the most momentous question that has probably ever come up for settlement before the Government. If carried into effect he held it would prove absolutely that the Government did not appreciate or understand the importance and gravity of the situation and the full bearing of the question submitted for its consideration.

Messra. Hugh McLennan, F. W. Henshaw, John Torrance, and many others of similar standing and experience here, expressed their opinions that there is no use or benefit to be derived by the St. Lawrence route from the

of the question submitted for its consideration.

Messrs, Hugh McLennan, F. W. Henshaw,
John Torrance, and many others of similar standing and experience here, expressed their opinions that there is no use or benefit to be derived by the St. Lawrence route from the Government tampering with the rate unless it is abolished altogether. This latter course they all urged to be

if the Canadian water route is to hold its own with the Eric canal. A good deal of spirted comment has been called forth by the Government apparently giving more consideration and weight to the arguments of theorists who have figures at their fingers' end rather than accepting counsel and advice from practical experts who have spent their lives in the shipping and forwarding business, like the members of the declutations from this and other cities which have laid all the facts and arguments available before the Premier and other mem-AN IMPERATIVE NECESSITY which have laid all the facts and arguments available before the Premier and other members of the Cabinet. As many of the local experts said to-day, this is not a question of revenue at all. If the Government allows the rate to stand or reduces it fifty per cent, there will be practically no traffic on this route this year, and as a matter of course under such circumstances there will be no receipts to go into the treasury of the country. This state of affairs will be BUIN TO THE COMMERCE

of the Dominion without any corresponding benefit to the public exchequer. Is it not then far better, said a veteran mercantlle man, to abolish the rate altogether and keep the wheels of commerce moving by stimulating traffic, from which the country would largely benefit through its inland and ocean fleets, employing thousands of hands all the season.

spondence is published from the capital this evening takes the view that the Government will certainly acquiesce in the demand for the total abolition of the canal imposts this year. It may be stated that the memorials presented from all the commercial organizations of the country ask only the suspension of the tolls during the present season of navigation. If an answer is not soon received of a favourable description there will be

FURTHER DEPUTATIONS OBGANIZED to go to Ottawa, as valuable time is being lost to go to Ottawa, as valuable time is being lost which cannot be compensated for hereafter. The interest in the subject is really so intense here that nothing else is spoken of by those engaged in commerce. The elevator companies are prepared, as well as the harbour commissioners, to make the necessary reductions that will give all the advantages required on the tolls being suspended by the Government, although the commercial situation here is under a cloud of dulness as well as everywhere else.

QUEBEC AUTONOMY.

The Resolutions Submitted by Mr. Joly. QUEBEC, May 27.—Mr. Joly moved the following resolutions in the Assembly on Saturday:—

That whereas by address to the Queen, the Imperial Parliament was asked to pass and did pass the Act known as the British North America Act, for the union of the provinces on the basis of certain accompanying resolutions known as the Quebec resolutions: That short as the trial has been to which

the new constitution had been subjected, it has been already shown that

GERMS OF DISCORD exist between the provinces and the Federal power, the origin of which may be traced back to changes made by the British North America Act in the resolutions upon which the said Act was to have been based.

the said Act was to have been based.

That clause 43 of said resolutions gives control over licenses without any restriction whatever to the provinces on the following, namely, shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer, and other licenses, while the British North America Act declares that such control may be exercised by the Provincial Legislatures in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial, local, or municipal purposes;

That this radical change made in one of the conditions of the Federal compact is one of the sources of discord between the provinces and the Federal power;

That the said resolutions, while setting forth the subjects which are under the control of our Federal Parliament, assign to it all such works as shall, although lying wholly within any province, be especially declared by the Acts authorizing them to be for THE GENERAL ADVANTAGE,

while the British North America Act goes much further, and gives to the Federal Parliament jurisdiction over such works as, al-though wholly situate within a province, are before or after their execution declared by the Parliament of Canada to be for the general advantage of two or more of the provinces; That the direct result of this change has been to take from the Province of Quebec its

control over all the railways built within its limits with the aid of provincial grants, ex-cept over one, whose control it may also lose at any day;
That these changes, and others whose influence have not been as yet practically felt, neutrelize the precautions taken to ensure harmony between the provinces and the

Federal power;
That in order to avoid in future any cause That in order to avoid in future any cause for a conflict between the provinces and the Federal power, it is expedient to adopt the necessary measures to have the British North America Act modified, so as to meet the views of all parties as expressed in the Federal compact.

After a heated discussion from both sides of the House on Monday, the resolution was lost by a vote of 34 to 13.

lost by a vote of 34 to 13. THE WYCLIFFE ANNIVERSARY.

The References Work Tive Hundred Years London, May 21.—A festival in celebra-

John Wycliffe, the English reformer, was born probably in a village which bears his name, near Richmond, Yorkshire, about 1324, and died at Lutterworth in 1384. He was educated at Queen's and Merton Colleges

THE EARLIEST PUBLICATION experienced by Montreal. A good sharp advance in the price of grain would do more than anything else for Montreal shippers and others interested.

MONTREAL VIEW OF THE SUBJECT.

MONTREAL, May 27.—The information appearing in The Mail yesterday as to the intentions of the Government in regard to the

heresy. He had powerful friends, notably John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and Lord cover. It is only justice to the veteran experts in the shipping of grain from here to state that one and all declared their disbelief in the report of the Government only taking half measures to meet an UNPRECEDENTED AND PERILOUS EMERGENCY in the commercial history of the country.

One of the most extensive forwards of the country.

A MEMORIAL APPRAL.

A memorial Appeal.

A motion was also carried instructing the Memorial Committee to appeal for £10,000, to be used in the publication and circulation of Wycliffe's Writings, and for the erection of a memorial statue in London.

Rev. Mr. Hughes said in his belief the principles which Wycliffe proclaimed have a firmer and wider hold upon the country now than ever. The great Baptist preacher Spurgeon, the famous revivalist Moody, and General Booth, the controlling spirit of the Salvation Army, wielded more influence than all the priests in Churches of England put all the priests in Churches of England put together. (Loud cheers.) Subscriptions amounting to £400 were re-

Distinguished scientists such as Tyndall, Huxley, Beale, and many others, have demonstrated that catarrh is due to the presence of living parasites in the tissues. This discovery explains why the remedies of the day, such as washes. snuffs, vapors, etc., or the more absurd method of pouring drugs down the throat, have always failed in even alleviating the disease. Catarrh is now known to be a local disease, and conseman, to abouish the rate altogether and keep the wheels of commerce moving by stimulating traffic, from which the country would largely benefit through its inland and ocean fleets, employing thousands of hands all the season.

Up to a late hour this evening nothing official has been received from Ottawa by a largely and the public hodies for private in the applications. Full particulars of the season with the Government. What special corresponds to three applications. Full particulars of the public hodies for private in the covernment. What special corresponds to the published by A. If the covernment what special corresponds to the published by A. If the covernment what special corresponds to the country only a local treatment can cure it. This discovery has been followed by another equally important, viz., a cure for catarrh.one which has already been tested on over twelve thousand patients with surprising results, cases of forty to the applications. Full particulars of the private private



THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS,

His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character to the value of Warner's SAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyse it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found mysely the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is the medical profession stands dazed and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring hunnal to suffering humanity. His Outspoken Opinion.

Drodeur

THE GREAT FRENCH VETERINARY REMEDY

repared by J. E. GOMBAULT, ex-Veterinary Su of the French Government Stud. A SPEEDY, POSITIVE & SAFE CURI

WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoon will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever mada.

Every bottle of CAUSTIC HALSAM sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price S1.50 ber bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS & CO. HAMILTON, ONT.,

HAMILTON

in certifying that we have sold Dr. WISTAR S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for many years and know it to be one of the oldest as well as one of the most reliable preparations in the market for the cure of Coughs, Colds, and Throat death of John Wycliffe was inaugurated tothat gives greater satisfaction to those who us it, and we do not hesitate to recommend it.

HAMILTON, Ont., June 19, 1882.

J. A. DIEMERT, 72 Ring street east,
MARK MUNDAY, for S. Chapman.
W. L. SMITH. 164 King street east.
R. N. TAYLOR & CO., 35 and 95 John St. north.
JOHN W. GERRIES. 30 James street north.
BLEASDALE & HARRISON, 36 James street.
A. VINCENT & CO., cor. James and Murray sts.
McGREGOR & PARKE, 1 Market square.
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JOHN A. BARR & CO., cor. York and McNab streets.
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WM. A. HOWELL. cor. James and Hunter sts.
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DHEUMATINE -- An Int a SURE CURE for all kinds of KIDNEY COMPLAINTS RHEUMATINE

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Testimonial From Mr. Thos. Roach,
Owner and Proprietor of the Commercial
Hotel, Welland,
Welland, Ont. Sept. 3, 1883.

J. N. Sutheraland: Deer Sir.—My daughter
was a great sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism. For the better part of a year she was
confined to her bed, and had lost the power of
raising her head from her shoulder. It was
much feared that the cords of her neck would
have to be out. Fortunately before this was
done, I was recommended by your Mr. Rooth
to try Rheumatine. I purchased three bottles,
two of which complete your dher. My child is
now free from all rheumatic pain, and as well
as can be. I most thoroughly and heartily recommend your cure.

Yours truly,
See our Change of Testimonials every week in
Dally Mail. DAILY MAIL.
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NOTICE TO YOUNG & DI The celebrated Dr. H. Hollick, of Long tablished an agency in Toronto for of his medicines for the sure cure of all thecases arisins from whatever cause. For use here over twenty years, Cured the No Cure, No Pay. Enclose stamp for page 1888 of the Cure, No Pay.

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