The Toronto World.

THIRD YEAR. MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 10, 1882. PRICE ONE CENT

GREAT CLEARING SALE.

IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

IN THE PRICES OF

Men's Fine Dress Suits,
Men's Fine Worsted Suits,
Men's Fine Tweed Suits,
Men's Nobby Spring Overcoats,
Boys' Fine Dress Goods,
Boys' Fine Worsted Suits,
Boys' Fine Tweed Suits,

As we are positively retiring from the Retail Business.

For the accommodation of the many buyers attending this Great Sale the Stores will in future be opened daily at 9 a.m., and closed at 6 p.m., and on Saturdays at 10 p.m.

Sales for Cash Only.

PATRICK HUGHES,
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AT 125 QUEEN-ST. WEST, HIGHEST PRICE Paid for cast off clothing; parties waited on at their own residence. W. SIMON.

A BIG CASH PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, old carpets, and old stoves (cooking or parlor.) Parties waited on at their own residences. S. SYNENBERG, 10 Queen street west.

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AT 187 YORK STREET, L. CRUTCH PAYS the highest price in city for old clothing. Prompt attention given to orders by post. 1y

BLUE PEAS(FOR COOKING) ENTIRELY FREE from Bugs (in large and small quantities) to suit purchasers. JAMES RENNIE, East Market.

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FAMILY WASHING PROMPTLY ATTENDED to. Special rates made at the Toronto Steam Laundry, 54 Wellington street west.

FLOUR—FLOUR—WARRANTED VERY BEST quality, delivered to any part of the city, $3 15 a bag. R. J. FLEMING, 205 Yonge st. 136

GO TO PIPER'S FOR OFFICE FURNITURE OF every description; orders promptly attended to. 59 Adelaide street west.

MRS. LEVI PAYS THE HIGHEST CASH price for cast-off clothes; orders by post given immediate attention. 224 King street east, cor. of Sherbourne.

M. GORDON'S, 244 QUEEN-ST. WEST, TOronto, is the cheapest place in the city for new and second-hand clothing, boots and shoes; call and see; highest price paid for cast off clothing; parties waited on at their own residence; orders by mail promptly attended to.

NO HUMBUG. I AM PREPARED TO PAY the highest price for cast off ladies' or gentlemen's clothing; please favor me with a call; 87 Queen West. H. ALBERT & CO.

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J. L. RAWBONE, 123 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, guns, rifles, ammunition and fishing tackle. Send for price lists. 1y

MRS. T. BARFF, SUCCESSOR TO M. B. PALMER, ladies hair worker, in connection with hair dressing. Mrs. Barff has also opened a fashionable dress and mantle making establishment, No. 10 Richmond street west, Three doors west of Yonge, Toronto. P. S.—Highest price paid for ladies cut hair and combings y

PIANOS AND ORGANS TUNED AND REPAIRED by experienced and first-class workmen. T. CLAXTON, music dealer, 197 Yonge street, Toronto.

ROOFING! ROOFING! FELT AND GRAVEL Roofing done to order. STEWART & ROBINSON, 9½ Leader Lane.

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GEO. WILLCOCK, M. D., L. R. C. P., EDINBURGH, 268 Queen street west. Office hours 8 to 10 a.m., 1 to 2 and 6 to 8 p.m.

DR. G. B. SMITH, SISSON BUILDINGS COR NER Yonge street and Wilton avenue, Toronto 136

MEDICAL PRACTICE: $150 FOR GOOD WILL etc. Long established. Good farming district. Nearest opposition eight miles. Address "MEDICO," Box 123, Cambray. 34

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HARNESS MAKER, GOOD OPENING IN thriving village. No opposition within 20 miles. One man employed repairing only. Store can be rented. Box 38 P. O. Minden.

A. H. PAULL, HECTROGRAPH MANUFACTURER, insurance, and general agent
ACCOUNTS COLLECTED.
Office at Paull & Son, architects, 25 Toronto street. Residence, 23 Murray street, Toronto.

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OFFICE TO RENT—SUITABLE FOR TICKET office, provision or furnished store. Apply E. M. BARRETT, 83 York street. $10 bonus will be given to any person procuring a suitable tenant for above. 561234

FOR SALE.

A SKIFF AND BOAT HOUSE FOR SALE. Apply box 67, World office. 612

NICKLE GLASS CASE, SECOND-HAND, TWO story, 10 feet, best glass. Enquire 107 Queen street west. 224

LAUNDRIES.

DOMINION LAUNDRY, 160 RICHMOND STREET West. Washing delivered to any address—no machines or fluid used.

TORONTO STEAM LAUNDRY, 54 AND 56 Wellington street west. Order office 65 King street West.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT board—at 234 Church street. 561

DRESSMAKING.

TORONTO'S MOST FASHIONABLE LADIES get their dresses made by Miss Phenix, French Parisian Dressmaker. Perfect fitting and latest styles gurranteed. All garments cut s by mathematical scale. Establishment at 415 Queen street west.

PERSONAL.

ARITHMETIC MADE EASY AT 168 SIMCOE street. Ladies and gentlemen may learn classes at 1:30 p.m. and at 7 in the evening until further notice. C. L. FAIRCHILD, Teacher. 1-2-

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A SITUATION IN AN OFFICE OR WHOLESALE house, by a young man with a good knowledge of bookkeeping. Good city reference given, and testimonials from last employers. Address, Box 1, World office.

BY A FIRST-CLASS WORKING JEWELER—Could do engraving if required; first-class city references and class of work. Address box 72, World office.

BY A YOUNG MAN AS COPYIST, CORRESPONDENT, clerk or assistant bookkeeper, or would do copying at home; first-class city testimonials. Address box 73, World office.

EMPLOYMENT BY A MAN AT PAINTING, whitewashing, papering, etc. A. P., 51 Chestnut street.

MOULDERS—A BOY—18 YEARS OF AGE—wishes to learn the moulding trade, is strong and steady. Best of references can be furnished. Address with terms to "J.," drawer 17, Colborne, Ont.

HELP WANTED.

A STRONG BOY—PARAGON SHIRT FACTORY Leader lane. 12

A 1 AGENTS FOR COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, Coins, Foreign Stamps, Cards, Specialties. List cent. Free ticket to Manitoba. Beaver Advertising and Employment Agency, Mail building.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAUGHTSMAN—IMMEDIATELY. Apply 39 King street west. G. R. HARPER, Architect.

BOY TO LEANN CABINET-MAKING. APPLY at once to JOHN CARLYLE, Cabinet Factory, 57 Ontario Street

GOOD, GENERAL SERVANT—IMMEDIATELY—small family—good wages. Address 36 St. Patrick street, east of Beverly.

GENERAL SERVANT—LIBERAL WAGES. 149 Sherbourne street. 1 2 3

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED—GOOD wages to suitable person. Apply 33 Bleeker street.

GIRL ABOUT 14 TO ASSIST IN HOUSEWORK; city reference required. 157 Simcoe street.

GENERAL SERVANT, WITH REFERENCES, 506 Yonge street.

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SMART BOY TO DELIVER BREAD—MUST BE honest and willing to work. G. CONSTABLE 450 Queen-st. west.

SMALL GIRL—ABOUT 14 OR 15 YEARS—AT 39 Richmond street east.

TWO LADS ABOUT 18 TO MAKE THEMSELVES generally useful. C. WILSON, ginger ale factory, 481 Sherbourne street. 456

YOUNG MAN USED TO RESTAURANT; WITH good reference. 60 Colborne street. 23

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LEND ON ALL sorts of personal securities at the Singer loan office, 115 Queen street west.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES, ON mortgage. Notes discounted and collaterals taken. J. DAVIS & CO., 46 Church street.

MORTGAGES ON GOOD FARM LANDS IN Manitoba, paying 8 per cent. for sale. LIBERAL COMMISSION. P. O. Box, 795, Toronto.

MONEY LOANED ON WATCHES, PLATE, jewelry, and every sort of personal property, at lowest rates; clothing, furs, carpets, watches, etc., bought; every facility given to redeem or re-purchase goods irrespective of time; all business confidential; every transaction conducted with the strictest integrity. G. O. ADAMS, 327 Queen street west; established 1870. 6

$100000 TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT. on city or farm property; half margin; charges moderate. For particulars apply to G. W. LINDSEY, Real Estate Agent, 6 King street east.

$2000 OR $5000 WANTED. SUBSTANTIAL evidence given that capital will yield Fifteen per cent box 124 World office

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DENTAL SURGERY—111 CHURCH STREET—open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Anesthetics administered.
J. STOWE, L.D.S. F. J. STOWE, L.D.S.

G. W HALE, Dentist, 141 Yonge Street. Teeth extracted without pain.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.—M. F. SMITH, DENTIST, 356 Queen street east. Artificial teeth, life-like in appearance, and perfect in eating and speaking; moderate fees.

TAKE NOTICE THAT A. W. SPAULDING, Dentist, is not at 87 King street east as W. C. Adams advertises but has opened dental rooms at 51 King street east, opposite Toronto street; residence and evening office Jameson avenue, Parkdale.

WM. MYERS, SURGEON DENTIST. OFFICE and residence, No. 77 King street west. Office open day and night.

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A.—ROSE, MACDONALD, MERRITT & COATSWORTH, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors and Notaries Public, Union Loan Buildings, 28 and 30 Toronto street.
J. E. ROSE, W. M. MERRITT? J. H. MACDONALD, E. COATSWORTH, JR.

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W. H. BEATTY, E. M. CHADWICK, D. E. THOMSON, T. G. BLACKSTOCK.

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G. W. GROTE, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, CONVEYANCER, Notary Public, &c. 12 Adelaide street east, Toronto. 136

EDGAR & MALONE, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, Notaries, etc. Offices: Trust Company Buildings, 27 and 29 Wellington street east, and 36 Front street east, Toronto. 23456
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MURRICH, HOWARD & ANDREWS—OFFICE: corner King and Yonge streets, over Dominion bank, Barristers, Attorneys, &c. Winnipeg: WALKER & WALKER; office, temporarily, Government Buildings. Hon. D. M. WALKER W. B. MURRICH M A G. R. HOWARD, G. F. A. ANDREWS, G. H WALKER.

O'SULLIVAN & PERDUE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, Solicitors, Notaries, etc., etc., etc. Offices—72 Yonge street, next the Dominion Bank. D. A. O'SULLIVAN. W. E. PERDUE.

READ & READ, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, Solicitors, &c. Office, No. 75 King street east, Toronto.
D. B. READ, Q.C. WALTER READ.

ROBINSON & KENT, BARRISTERS, ETC—office: Victoria Chambers, 9 Victoria street, Toronto. 136
JOHN G. ROBINSON, H. A. E. KENT.

CATARRH.

A NEW TREATMENT WHEREBY A PERMANENT cure is effected in from one to three treatments. Particulars and treatise free on receipt of stamp. A. H. DIXON, 307 King street west, Toronto. 1y

ARTICLES WANTED.

COOKING STOVE WANTED—SIZE NINE. Box 36, World office.

LOST.

ON THE 7TH—A SMALL BLACK AND TAN dog, answer to the name of Lion. Anyone returning him to Globe office or 15 Renfrew street will be rewarded.

HOUSES TO RENT.

66 BEVERLY STREET—SEMI-DETACHED brick house—thirteen rooms with pantries, gas, water and all modern convenience. This is one of the most pleasantly situated houses in the city, overlooking the Grange and opposite Grange road. Stable if required. Information furnished at 197 Richmond street west, corner Duncan. tf

LABOR VERSUS LUXURY.

LITTLE CHANGE IN THE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Determined to Stand by Each Other—Not Yet "Broke"—Joining the International Brotherhood.

As far as can be learned little change has taken place in connection with the strikes. The Grand Trunk have brought in a number of men from outlying stations, who it is rumored, are being paid higher wages than the strikers ask for. This, if not satisfactory to the strikers, is certainly very unsatisfactory to the company. The girls and carpenters are still out and seem likely to remain game.

THE CARPENTERS.

As usual the carpenters met at Temperance hall on Saturday morning, the president, Mr. Moore, and the secretary, Mr. Rose, in their places. Nothing of special note occurred, but from the bearing of the men it was evident they were convinced they were fighting in a just cause. They acted orderly and with an alertness that showed interest and determination. They received no better news than on the previous mornings, but seemed satisfied at having all stood up for one another.

In opening the chairman asked for a special picket to proceed to the station. Four, the required number, went forward, received their instructions and went their way.

In addressing the meeting the chairman said the position remained much as it was yesterday. But this waiting was but the beginning of the end, and the end must be in their favor. If need be the breach must be widened, and widened so they could all go through. It was now a question of principle more than of money even. The employers had resorted to a species of intimidation which they should not have attempted, for it could be met by similar steps. But they would find the carpenters were not the men they (the employers) said they were. For themselves, the speaker said, they must join hand in hand with each other, banish petty prejudices, keep out of sight paltry considerations of all sorts, and combine with the Brotherhood of carpenters. The advantages of belonging to this brotherhood were that the question of wages and labor strikes would be settled at once and without delay by the executive committee, and in such a manner that the interests of the men would be treated with the respect they demanded. It would give them a power they could never have otherwise. However peaceful, the men might be driven to take measures of greater strictness in carrying out their purposes. They must endeavor, he said, to stop all work. The employers were now getting some men to work who required more watching than they were worth. The carpenters would act fairly towards the employers, but they wanted also to be treated like men. They wished to have a word to say about what wages they would accept, just as the employers had their word about what wages they would pay. They only asked to be consulted to some extent about the work and the wages they were to get for performing that work, and to get some measure of fair play.

The chairman then introduced Mr. D. J. O'Donahue, of the printers' union, who spoke briefly to the meeting. He thought all other tradesmen had a fellow-feeling and sympathy for the carpenters in their strike for fair play; he sympathised with both the men and the movement. He had no doubt as to the men obtaining what they demanded. Employers would not hold work past the time when they were compelled to complete it. This movement was a great event, but a long, strong pull and they would come out victorious. The men should notput trust in them ployers' supposed sentiment of fair play, for he had never yet known any who considered what was for the workingmen's benefit till they were forced to do so. If the men did not insist on getting a fair thing they would get left in the lurch. He advised them strongly to join the Brotherhood of carpenters as it would assist them both morally and financially. The men should not hesitate receiving help from their own union or another union; this was not like receiving charity. The speaker wound up by maintaining that the demands of the carpenters were only fair and they would get them by hanging on and standing up for them.

The meeting tendered a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker for what he had said to them.

The secretary reported a number of arrivals of men by rail, but said the pickets did their duty in connection with these. One tool chest had arrived and it was kept in sight. Some small jobs were mentioned at which a few men were at work and pickets detailed to report. Applications were still being made for men to work at $2.50 per day. He had nothing bad to report.

A report was here received stating that fifteen tool chests had just arrived from the east. A special picket was appointed and departed amid great applause to watch the chests.

A deputation from the striking freight hands was introduced and stated that some of the striking freighters were in bad circumstances. The hat went around and returned in a few seconds containing $22.

Some of the members suggested that the carpenters were not "broke" yet. This was received with reassuring cheers. After this the formal meeting broke up and the men were asked to sign their names as members of the Carpenters' brotherhood.

J. P. Wagner, president of the boss carpenter society says the offer of 25 cents per day was final on the part of the employers. He thinks the men's demands are unreasonable, feels reluctant at filling their places with outside men and believes they can't hold out much longer. He is also of the opinion that the majority would accept the employers offer were they not afraid of the action of their fellow workmen. In every particular Mr. Wagner's ideas and opinions clash with those of the men; and still it seems as though the men ought to know what they can do and what they believe better than anybody else.

FREIGHT SHED STRIKERS.

Sixteen more men arrived Saturday from the east to take the places of the striking freight men. From one of the men a reporter learned that they were carpenters in the Montreal sheds and that they had received orders from headquarters to proceed to Toronto and work in the capacity of freight men or else they would be discharged. He said the did not know anything of the strike or else they would not have come here. This comes from reading unreliable papers or no paper at all.

A MEETING OF THE BAKERS.

The journeymen bakers' union held their fortnightly meeting in Dufferin hall on Saturday night, about 60 members being present. The following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Moved and seconded, That we, the members of the bakers' union, agree one with another not to buy, nor to patronize any merchant who advertises in The Evening Telegram, and that we will use all legitimate means in our power to induce our fellow-unionists to follow our example.

Also moved and seconded, That a committee be appointed to get out a pamphlet, giving the names of all union and non-union bosses, also giving a full list of all groceries whereat the union bosses leave their bread, copies of said pamphlet to be sent to the different trade and labor unions of this city, asking them to patronize only the shops where union bread is sold.

Also moved and seconded that at our next fortnightly meeting we take into consideration the advisability of demanding an increase of wages.

The meeting then adjourned.

After the meeting our reporter had a talk with Mr. West, the financial secretary of the union. "The bakers," said Mr. West, "for the labor they perform, are the worst paid class of workingmen. At present the standard day's work is twelve hours. The men, however, have to come back after supper and fix their sponges for the coming day's labor, thus doing thirteen hours work in the day. For this work a first class man receives $12, and second class $10 a week. This, they think, is unfair, a common laborer receiving in proportion more pay."

The amount of increase to be asked for will be brought up and most likely settled at the next meeting. The majority of the members of the union think that $14 for first and $12 a week for second class men, or shorter hours, should be the adopted standard. None of the bosses have yet been approached on the subject, but it is likely that most of them will peaceably grant the increase.

LOCAL NOTES.

The policemen meet this afternoon to deal with the wages question.

Eighty-five female boot and shoe operatives at Cooper's left work and joined the other girls in their strike for more wages.

The cabmen have taken up the cause of the unionists, and a member says they will boycott the object of the unions' well-deserved wrath.

Gooderham & Worts increased the wages of the men in their distillery $1 per week voluntarily on Friday. Their coopers have received proportionate increase.

The plasterers' union met Saturday morning at Albert hall. There is no change in their case as the employers still stand in firm opposition to the union, while the men as firmly uphold it and their demands.

More carpenters from the country arrived on Saturday, not knowing of the strike, but on learning about it either joined the strikers, like their plucky predecessors, or left for some other place.

The truth of the principle upon which the carpenters are acting in joining their international brotherhood, is shown by the way things are going down at the freight sheds. We don't mean to express the opinion that the men will be successful, but if they are successful as they are now organized they would be successful sooner had they a widespread organization.

CANADA LABOR NOTES.

HAMILTON, April 9.—The trades and labor assembly have ordered the boycotting of the Messrs. Ross Bros. painters, and Addison carpenters.

One hundred and fifty men employed at the Ontario rolling mills struck work yesterday. The reason given is that an employee was discharged whom the men wished to have retained.

AMERICAN LABOR NOTES.

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 8.—The strikers this evening voted not to return to work at the Central Pacific mills.

LAWRENCE, Mass. April 9.—The proposition of the superintendent of the Pacific mills which the strikers rejected last night was that if it were found after the return of the strikers that prices were too low the schedule would be revised. Under the schedule it is stated by the mill authorities the weavers would average $30 a month, and from 13 to 15 cents more per cent than paid at the Washington mills on the same goods, and 5 cents more than paid in any mill in the country. It is believed a thousands looms will be started in the morning at the lower mill.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The amalgamated trades unions to-day adopted a platform embracing the demands of the workingmen as a political body. It calls for eight hour labor only, and just and fair compensation for labor. A resolution was adopted declaring that Arthur by vetoing the Chinese bill ignored the interest of the people by protecting the Chinese six companies.

PATERSON, N. J., April 9.—The women employed in a number of laundries struck yesterday. The citizens took the clothes to the Chinese laundries but the Chinamen refused to accept the work.

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 9.—It is announced that the coal companies will replace the 3000 striking miners with new hands this week. The knights of labor have decided to boycott them. A disturbance is probable.

FORT PLAINS, N. J., April 8.—Four hundred Italians who have been working here on the West shore railway, congregated around the Zeoler house where the contractor is stopping and commenced stoning and firing into the house. The grand army post dispersed the rioters but not before they did considerable damage to the Zeoler house. None of the inmates were seriously injured. Some Italians were shot and wounded by the inmates.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

Chicago Dealers Offered Steamer Freight to Europe for Nothing.

CHICAGO, April 8.—The high prices prevailing in Chicago for grain have brought the movement of freight eastward almost to a standstill. In their anxiety to secure business, it is suspected all the trunk lines are trying to make contracts at less than the tariff rates. Several railway agents received telegrams yesterday from steamship agents in Boston offering to carry wheat to Liverpool for nothing, but none was secured. Later—They proposed to pay a premium of several cents, but met with no better success.

TRAIN AND TRACK.

Commencing to-day the Pennsylvania and New York Central railroad will charge excess of fare on fast trains leaving for the west at 6 p.m. The excess from New York to Chicago will be $4 and from Philadelphia $3.50.

Two Fatalities at Smith's Falls.

SMITH'S FALLS, Ont., April 8.—A terrible accident happened at Lombardy Corners yesterday. While working at a sawing machine cutting wood, a married man named John Murphy was instantly killed by the breaking of the fly wheel, a piece of the wheel going through his body.

A very popular young man named Stewart Moag died this morning from inflammation of the lungs after three or four days' illness. It has cast a gloom over this place. On learning the sad news about forty of his brother workmen quitted work until after the funeral.

PROPHET AND PYRAMID.

DR. WILD ON THE FIFTY-SEVEN EMPTY GRAVES.

In the Great Egyptian Mound—Omnipotence of God—The Resurrection of Christ—Extra—Biblical Proof of His Rising.

There was the customary crush at the Bond street church last night. It being Easter Sunday the pulpit was tastefully decorated with calla-lilies and other flowers, and the anthems that were sung had special reference to the resurrection of our Lord. The doctor said that on account of more time than usual having been allotted to the singing, he would omit the reading of his answers to correspondents. The text was Isaia 19th chap., 19th and 20th verses:

In that day there shall be an altar to the Lord in the midst of the land of Egypt, and a pillar at the border thereof to the Lord. And it shall be for a sign and a witness unto the Lord of hosts in the land of Egypt: for they shall cry unto the Lord because of the oppressors, and he shall send them a saviour, and a great one, and he shall deliver them.

It is a reasonable conclusion to come to that the world in its order and economy is a fine expression of law that has a benevolent end, and this is readily inferred from the beautiful adjustment of one thing to another and of the parts to the whole. Nature in all things is interrelated and dependent. The last heart-throbbings of the dying man oft ebb away with the receeding tide of the place where he was born, and the lunatic in the asylum grows violent with the waving and calmer with the waning moon. The sun is 92,000,000 of miles away, yet the eyes are exactly suited to receive the light which it sends, and in fact there is no point in the whole universe that is beyond the operation of this benevolent law. No telescope, however large, can sweep in its compass to the edge of the great circle of being, and no microscope however great in its power can get to the zero of life. We have no beginning and no ending. Nevertheless, as far as human reason can carry us we find world linked to world, planet to planet, star to star, all working in harmony under the same laws. And the great moving power, that eludes all limitations of space, time and influence, at once animate, sensitive, intelligent, legislative and executive is God. God makes his wisdom and greatness manifest in many things, but in none more than in having provided in the death and resurrection of His Son Jesus Christ a remedy for sin and all uncleanness. A marvellous resurrection in nature is going on all around just now. In a short time the trees, now black and leafless, will be in full bloom, and the whole face of the earth will be covered with verdue, and the same spirit that quickens this earthly scene will also quicken us anew in Christ Jesus. Human comprehension is not the limit of divine possibility. God can do many things we cannot grasp. He burst the bonds of death when he called Lazarus from the grave and is it to be supposed that the omnipotent arm is less powerful now than then? God has power over all, and some day death itself will die. It is recorded in the scriptures that Christ rose triumphant from the grave and was seen eleven times by different parties who testified that they saw him. But there are those who do not accept the testimony of the bible and demand other proof. God has provided it for them. There is a monument of marble in the land of Egypt that fulfils all the conditions of the "sign" spoken of in my text. It was to be a pillar and an altar and this is both. It was to be both in the "midst of the land" and on the "border thereof." This monument stands in the midst of Egypt on the boundary line between the upper and lower provinces—the only spot in the world that fulfills this condition of my text. Its location is the precise centre of the land surface of the earth and anyone can see by looking at a map of the world. It is the great pyramid of Egypt. Jeremiah (32nd chap.) refers to this pyramid as a sign and a wonder that the Lord would set as a sign and a wonder in Egypt to continue to the present day. It covers 13½ acres of ground. It is 486½ feet in height—higher than any steeple in the world. Egypt is a remarkable country and has played a prominent part in the history of the Jews and of the world. From this land Melchizedek led forth the captitorini and founded Jerusalem, but he built the pyramid before he left. After Melchezedek, Abraham, Joseph, Moses, even the blessed Jesus himself were more or less connected wish the history of this wonderful land. Three-fourths of those who are called church "fathers" were Egyptians, and Egypt gave the world the first translation of the old bible. And this pyramid contains indubitable evidence of the resurrection of Christ. In a polished gallery within which is 28 feet high and 1882 inches long there are cut out 56 miniature graves, and on the floor below there is one large one. The large one is thirty-three inches in length, plainly signifying the death of Christ, who was to die at the age of 33. Matthew tells us that at the resurrection of Christ many of the saints arose and came out of their graves. How many is "many!" This pillar that God set in Egypt tells us it is 56. In this gallery besides there is a porphyry cup exactly the size of the ark of the covenant, and it is the only piece of furniture in the pyramid. These things did not come there accidentally. God put them there to teach us lessons and to instruct us. To-morrow will be the last day of the passover, and if you go to the shops of our Jewish friends you will find them closed. This custom has been observed ever since the deliverance of the Hebrews in Egypt, and is in itself a decisive proof of the truth of scripture. God has not left himself without witnesses in this day. The communion table, the holy Sabbath, all true christian men and women, all bear testimony of Him.

Thrown From a Wagon and Killed.

GODERICH, April 8.—On Thursday night when coming from Clinton the horse of John Passmore, wagon maker of this place, took fright and turning suddenly, threw Mr. Passmore out. He sustained such injuries that he died to-day.

Stolen City Bonds.

NEW YORK, April 8.—James Irving and Joseph Fisk were arrested to-day trying to sell at 80c. on the dollar $100,000, St. Joseph, Mo. city bonds, supposed to be stolen. It is thought an investigation will lead to important disclosures involving other parties in St. Joseph.

Fire at Nottawa.

COLLINGWOOD, April 8.—A fire at Nottawa village early this morning destroying the following buildings: M. P. Bower, hotel and barns—insured $1000; A. McDermid, dwelling house—insured $200; D. McArthur, dwelling—no insurance. The fire originated at Bowes hotel, and is supposed to be an incendiarism.

RUSSIAN NEWS.

Gortchakoff Retires from Foreign Affairs—Nihilist Outrages—Anti-Jewish Demonstrations.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 8.—A Kief telegram states that another official has been assassinated by nihilists.

A corps has been sent to the town and district of Ananieff on account of a disturbance created by peasants at Walegojulawo on the 2nd inst. Thirty shops and eighty houses belonging to Jews were destroyed by the mob. Thirty arrests have been made.

The emperor and empress will not make a state visit to the cathedral as customary at this season, nor hold a subsequent reception. The Moscow Telegraph has been suspended for four months.

Because of the activity of the nihilists in Moscow the question of holding the coronation of the czar elsewhere is seriously discussed.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 9.—An imperial ukase states that in deference to the wish of Prince Gortschakoff, the czar has relieved him of the functions of minister of foreign affairs on account of shattered health and advancing years. Gortschkaboff will still retain the dignity of imperial chancellor and member of the council of the empire. On the imperial rescript which was delivered to Gortschakoff the czar wrote with his own hand "with sincere esteem of your grateful Alexander." In a second ukase De Giers is appointed minister of foreign affairs.

VIENNA, April 9.—The president of the Austrian council has issued positive orders forbidding all meetings avowedly for the purpose of anti-semitic demonstration, and maintaining the duty of the government to protect the rights of every subject regardless of politics or religion.

REMARKABLE FATALITY.

Three Philadelphia Sisters Die Within a Few Minutes of Each Other.

PHILADELPHIA, April 9.—Last night Mrs. Wensmore, 58 years old, heard a noise in the room of her sister, Mrs. Watson, 52 years old. Finding Mrs. Watson in a dying state medical aid was summoned, and Mrs. Smith, another sister, sent for. Mrs. Wilson expired in a few minutes. Almost immediately Mrs. Wensmore fell to the floor unconscious, and in ten minutes died. Ten minutes later Mrs. Smith, the third sister, was a corpse. The doctors were nonplussed, and the greatest consternation spread through the household. The only theory upon which the deaths can be accounted for is that Mrs. Watson had a congestive chill and died from apoplexy, which ensued, and that Mrs. Wensmore and Mrs Smith died from nervous prostration, which caused attacks of heart disease or apoplexy. There is no suspicion of foul play.

CANADIAN DESPATCHES IN BRIEF.

A man named Scholfield died yesterday morning at Walkerton from injuries received in Truax's mill on Thursday last.

The extensive planing mills of Wm. McCraney & Son, St Catharines were destroyed by fire Saturday night. Loss $15,000; insurance $6000.

The first exhibition of the electric light in connection with lighting upper town, Ottawa, was given last night, and was fairly successful.

Napoleon Copte, an ex-director of the Suez canal, now residing in England, has bought Captain Thos. Hackett's residence below Amherstburg, Ont., and intends taking up his residence there.

A Montreal Pullman car conductor named Henry C. Maxam fell off the platform of the car near Concord and was instantly killed, the train passing over and mutilating his body.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

The population of Cuba is over sixteen million.

Bull fighting has been prohibited at Vera Cruiz, Mexico.

It is rumored that a revolution has broken out in Northern Hayti against President Saloam.

Of thirteen persons convicted of stealing from the Emperor of China's palace six have been beheaded.

The khedive of Egypt has issued a decree reducing the legal rate of interest in Egypt from 12 per cent to 9 in the case of commercial paper, and to 7 in civil cases.

The British ambassador Lard is the corner stone of the new English churchat Rome to be named All Saints yesterday. Twenty clergymen, a number of notoble about 1000 English and American visitors were present.

Gen. Burden has agreed with the Porte to construct two torpedo balleries in the Dardanelles and two at the mouth of the Bosphorous. He guarantees a speed of forty miles an hour and double the accurracy and double the range of any other torpedo.

A Training Ship Missing.

NEWPORT, R.I., April 9.—Commodore Luce is unable to understand the non-arrival of the U.S. training ship Portsmouth. He has heard nothing from her since her departure from Hampton Roads.

Collegiate Rowing.

BOSTON, April 9.—Harvard university crew has decided to row Yale June 30 at New London. The former crew will probably row Columbia there on June 24, and the race with Columbia freshmen takes place on the Hudson at a date not fixed.

Sergeant Mason.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The secretary of war has recommended the mitigation of Mason's sentence to four or five months confinement in the guardhouse, to forfeit all pay, and be dishonorably dismissed from the service. The president will give his case serious attention should the petition for a writ of habeas corpus be refused by the supreme court.

The Texas Train Thieves.

DALLAS, Tex., April 9.—Six masked men were concerned in the robbery of the train at Blum station, Gulf Colorado and Santa Fe Ry., reported yesterday. Four guarded the doors of the cars and two went through the cars with cocked pistols, carrying a pillow case and ordering the passengers to put their valuables in it. The conductor, on entering the car, was fired at, but escaped into the express car unhurt. The robbers then jumped off and disappeared. A posse set out from Fort Worth after the robbers with bloodhounds.

—Now that winter has well commenced we would advise our readers against using pills containing calomel and other injurious substances, as there is great danger of catching colds after their use. An excellent substitute for pills is a vegeable preparation known as Dr. Carson's Stomach and Constipation Bitters, a family medicine that, from all accounts, will soon take the place of every other purgative and blood purifier. Smith & McGleshan, agents for the Bitters here.

FERMENT IN IRELAND.

HOW A MAGISTRATE GOES ARMED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

Denouncing Gladstone as a Murderer—Certain Death for Attempted Murder Recommended—More Arrests in Dublin.

DUBLIN, April 8.—Smythe, the Westmeath landlord, who was fired at Sunday and whose sister-in-law was killed, writes to Gladstone: Your practical adhesion to the principle of force is no remedy in a case where Irish savagery culminated in making it easy for a land league assassin to murder my sister-in-law at noonday. I lay the guilt of that deed of blood at your door in the face of the whole country, supported as you are by 'no rent' members of porliament and their press and some Irish bishops. The terrorism existing under the protection of your police is so tremendous that it knows there are but a few who would venture to denounce the assassins had they seen them. Were they to do so their lives would certainly be forfeited, while the prisoners would almost assuredly escape after the farce of a trial by jury.

Gladstone replying expressed heartfelt sympathy, and is confident that Smythe will readily understand why he does not notice his charges.

Major Twiti, resident magistrate, writes from Claremorris recommending certain death be the penalty of all attempts at murder. He says he often has been threatened and been warned that his assassination has been actually paid for, but he defies the assassins. He says he never travels without an escort of two armed policemen and an armed groom. Counting Winchester rifles, revolvers and shot guns in the party, there are twenty-five rounds that can be discharged in as many seconds, with thirty-four in reserve. His escort search all plantations and hedges on the route, and the neighborhood of his house is patrolled all night by an armed guard provided with dogs to aid in the search for explosives and assassins.

Three men were arrested in Dublin today, charged with treasonable practices, and more concealed arms have been discovered.

The land league paper, United Ireland, has again been printed here. The issue was seized by the police. The number was much milder in tone than its predecessor.

The castle officials are considering a course of action to be recommended for adoption by parliament regarding the renewal or repeal of the coercion act. All the Irish law advisers of the crown and several magistrates and county inspectors are here. Prominent officials generally take the gloomiest view of the state of the country.

LOWELL AND IRISH AMERICANS.

NEW YORK, April 9.—The Tribune's London correspondent states that on English authority Lowell's action on behalf of Americans imprisoned in Ireland has been characterized by unremitting energy, ingenuity, variety of resourse and boldness. If any Irish Americans remain in jail they remain because the land league wants them to remain there. Some suspects in obedience to orders of the league refuse to go out of open doors. The Parnellites were bitterly disappointed that any Americans accepted the government's terms and endeavored to persuade those released to refuse to leave the country and keep the dispute open. The genuineness of American naturalization is open to suspection. The sale naturalization papers is openly transacted in London. Lowell has also