results flowing from the South Kensingto Art School, managed by the Board Trade in London, Eng., which was established for the purpose of training skills workmen in Great Britain to a higher coellence in form and colour, so that thir productions might compete with he finished work of the Continent. The School of Design now being opened in ondon, will offer (as does the one in Touto) facilities for teachers and others in trawing, etc., and to workmen in despining, draughting and many cognate branches. raughting and many cognate bra

draughting and many cognate branches.

The next meeting of the Chatham District Teachers' Association will be held in Chatham on the 14th and 15th of June.

Teachers and members are invited by the Board of Directors to send subjects for discussion and questions for solution to the Secretary, Mr. J. Donovan, Oungah, on or before the 1st June. The proposer of any subject or question need not necessarily introduce or take part in the discussion thereof, although all are particularly requested. of, although all are particularly requested to take part in the discussions, as the sucto take part in the discussions, as the success of the Association depends largely on the efforts of each member to promote its objects. The programme will be prepared by the Board of Directors early in May, when further announcements will be made. The Hon. Adam Crooks, Minister of Education, has accepted an invitation to attend and address the Association.

The report of the Educational Society of the Methodist Church of Canada, speaking of Wesley College, Sackville, N. B., ing of westey Conege, Sackville, N. B., says:—"The prestige of our College in the Maritime Provinces is shown by three very gratifying facts:—The President of that Institution has been appointed Chief Superintendent of Education for the Province of Nova Scotia; the Professor of Natural Science has been appointed Province of Nova Scotia; the Protessor of Natural Science has been appointed Pro-vincial Assayer for the Province of New Brunswick; and a member of a Fresh-man class, who received his entire prepara-tion at the Institution, has carried off the Gilchrist scholarship." Another note-worthy fact was mentioned, to the effect that there are 10 Colleges under the con-trol of the denomination in Canada, with an attendance of 1,500 students. The buildings cost \$400,000, and the expenses of maintenance are \$90,000 per annum.

FOREIGN. The Sheffield Scientific School has 195 students. The annual apportionment of school souri this year amounts

to a total of \$537,306.47. There are in Michigan 3,778 male teachers and 9,212 female teachers. The men receive \$42.54 a month, the women \$27.45. The school population is 468,308 and the attendance is 356,264.

The twenty-ninth annual report of the Astor Library is issued. The increase in the number of volumes last year was 11,533, making a total of 177,387 books in the library. The readers have increased to 58,621, being 23 per cent. in advance of

Military drill is strongly recommended by Mr. Bisbee, of Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and by Dr. Willis, of Alexander Institute, White Plains, N.Y., as being not only an aid to physical develop-ment and the formation of correct habits, out also as a stimulus to study and culture.

At a recent meeting of the London (Eng.) School Board, a letter was read from Sir John Bennett, offering the sum of £600 for a scholarship at the City of London School, to be contended for by the boys of the School Board schools in the City of London. The amount was subscribed towards Sir John's expenses by his supporters in the late Aldermanic contest for the Ward

24th

The pro-

ssary for ed. This

held in the

ute Gle

anada as de-local paper

Lasell Seminary for Young Women, at. Auburndale, Mass., is a very practical in-stitution. It has just begun to give a course of lessons in cookery, under the direction of Miss Parion, a mistress of the art. Both wholesome and delicate cooking is to be taught. There is also at this school a class in the cutting of garments; and a class in millinery, to be taught by a theroughly competent and successful milliner, is about to be formed. All this work does not interfere at all with the regular intellectual work of the school, and while it teaches things very necessary and pleasant to know, it also amuses and interests the pupils. The cost of the millinery course for classes of three is \$14 each; for classes of six, \$10 each. Instruction in cooking is given without extra fee. course of lessons in cookery, under the

ooking is given without extra fee. In Spain there are ten universities Madrid, Barcelona, Grenada, Oriedo, Salamanca, Santiago, Seville, Valencia, Valladolid, Saragossa, and with the exception of Oriedo, there are in each a faculty of philosophy and letters, law, science, and medicine. The total number of students attending these universities. attending these universities amounts to 15,479, of which 12,453, or more than four-fifths, are entered in the Schools of Law fifths, are entered in the Schools of Law and Medicine. Science claims only 619, and philosophy but 510 out of the whole number. Madrid has the largest number of students, having 5,546 on her rolls, while Salamanca can only boast of 311, Oriedo being less numerous even than that. The Institutes of Secondary Instruction ne Institutes of Secondary Instruction umber 61, having 12,447 pupils in attendance, 13,145 attend private schools, and 3,991 are instructed at home, making a grand total of 25,583 receiving secondary

nstruction.

Governor Robinson of New York State "the only good reason that can be urged for taxing one class of citizens for the edu-cation of another class is the necessity of giving the children of all classes a sufficient common school education to enable them to understand their duties and exercise their rights as citizens of a free country. When we go beyond this and take from one man the money necessary to educate the chil-dren of another man in the arts and sciences, we perpetrate an act of injustice under the forms of law." This is very bad logic and hardly what we should expect from a New York Governor, were it not that that State has been making its teachers pay for the administrative ex-travagances by cutting down their salaries, and has been throwing cold water on scientists (as a Quarterly puts it) by refusing to bear any part of the expense of publishing the proceedings of medical and other societies in the State.

CALLENDER'S FAVOURITE COMPOUND DENTIFICE.—A fragrant, stimulating, astringent, and disinfectant. It is composed of materials which are pleasant and wholesome, effectually cleansing the TRETH and MOUTH, and producing the most beneficial effects. It imparts to the breath a most delicate fragrance restores to health more effects. It imparts to the breath a morbid conditions, preventing disease in the mucous membrane of the gums, and producing an agreeable and refreshing sensaducing an agreeable and refr

tion in the mouth.

The Dental Association of Ontario—
"Having examined and used this Favourite
"Compound Dentifrice, recommend it for
"general use." The following are a few of
the many names who speak and write con-

From J. BRANSTON WILLMOTT, D.D.S. M.D.S., Prof. of Operative Dentistry and Dental Pathology, School of Dentistry. "Having carefully examined your Com"pound Dentifrice, I cordially recommend "it as containing all the essentials of a it as containing all the essentials of a first-class Dentifrice.

From WM. BRIGGS, Pastor of Metropoli-

tan church, Toronto:—"I have much
"pleasure in stating that your Compound
"Dentrifrice is certainly the best I have

"ever used."
From D. Thomson, Homepathic Chest, Toronto:—"I have found your Favo" ite Dentifrice all you represent it to "having giving it a trial myself, and wo

Prepared by F. G. CALLENDER, To NORTHEOP & LYMAN, Toronto 310 — Sole Agents for the Dom

frequently remain away a week, living upon grass and water. Such litters gen-

meal till the food of an average sow consists of one-half corn meal and onealf short; about two quarts of the mixture dry to eight quarts of water.

Large sows will consume more. We have one sow that will consume to advanage four quarts of meal and sixteen quarts of water at a feed. Ground oats may be substituted in every case for the wheat

and add sour milk in ratio of four to one.
Our more substantial food would be soaked

If we have plenty of milk the pigs may be weaned successfully at six weeks. If not weaned till eight or ten weeks old they should not be allowed to follow the sow made to balk. When a horse once comshould not be allowed to follow the sow

LOSS IN GRINDING.

A correspondent of the Country Gentle-"Some years ago on sending a pretty "Some years ago on sending a pretty large farm 'grist' to the mill, requesting the miller to weigh the wheat in and the product out, he strongly objected to it as a suspicion on his honesty. It was an unheard of request; never had a farmer asked such a thing! But he got over his heard of request; never had a harmon asked such a thing! But he got over his sensitiveness and did the like many times. The product and waste in grinding de-pends much upon the quality and clean-ness of the wheat. I have had winter wheat there out forty pounds of flour and wheat turn out forty pounds of flour and twelve and three-quarter pounds of bran, middlings, etc., to the bushel. The etc., to the bushel. The not more than a pound to a pound and a quarter. Spring wheat will not make as much flour. The following, from a 'grist' of the last crop of spring wheat, is a good average of a dozen or mere that I have

Veight of wheat

AGRICULTURAL.

TREATMENT OF SOWS AFTER FAR-ROWING.

If the sow is in healthy and in natural condition at farrowing and the pens dry the following management will secure success:

1st. Give the sow a tablespoonful of castor oil three times on alternate days just prior to farrowing. This removes any fever, and permits the parts to relax freely.

2nd. Keep the sow as quiet as practicable after farrowing.

3rd. In about six hours give a half pail of tepid water with a teaspoonful of ginger. After this provide all the tepid water she will drink, three times a day. Give one-half pound of salt fat pork once a day for two days.

4th. The third day give water three times, and add to each mess one teacupful of light wheat shorts, scalded, (weight 35 lbs. per bushel). Increase this allowance for ten days, till the amount on the twelfth day from farrowing is about two quarts of shorts and eight quarts of

Section 1. Down No. 4 Per Bar.

He has a first the sow a shippoorful of early of the source of the s

bone and muscle but poor in fatty matter.
Sows that have pigs in the woods will tissues, and thus may interfere with the well-being and thriving of the cattle.

THE VALUE OF HEN MANURE. Should all the dropping and fall this manure be comthe pigs are ailing; the way is to retrace every spring and fall this manure be comour steps; diet and give our ever reliable posted with any good soil or muck from remedy, epsom salts, salaratus, and ginger, mixed in equal quantities. Feed once daily two teaspoonfuls to each sow for a and may, I think, be estimated at fifty daily two teaspoonfuls to each sow for a week.

After two weeks we gradually add corn meal till the food of an average sow consists of one-half corn meal and one-norm meal an with soil. First, I spread soil in a circle to the depth of three or four inches, then I spread hen manure about an inch deep; then I spread another layer of soil, till the heap is completed, using about four times the bulk of soil that I do to manure, the last layer being soil. The top of this com-At two weeks old the pigs should be taught to eat. Let the sow out for exercise and grass; place milk at the door in a low dish, the pigs will find it and get the taste. Feed regularly four or five times per day. Gradually add to their mess scalded catmeal or wheat middlings. Commence to give a little soaked corn soon. Let the sow have exercise every day from the fourth after farrowing. Open the pen upon the south to give the pigs plenty of sun and keep the nest warm. From the time we commence feeding there can be no halting; they must be fed regularly and with the best of food.

If allowed to select our food we should take equal parts of catmeal, the best wheat middlings and cornmeal; scald or cook it, and add sour milk in ratio of four to one. post heap I make flat to catch the rains

A NEW WAY TO CURE BALKING. Some writers have held that the cause of

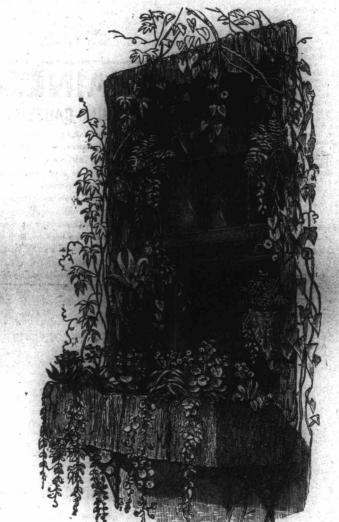
should not be allowed to follow the sow that long, for their demands upon her are so exacting that she runs around considerable to get away from them. This worries the pigs and retards growth. Allow the sow with them only at certain times during the day. Wean gradually by taking away a few at a time or by allowing the sow with the pigs 'ess frequently.—Western Stock Journal. commenced to balk some time be-fore mine did. Both of these had an indentation in their foreheads. Notice this: every horse that has an in-Notice this: every horse that has an indentation in its forehead will balk! He may balk sooner, or he may balk later, but he will balk sometime. But to return to the subject. My neighbour and I pursued two different ways of treatment: he believed in whipping, and he did whip. He whipped with whips, he beat with sicks, he pounded with fence-rails, and he used his brogans with telling effect. At first he made her go; but, finally, the harder he whipped, the more she did not go, until at last he gave it up and sold her. Now for my treatment: I continued to drive my horse, and I had a time of it, she getting worse all the time. But one day an old man saw her balk, and said to me. "I will show day an old man saw her balk, and said to me, "I will show you what will start her." Accordingly he took a cane with a crook on it, and struck took a cane with a crook on it, and struck the hook down into her ear. The horse started with a jump, and we had no more balking that day. I have tried the plan since then, and have always been successful. Don't be afraid of injuring the horse; it will only make it mad; and that is what you want. The philosophy of the thing is this:—Take any horse, and especially a balky horse, and you will find an aversion to having the ears handled. Now, when you put the cane into its ear, the pain makes it so mad that it forgets all about its kalking, and everything else, and starts right off. Try this plan, and never whip. You injure the horse, discomfit yourself, and waste elbow-grease that might be usefully employed somewhere else.—J. M. D.

THE LADIES' CORNER. (Edited by Rose Geranium.) THESE LITTLE THINGS.

take a full flow of milk under twelve days. In the sow there is no successful way, but, to retard the flow till they can take it. During the same time the milk of the dam should be rich in beneated myster. When present, they are not to successful way, but, to retard the flow time the milk of the dam should be rich in the skin and underlying the same and muscle but poor in fatty matter.

I think it is an excellent plan to cut pat-terns from old garments that have fit well

defrauded man or woman will be happy and capable of doing good. The life machinery will not work well unless kept in order and well cared for.—R. R., in Ohio



I think it is an excellent plan to cut patterns from old garments that have fit well and have borne intimate acquaintance.

How many little things come to one who is careful and observant! "See how I mend my shoes," said a rosy lass to me the other day, as she thrust one plump foot forward that I might inspect some of her handiwork. They had once been good shoes, had been mended twice, and one morning while out milking the sole of one had come loose and flapped back with never a peg to hold it in its place. Rita looked at it a moment after the work of the morning was done, and then very ingeniously made a hole through the upper and sole, at the very tip of the tee, and put in a bit of fine copper wire, twisted it together neatly and smoothly with the pinchers, and that shoe will do good service yet this many a day for very common occasions. in a bit of fine copper wire, twisted it together neatly and smoothly with the pinchers, and that shoe will do good service yet this many a day for very common occasions. Fine copper wire is as pliable as a waxen thread, and should be esteemed among the real and true necessities of a household; it is good for many uses indoors and out, to fasten anything that requires something better than a cord and not so heavy as wire, such as a bar or gatepost.

I will now endeavour to instruct you how to proceed with the foundation for the garden.

First, buy at some timber yard or carpenter's as much planking as will be necessary



The Caladium is a singularly hand and conspicuous plant, having very large beautiful leaves a foot and more in length. The plant will attain a height of five or six feet. Plants are produced from bulbs. Roots obtained in the spring will make good plants in the summer, and in the fall the roots should be taken up and stored in a



the castor-oil plant, is a showy tree, like half hardy annual, varying from three to eight feet in height; very large leaves of glossy green, or bronzed metallic hue. glossy green, or bronzed metallic hue.
Where stately, majestic plants are required,
it is indispensable. Plant the seed in open
ground, and as early as safe in the spring.

THE HOLLYHOCK In situations suitable for large flowers, we know of nothing better than the Hollyhock, especially when you can procure a good double variety. The flowers are at times as double and almost as pure and perfect as those of the camelia, and when we remember that they mass around a column from three to a column from three to five feet in height, we get some idea of their beauty. Seeds sown in the spring produce plants that will bloom the second summer ane for several years after, if not allowed to bloom too freely the first year.

—Vick's Monthly.

Bad as was the behaviour of some of the members, that behaviour seems excusable and even praiseworthy, compared with the ruffianly conduct of the leading Ministerial journals. The facts fully warrant us in asserting that the representatives of these journals at the Capital—by whom inspired we shall not venture to suggest—deliberately agreed to send false and sianderous statements to their respective journals for the purpose of injuring their opponents and in the hope of making capital among temperance people. Thus we find the leaders of the Opposition charged with being drunk on the floor of the House, and the stories were told with a degree of circumstantiality, and yet the difference between the stories in the different journals is so great as to point ir resistibly to the conclusion that though all were given general instructions to blacken the charge of drunkenness against them, yet each was allowed to draw on his own imagination for the details. It is both a curious and suggestive fact that while each and every one of the correspondents told his story as if it passed under his own everye, yet some of them were not in the long and provision store. The building was owned to get upon their feet. What they have and helped until they could got the first they could not fail to be and the Government as the Government as granted to Russian and Ice lands what the Government as everely on the business of the suggest of the constitution of the leaders of the oppose of injuring their opposents of the statements to their respective journals for the propose of injuring their opposent statements to their respective journals for the propose of injuring their opposed to be the work of an interest of the constitution of the leaders of the constitution of the leaders of the constitution of the constitution of the leaders of the constitution of the leaders of the leaders of the constitution of the leaders were to the view of the leaders were to the vie own imagination for the details. It is both a curious and suggestive fact that while each and every one of the correspondents told his story as if it passed under his own eye, yet some of them were not in the House at the time they say the incidents they are describing transpired. Were it not that all other emotions are swallowed

they are describing transpired. Were it not that all other emotions are swallowed up by contempt, one could almost pity the member for North York who was compelled to sit in his place and hear member after member rise and characterize the statements made in the Globe as wholly and maliciously false; forced to sit still while one after the other tacticly accused him of the authorship of the slanders, and never once daring to justify or palliate his and his journal's offence against decency and truth, his position was as pitiable as his bitterest enemy could wish. Mr. Dymond's only attempt at a defence was to insinuate a denial of the authorship of the article, a denial, which if he could truthfully make it, he lacked the moral courage to plainly assert. This last episode in his history, taken together with others since his arrival here, would seem to indicate that Mr. Dymond's mission among us is to demonstrate the utter depth of baseness to which a vain man may sink, when he once surrenders his conscience to the keeping of another and barters his manhood for the necessaries of life. One cannot read the wholly untrue statements of the Globe, Advertiser, Times, and other leading Reform dailies with reference to the matter without a feeling of disgust and loathing which is even intensified by the Pharisaical assection that no single member on the Government side was guilty of improper indugence. But the public ought not to complain of this; falsehood and hypocrisy have ever gone hand, in hand, and it would be unreasonable to expect them to be separated in this instance.

CANADIAN.

The fish canning business is growing in the Pacific Province and another canner is about to be started on the Fraser river. is about to be started on the Fraser river.

In these latter days Ministerialists are thankful for very small favours. Hear the Brussels Post:—"The libel suit brought by the Premier against the Sarnia Canadian was dismissed last week, the jury standing seven for conviction and five for acquittal. The result is really a victory for the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie."

The Globe takes pride in announcing that Mr. Mills has "reformed" the spelling of the word "Keewatin" to "Keewaydin," after Schoolcraft and Longfellow. But what about his Senate reform, his Compulsory Voting reform, his Representation of Minorities reform, his Election of Judges reform, his Economy reform, &c.?

The Brady section of the Reform party

The Brady section of the Reform party n South Oxford is not wrapped up in Mr. Crooks' candidature. It seems to think that a Minister of the Crown, who can't be Mr. Oliver, M.P., appeared at the nomination in Argenteuil, and asked the people "to return Mr. Meikle to support the

Joly Government, and in that way they would secure another five years' lease of power to their friend—Mr. Mackenzie." This was a pretty open avowal of the alliance of the two Governments in the great onspiracy.

The Courrier de St. Hyacinthe, referring to the Premier's cruel treatment of the out-of-work labourers who want to go to the North-West, says nobody but a partisan contractor need look for assistance from Mr. Mackenzie. Divites implevit bonis, sed esurientes dimisit inanes. He has filled the Olivers and Davidsons with good things, but the starving he has sent empty away. away. The London World says :- "There is lunatic who follows several well-known young ladies in the park, writes them let-ters, and sends them violets." If the

writer lived in Toronto he would make the acquaintance of not one but several kindred lunatics, whose "lady-killing" vagaries have annoyed some ladies, though it must be confessed they have amused their fixed. Barrie Advance :- "We should be sorry

to think that Sir John's lease of life was about run out. Old man though he is and worn down with the toil and troubles of his quarter of a century's life in the politi-cal harness, his great heart is yet as full of genuine concern for Canada, and his giant brain as pregnant with grand schemes for her advancement, as ever; and he will yet do much to add to the lustre of the fame he has already earned for himself as a leader, a statesman and a patriot."

The London Graphic says:—"There can be no doubt that Free Trade in this can be no doubt that Free Trade in this country was extremely fortunate in the epoch of its birth, because at that time our manufacturers had no foreign rivals worthy of serious consideration. At present they are surrounded by powerful competitors both on the Continent and America; and we can easily understand that, while fully admitting the theoretical excellence of Free Trade, they feel themselves handicapped in the commercial race by the bound

cannot properly be tried.

Changed Opinion.—The following from the Bowmanville News gives an instance of the changed state of public opinion in Manvers:—"The other day a farmer from Manvers; who has hitherto been known to be sound on Reform, called into one of our stores and was in conversation with the storekeeper, who is a pronounced Grit. During the conversation another of our townsmen dropped in who was at once introduced to the farmer. The second visitor is a Conservative, and at once introduced canvassing logic. The storekeeper, who is a Conservative, and at once introduced canvassing logic. The storekeeper, who is a conservative, and at once introduced canvassing logic. The storekeeper, who is a seen the scales drop from my eyes, and that too without a journey to Damascus, I supported Reform while it was in Opposition, for these it worked for the logic or the day of the settlement of the country being obstracted indefinitely.

Manhtoba.

Winnipes, Man., April 26.—Trouble has arisen between the Militia and Immigration Departments over the use of the barrack huts at Fort Osborne to ver the use of the barrack huts at Fort Osborne to return the Militia and Immigration Departments over the use of the barrack huts at Fort Osborne to ver the use of the barrack huts at Fort Osborne to ver the use of the barrack huts at Fort Osborne to ver the use of the barrack huts at Fort Osborne to ver the use of the barrack huts at Fort Osborne to ver the use of the barrack huts at Fort Osborne to ver the use of the barrack huts at Fort Osborne to ver the use of the barrack huts at Fort Osborne to ver the use of the barrack huts at Fort Osborne to ver the use of the barrack huts at Fort Osborne to ver the use of the barrack huts at Fort Osborne to winding at all limites. Fresh orders were received yesterday weening, revoking and Immigration because of military lents.

Miniped Man, April 26.—Trouble has arisen between the Militia and Immigration because of the barrack huts at Fort Osborne to military lents.

Miniped Man, Apri

I always voted Reform, but have at last seen the scales drop from my eyes, and that too without a journey to Damascus. I supported Reform while it was in Opposition, for there it worked for the country's interests, but it having betrayed its antecedents, since it came into power, it has now and forever forfeited the confidence of all intelligent men. I will now support the candidate that will protect our farming and manufacturing interests.' At this the storekeeper wilted, feeling confident there is a gain for Colonel Williams. We'll bet our only beaver, Reform will wake up to a disappointment after next election,"—Port Hope Times.

A SINGULAR CAMARD.—The Chicago papers have recenly been giving circulation to a rumour which is of a surprising character, and will create a demand for further developments. The rumour is that a party of conspirators propose to obtain a chart of the ocean cables and thereby enable themselves to tap the marine wires, placing a vessel at anchor off the New Brunswick coast with the necessary machinery on board. An expert operator will intercept all messages from Europe, transmitting such as serve the gang's purpose, and destroying everything of a peaceful nature. War news will then be sent for a day or two, terminating in an open declaration of war by England. This the state of the s

A Toronto Artizan on Immigra-

Referring to Mr. Mackenzie's premised visit to this city for the purpose of addressing a meeting of workingmen, "a Toronto Artizan" writes to us saying that he thinks the Premier will have no light task before him in explaining how it is that Grit policy is in so many important respects hostile to their interests. Our correspondent affirms that soon after the last general election, Mr. Brown and Mr. Crooks went together to Ottawa, and there secured the co-opera-Mr. Brown and Mr. Crooks went together to Ottawa, and there secured the co-operation of the Dominion Government in extensive and expensive immigration schemes, the main design of which was to swamp the workingmen of Canada with a rush of new comers seeking work on any terms. "Cheap labour" is a principal aim with Grit statesmen, who care not what misery they may inflict upon workingmen in forcing it upon the country, Workingmen here, "Artizan" says, will take by the hand any immigrant coming here on the strength of his migrant coming here on the strength of his Crooks' candidature. It seems to think that a Minister of the Crown, who can't be elected in the city where he was born and brought up, and where he compounds and dispenses Chancery, has no claim on a farming community 120 miles away.

Mr. Oliver, M.P., appeared at the nomination in Argenteuil, and asked the people immigrants here at present to take the immigrants here at present to take the bread out of the mouths of our own population, the Grit Governments, both Dominion and Local, have perpetrated a foul wrong upon those who live by daily wages. The bogus "Reform" policy of the time in Canada appears to be to "cram" the labour market to overflowing, in order to reduce the labourers to helplessness and submission. Such is in brief the indictment which "Artizan" presents, and we fancy that our "workingman Premier" will find his ingenuity sorely taxed to give

Protection in Canada. The Grit papers are rejoiced over the London Economist's opinion that Protection would be a bad thing for Canada, which for impartiality is about equivalent to that of the St. Petersburg Golos, that Gortschakoff's circular is entirely right and Lord Salishawa's all wrong. The Economist's Paris Salisbury's all wrong. The Economist's Paris correspondent tells us that what that journal thinks best for Canada is utterly rejected by France:—"The prospects of the Free Trade party in France are by no means bright and the translater and the translater and the strength of the strengt bright, and the staunchest members of it are evidently becoming discouraged. In the last monthly meeting of the Paris Political Economy Society, M. Joseph Garnier, the Economy Society, M. Joseph Garnier, the Secretary, said that the committee had received from the Cobden Club a letter suggesting that the coming Exhibition would furnish a favourable opportunity for holding a conference in Paris for affirming Free Trade principles. He said that the committee had decided on not accepting the proposal, as such a manifestation would be proposal, as such a manifestation would be unpopular, and would be a failure, as the Anglophobist feeling was now so strong among the trading community. He added that the members of the Cobden Club would be welcome personally, but that they would do more harm than good by putting themselves forward to advocate Free Trade doctrines." What becomes of the argument, "England has prospered under Free Trade?" Has not France prospered under Protection?

Free Trade, they feel themselves handicapped in the commercial race by the bounties which are practically paid to their industrial rivals."

Montreal Star:—"There are thousands of workingmen in the country who have the manly and honourable ambition to be independent of extraneous help, who allowed to bloom to freely the first year.

Wick's Monthly.

The Policy of Slander.

(From the Toronto National.)

Bad as was the behaviour of some of the members, that behaviour seems excusable and down and even reviseworths.

The Trade, they feel themselves handicapped in the commercial race by the bounties which are practically paid to their industrial rivals."

Montreal Star:—"There are thousands of workingmen in the country who have the manly and honourable ambition to be independent of extraneous help, who desire to support themselves and families by their own industry, but who have been unable to find sufficient work, and who have fell the pinch of hunger and deprivation.

Some of these have appealed to the Dominion Government for help, but have not asked to be fed and provided for. They have simply asked that they might be assisted to get on the public lands in the lower story, occupied by S. W. Lane, as a boot and shoe store, and the other by A. Schoon, as a grocery and provision store. The Building was owned over a deal of their industrials."

A Terrible Fire.

Cosoure, April 25.—A fire broke out here about two c'clock this morning, in the new brick building know o'clock this morning, in the new brick building know o'clock this morning, in the new brick building know o'clock this morning, in the new brick building know o'clock this morning, in the new brick building know o'clock this morning, in the new brick building know o'clock this morning, in the new brick building know o'clock this morning, in the new brick building know o'clock this morning, in the new brick building know o'clock this morning, in the new brick building know o'clock this morning, in the new brick building know o'clock this morning, in the new

Letter from Hon. Cliver Mowat on Farm Labour.

Ottawa, April 25.—Hon. James Skead has received the following letter from Hon. Mr. Mowat in reference to the recent interview regarding the unemployed workingmen:—"I regret that I was sway from home when your telegram arrived. Immediately after my return from Ottawa, I caused enquiries to be made on the subject of employment for farm labourers. As I stated to the deputation at Ottawa, the demand for this class has hitherto exceeded the supply, but I am serry to find that this year the case is otherwise, and it is very doubtful indeed if work could now be found here for the unemployed at Ottawa, who may be suited to farm labour. If, however, any information of a more encouraging nature should hereafter be received, I will communicate with you. The workingmen have agreed to appoint a Committee to solicit subscriptions to assist some of their number in getting to Manitoba.

Another Man Fatally Shot at Montreal.

Another Man Fatally Shot at Montreal
Montreal, April 25.—Another shooting affray
took place this evening, about half past six, at the
corner of Nazareth street and Wellington street,
whereby one James Harney was shot with a pistol,
which he says was fired by one Russel, an Orange
Young Briton. It is feared Harney will die. No
arrests.

In the Court of Queen's Bench to-day, Judge
Monck sentenced Spence and Irvine for five years to
the penitentiary, the former having been found
guilty of shooting Bell and the latter of shooting
Carray, both Roman Catholics. McIntosh, who was
found guilty of shooting Cummings, was sentenced
to two years in the penitentiary. All the abovenamed men are Protestants. Michael Cooney, as
Roman Catholic, who had been found guilty of
shooting at Riley, a Protestant, and aiding a murderous assault, was sent to the penitentiary for two
years. The sentences create much excitement in
town.

The Pacific Railway Policy Condermed.

The Senate has divided on Mr. Read's motion declaring that for the expenditure in connection with the Pacific railway no adequate return has been received. There voted for the motion 36 against 20. Mr. McClelan has estimated that, including engagements made, the expenditure on the Pacific railway foots up to the large sum of fifteen millions of dollars, and there is not the least probability of our being able to get to Winnipeg through our own territory by rail for four or five years to come. This is one-half of the whole money subsidy proposed to be given by the old Government to a Company for the entire construction of the Inter-Oceanic railway. We are truly in the hands of statesmen. The Pembina Branch Bill will come before the Senate again on Monday, and also the Independence of Parliament Bill.

A Sad Confession.