EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

CANADIAN Rev. Dr. Sheraton, principal of Wycliffe ollege, is spending his vacation at Picton. Rev. John Langtry, M.A., has resigned the

osition of lecturer on Apologetics in Trinity ollege. The teachers' convention recently held in Muskoka recommended the establishment of a High School at Bracebridge.

In the session just closed, there were 33 students attending the Western University, London, Ont.; 7 in arts, 16 in medicine, and 10 in theology.

The bequest of \$4,000 to McGill College by the late Mr. George Greenshields will be applied to the endowment of a chair of chemstry and mineralogy. Mr. A. Smirle, principal of the Central

School, Ottawa, has been gazetted Inspector of Public Schools for the county of Carleton, n place of Rev. John May, who has resigned. The degree of interest taken by the people nursday, when the returning officer failed to obtain a single nomination for the vacancy in the Board of Education for Bleecker ward. The subject of instruction in temperance nce is receiving a good deal of atte Thomas branch of the

C. T. Union have asked the Board of ducation of that city to provide instruction this subject for the pupils attending the Mr. Little, Public School Inspector for the ounty of Halton, reports that no school in is inspectorate was entirely destitute of deotional exercises; that in 4 out of 57 schools he Scriptures were read; in 22 schools prayers were read; in 31 schools both Scrip-gares and prayers were read; in 18 schools

hey were read by teachers and scholars; in schools the Ten Commandments were The case of the widow of Major Hiram Mills, of Montreal, seems to be a rather hard During his lifetime, Major Mills built a wing to the Western hospital, and by his vill gives \$30,000 to the hospital, \$45,000 to McGill College, and \$20,000 to the Anglican Church, and leaves no provision at all his wife. McGill College has given Mrs. Mills \$300, and the Synod of Montreal \$150 a

Referring to Mr. Mulligan, a teacher in Victoria county, whose case has been men-fioned in this column before, Mr. Knight Says: "In reply to your petition to the Hon. Minister of Education in favour of Samuel Mulligan, who attended the Normal chools at Ottawa and Toronto, but failed to otain a second-class certificate, I received a letter from the secretary directing me to in-form Mr. Mulligan that he failed in aptitude

The Orillia Board of Education has passed the following resolution in reference to the roposal to introduce text-books into the ublic Schools on the subject of temperance : "That the secretary be instructed to communicate with the Hon, the Minister of Education, stating that this board wish to express their approval of the idea of having text-books setting forth the evils of the use of intoxicating liquors introduced into the Public Schools, and hope that the department will see their way clear to adopt this sugges-

Mr. J. H. Knight, Public School Inspector or South Victoria, in his recent report, says:
-"A short time ago a most wanton and unjust attack was made upon the trustees and teachers of the Public Schools of Lindsay, in which it was pretended that the grossest im-morality resulted from the co-education of the sexes. It is satisfactory to know that after the most thorough investigation the stories were shown to be wholly unfounded. and the author to have been instigated by either ignorance or malice. For the sake of economy the arrangement of the school ground had in some cases been allowed to remain in an unsatisfactory state, but no evil had resulted. In order to prevent harm in the future, steps have been taken to have all these arrangements as nearly faultless as possible. Except in cities and large towns, the education of boys and girls under the same teacher is much more economicale in all cases it is more efficient; while in the opinion i nearly all persons who, from their experiice and observation, are able to form an inelligent opinion, wherever ordinary precau-ions are taken, it is the system that most tends to morality."

FOREIGN.

The Michigan State Legislature has passed new bill for compulsory attendance A reform bill has been introduced in Bel-

um making a complete course of primary education necessary to secure the franchise. Professor Charles Edward Anthon, of New York, a nephew of Professor Arthon, the author of many classical text-books, died at

The London (Eng.) Journal of Education concludes an article on the late Mr. J. R. Sreen by saying that it cannot accord him a place among the great historians.

Mrs. W. H. Harts has presented the trustees of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute of Iroy, N.Y., with \$60,000, in order to endow professorship of Rational and Technical Mechanics.

Michigan teachers are now compelled to pass an examination in physiology and hy-giene, with particular reference to the effects of alcoholic drinks, stimulants, and narcotics upon the human system.

In the colleges and seminaries under the control of the Universalist Church in the United States there are 99 teachers and 1,026 pupils. The Church also holds school property to the value of \$2,200,500.

In his report to the trustees of Princeton College, President McCosh created some asnishment among the students and others by an attack upon excessive indulgence in athletic sports. Dr. McCosh has tendered his resignation as President of Princeton.

Mr. Lesslie Stephen, the biographer of ohnson, in the "English Men" of Letters" series, is the new professor of English litera-ture in the University of Cambridge. Mr. Stephen will not live in the university all the time, but only during the period when he is delivering his lectures.

The Committee on By-law of the New York City Board of Education have submitted a report recommending an extension of the summer vacation in the schools from the first to the second Monday in September. The recommendation was adopted by a reso-lution of the board.

The Supreme Court of Missouri has given a decision which abolishes the Public Kindergartens in St. Louis, with their 3,000 scholars, because the pupils are under six years of age—the school age. This result is a seriods hindrance to excellent work, which must now be carried on, if at all, by private means,

Bank, Montreal Bank, and Quebec Bank. On numerous occasions they drew young man, in asswered the parson; "but in my opinion he had much better have stopped managers upon telegraphing interriably found." managers upon telegraphing invariably found away. this way they succeeded in

this way they succeeded in

GAINING THE ENTIRE CONFIDENCE
of the bank officials. It was the old story of
the dishonoured draft, as played in nearly
every city in the Dominion and States some
ten years ago. The two men were never
suspected, and to give colour to their
alleged occupation, they occasionally disappeared from the city, and, upon returning,
spoke glowingly of the quality of the stocksecured, and of the success of their pretended
bankers, all were thoroughly guiled, and
bankers, all were thoroughly guiled, and
when the couple of sharpers decided that
they had sufficiently established their credit,
they proceeded to bring about the climax.
Yesterday they made out drafts on New they proceeded to bring about the climax. Yesterday they made out drafts on New York, Three Rivers, Chicago, and other places, all for large amounts, and then quietly dropping into the banks, asked for the cash. In the Quebec bank they deposited a draft on New York for \$5,000, and appeared to be very anxious to secure the money without delay, as they had a hig speculation on hand. The they had a big speculation on hand. The cashier, never dreaming that

a GIGANTIC SWINDLE was pending, calmly counted out the money, ality, telegraphing to New York to find if the funds were on hand to pay the draft. The gentlemen thanked the cashier in a lofty manner and quietly withdraw. Two or three hours afterwards a despatch was received, stating that there no funds to meet the draft, which was a cleverly executed forgery! Imagine the tright of the cashier and the despair of the manager, because they cannot be pictured. At the Bank of Commerce shortly afterwards, they put in an appearance, where they deposited a draft on Three Rivers for \$5,500. Here, although they were well known, a good many questions were asked them, but they answered with sang froid and finally walked off with the large bundle of notes. At this bank a formal message was sent to, Three Rivers and as at the Quebec bank, when the telegram announcing that the

era! Bank was the next place visited, but the transaction there is not quite clear, the officials being unwilling to speak of the

AN OUTSIDE AUTHORITY, states that the men \$5,000, quietly got into a and in driving away broke one wheels of the buggy. They got out, gave the driver instructions and disappeared. got out, gave the disapper officials of the bank Montreal positively refuse to speak of the affair, except to Detective Repurn, who is as mum as the Police Court bench on a holiday. It is said that in connection with this bank the swindlers secured \$5,000, but it is understood that the institution will not lose any

Talk about three-card monte-men and railway confidence operators, who usually palm off a worthless cheque on verdant passengers. Great Scott, the verdant ones appear to be as sharp as the officials of some of our mone-

FARMERS' COUNCILS. "The Mail" Complimented—Grain Weigh-ing Reforms,

STATNER, June 26.—At the last meeting of Farmers' Councils held here, among other business transacted was the passage of a resolution tendering the thanks of the various Councils to THE MAIL for publishing reports of their meetings, as such publication was not only of importance to farmers, but also to the public generally in placing before the people the necessity of reforms in weigh-

It was also resolved that a committee It was also resolved that a committee, consisting of Mesers. Duncan Kennedy, Alexander Campbell, Colin Campbell, Joseph Kenwell, David Rogers, Alexander Wallace, John Sanderson, and John Dewsberry, wait upon the grain buyers in this vicinity, explain the views of the Councils in Nottawasaga on weighing grain, and report the result of their interview at a meeting to be held on the 30th inst.

AMAN OVERBOARD.

Why the Officer Failed to Understand Just How it Happened.
"While the writer was surgeon of a steamer on a foreign statiou, as we lay in the harbour one night, some of the officers from another ship paid us a visit. They were sailing for England on the next day but one, and possibly had been celebrating the event not wisely nor had been celebrating the event not wisely nor yet well; at any rate, one of them was certainly in that condition which proverbial philosophy libellously assigns to a lord, and from which it kindly exempts judges. It is to be feared that shipboard hospitality did not by any means tend towards his recovery. Probably his comrades were a little oblivious of things in general also; for they rowed away merrily at a late hour, and

LEFT HIM BEHIND ; and about an hour afterwards, our third officer came to me and told me that A—was still on board. Could I give him anything to 'pull him together'? A glance showed me that the pulling of him together was out of the question for hours. What was to be done? Work was going on busily on board his ship all night, taking in stores and cargo for the homeward voyage; and if the captain discovered his prolonged absence it might get him into serious trouble. So, not to disgrace him before the men, we lowered the dingy, put him in, and sculled him across by ourselves. We thought we should have had to carry him up the companion-ladder; but when

e seemed to recover, and ran up without sistance. Taking it for granted that he could be all right when he got among his

Toronto Bankers Victimized to the Extent of \$20,000.

(From the Evening News of Wednesday.)

To-day there came to light one of the most gigantic schemes, of robbery which has happened in Toronto in the history of the city. The exact amount obtained by the two heroes of the swindle cannot at this moment be ascertained, but it will in the aggregate amount to more than \$20,000. When the matter began to be braited about in financial circles this afternoon great excitement prevailed, and it was only with infinite difficulty that the facts could be obtained. What was gleaned by THE News reporter will be found below.

About four weeks ago two elderly and well-dressed gentlemen arrived in the city and put up at a prominent hotel, and by their lavish expenditure of money, gentlemanly demeanour and business air, soon surrounded themselves by a choice selection of city magnates. They represented themselves as cattle and horse exporters, and intimated that their firm purposed spending half a million dollars in Ontario, in purchasing stock. They deposited a large amount of funds in several city banks, among them, the Bank of Commerce, Bank of British North America, Feleral for the rattle of steam winches, the creaking of the niggers stowing the heavy balaks, and ghere of weather when be steam winches, the creaking of cranes, and shouts of the niggers stowing the heavy balaks, and and hours of the niggers stowing the heavy balaks, and ghere of ignored to stam winches, the creaking of the niggers stowing the heavy balaks, and and the state of light in the holds.

Restored to sanity next morning, he came on banky basin the holds.

Restored to sanity next morning, he came on the halpened, he said. [Poor fellow, he never could.] I can't think how it has persent to the niggers stowing the heavy basin the holds.

Restored to sanity next morning, he came on the said. [Poor fellow, he never could.] I can't think how it was ; but I haven't the slightest recollection of leaving here of your soulling me over, until my feet to determ th

the last three generations.

Ann or Amne

a formal message was sent to. Three Rivers and as at the Quebec bank; when the telegram announcing that the draft was N.G. the excitement was most intense. Dressed in clerical clothing, they dropped into the Bank of British North America

AND PRESENTED A DRAFT

AND PRESENTED A DRAFT

for \$5,000, which the cashier graciously found it to be apparently gennine, but blandly informed the wealthy cattle exporters that he could not conscientiously pay the money at the moment. They replied that they were most anxient to secure the money at one as they had a hig speculation on hand, but to secure the money at one as they had a hig speculation on hand, but the cold-hearted official remained obdurate, arm told them they would certainly be able to draw the money before three o'clock—after he had telegraphed as to the value of the draft. They bade him a cordial good-day—and forgot to return. The Federal Bank was the next place visited, but the transaction there is not quite clear. The present to Death.

The present to Death.

The present to Death.

The present to Death the wall of the decreased should wear their has the clocked attent he had stelegraphed as to the value of the draft. They bade him a cordial good-day—and forgot to return. The Federal Bank was the next place visite clear, the present to Death the condense when had died.

Probably to produce a change of colour, a dark enamel, such as that found in the scabbards, as plengthed land is, although toin the scab to some when a dear the son of a furneral. The possess ment the son of a far manied, such as that found in the scabbards, was combined with the gold. Home, as the found in the scabbards to the sude of the same and the continuous of a wind bid through the house. The best as such as that found in the scabbards, was combined which inspired him with the conception of which inspired him with the conception of what a work by the god Hephrastos him works of art which he had sctually seen, and they come on the family who was the country and the conception of what is

In early times it was considered that crimi nals accused of felony could not be nals accused of felony could not be properly tried unless they consented to the trial by pleading and putting themselves on the counpleading and putting themselves on the country. After reading the indictment to him the question was put: "How say you—are you guilty or not guilty?" If he said "Not guiley." the next question was: "Culprit, how will you be tried?" To which the prisoner had to answer, "By God and by my country." If he willfully omitted either portion of that answer he was said to stand mute, and a jury was sworn to say whether he stood and a jury was sworn to say whether he stood mute of malice, or mate by the investigation of God. If they found him mute of malice, that wes equivalent to pleading guilty in cases of treason or misdemeanor; but in cases of felony he was condemned, after much exhortation, to the peine forte et dure—that is, to be stretched naked on his back, and to have iron laid upon naked ou his back, and to have iron laid upon him, as rauch as he could bear, and more, and so to continue, fed upon bad bread and stagnant water on alternate days, till he either pleaded or died. This strange rule was not abolished till the year 1772, when stending mute in cases of felony was made equivalent to a conviction. A case actually occurred as late as 1726, when one Burnwater, accused at Kingston assizes of midder, refused to plead, and was pressed for an hour and three-quarters with nearly four hundred-weight of iron, after which he pleaded not guilty, and was convicted and hundred-weight of iron, after which he pleaded not guilty, and was convicted and hanged. In 1658 a Major Strangeways was pressed to death. The object of refusing to plead was that, as in that case there was no conviction, no forfeiture took place, and the property of the accused person was thus preserved for his heir.

The Saxon Infangthief.

All countries seem to have begun by legalizing that which they could not prevent. They invested individuals with the legal right of inflicting summary punishment on wrong-doers where offences injure them personally. The Anglo-Saxons called that the law of infangthief. An anecdote is given in a note which shows a similar notion of justice as prevailing among the Mohammedans. A crowd was surrounding in 1831 the mangled books of a man and weman near Peshawur. On the approach of the chief, one of the crowd stepped forward and narrated in a trembling attitude that he had discovered his wife in act of infidelity and had put both parties to death. The chief asked a few questions, and then said in a loud voice:—"You have acted the part of a good Mohammedan, and have performed a justifiable act." The Saxon laws are full of this right of summary execution. Infangthief The Saxon Infangthief. this right of summary execution. Infangthief long survived the Conquest, though the exercise of the right was put under restrictions. A long step toward the abolition of such a right was made when the central authority was strong enough to establish some sort of a state of the right was made when the central authority was strong enough to establish some sort of a state of the right was made when the central authority was the right whose dark it was to award a strong enough to establish some sort of a state of the right was the r was strong enough to establish some sort of a police, whose duty it was to arrest criminals and to recover stolen property. When abstract and unpractical questions like that, whether society has a right to punish the individual, are started, or the doctrine is laid down that you cannot effectively repress crime without unwarfantably restricting the liberties of the people—a doctrine which is abominably cruel as regards the well-affected, orderly portion of any nation—it is as well to remember that the whole of criminal procedure and law grows out of the primary duty of the Government to maintain internal peace. dure and law grows out of the primary duty of the Government to maintain internal peace. To discharge that duty it must not merely abolish the right of private vengeance, but it must exert public authority with a view to repress the acts which excite to vengeance, partly by inflicting punishment, partly by its acts expressing and encouraging its general reprobation of them. The foundation in England and elsewhere of criminal law and procedure is the prerogative of keeping the peace. It is as old as the monarchy itself, Offences are still charged as having been con-

The "Hard Funker."

Then there is a character for whom I have always had a sincer respect and sympathy—the "hard funker." Than he no man has a more cruel lot. He is the victim of a reputation. On some occasion his horse ran away with him, or some combination of circumstances occurred, resulting in his "going" brilliantly in a run or being carried safely over some impossible place which, though he subsequently, like Mr. Winkle in his duel, had presence of mind enough to speak of and treat as nothing out of the way, and to have jumped what was to him an ordinary occurence, he could not in any unguarded moment contemplate, allude to, or even think of without shuddering. By nature nervons and timid—weaknesses reacted upon as a sort of antidote by a love of notoriety and a secret craving for admiration and applause—this heavy palamity had occurred to him from which he could never shake himself free.

"The burden of an honour Unito which he was not born" The "Hard Funker."

"The burden of an honour Unto which he was not born" "The burden of an honour Unto which he was not born" clung to him wheresoever he went. Greatness was thrust upon him. He must ride, it was expected from him. "Noblesse oblige?" he hates it, but he must do it. It embutters had life, but he dare not sacrifice the reputation. The eyes of Europe are upon him, as he thinks, and so, though in mortal fear during the most part of every hunting day, he endares it. He suffers, and is strong. Each day requires from him some feat of daring for the edification of the field, and he does it, usually executing it in sight of the whole field, when hounds are running slowly, charging some hig fence, which there is no real necessity for jumping, at full speed, and shutting his eyes as he goes over. The county analyst, if called upon to examine the contents of the various flasks carried by the field would pronounce this gentleman's sherry or brandy

The Did Greek Goldsmith.

This name first appeared among us about 1272, but never became common until popularized by Queen Anne, of Bohemia, in 1381.

The skill in beating out and inlaying gold and other metals to which Homer so often alludes is atteed by the remains found in the greek of course the name can only be found in its French and Latin forms of Anne and Anna. But from 1381 downward until the accession of the House of Hanover at the carliest, the worm in which ward until the accession of the House of Hanover at the carliest, the worm in which have been recently engraved and the cover them without committing tresposes. Ass. Tes.

Washieman's book appeared were too misself the word on his land to recover them without committing tresposes. Ass. Ass. Tes.

Washieman's book appeared were too misself the word on his land to recover them without committing tresposes. Ass. Ass. Tes.

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Washieman's book appeared were too misself the word on the service of the misself of the present of the misself of the present day it to some extent a rebound for the final en' Hanover a rebound for the dreamy ugliness of that utilitarian age. Queen Anne cocasionally signed her ame as Anna, but, bad speller though she was, I will weture to assert that she never the same as Anna, but, bad speller though she was, I will weture to assert that she never the same as Anna, but, bad speller though she was, I will wetur The Old Greek Goldsmith.

my goods in two parts, that is for to say, half to me," John Corn reminds us of the miser who, having with difficulty been persuaded to make a will, left his property to himself. His meaning, of course, was that it should be spent in masses for his soul, and in bespeaking the prayers of religious persons and the poor generally on his behalf. John Pynchin, in 1392, leaves nothing to his family or to his friends, but provides that "when men may espy any poor man of religion, whether Monk, Canon, or Friar," such poor man is to have six-and-eightpence. Lady Alice West, in 1395, after giving her best beds and second best beds to her daughters and daughter-inlaw, proceeds to develop an claborate scheme for the benefit of the souls of Sir Thomas West, of her relatives, and of all Christian folk. Besides a sum of £14 10s. (equivalent to about £160 of our money) for 4,400 masses, there are nearly twenty baquests of 100s. each to various religious bodies, such as "the Menouresses dwelling without Aldgate," "the Friars of Newgate," "the Friars of Ludgate," for the same purpose. A balliff or reeve and sundry old servants are not forgotten, but they are of far less account than the dispensers of purgatorial relief. It is characteristic of the prevailing feeling of the time that only one secular priest is found among the recipients of Lady Alice's bounty—the Vicar of Newton Valance is to have 40s. This noble lady, however, seems to have had the territorial instinct, and does not alienate her lands. We find other testators more thorough in their devotion to the same object. Thomas Walwayne leaves the third of the value of his land to go to the building for the same purpose, and if he die childless his manor of Haverton is to be similarly disposed of. Heré a secular priest, the parson Tofasley, comes in for nothing but the friendly gift of some bedding. Richard Bokeland, in 1436, provides for a million masses at 4d. each (a more liberal payment than Lady Alice West's 40 years before). William Newland makes provision for pilgri to me," John Corn reminds us of the miser who, having with difficulty been persuaded 10s., and a third to the shrine of St. James at Compostella for £5. Another common characteristic of these wills, one of which, by the way, we may find traces in the wills of modern testators, is the jealousy shown of wives. In one it is provided that the widow, as a condition of holding the manors bequeathed to her, was to make a solemn vow of chastity in the presence of the bishop and the congregation.

the congregation. The Woodhull sisters, of New York, who, it is alleged, attempted to abduct John Gill, a millionaire, were recently convicted of assaulting the son and daughter-in-law of Gill. They were not in court, and counsel was instructed to bring them in next Thurs-

In trimming out the old top of an apple tree that has been grafted, especial care should be exercised that so much of the foliage is not removed as to cause the branches to become sunburnt. It is unwise to be in too much haste about changing over the tree. Better change it gradually than to injure the tree by too much pruning. Can a man marry his deceased wife's sister in any part of America?—Englishman. Not unless the sister is willing, and as a general thing she isn't. She knows him too well.

Marquis Tseng, the Chinese plenipotentiary, declares his firm conviction that the difficulties between France and China will be

until ourse, then so many days' imprisonment." Burns Junices 'is the best book in existence on the powers and dutes of magistrates. So.

Inguiner, Musicoka.—Qu.—"A and B are in partnership as miliers and land owners; the second of the construction of partnership, and owners; the second of the construction of partnership, but they exercise that power only under certain circumstances. The court will not interfers in cases of mere defect of the control of points and of course of quality have power to decree a dissolution of partnership, but they exercise that power only under certain circumstances. The court will not interfers in cases of mere defect of the court of pinions be of tousind disputes or differences of pinions be of the court of the co

land on one of those sides. Must B build the fence on both sides? Ans.—Yes. A can still compel B to build the fence on both sides.

J. B., Davenport.—Qu.—"I am pestered with my neighbours' hens destroying my garden and crops. Can I shoot them legally? Ans.—You can impound them, and make the owner pay the damage you have sustained.

J. M., Springbank.—Qu.—"In the spring of 1882 a township Council passed a resolution appointing a person a commissioner to expend a sum of money. He expended part of it that year. The Council of 1883 reseind the resolution, and appoint another to expend the bulance of the money. Is their action legal?" Ans.—We think the Council of 1883 have a right to rescind a resolution of the Council of 1882; but if they thereby violate any engagement or break any contract that may have been entered into with the commissioner of 1882 he has his remedy, as in case of any other breach of contract.

A.B.C., Collingwood.—Qu.—"A, a banker, forges notes on C, and gives them to B, who takes them to C, and O thinks them all right, B then accepts them, A has absconded to the United States: can B now collect those notes from C?" Ans.—We think that O by acknowledging the notes as his, must now pay them. B could not know whether the notes were forged or not, but C should have known, and he cannot now refuse to pay them. This has been frequently decided, and the law is well settled.

J.G.D., Muskoka.—The crop cannot be, selzed; it belongs to the tenant; the debt in question is the landlord's debt. The landlord's creditors cannot come upon his tenant; in other words a tenant is not in any way liable for his landlord's debts.

W.W., Peterboro'.—Qu.—"Can a school inspec-

debts.

W.W., Peterboro, —Qu.—"Can a school inspector be a town auditor?" Ans.—We know of no law to the contrary.

G.W., Melbourne, —Qu.—"A father promised to deed his son a farm if the son would remain with him a certain number of years. The son remained the agreed time, and now the father refuses to make a deed of the land. Can be be compelled to do so? Ans.—The father has received the benefit of the son's labour and now refuses to give the land. When a man receives the purchase money and then refuses to convey he may be compelled to do so. The son having performed his part of the contract the father may be compelled to perform his.

J. C., Dixon.—The son had a good legal vote. If he voted as farmer's son when he should have voted as gwner, or vice versa, and took the wrong oath, in ignorance, it is not perjury. The party must know that he is swearing to an untruth, to constitute perjury. All crime is judged of by the intent.

GENERAL. MAP, Port Perry.—Advertise. C.C.. Rockwood.—Both bets are off. C.A.R., Strathroy.-There is no Dominion turf

J.C., Montreal.—Send copy of publication re

T.J.W., Kincardine,—Hanlan won a regatta at G.L.M., Campden.—(1) C. Potter, 31 King street east, Toronto. (2) Yes. R.P.L., Brampton.—You must apply to some Kingston source for the information. G.J.—Hanlan has rowed and Leaten Laycool Largan never beat Boyd on the Tyne. INGERSOLL.—Have noticed nothing recently bout it. Seems to have fallen through.

J.S., Barrie.—None of the Canadian lacross team now in England are members of the Sham rock Lacrosse Cinb. FRENCH RIVER.—The fastest time ever made

Tary to the peace of our sovereign lady the QUERIES AND REPLIES.

1880) Hanlan rowed and defeated Courines at Washington.

1880) Hanlan rowed and defeated Courines at Washington.

CONSTANT READER, Ingersoil, Fanny Kentble (Mrs. Butler) is living in London, England, Sha Washington.
Constant Readers, Ingersol, Fanny Kemble (Mrs. Butler) is living in London, England. She gave a reading there a fortnight ago.
J.E.B., Drumbo.—Address Mr. Wm. Notman, Queen's printer, Toronto, who has a very large private collection. Do not recognize your coin.
C. A.P., City.—The four largest cities in the United States are New York, 1,200, 202; Philadelphia, 847,170; Brooklyn, 506,633; and Chicago, 301.18. J. H., Collingwood.—No such paper is published, so far as we can find out. An article bearing on sorghum culture will appear in next week's WEEKLY MAIL.

HEYS-On June 18th, at 187 Elizabeth street the wife of C. Heys, of a son. CHISHOLM- At Oakville, on the 19th inst., the wife of W. B. Chisholm, of a son. BAXTER - On Saturday, 16th June, at 125 Vanauley street, the wife of William Baxter, of PATTERSON—On Tuesday, June 19th, at 188 Chestnut street, the wife of Alexander Patter-son, of a daughter. GURDON—At Knöyle, near Cooksville, Oht., on Friday, the 21st inst., the wife of Lieut A. R. Gordon, R.N., of a daughter. MUSSON—On Sunday, the 24th inst., the wife of Edward J. Musson, 63 Bleeker street, of a son, GOUINLOCK—On the 25th inst., at 70 Wellesley street, the wife of George Gouinlook, of a daughter.

McConney—At Galt, on June 24, the wife of B. R. McConkey, of a son. JOLEY—On the 23rd inst., the wife of W. H. Foley, 9 Hagerman street, of a son. Brawtor—On the 18th inst. at 15 Rose avenue, the wife of J. E. Beswick, of a son,
Bratty—On Thursday, June 21st. at 47 Vanauley street, the wife of David Beatty, of a daughter. TULLY-On the 24th inst., the wife of W. J. Tully, manager Ontario Bank, Cornwall, of

ARRIAGES. the residence of the brities Rev. John S. Scibold, James ton. of Buffalo, N.T., sen of bert Darlington, of Brooklin, lizabeth, daughter of the late ige, formerly of Buffalo.

TREN-On Wednesday, June 20th 1000, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. R. Boyle, assisted by the Rev. Thos Griffith, G. H. Stinson, merchant, to Lillian ith daughter of Robert Aitken, Esq., all of Brampton.

MILNE—PROCTOR—At the residence of the bride's father, "Cedar Grove," Hamilton, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. D. H. Fletcher. Alexander D. Milne, of New York to Maggie Masson, second daughter of John Proctor, Esq. GLASS—KINGEMILL—On the 20th June. 1883, at St. Thomas church, Walkerton, Ont., Behtrice, second daughter of J. J. Kingsmill, Esq., Judge of County of Bruce, to Chester Glass, Esq., barrister, of Winnipeg.

GAMBLE—BUNTING—On Thursday, June 14th

DEATHS.

ason—At Woodbridge, on the 24th inst., ier, youngest son of Alex. Rogerson, aged STEWART—At Hamilton, on Monday, Jun 18th, aged 73, Anna Maria MacNab, widow o Captain Alexander Stewart, late of her Majesty 94th Regiment, third daughter of the lat Lieutenant Allan MacNab, of her Majesty's 197.

FLEMING—At Weston, on the 19th inst. Mr. Robert Fleming, a native of Cantyre, Argyleshire, Scotland, aged 80 years, a York Pioneer.

ANNAND-Died suddenly at Uxbridge, W. Jannand, of Toronto, aged 50 years. 23 days.

DUFFY—Found drowned on the 22nd of June, James Duffy, second son of the late James Duffy.

BALDWIN—On Friday, the 22nd June, Martin Donald MaoLeod, son of the late William Augustus Baldwin, Esq., of Mashquoteh, aged 23 years.

LEMON—At his residence, the Homestead, Brooklin, on Sunday, the 24th inst., Daniel St.

Lawrence Lemon, aged 85 years and 3 months. PARKER—On June 24th, Lilly, the youngest daughter of Wm. H. and Christene Parker, ages 5 months and 19 days.

5 years and I month.

WILBY—Drowned, on Saturday, June 23rd.

Walter Pearson, the fifth son of Joseph and Annie Wilby, aged 13 years and 8 months.

DowSon—On the 25th inst., at his father's residence, 5 Reed street. George, youngest son of George and Maggie Dowson, aged 2 years.

DowSon—Wed Juddanly at Dryndigm on the

Baking Powders.



G. B. F., Winnipeg.—Hanlan and Courtney did not row in 1879. This was the year of the sawing episode. The following year (May 19th,





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