The cheapest and most easily worked machine made; superior to any other in the market. Send to JOHN WHITEFIELD, 146 Front street, Toronto, for particulars. 314-26

The first SELF-REGULATING WINDMILL offered the markets of the world, and when material used, workmanship, power, and durability are considered, It is acknowleded to be the

CHEAPEST AND BEST

Proved to be the best made, the most perfect self-regulator, and the most durable windmill known, by receiving two medals and two diplomas at the Centennial.

EVERY MILL GUARANTEED.

The only mill which has stood the test of a quarter of century. **Farmers this is your Cheapest Investment.** The cheapest power for watering stock, irrigating, grinding, and shelling corn, cutting feed, sawing wood, &c. VILLAGE WATER WORKS A SPECIALTY. For particulars, estimates, &c., apply to FRED HILLS, 31 Church st., Toronto. 308-52

Auction Sales.

SALE OF DEBTS, &C.

Insolvent Act of 1875 and Amending Acts.

In the matter of ROCHE & MOONEY, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that under the provisions of the above act, the interest of the insolvents (who carried on business at the village of Paisley), and of the undersigned as their assignee, in certain debts due or supposed to be due to the said firm by the following parties:—Robert Smith, Hugh McGregor, George Sawyers, Wm. Shaw, Robert Cassels, Robt. Blackburn, James McKay, James Sinclair, Allan McDonald, Hugh McNeil, Finlay Sinclair, Andrew Sinclair, Mackay & Young, John T. Lloyd, Daniel Sinclair, Robert Scott, Sinclair & Blackburn, Robt. Blackburn, Mackay & Young, Rev. Mr. Anderson, Matthew Blackburn, Jonathan Dickson, Wm. Mc-

The Weekly Mail.

VOL. VII. NO. 318. TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1878. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE EASTERN CRISIS.

Slow Progress of the Negotiations.

TROOPS LEAVING INDIA FOR MALTA

General Todleben Appointed Russian Commander-in-Chief.

Spread of the Mussulman Insurrection.

BISMARCK CONSIDERS WAR CERTAIN.

Fight Between Turkish and Russian Troops.

THE POPE AND THE CIVIL POWER.

THE GREAT COTTON STRIKE.

ALL THE LATEST TELEGRAMS.

FRIDAY, April 26.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The negotiations continue to make slow progress, but

[illegible]

The Pope distinctly endorses the policy and acts of his predecessor, condemns civil marriages, and deplores the rejection of the authority of the Church, proclaiming that to be the cause of all existing evils, but in language of calmess and dignity, devoid throughout of any tone of offence or violence. The Encylclical contains no attack whatever upon the civil Government of Italy, nor any mention, direct or indirect, of the House of Savoy.

MONDAY, April 29.

A Constantinople dispatch says the Mussulmans are approaching Phillippopolis, driving the Bulgarians before them. Adrianople is greatly agitated over the outrages by the insurgents. A number of soldiers have been assassinated in the streets. The garrison of the town are preparing to march against the insurgents.

Intelligence has been received that the Mussulman insurgents surprised a Russian encampment near Phillippopolis and have taken a thousand prisoners and four guns. They are now marching towards Sawakoff. M. Oron has suggested that the Porte offer the insurgents amnesty in the event of laying down arms.

The Grand Duke has induced the Porte to send two more officers to urge the regular troops who joined the Mussulman insurgents to submit. Some Greeks of Thrace and Macedonia are joining the Mussulman insurgents.

Continuous fighting is reported in Crete.

The *North German Gazette* says:—"We will not [illegible] fleet to the Baltic, where many neutral interests might be affected, would render the situation immeasurably more complicated."

The *Times* says:—"It is the partition of Turkey that Russia desires now. It was partition she desired at the time of the Crimean war. Against such a policy we contended then, and are contending now."

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* says great enthusiasm was manifested in military circles here to-night on its becoming known that the whole of the staff and commissioned officers stationed at Aldershot had received stringent orders to hold themselves in complete readiness for immediate service. It is stated that all the principal officers had received important secret instructions.

It is rumoured that orders will be shortly issued for the immediate formation of a second army corps and raising of its battalions to a war establishment.

The *Herald's* London special says Gortschakoff is is only feigning illness for the purpose of avoiding a formal meeting with the English Ambassador, Lord Loftus, to the end that he may not commit his country to any disadvantageous concession.

A number of military appointments are gazetted. The Grand Duke Nicholas has been promoted to the rank of Field Marshal General, and recalled to Russia on account of ill-health. General Todleben has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army in Turkey, with General Smeritinsky as chief of his staff.

General Todleben will assume command of the Russian army on Monday. The Grand Duke leaves for St. Petersburg on Tuesday.

A Calcutta despatch says it is reported the com-

[illegible]

protested against Austrian aggrandizement. A quarrel in which eighty of the contestants were wounded has taken place between the Turkish and Russian troops before Constantinople.

THE LATEST—THURSDAY.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.—The *Agence Russe* reports the situation still unchanged. On the whole, however, it appears slightly more hopeful. *Pourpariers*, between London and St. Petersburg, by way of Berlin, have been resumed. At Vienna the expectation of an early meeting of Congress has again been revived. Right Hon. Assheton Cross, Home Secretary, speaking at Preston yesterday, delared that the Government adhered to its determination that the whole Treaty shall be submitted to the Powers. They did not intend, he said, to make known their views on the Eastern question before the Congress assembled. The peace-at-any-price party, with Mr. John Bright and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Radical member for Birmingham, are holding meetings in the north and centre of England to protest against the policy of the Government. Mr. Chamberlain asks the people to believe they have no Eastern interests worth the cost of war, and to pronounce the Treaties of 1856 and 1871 an utter mistake. It is reported that General Todleben has again demanded the evacuation of Shumla, Varna, and Batoum [illegible] of the two former places being accompanied, according to rumours, by an ultimatum requiring certain time to be fixed for their surrender.

TELEGRAPHIC MISCELLANY.

The Welland canal will open on Friday next.

Prince Gortschakoff is reported better, though still weak.

Eighty thousand have joined the British active service volunteer movement.

Six hundred horses were shipped from Montreal on Thursday for England.

Sir John Macdonald has entered an action for libel against the Guelph *Mercury*.

The Dunkin Act has been repealed in the Township of March, Carleton County.

Prince Bismarck's illness is not dangerous. His early recovery is anticipated.

Her Majesty the Queen intends reviewing the first army corps at Aldershot at an early day.

The amended bill repealing the Bankrupt law has passed the U. S. House of Repre-

[illegible]

AFFAIRS AT OTTAWA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The Public Accounts Committee has been on new ground. Mr. Langevin reviewed the letting of the contracts for sections 5, and 7, and 14 of the Welland Canal, contending that the Public Works Act had been violated by the First Minister, inasmuch as where the lowest tenders were not for one reason or another accepted, orders in Council had not been obtained to give the contracts to those who were finally selected. Mr. Mackenzie, contrary to his usual practice, cried peccavi, and Mr. Langevin consequently declined to propose the motion which he had proposed to move, and which he read to the Committee. Mr. Mackenzie pleaded that these were the only cases in which the requirements of the law had not been acted up to.

During the enquiry one of those unpleasant interruptions took place of which there have been so many in the Public Accounts Committee this session. Mr. Haggart was examining Mr. Trudeau, when Mr. Dymond very unnecessarily interpolated some remarks which reflected on his manner of putting questions to the witness. Mr. Haggart retorted sharply that he would not be interrupted by the member for North York, whose insolence was insufferable, and who was perpetually interrupting members on his side. Mr. Bowell was quietly observing that it was very unfair to a member to seek to throw him off his own particular line of argument, and that the member for North York was constantly doing this, when Mr. Dymond, who was all the time keeping up a *sotto voce* mumble of words, said finally loud enough to be heard across the room, "You can't expect anything from a hog but a grunt." Mr. Bowell, very angry, asked Mr. Dymond if he meant to apply these words to him, at the same time picking up a Blue book and making a motion as if to shy it at the offending member's head. Mr. Dymond said the words were not intended for the member for North Hastings, but the denial relieved them in no way from their extreme offensiveness, for if not intended for Mr. Bowell they must have

[illegible]

made from the vote for the construction of the Pacific railway.

The Senate struggled all day and up to ten o'clock over the Pembina bill. The Government moved to recommit it with a view to striking out the provisions inserted in Committee, that the contract should be submitted to the Senate as well as to the House of Commons. The motion was lost by a vote of 20 to 39. The Senate would have been justified in throwing the bill out altogether, but they chose the moderate course of demanding a voice in saying what the terms of the contract shall be. We shall in this way have a wholesome check put on the unreasoning submissiveness of the mechanical majority in the Commons.

A Mysterious Visitor.

Considerable stir has been caused by the arrival of the steamer Cimbria, one of the Hamburg-New York line, chartered by the Russians, at South-West Harbour, Me. She has been proved to have on board a regularly organized ship's company of sixty officers and six hundred seamen of the Russian Imperial navy, under command of Count Grifenberg. Her present intentions are unknown, but it seems probable her passengers are intended to man, in the event of the outbreak of war, some of the Russian privateers of which of which so much has recently been said. She is reported to have no arms or ammunition on board. Her crew and officers are all Germans. Immediately on her arrival at South-West Harbour a long despatch, in cypher, was sent to St. Petersburg.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

TIRED OF LIFE.—Charles Webb, aged forty years, by trade a baker, arrived in Toronto from Montreal about a week ago, and tried to obtain employment. Not meeting with any success, and his money being expended, he became dispondent at the gloomy prospect before him, and determined on putting an end to his existence. With this object in view, he proceeded to the Esplanade at the foot of George street, and threw himself at full length on the track of the Grand Trunk railway. Mr. George Wharin, Island constable, noticing the dangerous position of the man, and believing him to be intoxicated, ordered him away. In

[illegible]

QUEBEC ELECTIONS.

A Close and Desperate Struggle.

The Result Still in Doubt.

Nine Counties Yet to be Heard From.

Their Verdict Will Decide the Contest.

By Telegraph From Our Own Correspondent.]

The following is a list of the members elected in Quebec so far as heard from:—

BY ACCLAMATION.

	Opposition.	Ministerial.
Huntington		Cameron (Ind'p).
Laval	Loranger	
Sherbrooke	Robertson	
Three Rivers	Turcotte	
Gaspe		Flynn

ELECTED YESTERDAY.

	Opposition.	Ministerial.
Argenteuil		Meikle
Bagot		Blais
Beauce		Porrier
Beauharnois	Bergevin	
Bellechasse		Boutin
Berthier	Robillard	
Brome		
Bonaventure	Tarte	
Chambly	Martel	
Champlain	St. Cyr	
Charlevoix	Gauthier	
Chateauguay		
Compton		Doak
Chicoutemi		
Deux Montagres	Champagne	
Dorchester	Audet	
Drummond and Arthabaska		Watts
Hochelaga	Beaubien	
Iberville		
Kamouraska		
Jacques Cartier	Lecavallier	
Joliette	De Lavalle	
L'Assomption	Pelletier	
Laprairie	Charlebois	
Levis		Paquette
L'Islet		Dupuis
Lotbiniere		Joly
Maskinonge		Caron
Megantic		Irvine
Missisquoi		Racicot
Montcalm		
Montmorency	Angers	

[illegible]

RIOTS IN MONTREAL.

One Man Shot Dead in Monday Night's Fight.

SEVERAL PEOPLE BADLY INJURED.

MONTREAL, April 29.—An ambuscade of Irish Catholic Union men waited for the Orange Young Britons to-night, who were returning from the concert, and commenced a pitched battle, which resulted in several being shot. A Catholic named John Coligan was shot through the head, and a woman named Mary Meehan wounded in the foot.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

About three hundred Union men congregated at the Wellington Bridge, Point St. Charles, to assail the Orange Young Britons and their friends on their way home from the concert. During the melee a Mrs. Meehan received four bullet wounds in the leg, which Dr. Barnes succeeded in extracting. Corporal Lang, of the Prince of Wales' also received a bullet wound. Two Union men are reported shot, one being dangerously wounded in the head. It is impossible to get any reliable information at this late hour.

MONTREAL, April 30.—The party fight last night has been the chief topic of conversation to-day. After the concert the majority of the Young Britons went home singly, but owing to information which had been brought to the hall previous to dispersing, those obliged to cross Wellington Bridge, to the number of thirty or forty, banded themselves together for self-protection. They arrived at the Bridge without molestation, but their opponents were lying in ambuscade on the other side, and as the Britons emerged from it they were attacked. The Britons faced their assailants, and returned the fire, and it is supposed that the firing lasted some seven minutes in all. After it was over, it was found that one of the attacking party named James Colligan, son of a widow residing at 127 Murray street, had been killed. The body was taken from the track, where he fell and removed to the Irish Catholic Union Lodge, Colborne street, of which the deceased was a member. The bullet had entered the head near the eye, passed through the brain, and had come out behind the ear. There were also several bruises on his face. There is no doubt others in both parties were wounded. It is stated three of the Britons received bullet wounds. The scene upon the arrival of the mother, sister and friends of deceased at the lodge room was heartrending, the sister becoming almost distracted with grief. Mrs. Johanna Meehan received a shot in the foot during some row prior to the Britons reaching the Bridge. A young man named Lang who resides on the Lower Lachine road engaged a carter at the St. Lawrence Hall about eleven o'clock last

[illegible]

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

FIFTH SESSION---THIRD PARLIAMENT.

FRIDAY, April 26.

Mr. MACKENZIE laid several returns on the table.

Mr. HOLTON moved in accordance with the recommendation of the Banking and Commerce Committee, that the bill to amend the Act respecting Building Societies be placed among the private bill orders. Carried.

Mr. LAFLAMME moved the third reading of the bill respecting the election of members to the House of Commons.

Mr. BURPEE (Sunbury) moved an amendment to provide for the transfer of electors' names from one list to another by giving eight days' notice to the Returning Officer. He said it would mainly affect New Brunswick.

Mr. MITCHELL oppsed the amendment.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said it was unfair to the House to spring an amendment like this upon it on the motion for the third reading of the bill. There should at least be time to consider it.

Sir ALBERT SMITH explained the nature of the amendment, but said it was not unreasonable that it should stand over for consideration.

Mr. MACKENZIE said it might stand until to-morrow, but no longer.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD suggested that the amendment should be dropped, as it introduced a disturbing element at the end of the session.

Mr. BURPEE consented to withdraw the amendment.

The bill was read a third time, after a brief discussion on an amendment moved by Mr. Langevin.

On motion to go into Committee of Supply,

Mr. MACKAY (Cape Breton) brought the subject of coal before the House. Coal, he said, was the only industry in the country which was not protected. He concluded by moving an amendment to impose a duty of 75c. per ton on coal.

Mr. MITCHELL said, while prepared to consider a general scheme for readjusting the tariff, he would vote against this amendment, standing as an isolated proposal.

Mr. FLYNN said he intended to vote for the amendment, although he admitted he had voted against the amendment of the right hon. member for Kingston, which included the mining interests.

Mr. McDONALD (Cape Breton) observed that it was quite evident public opinion was rapidly forming on the question of Protection, this being the third motion of the kind they had had from the Ministerial side of the House. This motion was not an honest or sincere one, and the people of Cape Breton would have no difficulty in coming to this conclusion. Unless some relief were given to the coal industry of of Nova Scotia, it would be ruined, and he would, therefore, vote for the amendment.

Mr. MACDONNELL (Inverness) said they wanted protection for one industry, but not for any other,

Mr. YOUNG opposed the amendment, as its acceptance would be detrimental to the manufacturing industries of the country. It would take from $1.50 to $2 a ton to force Nova Scotia coal upon Ontario manufacturers.

Dr. ORTON would vote for the amendment, but he would not do so if there was any hope of its carrying as a separate proposition, while quite ready and prepared to accept it as a part of a general scheme of tariff readjustment.

Mr. WOOD said a tax on coal would be very prejudicial to the railways.

Mr. ROBINSON supported the amendment as tending to help on trade between the Provinces. He thought we ought to have the same patriotism as existed between people of the Eastern and Western States.

Mr. BUNSTER said he would vote "yea."

Dr. TUPPER said the motion asked for more than the coal owners themselves asked for. They asked for 50 cents a ton. The member for Cape Breton had evidently asked for 75 cents a ton, so as to get the smallest possible vote for his motion, and if possible to embarrass some members of the Opposition. He (Dr. Tupper) would, however, vote for the motion, and he felt confident if it were adopted it would secure the free admission into the United States of the coal of Canada. He read from a speech delivered in 1870 by the member for North Oxford in favour of putting an import duty on coal, and his views then were valuable, inasmuch as he was independent of the Government of the day, and was endeavouring to press his views upon a hostile Administration. The component parts of the Confederation could never be brought near to each other unless the great fiscal question was taken up in its broad national aspect and not confined to a single industry.

Mr. OLIVER said his speech in 1870 had in view the protection of all our interests, but he would say frankly it was the only speech he had ever made in Parliament which he regretted having made.

Mr. McCALLUM said the Government were now deriving from five to six hundred thousand dollars a year from tea, a duty which helped no industry in the country. Why did they not take the duty off tea and put it on coal? He for one, a large consumer of coal, was willing to see the duty imposed and an interprovincial trade encouraged.

Mr. COCKBURN opposed the motion.

Mr. JONES (Halifax) said if the merchants of Halifax put their money into coal mines, they had to take the consequences. He was sorry for the coal depression, but he would not vote for the motion before the House.

The debate was continued by Messrs. McGregor, Wallace, Charlton, Plumb, Campbell, Dymond, Sir John Macdonald, Jones (Leeds), and Kerr, and the House divided:—Yeas 27, nays 135, majority 108.

The House then went into Committee of Supply, and adjourned at 2.30 a. m.

FRIDAY, April 26.

Mr. MACKENZIE laid before the House papers relating to the Supreme Court.

Mr. YOUNG presented the report from the Public Accounts Committee in reference to the refusal of Peter Sutherland to obey the summons of the Committee. This, he said, was the first case of the kind which had occured since Confederation, and he desired to read some extracts on the subject from May.

Mr. Langevin and Sir John Macdonald having objected that the proceeding was irregular, the Speaker sustained the objection and the matter dropped.

On motion of Mr. Ross (Prince Edward) Mr. Yeo was given leave of absence to the end of the session, owing to illness, and his full sessional allowance given him.

Dr. Tupper, Mr. Plumb, Mr. Bowell, and Mr. Campbell complained of the incompleteness of some returns which had been brought down, as well as the delay in bringing down others.

On motion of Mr. Mackenzie, it was agreed to meet to-morrow (Saturday) at the usual hour, and every other day during the remainder of the session at 2 p.m.

On the motion to go into Committee of Supply Mr. Macdonald, of Cape Breton, proposed a resolution setting forth at length certain facts in connection with the Ingonish Harbour, Cape Breton, which are of a most damaging character to the Government. The contract for this work was let in July, 1873, by the late Government to T. W. Mackenzie for the sum of $78,280. The job was to be completed by the 31st December, 1874. The contractor was to make good any losses which might be incurred by storms or other causes up to its full and final completion. If any addition was made to the work, the contractor was to be paid for it; if any diminution the amount was to be deducted. The Minister of Public Works was to accept the work on the certificate of the Engineer that it was fully completed. In April, 1874, a few months after the change of Government, the job was transferred to John Ross and James McKay, Ross being a brother of the then Minister of Militia. The work consisted of a breakwater 700 feet long, and the dredging of a channel 200 feet in width and 15 feet deep. The papers which have been laid before the House, and on which Mr. Macdonald's motion is founded, show that the new contractors—who assumed all the conditions of the old contractor—did pretty much what they liked. They made no attempt to complete the contract by the time named, and got all sorts of modifications without a single dollar's reduction of the tender price, but rather a considerable increase of it. In the end of 1875 and the beginning of 1876 it was reported that storms had carried away portions of the work, and the local Engineer, Mr. Perley, was authorized to reduce the length of the breakwater to 600 feet, and put a triangular crib at the end of it at an additional cost of $2,000. Mr. Baillarge, another engineer, reported that the dredging was much behind, and that the contractors should not be relieved in any respect of their liability to the Department in the matter of enlargement of the channel. The grand result was that instead of a 700 feet breakwater only 565 feet was constructed, the latter portion, involving as it did, much heavier and costlier work, being necessarily the most expensive, and the channel instead of being made 200 feet by 15, was made 60 feet by 12. Not only was the full $78,208 paid, however, but there was paid an additional sum of $4,643 for extras. This does not include $1,975 for a clerk of works, which ought fairly to have been deducted from the face of the contract sum, inasmuch as the job was not completed for some two years after the time specified. Indeed, Mr. Perley reported that on 31st December, 1874, only $35,000 of work had been done.

It naturally occurs to one to ask why such favouritism was shown to Messrs. Ross & McKay. In the first place, as already stated, Mr. Ross was a brother of a member of the Government; in the next place, there is a little bit of history in connection with him as candidate for Parliament. A vacancy having occurred in Victoria County in consequence of Mr. Tremaine's appointment to the Bench, Mr. John Ross was wanted to run in the Government interest. Mr. Vail manipulated the matter. On 1st September, 1876, Mr. John Ross telegraphed to the Minister of Public Works that he desired to be relieved of his interest in the contract, which his partner would complete. "Accept," he says, "if you think it necessary to do so." These words are surely evidence enough of the extent to which this contractor had placed himself in the hands of the Government. He was theirs to use as they pleased. On 28th September he was relieved, and immediately after he became a candidate and was beaten by Mr. Chas. Campbell. Meanwhile, it appears the Public Works Department allowed the requested withdrawal of Mr. Ross to hang fire. If he had been elected the world would never have known but that it had been accepted. Defeated, however, Mr. Ross notified the Government on 16th October that he was prepared to go on with his contract. And he was allowed to go on with it; and, as has been already stated, not only drew the full $78,208, but $5,618 in addition.

The discussion of Mr. Macdonald's resolution was short but sharp. Dr. Tupper assailed the Government in a strong and vigorous speech. Mr. Mackenzie first pleaded that the motion took him unawares, but later on fell back on the engineers, upon whose certificates he said every dollar had been paid. At the same time he laid on the table a bundle of papers which, though asked for time and again, he never could be got to bring down before. The Engineer's certificates do not in the least justify Mr. Mackenzie's statements or position. They show that a certain amount of work was done, but there is not a line to certify that the work had been completed according to the contract. That could not be certified to, and yet though required, it was not asked for by the Minister of Public Works. It was not for him to be inquisitive under the circumstances. The Government majority on the motion was 49, but there is not in that majority a single member who ordinarily votes with the Opposition, except Mr. Bunster, who is sometimes a little erratic, though determined in his hostility to the Government. The majority is due partly to the difficulty of keeping members together at the end of the session, and partly to the fact that a great many members were unaware that a vote was to be taken before dinner. The job is a very palpable one, however, and takes rank with that of the Goderich harbour.

The following bills were read a third time:—

To confer certain powers on the Montreal Building Association by the name of the Montreal Investment Building Company.—Mr. Holton.

To amend the law respecting Building Societies—Mr. Gibbs (South Ontario).

The amendments to the Stadacona Insurance Company made by the Senate were concurred in.

The House then went into Committee of Supply.

The several votes for postal service and coal construction having passed,

The House adjourned at three o'clock.

SATURDAY, April 27.

On the orders of the day being called,

Mr. LANGEVIN rose and said he had to bring a matter of importance before the House, and in order that he might do so in the proper manner, he would move the adjournment of the House. It was well known to the House, and it was known in the country, that certain officials of the House, and certain servants of the Government, were now employing their time in electioneering in the Province of Quebec, instead of doing the business for which they were paid by the country. Among these officials were four of the official translators. One named Bienveu, had applied to be replaced by his brother while he went canvassing; another named Picault, who got leave of absence on the plea of sickness, had been able to appear on the hustings in Arthabaska, and speak in the interests of the present Government of Quebec. The Postmaster at Quebec East was engaged electioneering at Rimouski. Evangele, a lighthouse keeper, was also engaged in the same way. Kierkouski, another translator, had been working in the County of Ottawa; Augustine Levesque, a temporary clerk in the Department of Agriculture, Emond, another translator, who went away on the plea of sickness, Tobin, a messenger in the House, were also away canvassing. Lusignan, a clerk in the Inland Revenue Department, Loucks, postmaster at Hull, and Goudin, president of the Ottawa Reform Association, all Government officials, had been busy in the interests of the Government in the county of Ottawa. Several sessional clerks were also engaged electioneering. To allow officers to go away in that manner, and for that purpose, was at once unfair and unjust. They were paid officers of the country, and it was their duty to devote their time to the service of the country and not in the interest of a party. This was his justification for bringing the matter before the House. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WHITE (Hastings) seconded the motion.

Mr. JONES (Halifax) said it was gratifying to find that hon. gentlemen opposite were converted to the principles advocated by the party now in power. (Laughter.) He was not aware what may have been the practice in the older Provinces, but in his own Province the late Government never lost an opportunity to urge officers to use their official position against the local Government of that Province.

Mr. WHITE—Don't you think it was wrong?

Mr. JONES—Yes.

Mr. WHITE—Then why do you do it now?

Mr. JONES—We do not do it. (Laughter.) He proceeded to say that officials had come to him and expressed their regret that they could not vote for him under the orders of the Department, Mr. Tilley having telegraphed to them to vote in favour of the Government, and that employees of the railway were marched up under the orders of the Dominion Government, to vote against him. He held that an officer was the servant of the minority as well as the majority, and that was the reason why the Nova Scotian Government disfranchised Dominion officials. He also stated that those who would vote against the then Opposition were given free railway tickets to any place they went to. Why, the hon. member for Cumberland went down to Halifax recently, and the very person to whom he applied to arrange his meetings was an appointee of the late Government, and at present a civil servant.

Dr. TUPPER—Who was the person?

Mr. JONES—Mr. Allison.

Dr. TUPPER—I was not aware that he was receiving a salary. What office does he hold?

Mr. JONES said he was in the meteorological office. The civil service in Ottawa was crammed with political opponents of the Government, and one of his complaints against the Government was that they did not make some removals when they took office. (Ministerial applause.) He merely rose to congratulate hon. gentlemen opposite on their change of opinion.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—In the first place I deny altogether the statement that Mr. Tilley sent any such despatch as that stated.

Mr. JONES—Mr. Tilley admitted it.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—I don't believe he did. I venture to say that he never sent a communication ordering them to vote. As to the action of the late Government with respect to the railway employees in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the hon. member for Charlevoix can answer for that. But its the old *tu quoque* argument. The late Government did all kinds of monstrosities. They offended against constitutional law and the Independence of Parliament. They used the civil service machinery for the purpose of keeping their corrupt Government in power against the wishes of the people. But, that was all to be cured when this Government came into power. There was to be a golden age again. No more civil servants were to work at elections. No more was the free and independent elector to be approached by civil servants. This country was to be restored to the age of Adam and Eve before Eve ate the apple. That was the promise made the country. (Hear, hear.) The Minister of Militia does not deny, or attempt to deny, the statement of the hon. member for Charlevoix; but he says "it does not lie in your mouth to complain of such a thing," and he winds up by congratulating my hon. friend on coming to the principles so long advocated by the Liberals of Canada. Yes, it was a long time advocated, and we were promised that it would be carried out. Everything was to be changed; but have we a change, Mr. Speaker? When the only retort the Minister of Militia can make—he cannot deny the charge—is "You're another!" What does he say? He says one of the faults he found with the present Government when he went into it—it is faultless now, of course, since he is there—was that the late Government had crammed the offices with political friends, and that the present Government had retained them. Is his Government cramming the offices with political foes? Every Government selects their officers from among their own friends if they are fit to hold office. That is done everywhere except in England, where they now have the system of competitive examinations. But it was always the case in England before that, and it was always the practice in Canada, and hon. gentleman opposite will not say that since they got in the appointments they have made were not from among their political friends. No, their political friends and supporters would not allow them to select their political foes when they had men in their own party fit to hold office. But he remonstrated with the late Government because they did not remove men who were acting politically while they were civil servants. Why then does he not ask the Speaker to remove those men of whom it is now stated, and it cannot be denied, that they are engaged in electioneering? We know that the Premier has said more than once that a man who does not carry out in Government the principles he advocated in Opposition, is no better than a demagogue. I hold the hon. gentleman to his word, and to the principles he laid down. He says that the time-honoured principles of his party were, that civil servants should not interfere in elections. Carry it out now. (Hear, hear.) The charge is not only that the men voted. I am not in favour of a man being deprived of his franchise, and we all remember that when Mr. Dorion introduced the ballot system, he said it was in order to allow civil servants to vote freely and independently, and I should be sorry to see them deprived of their votes. But I do contend, and I always have contended, that civil servants should not be political agents—that they should give in their vote, and more than that, that the Government of the day should give them a fair opportunity to vote. But it is no answer to bring up the *tu quoque* argument until we have name by name and person by person, when I am sure the late Government can defend themselves. Here we find postmasters, not of wayside offices either, charged with interfering in elections. There is the Postmaster of Hull, a salaried officer—

Mr. HUNTINGTON—He would not be a salaried officer long if he did so.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD continuing, and referring to the absence of translators, for electioneering purposes, said: Mr. Speaker had been giving them leave of absence, and any one who knew his (Mr. Speaker's) ability and political partiality could not help thinking that he was aware of what they were asking leave of absence for. (Ministerial cries of "Order, order.") If the Speaker had committed any negligence or error, it was the bounden duty of the House to tell him so, and no one would say that he (Sir John) was out of order in stating what he did. He would, therefore, say that the Speaker should be held responsible for, in the middle of the session, allowing officials of the House—men who ought to be at their work—to leave their duties. Such a proceeding was intolerable, and he (Sir John) was glad the matter had been brought up.

Mr. HUNTINGTON said the hon. gentleman had indulged in very free remarks upon the rulings of the Speaker, but it was manifestly to reach the country that the speech had been made. It had been made a serious crime that employees of that House had been allowed to go and fight the battles of the party in Quebec. The Postmaster, about whom so much was said, was one who received his compensation from commission. The House had no jurisdiction over the matter. As regards the messengers they were only sessional clerks, and the House had not a sufficient jurisdiction over them with regard to elections. If the civil servants of the country had a right to vote they had a right to persuade their brother electors to vote. He would make a prediction that if politics were encouraged in the Civil Service it would come to the American system—that upon every change of Government the civil servants would be changed. Was it to be insisted upon that the general Government should interfere with the elections in the Provinces? He said it would be strange after the bitterness of long party struggles if no individual instances occurred in which a civil servant might have interfered in politics.

Dr. TUPPER said that it would be a most unfortunate state of things if the American plan of turning out political opponents on taking office were to be introduced in Canada. He thought the hon. gentleman opposite was illogical, because he argued that as this was a Quebec struggle, and not a Dominion struggle, that civil servants might take part in it. The argument of the absence from their offices without a neglect of duty could not be admitted as an excuse. These people were allowed to absent themselves in the most laborious part of the session, and it came to this that they were wanted, or they were not. If they were wanted, they ought to be in their places. If they were not, they were simply planted as pensioners upon the country. It was unseemly to have a person in the pay of the country coming out and taking an active and vigorous part in the elections of the country. When Government officers came to him and asked him what they should do, he had told them that he would not advise them to take an active part in the elections. He would undertake to say that the statement as regards Mr. Tilley was not well founded in fact.

Mr. JONES said there was a notice that the employees were requested to vote in a particular way.

Dr. TUPPER said if the member for Charlevoix had influenced the railway officials in the same way, it was altogether new to him. He received in Digby a telegram from Allison, asking him to come to Digby to hold a meeting. When he came to Halifax, he wrote to the hon. gentleman opposite, saying he was ready to arrange a meeting, but Mr. Allison was not an officer of the Government in the usual sense. Incidental to his own business, he had some $400 as connected with the meteorological staff.

Mr. MACKENZIE—Was Allison able to vote under the Local Franchise Act?

Dr. TUPPER said that Allison had $600 in all, but practically, as a servant of the Government, he had not more than $400. He depended for his livelihood on business outside his Government appointment. He thought it was wrong that with regard to elections to the Dominion House of Commons there should be an exceptional law applying specially to Nova Scotia. He felt that a very strong case had been made out, and he was satisfied that the position of the hon. gentlemen opposite was most unjustifiable.

Mr. BLAKE said the hon. member for Kingston had on a recent occasion broached the doctrine that civil servants had a right to interfere actively in election contests. If he remembered well, the hon. member said the civil servants had a right to interfere on behalf of the Government. He had entertained the hope that the ballot would permit the public servants to retain the franchise, but he had changed that opinion. The opinion now was that in order to get the proper amount of efficiency and zeal from servants appointed by opposite parties they must be dissociated altogether from the arena of party politics. If they were to attempt to lay down the rule that civil servants should not actively interfere in political contests, they would be met with the difficulty as to what active interference was. In the case of Mr. Hamilton, the Duke of Newcastle said that a man could choose for himself whether he would take the position of a civil servant, or whether he would be a politician, but he must choose between the two. For himself, he did not think it was a desirable state of things that the civil servants, if allowed to vote at all should be only allowed to vote one way. Everything pointed to one thing, namely, that the public servant should be the servant, not of the majority, or of the minority, but of the whole people. Some men might be indisposed to make a sacrifice for the sake of being public servants, but the country, in his belief, would never suffer from the lack of able civil servants who would be quite content not to interfere in politics. He hoped they would come to the conclusion that the civil servant should remain neutral. A civil servant had a right to record his vote, but there was a concurrence of opinion that a public servant who went beyond recording his vote was deserving of dismissal. He had a word to say with regard to himself. It was unfortunate that after the two leaves had been asked—it was to be deplored that the leader of the Opposition had imputed to the Speaker that these leaves had been granted for reasons not stated to him. He was sorry that the charges had been renewed, and he considered that they were most unjust.

Mr. WHITE (Hastings) said there were forty sessional clerks in the House, many engaged in addressing papers intended to affect members of the Opposition. If the country could afford to pay persons as employees of that House and allow them to go away to engage in elections at the same time they were supposed to be on duty, it was an abuse. He charged the sessional clerks with writing letters vilifying members of that House, instead of doing such work as they had to do. It was time that this sort of thing was stopped. So long as that sort of thing was allowed, so long would there exist envy, hatred and malice in the House. There were a great many more unnecessary civil servants and idlers employed under the present than the late Government, and they employed their time in writing scandalous letters to newspapers. It amounted to the employment of civil clerks to send lying information to newspapers at the expense of the Government.

Mr. LANGEVIN said the Minister of Militia stated that when he was Minister of Public Works he had directed that the persons employed under him should vote a particular way. He had never at any time directed the votes of any persons employed under the Public Works Department. All that he had done was when a man came to him and asked him how he should vote, he had told him to arrange it with his comrades. He never knew from the beginning how any of the men were going to vote. It was stated that the railways were used for the free conveyance of voters. He could say if the voters did not pay their fares, it was not with his cognisance, connivance, or by his orders. He was very much pleased to hear the member for South Bruce use the words he did, for he expressed the opinion that the Civil officers should not be permitted to take part in elections, except so far as recording their votes. There were many more things in which he and the hon. member for South Bruce agreed; in fact their minds seemed to be a great deal in accord. Returning to the argument, he said that either the public service suffered by the absence of the officers, or they were not required. There were seven of them already away. They were paid while they were away, and the House had to face the question whether they were wanted or not. It was a fact that one of them would speak at Pontiac before the church door to-morrow, and would not be back until next week. They were paid by the Government, and it was only right they should be in attendance upon the House and not engaged in electioneering. He had thought it his duty to bring the matter up, and his justification was the Government allowing officers to go electioneering.

Mr. MACKENZIE said the Government did not allow it; he did not permit it; and he would not allow it. (Hear, hear.) He wished to know if the hon. member for Charlevoix had ever directed employees to vote for Government candidates, and threatened them if they did not.

Mr. LANGEVIN said he remembered nothing of the kind.

Mr. MACKENZIE said the hon. member sent a telegram to the workmen on the Champlain Canal, in which were the following words:—"The Government expects that its employees will not act against the Ministerial candidate. (Opposition, "Hear, hear.") The same day the hon. gentleman sent the following:—"A. La Cort will give you the names of men who wish leave of absence for to-morrow, and you will replace them by good men. Grant them leave, H. J. Langevin." The hon. gentleman was, therefore, most industrious to make it known that workmen should not vote against a Ministerialist candidate, and he was anxious to put others in their place while they went away to vote, and yet a prominent gentleman opposite blamed the Speaker for allowing translators to go away for a month before the elections. The telegram of the hon. member for Charlevoix showed plainly that the late Government did not want their employees to work against them, and that that telegram clearly had a threat beneath it. He had held, and now held, the opinion that minor officials should not be precluded from either voting or canvassing.

Mr. BOWELL—That is not the view of your colleagues.

Mr. MACKENZIE replied that it was civil servants who should not be engaged electioneering, but if the same political feeling prevailed in the Departments as that which the Government had to meet with a year ago it could not be overlooked.

Mr. BOWELL pointed out that the statement had been made that several of the employees of the Government were engaged as correspondents of Ministerial newspapers and in abusing members of the Opposition. It was the duty of the Government to enquire into this. He wished to know why it was that sessional clerks should be put on the pay list fourteen or fifteen days before they began to work. Such, however, was the practice, and the hon. member for Monck was not at all out of place in suggesting that their pay might go on during their absence while electioneering. He was amused at the condemnation by the Ministerialists of the telegram of the hon. member for Charlevoix. Perhaps they would also condemn the following telegram sent in 1874, by the late Postmaster-General to a Government official, the postmaster at Carillon:—

"You are reported to me as taking a very active part against the Government candidates for Argenteuil county. I will only add that I think you are making a mistake. Government officers should not oppose Government candidates.

"D. A. MACDONALD,
"Postmaster-General."

(Opposition applause.) There was a direct case of a member of the present Government doing precisely the same thing for which his colleagues blamed another. The Premier should remember that those who did in power what they condemned in Opposition were demagogues. (Hear, hear.) Then the Reformers condemned any political connection between the Local and Dominion Governments. What did he think of this letter which he (Mr. Bowell) would read in order to refresh his (Mr. Mackenzie's) memory:—

"OTTAWA, 21st Nov., 1874.

"MY DEAR MOWAT,—If you can possibly manage it don't issue the writ for Glengarry to replace poor Craig. It would be very troublesome indeed for an election to take place now and another in a few weeks. I think you could easily come to an understanding with the members of your House so that the election could be allowed to lay over until the general one comes on. I would like to hear from you your intention as to the readjustment of the constituencies in Ontario—whether any changes are to be made in the eastern sections. I hope they will be left as they are. I am satisfied that you can depend on the eastern section supporting you to a man this time. We are all doing the very best we can do for you.

"Yours truly,
"D. A. MACDONALD."

Perhaps the Premier would now call those who had forgotten their principles demagogues. In the face of one of the principles of the opposite party that the Government at Ottawa should have no connection with the Provincial Government, the hon. member for North Oxford (Mr. Oliver) only a few days ago told the electors of Argenteuil that they should elect the Ministerial candidate, because if they succeeded in sustaining the Joly Government it would assist to keep the present Dominion Government in power. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, he again urged upon the Speaker to take notice of the statement of the hon. member for East Hastings, and expressed a hope that next session a committee would be appointed to examine into the internal economy of the House. Referring again to the sessional clerks, he pointed out that there were no less than forty-one of them, and he could not see what they could all find to do, and suggested that the Minister of Militia should muster them every morning and drill them. (Laughter.)

Mr. ROSS (Prince Edward) said he had it on good authority that the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries had canvassed his county against him.

Mr. MITCHELL would challenge any man to show that during his tenure of the office any order whatever had been given with reference to voting. If ever he heard about the conduct of his Deputy, he remonstrated with him, especially with regard to canvassing. He had never influenced any of his subordinates with regard to their votes. He objected to the idea that people who received public money should be deprived of public rights. Was the acceptance of public service to be a bar to the exercise of political rights? The principle he would lay down was that he would prohibit no man who contributed to the revenue of a country from exercising a control, by way of a vote, over the money collected.

Mr. McCALLUM said under the ballot he would give a vote to the civil servants.

Mr. CURRIER said he had experiences of one or two elections. He had appealed to the hon. member for Kingston, but had always received the reply that he could not be expected to interfere with the votes and the civil servants. He did not think he had half a dozen civil servants' votes in his favour.

Dr TUPPER said it might have been different, except for the threats. (Hear hear.)

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—But the Government interfered against you.

Mr. CURRIER—Yes, the Minister of Militia did, and issued an order that the officials of his department should not vote for him (Currier), but he believed that owing to some noise made about the order, it was withdrawn.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said that when seven officers had all at once gone down to the Province of Quebec it was a matter of suspicion.

Mr. MACMILLAN said that the invariable reply from the Ministry was a *tu quoque* one; he thought that every administration should be judged by its own acts.

It being six o'clock the Chairman left the chair.

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

KAMINISTIQUIA.

Our Practical Premier Before the Senate Committee.

OTTAWA, April 25.—The Senate Committee on the Kaministiquia land purchase met this morning.

JOHN MCKELLAR, called by Mr. Scott—I reside at Fort William; took up land east of the town plot in 1864 at 20 cents an acre; there are 173 acres. A survey was made over my property in 1872 for the Pacific railway, by Mr. Murdock. Subsequently Mr. Murdock ran a line to the landing. I had made improvements on twenty-five or thirty acres at the time, which cost about $3,000. The patent issued for the land in 1872. Mr. Murdock proposed to put his terminus about a mile and a half below my farm, but I thought there would not be much room for dockage, and I offered to give a few acres of my land. In June, 1875, I laid out fourteen or fifteen acres into town lots of an eighth of an acre each, and sold some at from $100 to $200 each. The average price was over $1,100 an acre. I sold some lots in 1876, when the arbitrators were up there, and got over $1,300 per acre. Lot No. 8, Frederick street, belonged to my sister. She was offered $300 for it by Parkes. I thought she could do better by keeping it longer. She kept it, and was allowed only $250 for it by the valuators. I believed in 1872 or 1873 that the terminus would be located somewhere near my property. Knowing that, I would not have sold my whole place for $75 an acre cash. Had the railway gone to Nepigon I would have sold it.

To Mr. Macpherson—The district is a mining district, and land has a speculative value. Land a mile or a mile and a half from my place was sold for $5 an acre before the terminus was fixed there.

To Mr. Scott—Saw the Frances Smith in the river; saw the Quebec leave the Landing because it was too rough; saw an ice shove at the Landing in 1875.

Hon. ALEX. MACKENZIE, sworn—In reply to Mr. Scott—When I took charge of the Public Works Department, Murdock had been sent to survey a line from Kaministiquia or from Thunder Bay westward. After obtaining information regarding the work, and after repeated consultations, my impression was that it would be better to bring the railroad to Point de Morous, that being the head of deep water navigation in the Kaministiquia. Mr. Murdock in the meantime surveyed the portion of the river bank where the road was ultimately located. Mr. Fleming and myself and Mr. Trudeau, my Deputy, had frequent consultations on the matter, I knew nothing technically about the position of the lands, but I had been in the Kaministiquia river, and knew generally what sort of river it was, and the banks and the depths of the bar. Mr. Fleming seemed to be quite clear that on the river was the right place to locate the railroad, and I coincided with his view.

Mr. SCOTT—Your opinion was that the site should have been higher up?

Mr. MACKENZIE—That was my impression, but Messrs. Fleming and Murdock said that the high banks made it practically impossible to get to any point there.

Mr. SCOTT—It was, therefore, brought down?

Mr. MACKENZIE—It was brought where it is wholly by the Engineer, and not by me.

Mr. SCOTT—On whose recommendation was Wilson appointed?

Mr. MACKENZIE—I wrote to Mr. Pardee, Commissioner of Crown Lands in Ontario, stating that we had to obtain the services of a Provincial Land Surveyor to work out many of the boundaries on the townships through which the railroad was to run, and that I wished at the same time to use such surveyor as a valuator, and not knowing any suitable person myself, I would be glad if he would name some one in whom we could place confidence. He, therefore, recommended Hugh Wilson, of whom I knew nothing. I accepted him. I then telegraphed to Mr. Robert Reid, of London, and asked if he would accept the position of valuator with Wilson, which he agreed to do.

Mr. SCOTT—Were plans filed at the earliest possible moment after the site had been settled upon?

Mr. MACKENZIE—Yes, the plans were prepared in the autumn of 1874, and then the question came up as to where they ought to be deposited, in order to comply with the Railway Act. Finally, we deposited a map in my own office, and sent a copy of the map to be deposited with the only Government official at the Landing, Mr. Van Norman, who was Registrar and Stipendiary Magistrate, so that all persons in the locality would have cognizance of its deposit. It was sent in January, 1875.

Mr. VIDAL—Was there not also one sent to Toronto?

Mr. MACKENZIE—There was one sent to the Crown Lands office. I should also state in connection with this that both in regard to that road and others, knowing that the land was in the possession of the Local Government, I wrote a letter to Mr. Pardee in 1874, telling him that it was probable that the line would go in the direction of that point, and requesting him not to sell any more land, and not to make known anything concerning the lands so as to prevent speculation.

Mr. SCOTT—Did you know the owners of land at Fort William?

Mr. MACKENZIE—I did not. I only knew McKellar and his family and McVicker. I had been at their house ten years before.

Mr. AIKINS—Did you know that Oliver, Davidson & Co. had a saw mill there?

Mr. MACKENZIE—I knew they had a saw mill up there, but the precise locality I did not know.

Mr. SCOTT—Did you ever give Davidson or Oliver, Davidson & Co., any information before or at the time of the filing of the plans?

Mr. MACKENZIE—I never did, nor to any other human being.

Mr. SCOTT—Had Mr. Brown any authority from your Department to act as solicitor and adviser to Reid and Wilson?

Mr. MACKENZIE—He was authorized to advise as to the titles only.

Mr. SCOTT—When did you first become aware that he had been intermeddling with or giving advice to Reid?

Mr. MACKENZIE—Reid came down after he had been there some weeks, and brought down the result of the work up to that time, and in discussing various matters with him, I ascertained that Brown had given the opinion that the Government had not given sufficient notice. I was very much surprised that such an opinion should have been given, and I wrote some kind of a letter to Brown that same day. Brown denied giving the opinion, but I stated that if he did give it, that he had given an opinion which was at once repugnant to the law and to the interests of his employees.

Mr. SCOTT—When you ascertained that Brown had private interests of his own there, did you take steps to have any one else appointed?

Mr. MACKENZIE—I applied to the Department of Justice to appoint some one else to do the work where he was interested.

Mr. SCOTT—Then Brown was appointed by the Department of Justice?

Mr. MACKENZIE—Yes; I think I requested the Department to do it. That is the usual plan. In some places we have agents of the Department of Justice who do the work, but in scattered places, where it is only temporary employment, we have to appoint some one, and Brown was selected from the knowledge I possessed that he had an office there.

Mr. AIKINS—Are you aware that Brown was one of the Company of Oliver, Davidson & Co.?

Mr. MACKENZIE—I was not aware until Reid told me.

Mr. AIKINS—Then you were not aware of the fact that he was interested in land up there?

Mr. MACKENZIE—I was not until that same day.

Mr. AIKINS—What would you have done if you had been aware of it?

Mr. MACKENZIE—I think he should not advise on the titles, although I do not think that advising on titles affects the price.

To Mr. Scott—Murdoch was dismissed in the autumn of 1874. I received many letters informing me that he was not attending to his work, and they became so numerous that Mr. Fleming decided to send an officer up and enquire. Hazlewood was sent up and the charges were sustained. Murdoch did not go into the county to survey, but simply drew a line on a map and ordered a survey. Hazlewood accepted his position with great reluctance, and the result was a very great change in the location of the road and a great cheapening.

To Mr. Aikins—Some of the people who complained lived at the Landing, and some were visitors there during the summer.

Q. Who were they? A. I could hardly tell you.

Mr. AIKINS remarked that Mr. Murdoch should know who his accusers were.

To Mr. Wilmot—I had my attention called to the fact of Hazlewood having some lots at the town plot. I directed Mr. Fleming's attention to it, but he told me he did not think any blame was attached to Hazlewood.

Q. Would you not suppose it was very improper? A. I think it should not be done, although Hazlewood had no voice in the location. I quite agree that it was improper, and I go much further, and I think it would be improper on the part of members of Parliament. I hold myself responsible for the selection of the place.

WITNESS then produced a copy of his letter to Brown, with reference to the opinion the latter had given.

AUGUST 2nd, 1876.

"SIR,—I am informed by the valuators at Fort William that you gave an opinion that no legal notice of the intention of the Government to take possession of certain parcels of property had been given. When the valuators were informed they could consult you on any difficulty in titles, it was certainly not the intention of this Department to submit to you the interpretation of an Act of Parliament, but simply to render any legal help in the routine business they might find necessary to ask. The opinion you did give is repugnant to law, and contrary to the interests of your employers, and, of course is in the interests of the former owners of the land, who took possession of it in January, 1875. Your duty was simply and solely to see that the titles preferred were good and sufficient before payment could be made to the owners.

"I understand also that you are personally interested in some of the lots to be conveyed. Of course the titles of such lots cannot properly pass to us except through the hands of another solicitor. I shall await your explanation, before adopting any new course. In the meantime, I have directed the Secretary of this Department to request you to take no further action in the business.

"I am, sir,
"Your obedient servant,
(Signed) "A. MACKENZIE.

"J. Brown, Esq.,
"Ingersoll."

To this Mr. Brown replied:—

"OTTAWA, August 5th, 1876.

"DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter of 2nd inst. in reference to my action *re* Canada Pacific railway lands at Fort William, which certainly grieves and astonishes me, and in reply I have to say that the valuators labour under a misapprehension of facts when they state that I gave an opinion to them that the notice appropriating certain lands for railway purposes issued in January, 1875, was not a legal notice. I gave no such opinion. I did state to them, however, and then only during a couple of private conversations, that I thought the notice insufficient, but this was only in a conversational way, and not as an opinion, and I never dreamed that they considered it in any other light, or ever thought of acting on it. On the contrary, I believe they did not act on it, but took January, 1875, as the basis on which to fix valuations, as the following cases that were submitted to me for my opinion show, and in which I am satisfied the valuators will bear me out:—Charles F. Elmes purchased in May, 1875, lot 25 on South Frederica street, for $420. I advised that no more be allowed him than for other lots in the same locality, on the ground that it was purchased after January, 1875. I advised the same course as to lot 26 on the same street, which was owned by six different parties, costing them nearly $1,200, which I understood the valuators carried out. On the Neebing Hotel I advised that no fixed valuation be made, but that the valuators should collect such evidence as they could as to the *bona fides* of the transaction, and submit the matter first to the Government. As to the Hendrick Hotel, similarly situated, I was not consulted, but I believe a valuation on this was fixed. As to McCarrame's Hotel being on part of lot 1 on Water street, I advised the valuators to make the best bargain they could, as McCarrame having purchased the property and erected the building in 1874, could sustain his claim for fair valuation.

"I am not aware of the contents of the valuators' report, but the above are matters which were referred to me, and in all of which matters, and my connection with them, I think they will bear me out in saying that I acted conscientiously, and the charge that I have acted otherwise, or in the interests of former owners, I most emphatically deny. I have a reputation to sustain, both in my private and professional capacity, and so far in this or any other matter, I feel that I have done nothing either to embarrass my friends or to bring dishonour to myself.

"As to the three lots held in the name of my wife, I propose having the conveyance executed, and sending the same, with abstract and all necessary certificates, to the Department of Justice, to be approved of by them.

"Trusting the above will be a sufficient explanation, and will receive favourable consideration,

"I remain, your obedient servant,
(Signed) "P. J. BROWN."

Mr. AIKINS said before the Committee adjourned he wished to state that when he spoke of the statement of Mr. Leys that Strattan was his (Mr. Aikins') nephew not having been struck out of the evidence, he said that if the truth of Mr. Leys' evidence was based on a statement of that kind, which was inaccurate, some might be led to conclude that there could not be much credence attached to his other statements. He was reported in the *Globe* to have said that no credence was to be attached to Mr. Leys' statement, which he certainly did not say. He did not say that the *Globe* reporter intentionally misrepresented him, but he felt it due to Mr. Leys to say that he made no such statement with respect to his evidence.

The Committee then adjourned till Monday.

CENTRE TORONTO.

Mr. John Macdonald Re-Nominated by the Grits.

A meeting of Reformers of Centre Toronto was held at the Agricultural Hall this week, the object being to select a candidate to contest the constituency in the interests of the party at the [illegible]

Journalistic Change.

[illegible]

THE CANADA CENTRAL.

[illegible]

THE GRIT SLANDERS.

[illegible]

THE RINE CASE.

Mr. Rine Found Not Guilty.

[illegible]

His Reception by the Central Club.

[illegible]

American Privateers Fitting Out.

[illegible]

The Paris Exposition.

[illegible]

American Communists.

[illegible]

The Hibernians and the R. C. Church

[illegible]

Shipping Disaster.

[illegible]

THE ENGLISH MAIL

Interesting Summary of New[s]

PRIVATEERING.

[illegible]

THE LEITRIM MURDER.

[illegible]

GREAT FIRE IN EDINBURGH.

[illegible]

THE GOVERNMENT.

[illegible]

DEATH OF SIR JAMES WATTS.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT DECISION AS TO WITNESSES' EXPENSES.

[illegible]

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Interesting Summary of News.

PRIVATEERING.

The question of privateeering is of so much importance to Canada that we give a letter on each side of the probabilities, from letters in the *Times* :—

Mr. John B. Hopkins writes as follows :—"If England were at war and no letters of marque were issued, would her mercantile marine be more secure than it was when privateering was lawful? A Government can, at any time and without an hour's notice, commission any private vessel or public ship of war, and also can give commissions to merchant seamen. Does not England regard merchant ships that are readily convertible into war-ships as part of her naval reserve? Perhaps when England is engaged in war she will discover that the article of the Declaration of Paris about the abolition of privateering is worthless, seeing that it is as easy to issue commissions as letters of marque."

"Amicus" writes :—"By the Treaty of 1871 no American can sail from an American port as a Russian privateer without being regarded as a pirate. If your correspondents will study the terms of the Washington Treaty, they will find that the contingency they fear—the contingency of American-built Alabamas destroying English ships—has been provided against by rules as stringent as it is possible for diplomacy to make them. The value of that much-censured treaty will be seen, should there, unhappily, be war between Great Britain and Russia. This treaty covers the very point now causing anxiety to your correspondents, whether in the event of a war between Great Britain and a maritime power like Russia the United States might not be made the base for a naval war upon English commerce as destructive as the war made by the Alabama upon American commerce. Before that treaty it would have been possible for Americans to sail with impunity from American ports and destroy English merchant ships, and the English fleet would have had the difficult task of watching the long lines of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts to prevent it."

The London *Globe's* Cronstadt correspondent, says :—"It has just come to my knowledge that several Swedish shipping firms have offered to supply Russia with cruisers, or to despatch in her name privateers with letters of marque. I am also informed that more than one Russian capitalist has applied to the Government for permission, in the event of a war with England, to acquire and fit out, in the name of the Russian Admiralty, vessels to prey on English shipping."

THE LEITRIM MURDER.

The new Earl has offered £10,000 reward, and the magistrates £1,000, in addition to the Government reward of £500, for the detection of the murderers of Earl Leitrim. The new Earl, who is about 30 years of age, contemplates making many changes which will improve the condition of the tenantry. He rides about the district alone with perfect confidence.

GREAT FIRE IN EDINBURGH.

A fire, which has resulted in the almost total destruction of the large printing establishment of Messrs. Thomas Nelson & Sons, Hope-park, Edinburgh, and which was one of the greatest conflagrations ever known in that city, broke out shortly after three o'clock on the morning of the 10th inst. The buildings are burned out; and the machinery and nearly all the books have been destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown. The disaster has temporarily thrown 700 workpeople out of employment. The damage is estimated at about £150,000. About half of that sum is insured in the Norwich Union and other offices. The stereotype plates are safe, and also many woodcuts.

THE GOVERNMENT.

Since the resignation of Lord Carnarvon in January last, an extraordinarily large number of changes have been made in the constitution of the Government. The process of reconstruction has covered more than a dozen offices—four of them being of the first political rank. These extensive modifications have been brought about by the withdrawal of Lord Carnarvon and Lord Derby from the Administration, by Lord Beaconsfield's resignation of the office of Privy Seal, and by Sir Charles Adderley's acceptance of a peerage. The changes are shown in the following table :—

	Present.	Late.
Foreign Secretary.	Lord Salisbury	Lord Derby.
Secretary for India	Mr. Hardy	Lord Salisbury.
Secretary for War	Colonel Stanley	Mr. Hardy.
Secretary for the Colonies	Sir M. H. Beach	Lord Carnarvon.
Privy Seal	Duke of Northumberland	Duke of Northumberland.
President of Board of Trade	Lord Sandon	Sir C. Adderley.
Vice-President of the Council	Lord Sandon	Lord Hamilton.
Irish Secretary	Mr. Lowther	Sir M. H. Beach.
Financial Secretary to the Treasury	Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson	Colonel Stanley.
Under Secretary for War	Lord Bury	Lord Cadogan.
Under Secretary for India	Mr. E. Stanhope	Lord G. Hamilton.
Under Secretary Home Office	Sir M. Ridley	Sir H. S. Ibbetson.
Under Secretary for the Colonies	Lord Cadogan	Mr. Lowther.
Secretary Board of Trade	Mr. J. G. Talbot	Mr. E. Stanhope.

DEATH OF SIR JAMES WATTS.

By the death of Sir James Watts, Manchester loses one of the foremost personal examples of her civic and mercantile greatness. The warehouse where he and his brothers carried on business at Manchester in the wholesale fancy trade cost £150,000, for the building and site, and was one of the architectural ornaments of the city, and an inspection of its many departments has been one of the recognized entertainments of the sightseer or ceremonial visitor to Manchester. He was one of those who assisted to found the *Nonconformist* newspaper in London, and has always been a munificent and influencial adherent of the Congregational cause. During the second year of his mayoralty it became his duty to take the leading part in the civic reception of the Queen and Prince Consort during the two Royal visits to the Art Treasures Exhibition at Old Trafford in 1857. When the exhibition was opened in May the Queen was prevented by the death of H. R. H., the Duchess of Gloucester from being present, as had been previously arranged. Her Majesty amply redeemed her promise, however, by a subsequent visit to the city and to the exhibition, while the Prince Consort came specially to represent her on the opening day. On that occasion the Prince was the guest of Mr. Watts at his residence, Abney Hall, near Cheadle, and Mr. Watts accompanied the Prince in the drive thence through Withington, Rusholme, and Stretford-road, to the opening of the exhibition. As a mark of the Queen's appreciation of the two enthusiastic Royal receptions of that year in Manchester, Mr. Watts received the honour of knighthood. His home at Abney Hall,—was adorned with a taste and magnificence which have often been the theme of description, and some of its contents are representative of many of the most distinguished modern painters.

IMPORTANT DECISION AS TO WITNESSES' EXPENSES.

At the Darlington County Court, Mr. Turner, Judge, having taken a fortnight to consider, delivered judgment in the case of G. N. Newby v. E. Wooler and W. Tyreman, in which plaintiff, a boot and shoe merchant, sued the defendants for £15 12s. for expenses of attending as witness in a case in London. He had been given £5, which reduced the amount from £20 12s. to the sum named. Besides this £1 15s. was paid into court. The question turned on whether a witness subpœnaed could sue for loss of time. It had been contended by Mr. Clayhills on behalf of the defendants that a witness called upon a subpœna was not entitled to recover for loss of time. His Honour said that he was informed that the practice was to treat in taxation the allowance in the scale as covering both remuneration for loss of time and sustenance money, and of course he followed the practice, and considered Mr. Clayhill's contention right. He thought that the plaintiff was entitled to 15s. per day for his allowance, which came to £6 15s. His travelling came to £2 2s., so he could only allow what was actually paid, and he could not give plaintiff cab fare for carrying his own bag to the station. He therefore gave a verdict altogether for £8 17s. 2d., being £2 2s. above what was paid into court. He also gave costs on that amount, including solicitor's fee.

THE "CLAIMANT."

Lord Rivers writes to the *Telegraph* :—"As the *Daily Telegraph* has the largest circulation in the world, I hope you will kindly allow it to be the medium for informing the numerous believers in Sir Roger Tichborne throughout the Queen's dominions that I, in conjunction with Mr. Onslow and Mr. East, went yesterday to Portsmouth prison to see 'Thomas Castro,' whom we were pleased to find in very good health, and as comfortable as, under the circumstances, could be expected."

MADAME RACHEL CONVICTED.

The trial of Madame Rachel commenced at the Old Bailey, a large portion of the Court being occupied by well-dressed ladies. Mr. Poland, in his opening speech, described the prosecutrix, Mrs. Pearse, as daughter of the celebrated singer, the late Signor Mario; her age as 23, and her husband as connected with the Stock Exchange. Mrs. Pearse gave evidence as to her first purchase of Madame Rachel of violet powder, then four pounds' worth of enamel wash, and her eventually giving up to the prisoner a necklace and other articles. Mr. Pearse corroborated the evidence of his wife. Some further evidence was given, and Mr. Day occupied the Court two hours, with a view to show the jury that there was no false pretences, and that Mrs. Pearce's evidence went to prove that what she did was simply to make things right with her husband. Baron Huddleston summed up, drawing particular attention to the various statements of the prisoner which induced Mrs. Pearce to part with her property; that the untrue statements about Lady Dudley was beyond common puffing, and that even puffers must take care that in the laudation of their goods they did not illegally draw the money from the pockets of those with whom they were dealing. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and she acknowledged a previous conviction. She was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

MR. ARCH.

Mr. Joseph Arch, who was chosen by the Liberal five hundred at Greenwich as one of the six possible candidates on the retirement of Mr. Gladstone, has received a letter from Mr. Bennet, the Secretary, asking if he is willing to stand if finally selected, and has declined on the ground that he cannot leave off his work on behalf of the agricultural labourers.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

The Board of Trade returns for March show that the total declared value of the exports for the month was £16,756,397, against £16,920,936 in March, 1877, and £17,739,101 in March, 1876. The total value of the exports for the first three months in the year was £47,076,628, against £47,260,755 in 1877, and £50,876,118 in 1876. The total value of the imports for March was £33,168,660, against £35,229,588 in March, 1877, and £27,451,253 in March, 1876. The total value of the imports for the first three months of the year was £95,953,793, against £99,071,417 in 1877, and £91,905,097 in 1876.

A SNUB FOR THE "ORGAN."

We read in the *Mark Lane Express* :—"In a very ungenerous article on the Cattle Diseases bill, the Toronto *Globe* accuses its promoters of duplicity—of secretly plotting for Protection under the cloak of a demand for immunity from foreign contageous diseases. It does not appear whether this suspicious and insulting critic has formed his opinion of the untruthfulness of British farmers from unfavourable experience of the farmers of his own colony; but we in the old country still have some regard for truth, and are not in the habit of going to our legislators with a lie in our mouths. While inveighing against our proposed restrictions on the importation of live cattle, the critic makes an important admission which we are glad to be able to cite in support of a rigid insistance on slaughter of live animals at the ports of debarkations. He says of the Duke of Richmond :—

"His Grace strenuously disavows any wish to obtain, under cover of protection from diseases, protection from competition, yet the fact that the bill proposes to exclude our cattle, the healthiest in the world, on the ground that with them might be imported diseases, some of which do not exist here, and others which are ten times more prevalent in Great Britain and Ireland than with us, is sufficient to show the animus of the measure."

He admits, then, that some of the diseases which we desire to protect our cattle from exist in Canada, though to a less extent than here. That is enough for us, and it is strange that any one should fail to see that, as we are about to attempt to stamp the diseases out of this country, and hope to get a clean bill of health, it will not do for us to allow live cattle to come into the interior from a country where those diseases exist at all.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Referring to Canadian and American railway traffic *Herapath* (April 13th) says :—"A welcome increase in the rates is announced. It is stated from Chicago that the railway managers of the trunk lines have adjusted their differences and completed their apportionment of freight, making grain as a special class, and fixing the rate on the basis of 25 cents from Chicago to New York, and retaining the rate of 30 cents for fourth-class freight. The nominal rate for grain has hitherto been 30 cents. The allotment made by Commissioner Fink is, says the New York *Commercial Chronicle* of March 30th, as follows :—Michigan Central, 32; Lake Shore, 27; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago (Pennsylvania railroad), 24; Baltimore and Ohio, 10; and Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis (Pennsylvania), 7 per cent."

INGENIOUS RAILWAY ROBBERY.

The ingenuity of those who are determined to steal in some way or other is well illustrated by the following story, which is told in an English contemporary. For some time past a North German railway company had been suffering from the repeated loss of goods which were sent by luggage train, and which, notwithstanding all researches and precautions, continued to disappear in a very mysterious manner. The secret, which the inquiries set on foot had failed to discover, was at length revealed by a rather amusing accident. A long box, on one side of which were words equivalent to "This side up," had, in disregard of this caution, been set up on end in the goods shed. Some time afterwards the employees were not a little startled to hear a voice, apparently proceeding from the box in question, begging the hearers to let the speaker out. On opening the lid the railway officials were surprised and amused to find a man inside standing on his head. In the explanation which followed the fellow wanted to account for his appearance under such unusual circumstances as due to the result of a wager, but he was given into custody, and it was soon found that the thieves had adopted this method of conveying themselves on to the railway premies, and that during the absence of the employees they had let themselves out of the box which they at once filled with any articles they could lay their hands on, refastened the lid, and then decamped. But for the unfortunate inability of human nature to endure an inverted position for an indefinite period, the ingenious authors of the scheme might have flourished a long time without detection.

MRS. BESANT.

A petition, filed in the Master of the Rolls' Court by the Rev. Frank Besant, of Sibsey, against Mrs. Annie Besant, to deprive her of the guardianship and custody of her infant daughter, Mabel, stood for hearing this morning, but has been adjourned, to answer the petitioner's affidavits. The grounds alleged are atheism, delivery of atheistic lectures, delivery of lectures against Christianity, publication of works called "Gospel of Atheism" and "Fruits of Christianity," and volume entitled "Freethinkers' Text Book," vol. 2; also Knowlton's pamphlet, and pamphlet on "Law of Population."

UPROARIOUS MEETING AT LEEDS.

In response to a requisition bearing 862 signatures, the Mayor of Leeds called a meeting in the Town Hall to consider the relations between this country and Russia. The hall was densely crowded at the time announced for commencing the proceedings. A full hour was occupied in endeavouring to appoint a chairman, Alderman Kelsall, Mr. Ellershaw, and Councillor Jackson being in turn proposed. No agreement, however, could be come to, and the proceedings were stopped by the audience singing "Rule Britannia," "God save the Queen," &c., no resolution having been passed.

THE EMIGRATION COMMISSION.

The Emigration Commission has been abolished. Sir Stephen Walcot, the commissioner, has retired, and the duties and staff of the office are to be divided between the Colonial Office and the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

OXFORD ELECTION.

The London correspondent of the Birmingham *Gazette* writes :—It is anticipated that the fight for Mr. Hardy's seat at Oxford will be a close one, and the contest will be watched with some interest, though the Conservatives are pretty sure of success. Mr. Talbot, as a strong Churchman, has manifest advantages over his opponent, Prof. Smith, who is a popular representative of what I may call the Balliol School of Oxford Politicians. He is a philosophical sort of Radical, but as a Professor of Geometry he has not had much opportunity of making himself known beyond the University. All Oxford men, however, know him well enough, and need not be reminded of the prominent part he has always taken in helping on the Radical movement, which receives so much strength from the College of which he happens to be a Fellow.

ITEMS.

Mr. Passmore Edwards is now the proprietor of the *Echo*.

The failure of Mr. George Anderson, M. P., is owing to his connection with the Emma Mining Company.

Sir Charles Adderley, M.P., is to be made a peer under the title of Baron Norton. This will make a vacancy for North Staffordshire.

The Home Secretary was subpœnaed in a libel case at Bristol, but claimed his privilege of exemption, which was allowed by the judge.

It is stated that the Turkish forces in the neighbourhood of Gallipoli and Constantinople number 242 battalions, all on a war footing.

The Theatre Royal, Oldham, has been destroyed by fire. Only the bare walls remain standing. The building would hold 2,000 persons.

A petition of women of Birmingham to the House of Commons to use efforts to avert war has been signed by 10,176 persons in six day.

It has been decided that ammunition for infantry in the field shall be 70 rounds, with 30 reserve, and for cavalry 30 rounds, with 20 reserve.

Special prayer meetings have been arranged at the Derby churches and chapels to supplicate Divine protection from the horrors of war, and for the preservation to England of the blessings of peace.

The general officer commanding at Malta has reported, in answer to inquiries made by the War Office, that every available space on the island has been utilized for the accommodation of troops and stores, and that the fortress is in an almost perfect state of defence.

The London *Globe* learns from St. Petersburg that grave fears are entertained in official circles there of speedy complications between Russia and China, the Chinese General in Kashgaria, Tso Tsoutzan, having set out from Kashgar with the object of invading Kulis.

The Agent-General for South Australia (Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G.) has received a telegram from the Government of that colony, dated the 10th inst., stating that the general election for the House of Assembly had taken place, that all the Ministers had been returned, and that the elections were favovrable to the Government.

The vaults beneath St. Michan's church, Dublin, where the Earl of Leitrim was interred are remarkable for their antiseptic properties. Several bodies are exposed to view, presenting a dark leathery appearance, and quite perfect, though it is said they have lain there for centuries. The church is said to be 800 years old.

John Sheehan, a gardener, has been convicted at the Old Bailey of having written a letter to Mr. Aspinall, Q. C., in which he had threated to murder Lord Howard, of Glossop. He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Twenty years' penal servitude were awarded to Edward Downs, who had pleaded guilty to several indictments charging him with having obtained large sums of money by means of forged leases.

The postal authorities of Liverpool are about to adopt a novel system of intimating information with regard to the collecting of letters deposited in the pillar-boxes. An indicator close to the aperture for the reception of letters is worked mechanically by the opening and closing of the collecting door, showing at what time the next collection takes place, and, of course, also proving that the previous collection has been made.

Mr. W. T. Charley, M.P., has been elected Common Serjeant of the City of London, by a majority of 62 over Mr. Bushby, the stipendiary magistrate at the Worship street police court. Mr. Charley, who is forty-five years of age, was called to the bar at the Inner Temple in 1865, and has sat for Salford since the general election in November, 1868. His election has excited much surprise among all parties, as Mr. Bourke of the Foreign Office was understood to be sure of the post.

The London correspondent of the *Leeds Mercury* says that the order to the Duke of Edinburgh to come home may have been quite as much of his own bringing about as the result of any action on the part of the Admiralty. His Royal Highness's views are known to be of the most pro-Russian character, and he could not very well have maintained a command in which he might have been compelled to fight both against his Imperial father-in-law and his own undisguised opinions.

Recently at Glasgow, a man named Simon Fraser, while in a state of somnambulism, killed his infant son, aged 18 months. The family went to bed about 11 o'clock the previous evening. Soon after 1 o'clock Fraser got up in bed under the impression that there was a wild beast moving about, and seizing his child under the impression that it was the animal, dashed it against the wall with such force that it died shortly afterwards. Fraser is a somnambulist, and on a previous occasion, while asleep, had assaulted his wife. He has been taken into custody.

The returns just issued of the emigration from the ports of Liverpool during last month show that the ships left the Mersey, having on board 3,659 passengers, of whom 1,756 were English, 17 Scotch, 54 Irish, 1,197 foreigners, and 143 not known. The destinations and numbers were 2,911 to the United States, 530 to British North America, 18 to Australia, 64 to South America, 59 to the East Indies, 16 to the West Indies, 16 to China, and 45 to the West Coast of Africa. These figures are 1,131 in excess of those for February, and 674 over March of last year. There is an increase for this quarter over the corresponding quarter of 1877 of 1,546.

The *Daily News* regrets that small-sword drill, once so popular in England, has gone out of fashion. Not only, it observes, is fencing a superb exercise for both hand, foot, and eye, but it is without doubt the most graceful of all athletic sports. It gives *aplomb* as no other exercise, dancing even not excepted, can give it, and it has the unquestionable merit in a wet climate, that it can be practised indoors. Yet fencing is not popular among a nation of athletes, not even in the army. Rowing and cricket, which are as open-air exercises excellent, excite an amount of enthusiasm which those not to the manner born completely fail to understand, while fencing is less a national amusement than chess.

The quantity of American beef and mutton brought to Liverpool last week was very large, and was conveyed in the following steamers :—The City of Montreal brought 592 quarters of beef, 76 carcases of mutton, and 176 dead pigs; the Sarmatian, 600 quarters of beef; the England, 785 quarters of beef and 472 carcases of mutton; the Britannic, 1,580 quarters of beef and 650 carcases of mutton; and the Nevada, 3,000 quarters of beef and 1,200 carcases of mutton. This last consignment is by far the largest that has yet arrived in this country in a single steamer, and even exceeds the quantity brought during many weeks by all the steamers. The steamer Faraday reached the river with 299 head of live oxen, while the Lake Nepigon had on board 80. The totals for the week were 6,557 quarters of beef, 2,398 carcases of mutton, 176 dead pigs, and 377 live cattle.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

A Day at Sandown—Neilson at the Hay market—A Visit to Hampton Court.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, Tuesday, April 9.

It will be remembered how Will Honeycomb, addressing Sir Roger de Coverley in the *Spectator*, writes from London of the worthy Knight chaffing him about picking daisies and smelling a cock of hay, and urging him to return to London and give up circulating cock-and-bull stories about dairy maids and rustic adventures. "Thy speculations" he says, "begin to smell confoundedly of woods and meadows." And Sir Roger having given a whole month's rest to the "Cities of London and Westminster" comes back with the promise of abundant new game on his return. Now-a-days, by help of trains every half hour, a man lodging in London has as good a chance to indulge a taste for green fields and rural beauties as ever Sir Roger had in Worcestershire. A charming day at Sandown Park was only a provocation for a large party of us to arrange to spend the following Sunday at the neighbouring Palace of Hampton Court. What was a day's drive to Sir Roger is a matter of half an hour's rail in this latter half of the nineteenth century. And so it goes on—given fine weather, pocket money, and leisure, outings from town may be unceasingly enjoyed, for its environs swarm with interesting objects, and a good inn may be counted on in the vicinity of every one of them. "Appy 'Ampton" is of all places the best for a Sunday afternoon; but first of Sandown, a rather hard place to make from Sheffield on the same day and in time for the race; but blessed are they that are trained to early rising, and verily when they are on the move wishing to make the most of their time, they have their reward. Often as I had heard of the attractions of Sandown on a special race day, I was not prepared to find that in a few years the *fête* had assumed a character second only to a cup day's show at Goodwood or Ascot. The racing was as usual with military perfection of the kind merely a caricature. The appointments of the horses and horsemanship poisonously bad. But what of that! He who would see Fred. Archer finish, or Constable "come" on the post, or Custance bring a young 'un to his senses, as cantering down, the cantankerous two-year-old tries to wriggle and plunge free of those relentless wrists, can go three days a week from now till November, when seven or eight such sights are presented, each afternoon. But a Sandown afternoon, when every care and precaution have been taken to crowd its sloping lawn of vèlvet with only the friends of those who constitute the association vested with the day's ownership of the course, is a luxury more to the purpose than the gayest gathering at Hurlingham or Prince's, and quite as exclusive. Sure of an enjoyable day, free from the mixture of howling cads who make life a burden wherever the racing is worth looking at, materfamilias brings her brood of tightly-feathered pullets, and the choicest gallants of the clubs are there to do them honour. Invitations come to a premium, and the summer sun shines warm on the scene, putting everybody in excellent temper and lighting up the most distant jumps so that the veriest tyro can recognise a friend's calamity. The day chosen for the Royal Artillery meeting was Queen's weather, in its coolest, softest and most genial phase. The grove and hanging wood had not yet put on their summer dress of leaves, but anything omitted in that respect was atoned for by what the lovely maidens who patronised the sport of the gunners had wrapt their pretty selves in. Dressed to kill was the order of the day, and luckily the change of weather warranted the experiment. In the first race the familiar face of Capt. Pretyman comes to grief that would cause a pang in the breast of some of his quandam Toronto admirers. At the water jump—fatal during the day to about a dozen—the leading horse fell, and over him went a couple of others, but the barking of the handsome captain's proboscis was the worst mischaventure of the day, so far as life and limb were concerned. Each race was a ludicrous chapter of accidents, and the hilarity of the scene was promoted thereby, if the world was not witched with the display of horsemanship. Among the merriest spectators on the lawn was Sir Garnet Wolseley smoking a cigar as big as a calico umbrella. Talking to him of Eastern probabilities was Captain Alleyne, and yonder I notice a knot of bronzed faces greeting each other and interchanging a rapid fire of questions. "Haven't seen you since we were in Canada together!" "How are you, Spider!" Captains Ford, Tyler, Clayton, Saunders, and Pipon, constitute another group, all once well known to the belles of Toronto. Here come strolling arm-in-arm from the luncheon tent Colonel Turner and Major Sandham, sons-in-law of one of your best known citizens. There hanging over the back of a lawn-chair, on which recline two of the dantiest damsels in the show, is Lord Airey, bearing a name well known in the Talbot settlement. General and Mrs. Younghusband, and Captain and Mrs. Jones are on another bench, none of them unmindful of their Canadian home. Leaning against the rails is the no longer agile or fragile form of another son of Toronto, on whom, judging from appearances, fortune must have showered health and wealth and leisure to enjoy them—Capt. Dixon. Nor is this the shadowiest of forms which approaches—on his arm a Montreal lady *née* Doucette—as the cheery voice of Colonel Middleton welcomes two old Toronto friends. Captain Yeatman, too, who for the substantial consideration, *on dit*, of £3000 a year has taken the additional name of Biggs, is there and asks after the prosperity of the Limestone City. At every turn a familiar face meets the view, and without exception there is expressed a hearty and sincere remembrance of good times in Canada; while the enquiries after old friends rain on one as thick as leaves in Vallambrosa. Reaching town after a delightful day, and having dined of the best, what so fit an ending to the Dream of Fair Women we had been in all the afternoon, as seats in the stalls at the Haymarket, and one more wrapt attentive study of Neilson's Juliet? If I say that the lady has lost none of her witching beauty, while perhaps her acting has gained in gentleness what it has lost in intensity, I am conjuring up before Toronto eyes a vision that I know they rest on with exceptional devotion. The support afforded the great actress here is of a kind that mellows her earnestness, I think, and distributes her greatness. There is no such effort to hide the deficiencies of her associates, as I have seen lead her into extravagant action. Neilson at the Haymarket is to Neilson at Toronto what superbly diffused moonlight is to a garish street lamp. Much as I have before admired her, I had not recognized the full weight of disadvantages which a stock company's support had entailed on her.

And on Sunday afternoon once more are we all found at Waterloo station. Each one duly satisfies the other that the morning has been occupied by those observances which mark the civilized white man's celebration of the day, and with clear consciences we take return tickets to Hampton Court; once more passing within sight of Sandown Park, and the lonely meadows so lately thronged with the gay crowd of race-goers. Very close to the Palace is the railway station, and after ordering dinner at that ancient inn, the Mitre, the windows of which frame a river view worthy of Claude, we pass though those curious portals at the foot of the bridge over the Thames, mounted on which are King William's heraldic designs, worthy of the sarcophagus of the late Ogle R. Gowan, or any other Orange Grand Master(?) Passing the barracks occupied by a detachment of Royal Horse Guards Blue, we enter the palace through the western gateway and are under the roof that often sheltered Wolsey. The Cardinal's favourite diversion was to come by the winding Thames from his palace at Whitehall to the comparative retirement of Hampton. He is supposed to have built the tennis court here, long the only building of its kind in England, and now there are but few, the nature of it has been well illustrated at Rideau Hall. Bright royal times prevailed at Hampton when Henry VIII. was king; and now whatever of the palace is not a show to the public, is divided into apartments for indigent widows of rank, whose last years of life are spent here by the gracious benevolence of her Majesty. I have never been able to cultivate a loving for tapestry hangings; but those who like them can see notable examples in many parts of the buildings; the stories of Abraham and Tobit being the best known specimens. Here are ceilings covered with mythological paintings of naked men and women sprawling about as at Chatelville said the other day in the Lords, and several other noble peers, that opinion was not yet quite ripe for such a change as would permit the opening of the Crystal Palace and similar establishments. The numbers of decent, well-dressed mechanics and their families that I observed in the galleries at Hampton, testify to the use the working classes will make of the privilege when it is extended to them. It is a privilege within the reach of the rich man all the other six days of the week. Says an enthusiast of Hampton—"Go there with your wife and children on a cloudless Sunday, when besides all the gardens and terraces, the halls and pictures, you may chance to hear the trumpets and clarions of a military band pealing down the aisles of lime trees, and if your heart is not grateful to God for the wonderful union of glories here, you may make up your mind that you are a miserable, irreligious wretch, blind, deaf, and soulless. It is an Arabian enchantment to one released from the whirr and suffocation of the work-day world of London." Precisely my sentiments. I was saying the other day what Charles the Second did for St. James' Park. The yew trees he planted at Hampton are still its greatest outdoor ornament; so that the merry monarch's life was not all beer and skittles, but as beneficially employed as some others who have deserved less credit and got more. The vine here, planted a century ago, which yields 2,500 lbs. weight of Black Hamburgs in a lucky year, is said to be the largest in the world, and the other great cockney amusement here, "the maze," old frequenters will be glad to hear is still flourishing like a green bay tree. By the bye I had been dreadfully disappointed to find that the famous Raphael tapestries had been removed to Kensington Museum; and found only small consolation in watching lots of young folk trying to thread their way through the wonders of boyhood. Like the marriage service, my notes of Hampton end with a maze-ment, for we leave it by the Lion Gates and cross the road into Bushy Park, where is an avenue of chestnuts that are chestnuts, not to speak of a faultless road, wide enough for many carriages to safely meet and pass, which is not the case in a certain unfortunate avenue extending to some Queen's Park that I know of, where the trees having struck into the cold uncharitable clay refuse to grow, and where, to retain a wide verge of turf, a roadway so narrow as almost to be useless runs between the dying lines of trees. The glory of the College Avenue is doomed; but 'twill last our time, and as a wicked wretch has said, what has posterity done for us, that we should worry ourselves about them? The famous chestnuts will not be out for another fortnight, though the leaves on many of them were more than half opened. We stroll through the stately elms over the green sward of turf such as only grows in the damp and temperate isles of Great Britain, and watch a herd of deer. And then to dinner in a room hung with mezzotint engravings, for which the waiter tells us the landlord has been offered fabulous sums by excursionists from Babylon. A good honest dinner, not of unwholesome indigestible artificialities; but the cleanly effort of a plain British pub.

QUARTZ.

Thomas' Eclectric Oil—Worth Ten Times Its Weight in Gold—Do You Know Anything of It?—If Not, It Is Time You Did.

There are but few preparations of medicines which have withstood the impartial judgment of the people for any great length of time. One of these is Thomas' Eclectric Oil, purely a preparation of six of the best Oils that are known, each one possessing virtues of its own. Scientific physicians know that medicines may be formed of several ingredients in certain fixed proportions of greater power, and producing effects which could never result from the use of any one of them, or in different combinations. Thus, in the preparation of this Oil, a chemical change takes place, forming a compound which could not by any possibility be made from any other combination or proportions of the same ingredients, or any other ingredients, and entirely different from anything ever before made; one which produces the most astounding results, and having a wider range of application than any medicine ever before discovered. It contains no alcohol or other volatile liquids, consequently loses nothing by evaporation. Wherever applied you get the benefit of every drop; whereas with other preparations nearly all the alcohol is lost in that way, and you get only the small quantity of oils which they may contain.

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N.Y., and NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Sole Agents for the Dominion.

NOTE—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized. 296

The Washington Senate Committee on Post Offices has decided to recommend a bill to aid the establishment of two lines of mail steamships for Brazil, alternately departing from New York and New Orleans.

The Attorney-General of Ohio having decided that under the new law the township assessors' pay is reduced from $3.50 to $2 per day, the assessors of Hamilton county have resolved to retain their books until paid the usual wages. The assessors throughout the entire State are expected to participate in this strike.

A WOMAN HEWN LIKE AGAG.

A Belgian Hacks a Drunken Wife Old Enough to be his Mother into One Hundred and Fifty-three Pieces.

BRUSSELS, March 30.—The Court of Anvers has during the past week been occupied with a remarkable murder trial, that of Mestag, which has developed a story of horror almost unparalleled in criminal annals.

Gustave Mestag was a stone-cutter of Anvers, thirty-three years of age, of more than ordinary intelligence, a disciple of the International and somewhat given to drink, when in 1875 he fell in with Jeanne Vingerocts, the widow of one Asselberg, a woman of fifty-eight, and mother of several children, all of age, and some of them older than Mestag. She had a paying business and some 20,000 francs in cash. Whether it was simply to obtain from the former a living without hard labour or to secure the latter by fraud or force cannot be said, but only this :—Mestag married her (June 17, 1876), old and ugly as she was, and at first the life of the ill-assorted couple was not openly unhappy, even though she as well as he was of intemperate habits. A year afterwards, however, they lived in open war; he beat her habitually and most cruelly, and she by her acrid speech and by refusing him money so retorted upon him that in August, 1877, he said to his stepson, "Nothing that I can do seems to please your mother; I mean to leave her; I really don't know what else to do."

A few days later Mestag called at the police station and said that his wife had disappeared. They had quarrelled, he said; she had provoked him to beat her and had fled; three days later she came back at bedtime, drunk; he also was the worse of liquor, and when he wakened next morning she had gone—where he could not say. At first he had thought that she had gone to Brussels, as she often did, to purchase goods, but her prolonged absence had alarmed him, and as he feared that she had met with some accident or had taken her life, he had thought it wise to report her disappearance. The police had their suspicions, and at once made a descent on the house and searched it narrowly, but found no trace of the missing woman nor any indication of foul play; and so Mestag's story was accepted as true, nor was the matter again thought of until early in January, when a detective heard that on the 14th of August, the day after Mme. Mestag's disappearance, her husband had drawn water some fifty times at the pump, and after keeping it in the house a little while had emptied it into a cesspool near by, the witness adding that the water thus disposed of seemed of a reddish hue and as if it had fragments of some solid body in it. This cesspool had been sounded and probed at the first search; now the police had it emptied and arrested Mestag on the evidence it disclosed, this evidence consisting of 153 ghastly fragments of a woman's body—tendons, muscles, flesh organs—comparatively few bones being found other than broken ribs and pieces of the skull.

Mestag on the 4th of January denied that he knew anything about the presence and origin of these fragments of humanity, but this was only to gain time, and next morning he was prepared with his story :—"We went to bed together on the night of Monday, August 13, both drunk. At 9 o'clock I awakened, and, leaving her sleeping quietly, went to the tavern, where I remained till 2. On returning then I found my wife lying on the floor in a pool of blood, a tumbler by her side, the liquor in which had been spilled; she had bearing a deep wound, which had caused her death. On seeing this horrible sight, I at once thought of the dishonour which would attach to her memory if people learned that she had died drunk, and I resolved to rid myself of the body. After vainly endeavouring to squeeze her into a bag, I cut it in two at the waist, and putting half of it into the sack carried it as far as the city gate. There I recognized the difficulty and danger of my task, and so I hurried home and set to chopping the body up and detaching the flesh from the bones. This occupied me all night and part of the day; it was to wash up the floors soaked with blood that I used so much water at the pump. The flesh torn from the bones I threw into the cesspool; the bones I carried in a bag next night to the cemetery, and, climbing over the wall, I buried them in holy ground in a hole that I dug with my fingers and a piece of pointed stick. My wife's clothing and my own, the bag, and the knife with which I cut the corpse in pieces I burned."

This story the authorities declined to accept as true. The house where the Mestags dwelt sheltered many other families, and the tenant of the adjoining room could distinctly hear the husband and wife when they conversed. Had the woman fallen against any article of furniture with violence sufficient to fracture her skull and cause her death, the shock would have been heard. As not a soul in the house was disturbed by any unusual sound that night, the presumption was that Mestag had, and the prosecution set up the theory that on coming home he had found his wife in a drunken sleep, and had seized the opportunity to kill her with one deadly blow, then had hacked the body to pieces and disposed of it as he had said.

The trial began on the 12th, and attracted an immense throng. Mestag stuck to his story, the details of which he related with much persistence and sang-froid, but the witnesses against him were numerous and convincing, to say nothing of the horrible evidence placed in vials of alcohol upon the table before the jury—one of the dead woman's ears, part of the breast, and pieces of the stomach and abdomen, that, so fearfully were they lacerated, seemed to have been whittled off with a dull knife. Mestag never lost his nerve, but frequently interrupted the proceedings with comments and protests. Once, when the prosecutor, in summing up, said, "Before God and these shapeless fragments of your wretched wife, I declare that you were her murderer," Mestag broke in violently, "You lie!"

"Mestag, be quiet," cried the Judge.

"He is trying to make out a murderer," shouted Mestag.

"Silence, or I will have you removed," continued the Court.

"I am no murderer! I am no murderer!" yelled Mestag, pounding with his clenched fists on the dock.

The prosecutor closed his speech as follows :—"Recall the day when you said, 'There is no God! I blasphème him daily! If he existed he would punish me!' God was in no hurry, divine justice could wait, but to-day its hour has come."

"He speaks well," said Mestag to his counsel; "I never heard a more eloquent speech."

A three days' trial ended in Mestag's conviction and formal sentence to death.

Among the "eccentricities" of the late Lord Leitrim which have come to light as posthumous *ana* is the following :—A few years ago he advertised for some one to fill up the vacancy in his Donegal agency. Three hundred applicants wrote to him, and in answer to one of them he said that he wished to appoint a military gentleman used to shooting natives in Australia and New Zealand, as he wanted a wholesome lesson given to the tenants on his estate.

During the Indian mutiny *Punch* had a cartoon of two guardsmen and the following dialogue :—"Shawp wok in Indiah." "Yaas, what a boah a soldiah's lite must be." The Guards are again being chaffed now that England seems to be on the eve of war. The *World* has the following as the war song of the Guards' bands :—

"We don't want to fight,
But, by Jingo, if we do,
We'll play them to the station,
And that's all that we shall do!"

In the family of Capt. Hatfield, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, there were recently five deaths from diphtheria within the space of seventeen days.

Vanity Fair understands that the vacant Garter has been offered to and declined by Lord Derby.

An unprecedented yield of grain is promised throughout nearly all parts of California.

Napoleon and Mme. Recamier.

How very small and very contemptible this great fighting man could be is exemplified in his conduct to Mme. Récamier, which even exceeded in baseness his persecutions of Mme. De Stael. The first time his eyes fell upon her she incurred his jealous anger. It was in the Court of the Luxembourg, on the occasion of the great reception given him by the Directory to cel

The Weekly Mail.

TORONTO, FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1878.

THE MOYLAN AFFAIR.

In the Public Accounts Committee, the report submitted by Mr. Plumb in amendment was voted down as a matter of course, and Mr. Dymond's unfair and improper report adopted. But it makes little difference what course the Committee chose to take. The country is already well seized of the facts, and cannot come to any other conclusion than that the member for North York in his latest parturition has given small issue to the world. The whole affair is in fact a ridiculous fiasco.

It appears from the evidence that Mr. J. G. Moylan, formerly editor and proprietor of the *Canadian Freeman*, published in this city, had a claim against the old Province of Canada for printing and advertising which extended back to 1861-2. It was contracted during the Macdonald-Cartier Administration. The account amounted to about $2,000, and was not presented for payment until some time in the autumn of 1863, when the late Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald was Premier. Before asking for a settlement, the editor of the *Freeman* thought it advisable to request the leader of the former Government—Sir John Macdonald—to examine and certify the bills. This the member for Kingston consented to do, with the remark that he signed his name, *quantum valeat*, being then an ex-Minister. He further wrote and spoke to Mr. Sandfield Macdonald assuring him the accounts were regular and valid, the work charged for having been done. Soon after Mr. Moylan submitted his claim to the leader of the Government, who declined a settlement, because, as Mr. Moylan stated in his evidence, the support of the *Freeman* was refused to the then Administration. There is no reason to doubt this statement. At the time the Government was sustained by the narrowest possible majority—one or two. The testimony of Mr. Macdougall goes to show that the advocacy of a journal which possessed so much influence as the *Freeman* had was much desired by the Cabinet of which he was a member. It is well known that Mr. Sandfield Macdonald was anxious to strengthen his hands, in and out of Parliament. Old politicians will recall how he brought the Quebec *Mercury* to his side. It is, therefore, more than possible that the conversation, summarized by Mr. Moylan before the Committee, took place, and that the conditional promise of payment was made. Be this as it may, it is quite certain, from the concurrent testimony of Sir John Macdonald and of Messrs. Holton, Macdougall, Langevin and Ross, that such a claim existed, and that the Government had been called upon to liquidate it. The two colleagues of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald already mentioned admitted that the accounts had been discussed with them by their leader, and Mr. Macdougall considered they should have been paid—if vouched correct by a member of the former Government. This, as we have shown, had been done by Sir John Macdonald, according to his own evidence. It is manifest, therefore, that the accounts were not only in existence, but that they had been actually under discussion by the Government. This fact completely disproves what had been so confidently and constantly asserted before the enquiry was made, that the accounts were a myth—a story trumped up to meet the occasion.

When Sir John Macdonald returned to power in 1864, application was made to him by the publisher of the *Freeman* for the adjustment of his claim. In consequence of the original accounts having been held by Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, and the book in which they were charged having been lost, Sir John deferred, from time to time, the consideration and settlement of the matter. He did not, on any occasion, as appears from his evidence, call in question the validity or integrity of the claim. He merely insisted upon the production of the vouchers to be filed in the respective Departments to authenticate the transaction and its final arrangement. If, as Mr. Dymond more than insinuated, there had been any intention on the part of Sir John or Mr. Moylan to act improperly, what more easy than for the latter to refer to the files of his paper to supply, *de novo*, his account for advertising, and to memory for that of printing? Had accounts, made up in this way, been furnished, paid and filed away, who would be the wiser? But no such expedient was resorted to, because the creditor of the Crown relied upon the justice of his claim and upon the obligation of the Government, by which it was known and recognized, to discharge it, sooner or later. At various intervals, between 1864 and 1869, application for payment was made, but as Mr. Moylan failed to obtain the return of his accounts from Mr. Sandfield Macdonald, upon whom he called for the purpose several times, the same difficulty existed. At length, in 1869, Sir John found it necessary for the safety of Mr. Moylan's life—owing to the fearless and patriotic stand against Fenianism taken in the *Freeman*—to insist upon his acceptance, for a time, of the agency of emigration for the Dominion, in Ireland. In view of making some provision for his paper during his absence from Canada, and of meeting the unavoidable expenses of the voyage, the Government decided upon making an advance of $1,200 to be refunded in printing. A further sum of $300 was paid to Mr. Moylan in January, 1872, to cover his expenses while detained in Ottawa, nearly three months, officially. In June following a still further advance of $1,000 was made, giving a total of $2,500. In addition to the old debt of $2,000 a balance of $500 was due to the *Freeman* office for the publication of a large issue, in French and English, of a cholera pamphlet, ordered by the late Mr. McGee. Let us now see what Sir John testified as to the money paid to Mr. Moylan and the claim which underlay the several payments. He says, speaking of the old account: "I knew it was about "$2,000. I knew about this pamphlet "ordered by Mr. D'Arcy McGee." When asked was there any special reason why the account had not been paid between 1864 and 1867, Sir John answered: "There was no particular rea-"son except that Mr. Moylan did not "press it, and that I was excessively "engaged a good portion of 1865 and "1866, and was out of the country." Mr. Mackenzie Bowell asked Sir John: "Were not the advances covered "by the indebtedness of the Govern-"ment to Mr. Moylan?" The following reply of Sir John puts the whole case in a nutshell: "I considered that "the Government were quite safe if "his office did not do printing, that "those advances could be charged "against the account Mr. Moylan had "against the Government." With regard to his having certified the account Sir John said, in reply to Mr. Dymond: "I am satisfied I made no cer-"tificate without a voucher to warrant "the statement."

Such are the facts and the material portion of the evidence presented to the Committee. All goes to prove that Mr. Moylan had a legitimate claim against the Government, the settlement of which, for certain reasons shown, had been delayed for a considerable period; that no loss could accrue to the country, Sir John having stated in evidence that the "claim against the Government "could be established by my (his) evi-"dence;" that pending the production of vouchers certain sums were paid to Mr. Moylan, not exceeding the sum which it was well understood the Crown owed him; and that a change of Government took place before a proper adjustment of the matter had been made. This is the sum total of the *scan. mag.* about which the member for North York has expended so much labour and of his own peculiar style of eloquence, at so large an expense to the country, and of loss of time to the Committee.

It is quite clear from the disavowal made by the Premier during the enquiry of himself or any of his colleagues having prompted Mr. Dymond to bring the matter before Parliament, that the Government did not consider there was anything wrong in the whole proceeding. If they did, and if Mr. Dymond at this late date has been acting vicariously for the Ministry they are seriously to blame. The Finance Minister enquired into the affair as far back as 1874, and the late Minister of Justice, Mr. Blake, in 1876. We shall do both these gentlemen the justice to say it is very improbable either one of them would have failed to bring the subject under the notice of Parliament, at the earliest moment, if they thought an enquiry necessary. Therefore, it is but fair to conclude that the Government man of all work acted in the recent case upon his own responsibility, and without any instructions from his patrons.

On the whole, we congratulate Sir John Macdonald upon the signal failure of this fresh attempt to besmirch his character with a charge of "petty "larceny," as Mr. Dymond's indictment has been aptly described. That there was some irregularity in the manner in which the payment of the accounts was made we have already admitted. Beyond this, there is not a particle of evidence to show that anything wrong or improper has been done or contemplated, and certainly the country has suffered no loss.

MISLEADING ORACLES AND INCOMPETENT STATESMEN.

We don't know where poor Mr. Mowat is at present, but doubtless he is hidden away in the innermost chambers of some special sanctuary, having given peremptory instructions to the janitor to deny him to all interviewers, especially to a certain Senator a good deal over the average stature. Oliver has gone and done it this time, and no mistake. He has "sold the pass." If Hon. George Brown lights upon him in the full blaze of his fiery indignation, there is no telling what "dreadful tragedy" or "shoot-"ing affair" may give occupation to the reporters. Since the hour when Mr. Jenkins presumed to act for himself, and indited that terrible epistle to the London *Times* on emigration to Canada, there has not been such a bombshell pitched into the Government Immigration camp as Mr. Mowat has just thrown therein in his letter to Senator Skead and which appeared in our impression of yesterday. Ginx, however, didn't step quite beyond the pale of grace. He made a reservation in favour of "agricultural labourers" and domestic servants—of whom (so he said) there could in no case ever be any excess. Though he set his impious foot down on all other entities, he intimated that he was still ready to take to his bosom any number of those two classes of emigrants. But Mr. Mowat is entirely reprobate. That our readers may take in the full measure of his enormity and presumption, we print in parallel columns an article from the *Globe* a week or two ago, and Mr. Mowat's letter:—

"Immigration for 1878."	*Oliver Mowat on Farm Labour.*
"We have much pleasure in calling attention to the announcement of the Ontario Government respecting immigration operations for the summer. *The classes most in demand are farm labourers*, and female domestics, and such emigrants when they can furnish satisfactory proof to the proper agents of their real character *are liberally assisted*. It is gratifying to know that the immigration for this year promises to be equal if not superior both in *quantity* and quality to that of either of the last two years. * * No doubt the demand will *in a very short time be greater* than it has been for years past."—*Globe, April, 1878.*	"Immediately after my arrival home I caused enquiries to be made on the subject of the employment of farm labourers. I am sorry to find that *the supply of this class exceeds the demand*, and it is very doubtful, indeed, if work could now be found here (Ontario) 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."—*Mr. Mowat to Senator Skead.*

It would require nearly a pamphlet to do justice to the various and pregnant points suggested by these twin productions. That the remarkable confession in Mr. Mowat's epistle will command immediate attention on both sides of the Atlantic is beyond question. It reveals in letters of light the entirely hollow, not to say fraudulent, pretences by which the Government's unnatural immigration policy has been bolstered up by the *Globe* and others, and smites mortally the forced, artificial, ruinously expensive, and entirely fallacious economical theory with which the Governments of Messrs. Mackenzie and Mowat for inexplicable reasons have united their fortunes. We say nothing about the *Globe*. Everybody understands the policy and tactics of that unscrupulous journal on immigration matters. But Mr. Mowat's letter is another matter. Only look at it! Here, in the Ottawa district, are a lot of unemployed men, used to the ways of the country, many of them farm-labourers, for whom absolutely nothing can be done in the busy agricultural season of the year, even in farm labour. When Mr. Mowat is appealed to he says he has "made enquiries," and that is the result. Made enquiries, indeed! Mr. Mowat—"Christian politician" and all that—is at the head of a Ministry which, for a long time past, aye, up to the very present hour, has been moving heaven and earth to crowd immigrants into our Province—especially "farm labourers." Yet, until he comes to "make enquiries" he knows no more than a baby how the labour market stands, nor consequently whether the public moneys devoted to immigration are being spent for the public good, and for the advantage of the poor people induced to come here by the action of the Government and its agents. Does Mr. Mowat forget the old proverb "He does himself, who "does by another?" Does he not know that if, as now appears, the public finances have been wasted, and suffering caused to unfortunate farm labourers and others, brought here through the superfluous action of a Department of the Administration over which he presides, he is as much responsible as though this injustice and unmerited hardship had been caused directly by his personal effort? In the next place, of whom did our very "Christian" Premier make "en-"quiries?" He could only make them of the various local and Provincial agents. Now these are the very men who are always telling us, testifying before Parliamentary committees, and circulating pamphlets, setting forth that the demand for farm labour in Ontario is "practically exhaustless." We could give innumerable citations on this point. Mr. Foy the Belfast agent not long ago said, "Ontario could absorb 500,-"000 emigrants" without glutting the labour market. Mr. Trow's report on immigration and colonization (professedly based on the evidence of various Government agents), says—page 4—"There is very little doubt Canada "can find employment for large num-"bers of agricultural labourers." Mr. Lowe testified (page 17) that during the coming season (1877) more agricultural labourers could find employment than we should be likely to obtain. Mr. Donaldson (page 57) had no difficulty in finding employment for agricultural labourers; "they were in great de-"mand," and so on to the end of the chapter. Moreover, who was it, only two or three weeks ago, who put the Government organ in the "pleasurable" position of being able to impart the information that agricultural labourers were "in demand," that they were likely—"gratifying" fact!"—to come in increased numbers, and that agricultural employment would in a very short time be brisker than ever? The organ knows nothing about these things of itself. What does the *Globe* know about labour, or emigration matters, save what it is told by the Department, or the agents? We come, therefore, to this position: either our contemporary got this recent information from official sources—the very sources to which Mr. Mowat has just applied—or it evolved it out of its own moral consciousness intentionally to deceive its credulous and ignorant readers. But if it received its information from the officials what does Mr. Mowat mean by saying that the agricultural labour market is now so absolutely glutted that, *in the very opening of the farming season*, the unemployed labourers from Ottawa, versed in the ways of the country have "no hope" of employment if they come here.

The short and the long of it is nobody can rise from the perusal of Mr. Mowat's letter without the full conviction that the emigration system as conducted now, and for some years past, is as saturated with fraud and falsehood as all other branches of the public administration. Poor Oliver will no doubt like, Mr. Jenkins, get a piece of Mr. Brown's mind next time they meet for letting the cat out of the bag. But this does not affect the facts. In reality Mr. Mowat says nothing which most people have not long known or suspected. We do not vouch for the truth of the information, but we are informed, that so utterly unable was the Emigration Department here to find work for the last batch or two of arrivals from England, that it took the opportunity of the Manitoba excursion train the other day to ship all or most of them off to that Province at $21 each, and a few dollars in hand. Now as there is no demand for mechanics and labourers in that part of the world, they will either go through great distress or ship off to the States. And thus Canada is absolutely paying money to build up a neighbouring country. But what cares our precious Government for this? The query arises—What are the Government going to do in face of the facts set forth in Mr. Mowat's letter? If there is no demand for agricultural labour—or rather an excess of workers—the Government Emigration Department has now neither *locus standi* nor *raison d'etre*. It has long—so it tells us—discouraged "all other emigration," and now that that special branch of labour is as choked as the other, now that it is driven out of its last ditch of evasion, what is it going to do? It surely will not allow its agents and the home public, in the face of Mr. Mowat's letter, to go on under the impression that agricultural labourers are wanted here. If it does, rascality is the one word suitable to characterize its conduct. But if it desists, as in common honesty bound, from ensnaring agricultural labourers to our overstocked labour market the agents may as well be recalled, as there is positively no work for them to do, and Mr. Cartwright has not put our financial affairs into such a position that we can afford to squander half a million dollars a year to maintain a lot of useless gentlemen at large. The value of the *Globe* as a public informant is illustrated by Mr. Mowat's letter, flatly contradicting, as it does, the statements the organ gave to its readers only a few weeks ago. Mr. Mowat's epistle may be considered to ring the knell of the Government immigration policy. It can hardly recover from the effects of Oliver's homethrust. A few words will suffice for its epitaph—"Bust, April, 1878."

THE AMERICAN BANKRUPT LAW.

Last week the American House of Representatives voted, by 206 yeas to 39 nays, to repeal the national bankrupt law. All efforts to recommit the bill failed, the majority being determined that it should "go through" there and then. It had already passed the Senate, and one of its advocates said that the House was, for the first time, confronted with a genuine opportunity to repeal the bankrupt law. The House had voted by large majorities, Congress after Congress, to repeal this law, but the Senate had always refused to concur, and the opportunity it was urged should not be let slip. Such remarks, and the vote that followed, indicate the prevailing temper of the House on the subject. The bill, as passed, provides for the absolute repeal of the Bankrupt Act, and all supplementary and explanatory acts. Certain amendments were made by the House to perfect the Senate's bill. It was discovered that the bill, as it left the Senate, failed to provide for the repeal of certain sections of the Revised Statutes on bankruptcy which were enacted in 1873, and the amendments were intended to supply this omission. No doubt of the Senate's prompt concurrence is entertained, and it is believed that the President will sign the bill without delay when it comes before him.

There is much hurrying to take the benefit of the existing law, and persons contemplating bankruptcy are advised to "strike now," before the President's signature takes away the last opportunity. The New York *Daily Bulletin* says that reports received at one mercantile agency show that within three days over two hundred petitions in bankruptcy had been filed throughout the United States, of which the great majority were voluntary. The largest number of such cases in any one city was in Chicago. The *Tribune* makes these remarks: "If "this action paves the way to a bet-"ter law, the repeal will do little harm, "but the country can scarcely afford to "be entirely destitute of a general pro-"vision for bankruptcy proceedings. "The immediate effect of the repeal is "likely to be good, since the number of "people anxious to be registered as in-"solvent had rapidly increased while the "bill was pending. At all times it is a "great relief to the public, when Con-"gress closes up debate and comes to a "conclusion, one way or other, in mat-"ters involving business interests." It is not unlikely that the example set by our neighbours will be urged upon ourselves, and it would be well for our business men to agree among themselves as to the best mode of dealing with insolvents.

"PROTON" NIXON AS PURVEYOR.

One of the earliest reforms of the present Government was that of placing the public purse in the unwatched control of the above named worthy, who had previously earned for himself a somewhat doubtful reputation in Ontario, and who had been the subject of a very dexterous, but not very reputable shuffle, at the hands of Mr. Blake in the Ontario Legislature. It seems to be the peculiar misfortune of the eminent purists who now rule us to fall helplessly into the meshes of the Davidsons, Fosters, Olivers, Sutherlands, and their *congeners*, and the capacity of those long practised leeches is simply immeasurable. Mr. Nixon, who got his hold in the Proton affair, is not the least energetic and persistent among them, and he exhibits absorbent qualities and staying powers fully equal to any North-Western occasion or opportunity; and these are neither few nor small. To a man of a practical turn of mind the purveying business offers a wide and varied field of advantage. The sole judge of prices—having large discretion when, where, and how much to buy of stores—the variety of which Mr. Nixon humorously illustrated by saying that they ranged from railway ties to a door scraper—there is of course a constant pressure brought upon him by the wordly-minded and often not God-fearing trader whom even a man of the pious proclivities of Mr. Nixon would find it difficult to resist.

Circumstances, too, conspired against Mr. Nixon. Mr. Peter Sutherland desired to sell supplies to the Government, and Mr. Nixon unfortunately accepted the disinterested hospitality of Mr. Sutherland, and abode with him free of charge for the first five months after he entered upon his duties at Winnipeg. During the long winter evenings of course they did not talk business, nor could Mr. Sutherland have got the inside track in regard to the multifarious purchases of his guest, or his general scheme of operations which involved:

1. Purchase of supplies for the Pacific railway.
2. Purchase of supplies for the Mounted Police.
3. Purchase of supplies for the Indian Department.
4. The Deputy Superintendency of the Penitentiary.

Mr. Nixon was truly a pluralist, but he has proved equal to the occasion. The result of Mr. Sutherland's operations so far as disclosed by the evidence of his clerk, Mr. Scott, seems to have been that he was permitted to inspect the tenders of competitors, withdraw his own and substitute one by which he obtained a valuable contract for the supply of goods in his line. Among these supplies he ingeniously substituted inferior coffee for the kind called for by the tender, thus saving eight cents a pound upon a large quantity. Mr. Nixon, who seems to have made various eloquent attempts to draw off the scent, would not deny that he had inspected and accepted the coffee, or that O'Donnel, a clerk of Sutherland's, had not warned him that it was not of proper quality. It does not appear that he compelled Sutherland to account for the difference in price, or that he refused to accept a cutter, valued at $125, as a present from him. It is true that he gave Sutherland a cheque for the cutter afterwards; but it is equally true, as he reluctantly admitted, that after a bold attempt to deceive the Committee, Sutherland gave back the cheque to Mrs. Nixon. Sutherland was summoned to appear before the Public Accounts Committee, but endeavoured to excuse himself on the ground of illness in his family, and suggested that his bookkeeper, Scott, should come in his stead. Scott, he said, could give the same testimony that could be given by himself. Scott was summoned, but when he prepared to comply with the summons Sutherland dismissed him from his employment. These are facts which will have their weight with the country.

Mr. Nixon, soon after he arrived in Manitoba, fell in with Mr. Bannatyne, M.P. for Provencher, a wealthy storekeeper of Winnipeg; with Mr. Strang, Mr. Bannatyne's head clerk, and Mr. McDermott, Mr. Bannatyne's father-in-law, 80 years of age. With these gentlemen, especially the first, his transactions have been very large—so large, in fact, that Mr. Bannatyne has not ventured to take his seat in Parliament this session for fear of the consequences of his violation of the Independence of Parliament Act. To this violation Mr. Nixon's evidence proves the Government to have been a party with full knowledge. Since the dealings of Mr. Bannatyne with the Government became inconveniently notorious, and the public attention was drawn to the same kind of breach of law in the case of the Speaker and of Messrs. Jones, Vail and others, Mr. Strang's name often appears as the seller of the supplies. Mr. Nixon, with the utmost apparent candour tells us that he really never stopped to think whether the supply of goods furnished by Mr. Strang, Mr. Bannatyne's clerk, out of Mr. Bannatyne's store, was not much the same as if they were furnished by Mr. Bannatyne himself. In this connection again Mr. Nixon is, to say the least, unfortunate in having appearances against him.

With great difficulty a full answer was obtained to a question whether Mr. Nixon had purchased any real property in Winnipeg. At first he acknowledged that he had purchased a building which was used as a Temperance Hall; then that he had purchased some land scrip from Mr. Bannatyne; then, with much painful effort, he remembered that he had bought a house and lot of Mr. Bannatyne, for which he had paid $1,500—$500 cash and $1,000 by mortgage—and that he had laid out $400 in repairs. He had equal difficulty in remembering that it was rented to the Government at $432 a year, not in his own name, but in that of the ubiquitous Mr. Strang! At this point the chivalrous Mr. Cartwright interposed his now too famous shield—the brazen side—and in order to prevent a suspicion that the rent was too high, he asked Mr. Nixon what was the rate of interest in Winnipeg. "From 17 to 18 "per cent.," was the cheerful and prompt reply. No place evidently for the sale of the Finance Minister's four per cents! Alas! Mr. Kirkpatrick cruelly asked Nixon what rate of interest he paid Bannatyne upon the mortgage for $1,000 just mentioned. "Six per cent., Sir, I am principled "against paying more," baffled Mr. Cartwright.

An important purchase of 160,000 ties was made by tender. Tenderers were not required to give security upon tendering, and eleven or twelve of them, ranging from 24 cents to 40 cents a tie, declined upon finding that Mr. Nixon exacted terms not specified in the tenders; two were wholly overlooked, and the whole was given to a bidder at 44 cents, making a difference at the rate of $32,000 between that and the lowest tender. In this case it was manifestly the interest of the Government to have refused the tender accepted and to have advertised for new ones, assuming that there was either collusion or some other suspicious reason for the non-fulfilment of the tenders under 44 cents.

A beef contract was given out in May last. An offer from a responsible person, Mr. Demers of Montana, had been made (perhaps not strictly a tender) but his agents in Winnipeg assured Mr. Nixon that they thought he would supply the quantity at the time and place required at the price of 8 cents a pound. Mr. Nixon, instead of endeavouring to obtain the beef from that person, has not shown that he used due effort to communicate with him, and two days before his reply came offering the supply Mr. Nixon gave the contract to a Mr. Mackay at 12½c. a pound—a difference of a trifling six thousand dollars. In order to justify this very questionable transaction Mr. Nixon actually quoted an offer from Mr. Demers for supplying milch cows, working oxen, bulls and calves for farm stock of Durham breed, at so much a pound live weight, as if it were an offer for beef for provisions. Great difficulty, it is evident, was found in Committee in bringing out this fact, owing to the disingenuous fencing of the witness, and the unseemly interruptions made in his behalf by Messrs. Dymond and McDougall.

The gentlemen having this enquiry more especially in hand declined to bring in a report, but moved that the evidence be reported to the House—a marked contrast to the course pursued by Mr. Dymond in the Moylan investigation. The Government will probably make a scape-goat of the purveyor, judging from the hint thrown out by Mr. Mackenzie, but they cannot escape responsibility for the loose and irregular dealings of that person; and it will behoove the Opposition to look carefully also into the transactions of Messrs. Bethune and Robson, the other two purveyors, who are charged with similar and equally tempting duties.

REGISTRARSHIPS FOR SALE.

M. Ernest Pacaud, advocate of Arthabaskaville, is a Liberal light who stands high in the esteem of his Party and the confidence of the *coup d'etat* Administration that will receive its quietus tomorrow. Touching M. Pacaud, the following affidavit speaks for itself:

Province of Quebec,
District of Three Rivers.

I, the undersigned Olivier Duval, farmer and Justice of the Peace of Her Majesty since 1840, or thereabouts, resident in the banlieu of Three Rivers, 71 years old, declare that on Maunday Thursday, the 18th of April, 1878, I met Ernest Pacaud, Esq., advocate, of Arthabaskaville, at the registry office, in the city of Three Rivers, in presence of Bruno Duval, Kossuth Duval and Endile Duval, my nephews; it was in the afternoon. A team had been sent to my residence to fetch me there, I not knowing then what was wanted of me. Mr. Ernest Pacaud then said to me that if I would give him $1,500 he would have Bruno Duval, Deputy Registrar of St. Maurice, appointed Registrar by the Government. The said Ernest Pacaud told me that if he asked for that amount it was because his party required it for the present elections. He added that the office of Registrar was to be given to Charles Lajoie, member of the House of Commons for St. Maurice, because he was offering $2,000 for the same, but that he (the said Ernest Pacaud) had exerted himself so much that he had obtained from the Ministers the promise that my nephew, the said Bruno Duval, would be appointed Registrar on payment of $1,500. After seriously deliberating with my nephew, the said Bruno Duval, we decided not to pay the $1,500. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Act passed in the 37th year of Her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths," and I have signed.

O. Duval.

Taken before me, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the district of Three Rivers, this 26th day of April, 1878.
(Signed)
Frs. Leo Ls. Desaulniers,
Justice of the Peace.

This is another feature of purity. But after all, what's the difference morally between giving a man a Registrarship and giving him the free use of Government deposits to induce him to "come down handsomely" to a bribery fund? We should like to hear from Senator Simpson on this question.

Mr. Archibald Gilchrist, who more than any other man helped to secure Mr. Guthrie's election in Wellington two years ago, proposed a resolution the other night condemning the Government's trade policy.

Compendium of the history of the Neebing Hotel job:—

Good lumber charged for.........feet	65,725
Slabs and culls actually used....feet	45,600
Doors charged for	44
Doors actually used	14
Value of doors, each	$1.50
Price charged for doors	2.50
Panes of glass charged for	252
Panes actually used	48
Paint charged for ....tins	16
Paint actually used ....tins	1½
Tin charged for ....cases	16
Tin actually used	nil.
Shingles charged for	45,000
Shingles actually used	12,000
Builder's valuation of hotel	$2,000
Price paid for it	$5,029

And then the lot on which the structure was built was charged for twice over.

The St. John *Freeman*, Mr. Anglin's paper, in an article on the all-night session, says:—"Ontario papers speak of what occurred in such a way as to create the impression that there was much drunkenness on that occasion, and that extensive indulgence in the use of stimulants was one of the chief causes of the tumult and uproar of that remarkable night. Nothing could be more at variance with the facts than this belief. * * Sir John Macdonald, although frequently in the House, and moving round much amongst the members of his party, neither did nor said anything that would attract to him the special attention of a stranger. On what the charge of drunkenness made against him rests we do not know." After explicitly denying the gross statements made respecting Mr. Domville, Mr. Plumb, and Mr. McDougall, of Three Rivers, Mr. Anglin says:—"The charge of drunkenness has been made far too freely, and in most instances without the slightest justification in fact!"

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Auditor-Generalship is a scramble for Messrs. Dymond, Young, Macdougall of Renfrew, and Walter Ross.

Mr. Blake thinks compulsory voting necessary for the electors, but how about hon. members who flee the House as the bell rings for a division?

Scrap iron sells in Buffalo at $21 a ton. But American buyers on this side give only $14 a ton for it, the American duty being $7 a ton. Who then pays this duty, the Canadian vendor or the American buyer?

From what has come out respecting Mr. Thomas Nixon's way of doing business, is the Premier still of opinion that he is a fit and proper person to handle half a million of public money a year a thousand miles away from any check?

If Oliver, Davidson & Co. get as good pickings at every way station between the Kaministiquia and English River where their land limits cease as they got at the Town Plot, the cost of right of way of the Pacific railway will exceed the construction account.

M. de St. Just went down to Kamouraska a week ago, "not," naively says the *Nouveau Monde*, "to pull the wires for M. Gagnon, the Rouge candidate—not at all—but merely to prospect for trout fishing." As M. de St. Just used to represent Kamouraska, he is doubtless familiar with the "loose fish" down there.

The London *Herald* asks the people to judge Mr. Mackenzie and his colleagues by "their inability to form a policy, their want of impartiality in dispensing the patronage of the Crown especially in giving contracts, their corruption in matters political, and their universal extravagance in handling the people's money."

The Irish Catholic daily in Montreal, the *News*, says:—"The people of the Province of Quebec are by no means the fools the Mackenzie-Jolly clique imagine them, and they are as fully alive to their interests as they have been heretofore. They know full well that the general election is a mine sought to be sprung on them to test the popularity of the present Dominion Government."

There will be great rejoicing in Buffalo over the legal taking effect of the Pipe Line Company Bill, which became law through Governor Robinson's allowing the proper interval to elapse without returning it to the State Legislature. What is called the Bradford oil region, situated in Pennsylvania, close to the New York State line, will now be connected by an oil pipe with refineries at Buffalo, which will henceforth divide with Cleveland the profits of oil refining on the Lake Erie shore.

Everybody knows the story of the bishop who, looking out of the window of his comfortable carriage, and observing the naked and hungry populace, blessed them, saying, "Be ye clothed" and "Be ye fed," and passed on. Mr. Mackenzie's treatment of the out-of-work mechanics is as unsubstantial as the bishop's benediction. He says, "Go to the North-West" and "Go to Muskoka," and bows them out of his august presence never caring to think that a poor man with a family cannot travel and take up land without aid.

Newmarket *Era*:—"It is no news to many leading Reformers in North York to state that the political complexion of the constituency has undergone considerable change since last election—arising partly from the fact that new issues are now presenting themselves as of paramount importance which heretofore were regarded as secondary or minor in character; arising also from the almost absolute certainty that no inconsiderable section of our voting population, who supported the Reform candidate then, will now be found acting in harmony with the Conservative party in the approaching contest."

Mr. Mackenzie's patent process for making this a cheap country to live in is wonderfully successful:—

	Failures.	Liabilities.
1874	966	$ 7,896,000
1875	1,968	28,843,000
1876	1,728	25,517,000
1877	1,890	25,510,000
	6,552	$87,566,000
To March, 1878	555	9,100,000
Total	7,107	$96,666,000

Here are 7,000 happy souls making 20 cents do the work of a dollar. Happy land!

An Iowa legislator summed up the principles of his party very neatly in a caucus meeting the other day:—"I am on the make; you are on the make; we all are on the make." Apply this to the original members of the Mackenzie Cabinet:—

Mr. Christie	$4,000
M. Dorion	7,000
M. Fournier	7,000
M. Cauchon	10,000
Mr. Laird	8,000
M. de St. Just	10,000
Mr. Macdonald	10,000
Mr. Ross	4,000
	$60,000

And it fits them to a T.

At a recent meeting of the London School Board the possibility of making swimming a part of national education as in France and Germany, was discussed. Mr. Macgregor, who has travelled so far with his canoe, and many other members of the Swimming Club were present. Swimming is an essential exercise for men and boys, and not only for them but for women and girls. If you see a man walk down King street with a fine chest the chances are ten to one he is a bold swimmer. Nothing improves a girl's figure so much as swimming. Nearly every year fatal accidents occur on our waters most of which would not prove fatal were those who are fond of boating equally fond of swimming. We hope to see swimming part of our own school curriculum. Goethe during the swimming season took every opportunity to swim. The man who did more mental work than any man of his generation was always in search of physical vigour, and when old in years he was young in heart and life and thought, even when he recalled with a sigh *die Bilder froher Tage* of his wild and brilliant youth.

The very successful firm of Haggert Brothers, Brampton, received yesterday, from Australia, a compliment to their skill as Agricultural Implement makers, and at the same time an order for a shipment of their Royce Reapers. Over a year ago some of these machines were sent to that country, but failing to arrive in time it was only at the last harvest there, two or three months ago, that they were used. The satisfaction which they gave is best answered by the order received yesterday for a shipment of reapers, by the ship Jonathan Chase, which leaves New York on the 25th of next month.—*Peel Banner.*

Satisfaction is a great comfort, but that is only one of the many results produced by using Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer for restoring gray hair to its natural colour. It is at the same time a cool and pleasant dressing for the hair, and is liked and appreciated by every one. Sold by chemists in large bottles 50 cents each.

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum, Cramps in the Stomach.—Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia applied freely over the bowels gives instant and immediate relief.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from Second Page.)

Mr. MACMILLAN said his opinion was that the franchise of the civil servants should be exercised to the fullest extent, but he objected to any interference with them. They would all remember that in West Toronto on one occasion the employees of the Central Prison were driven to the polls to vote against the present member for that division.

Mr. McCARTHY said there was no subject upon which the people of the country were more jealous or more properly jealous than with regard to the elections. It seemed that out of forty officers, no less than seven had obtained leave and had under one pretext, or another, been actively engaged in promoting a political contest. He would not say the Speaker was responsible, but the First Minister, with others, was responsible for the leave of absence which has been given. It was asserted that the leave of absence which had been given was purely with regard to electoral purposes, and he hoped what had been done would be followed by the dismissal of those who had been concerned in it. There was an anomaly in regard to the power of civil servants to vote, for in one Province alone were they excluded. The hon. member for South Bruce always when in office agreed with his colleagues, but when he was out of office he stood upon a lofty pinnacle of political virtue, and denounced what he had agreed with while in office. He regretted it was impossible now to affirm a resolution to the effect that officials should not interfere in elections. As regards the Postmasters, many of them held their offices more for the benefit of the country than themselves. But with regard to Government officials generally, who were receiving the public money, they had no right to interfere in elections. It was well that, on the eve of a general election, they should understand what the rights of the civil servants were. In his own case the officials who were living upon the public money were going about canvassing in favour of his opponent. It was a pity that the manner in which officials should interfere in elections had not been described.

Mr. COOK said it did not come well from the member for Cardwell to talk of Government officials taking part in elections. In one of their contests in North Simcoe when the old Government was in power the Collector of Customs of Collingwood openly worked for the member for Cardwell.

The motion of Mr. Langevin was withdrawn.

The House then went into Committee of Supply.

The SPEAKER said it was necessary for him, after what had been said, to make some explanations. He was quite sure that the statements which had been made had been put forward under mistaken suppositions. The hon. member for Charlevoix had said that three of the sessional clerks were taking part in the Quebec elections. One of the gentlemen had applied for leave of absence three weeks ago. Another, Mr. Dorion, had withdrawn himself altogether from the public service, and only one, Mr. Peto, had asked for leave of absence at that particular juncture. Only one of the messengers, Mr. Jobin, had in addition got leave of absence.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD—I rise at once to say that I accept the statement of the hon. the Speaker without the slightest reserve. It is made distinctly and specifically, and I accept it in every sense, and all I would ask him was that he should enquire into those cases where employees have left without leave of absence. (Hear, hear).

Mr. MACKENZIE—I am glad the hon. gentleman has forgiven the Speaker.

Mr. GIBBS (South Ontario)—Perhaps the hon. member for South Bruce will forgive the right hon. member for Kingston.

On the item, public buildings, Ontario, $52,500,

Mr. STEPHENSON remarked that the Government had conveyed military lands in Toronto to the city, and he wished to know whether the Government would be willing to act similarly to the town of Chatham with reference to the piece of ground in about the centre of the town, which was now used for both militia and agricultural purposes. Of course the Agricultural Society would be getting grounds of its own soon, and he wished to know if the town secured other grounds for militia purposes whether the Government would be disposed to transfer the present military grounds to the town.

Mr. MACKENZIE said the ground at Toronto was transferred for exhibition purposes, with the understanding that it must be returned if required. It was not given for a park, and the Government would not have given it for that purpose. The only other instances of property being transferred was at Montreal and Quebec, but at a valuation. In the Town of Chatham the piece of ground alluded to was of no service to the Government as a military ground. In other places where the Government held ground similarly situated, they had sold it by auction. If the Town of Chatham made a representation to the Government in reference to the matter it would be considered, but the Government could not give the land away.

Mr. STEPHENSON submitted that if the Town of Chatham procured another piece of land that would suit the Government as well as this piece of land, it would be to the advantage of the town and would be no loss to the Government.

Mr. MACKENZIE said if a proposal was made to the Government, the matter would be considered on its merits.

The item carried.

The House adjourned at 11.35 p.m.

MONDAY, April 29.

On the motion to go into Committee of Supply,

Mr. LANGEVIN rose to draw the attention of the House to certain statements which had gone forth in connection with the contract system. In the course of his pic-nic speeches, the Premier had said that the late Government had not complied with the proper system in connection with the advertising for and giving out of tenders, and that it had remained for this Government to remedy the evil. In a pamphlet entitled "Reform Government in the Dominion," the Premier was reported to have said in regard to the system which he and his friends had pursued.

"We have endeavoured to the utmost of our power to place the contract system on a sounder and better footing than ever it was before, and when I mention the simple fact that out of nineteen millions tendered for, some sixteen millions worth of contracts were awarded by us to the lowest tenderers, while the late Government awarded less than one-third to the lowest, you will be able to judge of the practical results of our efforts to reform the system of awarding contracts. I don't say that the late Government gave out contracts corruptly, because I do not know they did so. I merely give these facts, which if they had just been reversed and tested by their suspicious minds, would have formed the groundwork for innumerable charges or insinuations of corruption."

In another speech, he had further said:—

"I assert in the first place that since the inauguration of the present Government, the most scrupulous care has been taken to have the contract system so administered that it would be difficult, if not impossible, for public contractors who are friends of the Government to obtain any advantage, or that public contractors who are opponents of the Government should suffer any wrong in the administration of that Department, and I might state in a very few words what the result of my system has been. Sir John says:—'The latter he did not object to, because he did not appoint his political opponents to office, and he did not expect Mr. Mackenzie to do so either. But when there was public money to be expended or public works to be erected, it was the duty of the Government to see that the most efficient contractor should be got, and at the lowest price. They would see if they looked at the records of the contracts which had been given out by the present Government for the last three years that the principle, which was not only a principle of honour and economy, but a principle of the law of our land, that the contract should be given to the lowest tenderer, who gave the proper security, had been broken systematically and continuously.' I wish you to observe particularly the strong and emphatic, the almost hyperbolical language in which the hon. gentleman indulges. He goes on to say:—'It was a principle of the present Government to make the first question concerning a contractor.' "How did he vote at the last election." A man might offer to build miles of railway, or portions of a canal, at half price, and if by some hocus pocus, he was found to be a Conservative, although his was the lowest tender, Mr. Mackenzie, the head of the Government, would tell Mr. Mackenzie, the Minister of Public Works, it must not be given to that man, but to another who was true to the cause. The Premier had also contrasted the old and new method of receiving tenders.' What was the custom when we went into office? Tenders were advertised for. Five or six men banded together. Smith would make his tender $10,000 above Jones, and Robinson would make this $20,000 higher than Smith, and Brown his $30,000 higher than Robinson, and so on. When the tenders came to be known the two or three who were lowest would retire in succession, and they would divide among them the one which was accepted. You will find also that previous to my time the tenders were generally opened by the Minister. I conceived it to be my duty never to open a tender. That is attended to by my two principal officers, who, after opening the tenders, mark them with the letters of the alphabet, but not with the names of the persons tendering. Then the circumstances are considered, and so far as it is possible the contract is awarded to the lowest. I never open a single tender, because I desire to come to the consideration of the matter without a particle of knowledge of who the parties are who tender until it has been decided who should should get the contract. Nay, more, in order to stop this system of jobbing in public contracts, I decided that we would receive no tenders unless the parties deposited $1,000, or some certain amount in cash, and if that tender was the lowest we did not permit the parties to withdraw without forfeiting the deposit. That never was done before."

The hon. gentleman had accused the late Government, and him (Mr. Langevin) as Minister of Public Works especially, of opening the tenders, which was wrong.

Mr. MACKENZIE—I did not say it was wrong.

Mr. LANGEVIN—The inference is such.

Mr. MACKENZIE—I merely thought that my system was better than yours.

Mr. LANGEVIN—I accept the explanation. He proceeded to point out that the tenders were always opened in the presence of the Minister, his Deputy, and Secretary, or, in the absence of the Minister, by the Deputy and Secretary. The names of the tenderers were written on the back of the tender, and a list of tenders was made with the prices, but without the names of the tenderers. There could be no collusion, and there was every guarantee for the tenderers and the Government that everything was done in a straightforward way. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Mackenzie) did not say that contracts were given out corruptly, and the reason was because he could not say so. When a tender was rejected, a reason was always given, and the invariable practice of the Department was to give contracts to the very lowest. The work was, therefore, done cheaply and well. Sometimes, indeed, contractors had sent in their tenders without proper consideration, and they were unable to complete their work. One case was that of the Post Office, Ottawa, when a contractor found that he had omitted one item in his tender, and would lose much money if he continued with his contract. He therefore had to abandon his contract. Such a thing might occur under any Government. The hon. gentleman claimed as a great advantage under his system that he required from $1,000 to $4,000 as a guarantee deposited with every

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

(Continued from Second Page.)

[illegible]

Mr. ROCHESTER said the people were afraid to make complaints.

The vote was carried.

OTTAWA, May 1.

Mr. BLAKE called attention to the riots which so frequently took place in Montreal and suggested that special legislation was needed to deal with them with any measure of success. He proposed that a bill should be introduced this session, but as the time would necessarily be limited to considering it, that it should only remain in force until the end of next session. He moved the first reading of a bill on the subject, though he was aware he could not secure its passage this session as a private member.

Mr. MACKENZIE said the question had been anxiously considered by the Government, and no doubt some additional legislation was needed, but there might be doubts about some of the provisions of the bill now introduced, and unquestionably it would require a very strong force to execute it. The bill ought to be considered at once by a special Committee.

The bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be put on the Government orders.

THE MYSTERIOUS VESSEL.

Is she a Russian Cruiser?

Suspicion that there are other vessels waiting to prey on British Commerce.

ELLSWORTH, Me., May 1.—The steamer Cimbria lies quietly at anchor at the South-West Harbour. There has been little or no communication with the shore, except the purchasing of fresh provisions. Some of the Russian officers speak of making excursions inland should the weather clear during their stay. The captain expressed an opinion that the men are destined for the Pacific Coast to man Russian vessels already on the Pacific, and that they are waiting there until it is determined where to land them, and how to send them. Several of the Russian officers have before been on the Pacific Coast. To-day the Russian Commander has been in telegraphic correspondence with the Russian Consulate at New York.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Intelligence of the arrival of the Cimbria, off the coast of Maine, has been officially communicated to the Government, but the informant does not furnish details of her presence and purposes, which are mere matters of conjecture. Several naval officers think the movements of the vessel significant, tending to show that, in the event of war between Russia and England, it would be found the Cimbria has on board both small arms and five or six rifled guns for naval warfare to prey on British merchantmen, and that the declaration of war would also doubtless be followed by the annoucement that vessels in other parts of the world similarly equipped and armed by the Russian Government, hitherto unsuspected, had developed into Russian cruisers.

The Russian Minister to the United States is now in New York on business.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION

Magnificent Opening Ceremonies.

A Picturesque and Imposing Scene.

Illumination of the City in the Evening,

PARIS, May 1.—The International Exhibition opened to-day with great *eclat*. The programme was strictly carried out. President MacMahon reached the Exhibition in the State carriage, escorted by his military household, and was welcomed by the Minister of Commerce, and declared the Exhibition open amid salvos of artillery and music. The Marshal at the head of a brilliant procession, including the Prince of Wales, ex-King Amadeus, and the Crown Princes of Denmark and the Netherlands, proceeded throughout the exhibition building. The scene was picturesque and imposing. The State bodies were in their grand uniform, councillors and magistrates in robes, different bodies of the institute and legion of honour stood in strong contrast with the Senators, Deputies, and clergy and minor officials in civil costumes. The Exhibition building was decorated with flags of all nations, and an immense crowd was in the vicinity. The American section, though unfinished, compares favourably with others. The Department of Manufactures shows the least progress. The American Art Department is the best ever shown abroad.

Early in the evening the avenues and boulevards were crowded with vehicles and foot passengers. Later the streets became impassable in many places in consequence of the immense crowds assembled to witness the illuminations. Many building in every quarter of the city are decorated with flags of all nations. The American colours are abundantly and conspicuously displayed. The boulevards Des Italiens and Des Capuchines are brilliantly illuminated with gas jets, transparencies and Chinese lanterns. Except on the boulevards the display was spasmodic and occasional.

The pressure of people and carriages on the two boulevards mentioned is indescribable. For three hours every inch of space in the main thoroughfare and every side of the street was occupied by the surging masses, shouting and singing. The demonstrations frequently became semi-riotous. The crowd was occasionally enlivened by a rush of half intoxicated youths and workingmen, bearing Chinese lanterns and singing the Marseillaise. Towards midnight many lights were extinguished, and the crowds began to disperse.

Paris specials consider the opening of the exhibition one of the most impressive popular demonstrations ever witnessed in Paris, although the official ceremony was somewhat marred by the crowd breaking in upon the rear of the procession. Near the Pont De Jena, 100,000 persons congregated at the exit gate and cheered the departing dignitaries. Among the notabilities present at the opening were the German and Russian Ambassadors and Papal nuncio.

BOULOGNE, May 1.—The leading hotels, public buildings, and private houses are decorated and illuminated in honour of the opening of the Paris Exhibition.

LONDON, May 1.—No accident is reported in Paris yesterday, although it is estimated five hundred thousand persons visited the Champ De Mars and the Trocadero. It is computed three hundred thousand foreigners are now in Paris.

THE LANCASHIRE OPERATIVES.

A More Uncompromising Spirit Manifested.

MANCHESTER, May 1.—At a meeting of the Committee of the Spinners and Manufacturers' Association yesterday a communication from the operatives was received, offering to submit to arbitration, but the Committee refused.

The non-unionist card-room hands at Blackburn complain that they are not being supported and threaten the union with violence.

Notices have been posted in the mills at Preston that unless the strike ends on May 8th the mills will close. At Blackburn the lockout contemplated by the masters will embrace the main artery seventy miles long, with branches far and wide. The strike is mostly ended at Church and Accrington, but elsewhere the spirit is more uncompromising. Three thousand weavers at Darmen on Wednesday re-affirmed that they would only accept the reduced wages if coupled with reduced time. At Burnley last night the operatives of the mill who accepted the reduction were hooted and pelted.

The Secretary of the North and North-east Lancashire Masters' Association has sent out notices to all masters requesting them to lock out next Wednesday if the strike is unsettled.

KAMINISTIQUIA.

Disgraceful Conduct of the Secretary of State.

Failing to Shake a Witness' Evidence He Traduces his Character.

OTTAWA, April 29.—The Senate Committe on the Kaministiquia land purchase met again this morning.

WM. MURDOCK, recalled by Mr. Scott—Alex. Simpson was on my staff on the Canada Pacific railway. He was on the Kaministiquia during the survey of 1872, and was relieved in the spring of 1873. He took plans with my concurrence of McIntyre's property for McIntyre. I considered myself justified in allowing him to do so. I did recommend that the terminus should be located lower down than the present. I considered that the site should be towards the mouth of the river, between Fort William and the present terminal point. I did not recommend McIntyre's property. That property did not come within the recommendation. McIntyre, when buying there, did offer me an interest in his land, if I like it to take it. I did not take it I have no interest in his land, and I never expected anything from him if his land was selected.

In reply to Mr. Aikins—

WITNESS vindicated his character in reference to a statement that he had been wasting the time of himself and staff at Prince Arthur's Landing. He produced his diary, showing that his staff was fully engaged, and that during the time he was up there, he also was fully engaged, the interests of the public being well looked after. With regard to Mr. Mackenzie's evidence concerning him, he would read a letter which he (witness) wrote on the subject.

Mr. SCOTT objected to Mr. Murdock using the Committee to vindicate his character, stating that he (Mr. Murdock) was not on trial.

Mr. WILMOT said that Mr. Mackenzie had made a statement on oath derogatory to Mr. Murdock, which was intended to injure Mr. Murdock's evidence. It was, therefore, only right that the witness should give his view of the case.

The CHAIRMAN decided that witness could answer any question put to him on the subject.

Mr. SCOTT—Mr. Murdock is not on trial here. We don't want this kind of evidence brought up. It's like taking evidence of the prisoner against the opinion of the judge.

Mr. AIKINS—Were you permitted to explain the charges against you before you were dismissed by Mr. Mackenzie?

Mr. MURDOCK—No, I went to Mr. Mackenzie and asked him for explanations. He simply stated that I ignored him in the matter, but I said I had nothing to do with him, my communications were with Mr. Fleming. The witness then read his letter to Mr. Mackenzie, in which he drew the Premier's attention to the extraordinary and unmerited treatment he had been exposed to in carrying out the work entrusted to him. During the previous summer letters were addressed to the Premier from persons of Thunder Bay, denouncing him (Murdock) in unmeasured terms, and those letters were of sufficient importance to warrant an investigation, to conduct which an officer was sent from the Department. That officer, instead of investigating the charges, acted as if they were proved. He instituted no investigation whatever. He (Murdock) being anxious that the work should be completed, bore the indignity until he received a letter dismissing him. Considering the way in which he had been treated, he thought he was right in asking the names of the persons who had made slanderous charges against him. One of them he knew to be a person who, while at Thunder Bay, made his home in a den of infamy. He pressed upon the Premier his right to be heard, and pointed out that there was no safety for officials if slanderous accusations were to be made against them, and they were to be refused the opportunity of meeting their accusers face to face, or of denying them. Mr. Murdock continued—Mr. Mackenzie denied me the investigation I asked for, and now the charges are brought up again by the Government, who wish to traduce me in every way. I was dismissed before any judgment could be given on the line located.

Mr. SCOTT again objected to the witness making an explanation.

Mr. WILMOT said the character of the witness, as an engineer, and his veracity as a witness, had been attacked by the Premier, and he held that fair play should be given him, and that he should be allowed to explain.

Mr. HAYTHORNE—I agree with you.

Mr. VIDAL—Certainly if the Committee is to be made a vehicle for conveying to the public charges against Mr. Murdock, it should be made the same vehicle for explaining those charges away.

To Mr. Aikins—When I reported to the Government in favour of a location lower down than the present site of the terminus, I was not in favour of any particular land, and I did not fix any place.

To Mr. Scott—I know McLellan. He proposed to run a line from Frenchman's Creek down to the Toronto and Ottawa railway. McLellan asked me about the branch, and sait it was a matter that might be gone into, not only for his benefit, but for the benefit of others. I told him I would assist him. When the Toronto bonus for the Toronto and Ottawa was refused, I might have said "it was just my luck," but I never told him I would have made $10,000 out of the Pacific railway if I had not been dismissed.

Mr. SCOTT—What did you say?

Mr. MURDOCK—I said I had lost money by my dismissal.

Mr. SCOTT—How?

Mr. MURDOCK—By salary.

Mr. SCOTT—In no other way? Did not you mean that you had lost it in connection with the location?

Mr. MURDOCK—You need not put such a question to me. It's too thin, and I am astonished at you.

Mr. SCOTT said he proposed to prove that Mr. Murdock was interested in getting the terminus located on McIntyre's farm.

Mr. MACPHERSON—I thought you said just now that Mr. Murdock was not on trial here. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. SCOTT—Oh, well this is to show why he was opposed to the railway being at the town plot. I call Mr. McLellan.

A. H. MCLELLAN sworn—

To Mr. Scott—I live in the township of Pickering. I have had conversations with Murdock, but could not repeat them. I heard him say when I was negotiating to get the line from Pickering harbour to the Toronto and Ottawa Railway, when the Toronto by-law was lost, that it was like his luck, and I, of course, knew he had recommended some other side than that located, and that there was going to be a committee, and said that he had lost $10,000 by his dismissal.

Mr. SCOTT—Did not he say he lost it by the change of location?

WITNESS—I would not say that he did, but by his quitting his connection with this road.

Mr. SCOTT—Did he say that he had it in for the Government?

WITNESS—He said they would hear more about it, and that the thing would be all ferretted out.

Mr. SCOTT—Did he say he had it in for the Government?

WITNESS—I could not say anything of the kind.

Mr. SCOTT—Was the idea left on your mind that he had lost money by the change of location?

Mr. MACPHERSON—We don't want the impression on his mind. We want to know what Murdoch said.

Mr. SCOTT—Did you infer that if the terminus had been where Murdock wanted it, he would have made $10,000?

WITNESS—I inferred that if the terminus of the road——

Mr. SCOTT—Yes.

WITNESS—That is, if the Government had accepted his plan——

Mr. SCOTT—Yes.

WITNESS—He would still be in the employment of the Government, and he would not have lost the $10,000.

Mr. SCOTT—Oh!

To Mr. MACPHERSON—I would not say whether it was by this dismissal, or by the refusal of his plans, that he lost.

Mr. SCOTT—He admits that he would have made something out of it.

Mr. MURDOCK—I admit nothing of the kind. McIntyre's place was never mentioned as a terminus.

Mr. VIDAL corroborated the statement.

To Mr. Macpherson—I do not know that he spoke of the Fort William terminus at all. It was about four months ago. Murdock did not describe to me any point on the Kaministiquia on which he wanted the terminus located. I think I remember that on one occasion he mentioned that his position was worth $4,000 a year.

Mr. MURDOCK—Did I say so much as that?

Mr. SCOTT—What was your salary?

Mr. MURDOCH—$200 a month, or $2,400 a year and expenses.

Mr. MACPHERSON said he really could not see what this evidence had to do with the question under consideration. It was only an attempt to injure the character of Mr. Murdoch.

Mr. VIDAL—That's how it strikes me.

Mr. SCOTT said he thought he had established enough to satisfy any reasonable man that Mr. Murdoch wished to bring the terminus down to the Kaministiquia, and that he lost $10,000 by his plan not being adopted. (A laugh.)

Mr. WILMOT asked witness if he did not think that a man who was dismissed from a position worth $2,400 a year and expenses, without investigation, had good reason to have a strong feeling on the subject.

WITNESS—If I had been in his place, I would not have taken $20,000 and been dismissed without any reason.

Mr. WILMOT—Would you not supppse such an act calculated to injure his character?

WITNESS—I felt for him, although we were on opposite sides of politics, and I think there were reasons for his feeling on the matter.

Mr. MACPHERSON said the character of a man was not safe if the action of the Government in this case was to be taken as a precedent, and if hearsay evidence was to be construed in the way expected by Mr. Scott. The bringing of this matter up had not done Mr. Scott's case any good. If he had any facts to produce, however, he should produce them.

Mr. SCOTT—This is evidence that would satisfy any judge.

Mr. WILMOT—Well, I must say you have a peculiar idea of what is common justice between man and man.

Mr. MURDOCH, recalled, in reply to Mr. Vidal, said—I remember making the statement referred to by the last witness. The only way in which I could lose the $10,000 was the $2,400 a year and expenses. It had nothing to do with any speculation. I was dismissed in 1874, four years ago. My salary to the present time would be about $10,000.

To Mr. Aikins—I have not been continually employed since I was dismissed.

Mr. SCOTT—But it has not all been lost time?

WITNESS—It would have been altogether if it had been in the power of Mr. Mackenzie or the Government.

Some further evidence was then taken from Mr. McKellar, after which the Committee rose.

The kidneys are subject to a variety of dangerous and painful diseases, arising from various causes. By the judicious use of Victoria Buchu and Uva Ursi, these affections may be cured. Bright's disease, diabetes, and all female complaints are successfully combatted by this popular remedy, which is for sale by all dealers. Price, $1 per bottle. Milburn, Bentley & Pearson, proprietors, Toronto.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Floral Decorations of Churches at Easter—Wedding at a Ritualistic Church—Bayard Taylor's Departure—Private Receptions—Ladies' Day at the Lotus Club.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, April 27th.

Fifth Avenue on an Easter Sunday is a sight most gorgeous to behold. Streams of elegantly dressed women surge up and down the broad pavements, the masculine element being almost entirely obliterated in the midst of the mass of sweeping draperies. For the fashion prevails here of dressing for church—particularly upon festival days—as for a reception. It seems to me an inappropriate custom, to say the least, still it is a custom which must be followed to a certain extent or one is rendered conspicuous through singularity, a consummation most devoutly to be shunned. There were very few spring costumes seen last Sunday, although the day was delightfully pleasant and mild. Probably because the fashions are as yet in a somewhat undecided state, and that induces a similar condition in the feminine mind, but nearly every lady one met was the happy possessor of a new bonnet. Closely fitting cottage shapes, the Marie Stuart bent down to a point upon the front locks and the pretty little bonnets made entirely of roses, violets or any flower one most affects, were seen in all colours and designs. The churches, particularly those of the Episcopal denomination where the best singing is generally to be heard, were crowded, and nearly every church of prominence presented to the admiring gaze of its congregation most beautiful decorations and masses of flowers. At the church of the Messiah, thirty-fourth street and Park Avenue, which I attended, the display was particularly noticeable just below the pulpit. A huge anchor composed of Easter lilies and other white flowers rested upon a bed of crimson carnations upon which the word Easter was spelled in white. At the back and sides of the pulpit were massed tall plants of lilies and ferns while the front was filled with callas. Indeed, the whole space about the desk was one mass of green and white, the effect produced being indescribably beautiful. Though, from the accounts, Trinity church must have surpassed all others in the way of floral decorations since two thousand dollars was expended on those alone. Now is the harvest of the florist and right merrily doth he gather it in. Not only are the churches decked with flowers at this season, but most people ornament their houses in the same manner. Easter lilies stand in the windows, the vases are filled with Easter flowers, Easter baskets and bouquets are sent from friend to friend. Surely no more graceful offering can be made than one of the kind which was presented to a young lady of my acquaintance who had just recovered from a serious illness. From a bed of white flowers rose a slender stem of straw work ending in a basket filled with flowers. From this were suspended by straw rings three other baskets all bearing white flowers, the whole standard being nearly three feet in height.

Easter Monday I attended a wedding at the extremest ritualistic church of the city—St. Mary's the Virgin, on Forty-fifth street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue. It is a small building and plain in its outward appearance; a statue of the Virgin surmounts the door. The Easter decorations remained about the altar, which is of white marble, similar in style to that of a Roman Catholic church. It was hung with fawn-coloured silk on which were painted white lilies and scarlet passion flowers, while numerous candles glimmered in every niche. When the hour for the ceremony arrived, the rector, Mr. Brown, or, as he prefers to be called, the Rev. Father Brown, accompanied by two acolytes, appeared, made a profound obeisance before the altar, and advanced with palms folded together toward the chancel rail. He wore a white surplice and a cap upon his head. The organ struck up the wedding march from Lohengrin, and so ushered in the bridal procession. The bride, being in mourning, was plainly dressed in black silk with a bonnet composed of white flowers. The couple knelt before the priest and the marriage service, a jumble of inarticulate sounds, was read, in the midst of which the holy sacrament in the form of a wafer was administered. One might certainly doubt the fact of one's being in a Protestant Episcopal church. But Father Brown has many devoted adherents, his church is always crowded, he is an earnest worker, firmly persuaded of the truth of his convictions. There is a sisterhood connected with the church, the members of which adopt the conventual dress and take the conventual vows, though these are not binding for life.

Mr. Bayard Taylor, our newly-appointed Minister to Germany, sailed with his family on the 11th instant for his future home. Many parting honours were paid him; he was the recipient of club dinners, receptions, and the lion of many private gatherings. On one occasion, while at a dinner at Delmonico's, which was tendered him by many prominent New York citizens, he was serenaded by the Liederkranz Society. Going out upon the balcony, he responded with a felicitous little speech in German, which was greeted with a prolonged applause by the sons of *Das Vaterland*, who had there assembled to do him honour. Certainly, the President is putting the right man in the right place by sending him to the country he knows and loves so well.

One of the most interesting of the private receptions, was that given him by Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Stone. The company consisted mainly of his personal friends, many of whom had come long distances to speed the parting guest. Charles Dudley Warner, from Hartford; W. D. Howells, of "Chance Acquaintance" and "Wedding Journey" fame; Dr. and Mrs. J. G. Holland, the two Giffords, Whittridge, and Eastman Johnson, the artists; Mr. Whitelaw Reid, editor-in-chief of the *Tribune*; Stedman, Stoddard, and Edgar Fawcett, the poets; Judge Noah Davis, ex-Governor, and Mrs. Noodford, and many others, formed a most brilliant assemblage of literary lights. Many beautiful dresses were worn by the ladies present, the beauty of both toilets and wearers being much enhanced by the exquisite appointments and furnishings of the rooms in which they were assembled. Dark Persian rugs covered the floors of the front and back parlours, the middle room having a rug of soft gray shades. No doors were visible, crimson satin portieres with bands of a darker hue having usurped their places. The furniture was mostly in the Queen Anne style, high carved backed chairs, with soft cushioned seats, and straight-legged square tables. Withal there is a comfortable home-like look about the house which shows that the ideas for its decorations and belongings are not the ideas of the upholsterers but have sprung out of the thought of the people who dwell therein.

Last Monday afternoon, the Lotos Club, an association composed mainly of professional men—artists, authors, journalists, and the like—threw open their handsome parlours, at 147 Fifth Avenue, and placed them for the hours between two and six, at the disposal of their lady friends. "Ladies' Day," at the Lotos has now become a fixed institution, occurring about once a month. It is a day very popular with the feminine members of the community, for not only do they thus succeed in entering the penetrailia of club life, from which until late years they have been jealously excluded, but a fine programme is provided for their entertainment as well. Music and recitations are to be heard, the walls are hung with pictures selected for the occasion and refreshments are provided in a room above. The entertainment last Monday was quite varied, and the selections generally good. Miss Sallie Reber, a young vocalist yet in her teens, who has been singing in English opera this winter, sang charmingly. She was followed by a violin soloist whose name I failed to hear, then by Millard, who, as usual, gave us a song of his own composition. Burbank recited—if one may use that term in connection with the farrago of Dundreary inanities with which he favoured us—then followed the star of the occasion, Farjeon, the English novelist, who is now on a visit to this country. He read selections from his book entitled Bread and Cheese and Kisses, and though the reading was made interesting by the fact it was the author himself who stood before us, his manner and voice were monotonous and uninteresting in the extreme. He is a short man, rather stout in build, with dark eyes, hair and whiskers, and a Jewish type of face. His mother, I believe, was a Jewess, and he is said to be immensely proud of his descent from that ancient and historic race. When the performance ended, the camp chairs were removed from the rooms, various members of the club emerged from their secure retreats—nooks where no feminine foot has ever ventured—and the social part of the entertainment began. The pictures, of course, were the prevailing source of interest, and we, being fortunate enough to obtain the services of a gentleman well versed in artistic lore for our *cicerone*, enjoyed them after the pleasantest fashion. A pretty little thing of Firmin Girard's attracted us greatly. It was exceedingly simple—merely a young woman in a pink gown, seated upon a bench in a shaded pathway, but the pose of the resting figure, the tender greens of the foliage and the extreme delicacy and finish of the technique were most admirable. Two "Studies from Nature" by J. G. Brown—so widely known through the chromos of his fruit pieces, peaches tumbling from a turned-over basket and raspberries in a cabbage leaf—we thought particularly good. One represented an old fisherman in his dory. A breeze has sprung up, the waves are white with foam, he has laid aside his oars and sitting comfortably in the stern, he camly smokes his pipe and lets the boat drift with the tide. His bronzed, old, weatherbeaten face is alive with shrewdness and good humour, a type of countenance often to be met with among our New England seamen. A strong head by Walter Shirlaw, a landscape by H. W. Robbin, a charming Italian peasant girl by Thomas Hicks, the usual landscapes with cows from both the Harts were received with pleasure. I pass in silence over the pictures which cannot be commended with the exception of those sent by Cephas G. Thompson. Spring Time and An Ideal Head of Miranda. Which were, take them all in all simply the most atrocious thing I have ever seen on exhibition. Among those present at the reception were Marsden the English dramatist, and Miss Rose Coghlan, the actress.

KATHLEEN.

The Late Nicoll McColl, ex-M.P.P.

The St. Thomas *Times* has a long and interesting biographical notice of the late Nicoll Smith McColl, ex-M.P.P. for West Elgin, who died at his residence, in Southwold, on April 17th, at the age of 66. He was born and nurtured amid the Highland hills of old Scotia, and had reached the age of 19 when, in the year 1831, his father and family emigrated to Canada, making their home in the fine township mentioned, and prospering thereafter. The writer of the sketch in the *Times* says:—"For some years Mr. Nicoll alternately taught school and assisted his father in clearing the forest, undergoing the hardships inseparable from Canadian pioneer life. While still a young man he married Miss Campbell, a neighbour's daughter, by whom he had a son and two daughters, all of whom survive him, and occupy respectable positions. Some years after her death he married her who is now his widow, and leaves by her other three children. As Mr. McColl was a comparatively rich man, they are all, in consequence, well provided for. His was a life of continual activity; he performed a great amount of physical labour, besides keeping himself thoroughly conversant with home and foreign politics, as well as with the general literature of the day. In the knowledge of municipal matters he is said to have outstripped the majority of candidates for municipal honours. In fact, it was of him a characteristic trait never, if possible, to undertake any business without a thorough knowledge of its demands, and, if so, to lose no time by unwearied application in mastering every detail connected therewith. He did good service in his own township as councillor and Deputy-Reeve, and was elected a member of the first County Council of Elgin. After Confederation he was chosen by West Elgin to represent it in Parliament in the first Legislative Assembly, where he served for four years. At the elections of the next Parliament, in 1871, he was persuaded, strongly against his inclination, to contest the Riding, but, in consequence of some disagreements of his party, he immediately resigned, since which time his life has been one of ease—that true *otium cum dignitate* which only follows on a life well spent in the due exercise of mind and body."

"A Drowning Man Will Catch at a Straw."

If he catch it, it will do him no good. Thousands of people, who having neglected colds and coughs until they have become dangerous, will rush to almost every nostrum for relief. This is why so many experiments are tried by the sufferers. Go to your Druggist, buy a bottle of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and use it with confidence. It will benefit at once, and ultimately cure. It is no straw, it is a cable well tried; hold on to it and be saved.

50 cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Davis' Pain-Killer. —From the reports of dealers in this city we think no proprietary medicine has had a larger sale. Its valuable properties as a speedy cure for pain cannot fail to be generally appreciated, and no family should be without it, in case of accident, or sudden attack of dysentery, diarrhœa, or cholera morbus.—*Montreal Transcript.*

Dr. Lloyd, of Ohio, surgeon in the army during the war, from exposure contracted consumption. He says in a letter addressed to Messrs. J. N. Harris & Co., proprietors of ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, I have no hesitancy in stating that it was by the use of your LUNG BALSAM that I am now alive and enjoying good health.

He is Truly a Stump Speaker who, when talking, exhibits a mouthful of stumps. If you would keep your dental fixtures in perfect talking order, use the fragrant *Sozodont* daily; the recipe is simple but sure.

Perth *Expositor*:—"There is now before the United States Congress a bill to allow to all manufacturers a drawback on the manufactured goods exported by them equal to all the customs duties paid on the raw material used. This bill is certain to carry, and if not met by an increased duty it will have the effect of closing up every woollen mill in the country in the same manner that our sugar refineries were closed up. Our woollen manufacturer has to pay duty on the imported wool which he uses, but the United States man will pay no duty on his material. The advantage of having free material will very nearly put him on an equal footing with our men; and with his large capital and well established works the small duty of 17½ per cent. on his cloth will be no obstacle to his endeavours to crush out our manufacturers."

The tide of emigration to Manitoba has set in very strongly this year. It is said that 1,000 immigrants weekly is the number now being recorded. A rapid development of the "Prairie Province" may now be looked for. Huron has already sent an immense number of settlers to Manitoba, and yet there are hundreds in our county who intend going there shortly.—*Brussels Post.*

The Hudson Bay Company's vessel, Lady Lampson, recently wrecked on the Pacific coast, has been sold at Victoria, as she lies, for $5,560. It is thought she is not very badly damaged and that she might be got afloat again at small expense.

Readers of THE MAIL who order any goods advertised in this issue, or ask for information about them, will help THE MAIL, and often help themselves also, by stating that they saw the advertisement in this journal.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—On the 15th ult., at Lake Shore Road, Etobicoke, the wife of Mr. Joseph Alexander, of a daughter.

ANDERSON—At Amherstburg, on the 22nd ult., the wife of P. H. Anderson, of a son.

FARRELL—In this city, on the 24th ult., the wife Mr. John Farrell, of a son.

FRENCH—At Brockville, Monday, April 22nd, the wife of Mr. C. H. French, of a son.

HILLARY—At Phœnix Park, Balclava, Jamaica, on Sunday, 31st March, the wife of Dr. J. J. Hillary, P.M.O., of a son.

COOK—In Newmarket, on the 24th ult., the wife of Mr. Frank Stephen Winter Cook, of a son.

EVANS—On Saturday, the 27th ult., at 5 Sultan street, the wife of Mr. Wm. B. Evans, of a daughter.

DESTER—At Drummondville, on the 24th ult., the wife of Mr. J. Dester of a son.

STOREY—At Bloor street, 28th April, the wife of Mr. William Storey, of a son, still born.

MASON—On Monday, 29th April, inst., at No. 143 Isabella street, the wife of Mr. James Mason, of a son.

LAWSON—In Durham, on the 25th ult., the wife of Mr. James Lawson, of a daughter.

COWAN—At 351 Jarvis street. 29th ult, the wife of John W. Cowan, of a son.

DICKINSON—On the 27th April, at Cartron, Barrie, the wife of John Dickinson, Esq., of a son.

HOWELL—At Newcastle, on the 25th April, the wife of Rev. J. E. Howell, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HAMILTON—PELLATT—At St. Peter's church, on Tuesday, April 30th, by the Rev. S. J. Boddy, Robert B. Hamilton, to Mary Kate, eldest daughter of Henry Pellatt, all of Toronto.

MCNAUGHTON—ARMSTRONG—In Hamilton, on the 23rd ult., by the Very Rev. V. G. Heenan, Wm. McNaughton, Esq., to Victoria Hawkesworth, youngest daughter of the late Captain George H. Armstrong, R. N.

SANDERSON—MILLS—By the Rev. A. VanCamp, on April 23rd, at the residence of the bride's father, Brantford Township, Mr. Charles Anderson, to Miss Harriet Mills.

EVANS—YOUNG—At Christ church, Belleville, on 23rd ult., by the Rev. John R. Jones, incumbent, Alfred Evans, son of the late Henry Evans, Oldham, England, to Edith Minnie, eldest daughter of Mr. James Young, Consolidated Bank of Canada.

MCCAUSLAND—BOYES—On 23rd April, at the residence of the bride's father, Chatham, by Rev. A. Heyworth, assisted by Rev. J. Goodman, Joseph McCausland, Esq., of this city. to Martha, widow of the late Rev. J. S. Boyes.

RADCLIFFE—PENNY—On April 24th, at St. George's church, Dunnville, Ontario, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Niagara, assisted by the Rev. J. L. Osler, B.D., rector of Dundas, and the Rev. Percy Smith, the incumbent, Douglas Awdry Radcliffe, Esq., fifth son of Rev. Alston William Radcliffe, rector of North Newton, Wilts, to Jennie, youngest daughter of Hy. Penny, Esq., of Dunnville.

GREEN—BROWN—On April 23rd, instant, at the residence of the bride's mother, 127 St. Patrick street, by the Rev. T. W. Jeffery, W. A. Green, of Brampton, to Hattie, eldest daughter of the late George Brown, builder, of this city.

DELAMERE—DENISON—On Wednesday, April 24th, at St. Ann's church, Toronto, by the Rev. J. Maclean Ballard, B.A., Joseph M. Delamere, to Lilla, daughter of the late Col. Geo. T. Denison, of Rusholme.

PODMORE—PATTERSON—At the Deanery, on the 24th ult., by the Very Rev. the Dean of Toronto, John Podmore, merchant, of this city, and late of Chester, England, to Martha Ann, only daughter of the late George Patterson, Esq., Glenburnie, near Kingston, and step-daughter of Geo. A. Heward, Esq., Kingston House, Church street, Toronto.

VAN VLACK—SYKES—At Collingwood, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. R. Rodgers, D. L. Van Vlack, Esq., to Mary, only daughter of Royal Sykes, Esq. All of Collingwood.

SPEERS—MCINTYRE—On the 23rd ult., at the residence of the bride's uncle, Dr. McConnell, 634 Queen street west, by the Rev. S. J. Hunter, Elizabeth Speers, eldest daughter of Arch. Speers, Markdale, to Angus McIntyre, merchant, of the same place. No cards.

PECK—GOWAN—On the 24th ult., at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, by the Rev. Henry F. Bland, Mr. Ogle R. Peck to Mrs. Alice W. Gowan.

EVANS—YOUNG—At Christ church, Belleville, on the 23rd ult., by Rev. John R. Jones, incumbent, Mr. Alfred Evans, London, Eng., to Edith Minnie, eldest daughter of Mr. James Young, Consolidated Bank of Canada.

SECORD—HOWELL—At the residence of the bride's father, Brant avenue, Brantford, on Tuesday, the 23rd April, by the Rev. W. Wellington Carson, Levi Secord, M.D., C.M., of Bright, Ont., to Emily C., second daughter of Wesley Howell, Esq.

SHEFFIELD—FORSTER—At the residence of the bride's father, No. 44 Bond street, on the 25th ult., by the Rev. W. Briggs, Arthur Wellesley Sheffield, to Elizabeth Jane, youngest daughter of Mr. James Forster, all of this city.

HARDING—BURRILL—On Tuesday, 23rd ult., at Holy Trinity church, Upper Durham, by the Rev. Isaac M. Thompson, the Rev. Geo. T., youngest son of Wm. S. Harding, Esq., M.D., of St. John, N.B., to Rachel A., fourth daughter of Wm. Burrill, Esq., of the Township of Durham.

GREENLESS—WOOD—On Wednesday, 24th ult., at the residence of the bride's sister, by the Rev. J. B. Clarkson, John Charles Greenless to Sophia J. R. Wood, daughter of Edward and Mary Wood, all of Brantford.

BUCKLEY—RIGGS—At St. Jude's church, Brantford, on Wednesday, 24th April, by Rev. Canon Salter, Wm. P. Buckley, merchant, Clifton, to Annie, second daughter of Thos. F. Riggs, Esq.

VAN VLACK—SYKES—In Collingwood, on the 24th ult., by the Rev. R. Rodgers, Mr. D. L. Van Vlack, to Miss Mary Sykes, all of Collingwood.

HENDERSON—MCLEAN—In Seaforth, on the 24th ult., at the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. M. G. McLean, by the Rev. Mr. Stewart, Mr. Alexander Henderson, of Peterboro', to Miss Annie McLean, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Donald B. McKenzie, of Ashfield, County Huron, Ont.

WALDRON—LEE—On the 24th ult., by Rev. Thos. Lowry, William Henry Waldron, of Brantford, to Matilda Jane, daughter of Mr. Joseph Lee, of Brantford Township.

STEWART—CORNELL—In this city, on the 29th April, by the Rev. Mr. Sanson, William Stewart, (conductor, G.T.R.,) to Rhoda S., third daughter of Charles Cornell, Scarboro'.

MCSLOY—O'CONNOR—In St. Catharines, on the 29th April, by the Rev. Dean Mulligan, James McSloy, to Mary Ann O'Connor, both of that city.

DEATHS.

FLYNN—At St. Catharines, on the 22nd ult., of bronchitis, Eliza, daughter of Mr. Mortimer Flynn, aged 3 years, 10 months, and 11 days.

DUNN—On Sunday, April 21st, at Cote St. Paul Montreal, Mary Grumley, aged 94 years, relict of the late Martin Dunn, a native of King's county, Ireland.

BUTLER—On Sunday, 21st April, 1878, at the residence of C. F. Pegley, Esq., Chatham, Mrs. William Butler, aged 75 years.

HUNTLY—On Easter Sunday morning, at the village of Chester, Robert Huntly, brother of the late Mrs. John Deel, sen., aged 78 years 10 months.

HAWTHORNE—In this city, on the 25th ult., Ethel, infant daughter of George and Annie Hawthorne.

PERNET-MIGNON—On the 8th ult., at St. Barnabe', near Marseille, Bouches-du-Rhone, France, Monsieur Pernet-Mignon, aged 77, father of Monsieur Emile Pernet, Professor of the French Language, University College, Toronto.

ROWAN—On Thursday morning, the 18th ult., of congestion of the brain, after a protracted illness, Annie Eliza, aged 17 years, eldest daughter of Mr. James H. Rowan.

MARTEL—On the evening of the 23rd ult., at his father's residence, 310 St. Patrick street, Ottawa, John (aged eight years and six months) son of Mr. John Martel.

BARRETT—In the Township of Puslinch, on the 23rd April, Mr. John Barrett, aged 90 year.

WRATH—On Tuesday morning, April 23rd, at the residence of Mr. William Thompson, Pickering, Mr. William Wrath, aged 89 years.

MCBRIDE—On the 23rd ult., John McBride, Esq., of Osgoode Hall, barrister-at-law.

MCGAW—On the evening of Wednesday, 24th, at the Queen's Hotel, of spinal disease, Gordon Bell, second son of Thos. McGaw, aged five years and nine months.

HILL—On the 26th ult., at the residence of his father, Mitchell, Wm. Y. Hill, late in the employ of his uncle Mr. F T. Yates, of this city.

BUTLER—In Chatham, Ont., on Sunday, April 21st, at the Cedars, the residence of her son-in-law, Chas. E. Pegley, Esq., Mrs. Wm. Butler, aged 75 years and 6 months.

PETERSON—At Waterloo, Ont., on the morning of Wednesday, 24th ult., Victoria Elizabeth, beloved wife of Dr. Peterson, aged 26 years, 6 months, and 20 days.

BELFRY—In Guelph, on the 25th ult., Mary Ann Graham, beloved wife of Mr. Philo Belfry, aged 57 years, 1 month, and 16 days.

DUTHIE—At No. 26 Nelson street, on April 27th, Mary Miller, dearly beloved wife of John Duthie, aged 26 years, 9 months, 27 days.

MCCOLL—On the 17th ult., at his residence in Southwold, Nicol McColl, Esq., J. P., formerly M.P.P. for West Elgin, aged 66 years.

BREDIN—At Ontario Lodge, Oakville, on 28th ult., Edgar Robert Bredin, late of County Cavan, Ireland.

CHOWN—In Belleville, on Friday, April 26th, Theophilus R., only son of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Chown, aged 6 years, 8 months, and 20 days.

MCELROY—In Guelph, on the 26th April, Luella Esther, eldest daughter of Mr. W. J. McElroy, Kirkland street, aged 11 years and 10 months.

BENNETT—At his residence, Wolfe Island, on the 26th April, Mr. William H. Bennett, aged 68 years.

SHEPPARD—On Tuesday, the 30th April, Lizzie H., eldest daughter of Robt. Sheppard, aged 27 years.

SKERRY—On the 29th ult., at 592 Yonge street, Sarah Maria, daughter of the late T. Skerry, Yorkville, aged 25 years and 15 days.

KELLAR—At St. Catharines, of spino-meningitis Florence Kathleen, beloved and only child of A. G and Lizzy Kellar, aged 4 years and 9 months.

BARBER—On Sunday, the 28th April, at No. 7 Burnside place, Montreal, Libbie Augusta, second daughter of the late Mr. A. A. Barber, aged 17 years.

Work on the Victoria railway extension is being pushed forward with vigour. Haliburton will be reached before the first of October. The new summer railway time tables will provide for over fifteen regular trains a day arriving and departing from Lindsay.

A CROCKERY CREAM-POT.

A KERAMIC TALE.

Our china club met one evening at Sophy Groves' and she said: "There is a dear old woman with us from the country, whom I want you to see. She has a curious piece of old pottery, about which she tells a romantic story. I have begged her to come down stairs to-night and tell you the tale in her own way. Would you like to hear it?" Of course we were eager to do so, and Sophy at once brought Cousin Eunice to us.

"Well, I never! To think of your all settin' round to hear me talk, jest as if I was a book or a lib'ry. I'm real 'fraid you will be dis'p'inted; but I promised Sophiey, an' I allers set by my word, so here goes. I won't show you the crock'ry till you've heerd the story, 'cause they'd spile each other at fust.

"Ye see, 'twas when we lived on the Yeller House Farm. Father he'd been dead more'n two year. He used to be, one time, real well off an' prosp'rous; but he signed his name to help his friends, an' crops was bad, an' somehow he got broke down, an' he jest gin up an died, an' we only had the farm, an' that was mortgaged, an' we was poor enough, I tell ye. But we rubbed an' scrubbed along. Me an' ma was smart, an' not a bit 'fraid o' work, an' we wouldn't ha' minded nothin' at all if it hadn't been for Prissy—Priscilly her name was. She was the baby, ye see, five years younger'n me, an' jest as different as—as a rose-bud from a cabbage. I can't tell ye how pritty she was—so soft an' white an' clean an' sweet, with yeller hair an' big blue an' pink cheeks an' little white teeth showin' when she laffed; an' she was so spry an' little, an' she'd dance round like a robin, an' sing jest like one too, an' when she laffed, why, 'twas the rinkliest, bubbliest kin' of a noise, like Shiner Brook goin' over the steppin' stuns. She had sech coaxin' little ways, ye couldn't no more say 'no' to her than—than nothin'. Oh! how ma an' me sot by that little gal! She warn't very strong, an' we wouldn't have her do much work. We sent her to school, an' we got her pritty clo'es, an' let her keep her hands soft an' white. There warn't nothin' we wouldn't do for her. An' she was wuth it, too. There warn't no spilin' her. She was sweet all the way through; she'd beg us not to do so much for her, an' she'd try to make me wear her nice clo'es an' her blue ribbons; an' when she went out to visit the big folks—for they took a deal o' notice on her—she'd allers bring home suthin' nice to me an' ma.

"Well, Prissy got to be nigh on to eighteen, an' she had a lot o' beaux, and plenty o' good honest fellows would ha' been glad an' proud to marry her, though she hadn't a bit o' money, she was that sweet an' pretty an' cute. But she didn't somehow take to none on 'em; she was gentle an' sweet-spoken to 'em, and awful sorry when she thought she'd hurt their feelin's. But she says, says she to me, many's the time, 'But I don't want to marry 'em, Eunice, an' why don't they let me alone? I want to stay with you an' ma,' says she. But bimeby there come a young man to Wellsville, a-boardin' to Miss Cap'n Hall's. He was a fishin' an' shootin' feller; had a great lot o' baggage—fish-poles that all took to pieces an' shet up, an' a gun, an' bags to put his birds in when he shot 'em, an' baskets to hold his shiners an' punkin-seeds and bullheads. He was a real well-favoured young man, an' nice-mannered; an' Prissy she got acquainted with him, one day when she went to see Creeshy Hall, an' she took to him powerful, an' he jest followed her aroun' like her shadder, or like Mary's lamb in the hymn, an' I never see any one set so much by another as he seemed to set by our Prissy. Wa'al, of course I couldn't shet my eyes to it; an' so I went to Miss Cap'n Hall's an' I asked all about their new boarder—his name was Rice, Arnold Rice—an' she told me he b'longed to a real good respectable family in Prov'dence. His father was a lawyer, and Miss Hall said she'd done sewin' for his folks, an' knew 'em real well; an' she said they was otherdox, an' in good standin' in the Baptist Church, an' there warn't nothin' sly, or sneakin', or underhan', in any o' the tribe. So that settled me, an' I jest give myself up to lookin' at that pritty pair, an' watchin' their love story—a better one than any I ever read in a book.

"It's a great while ago now, but somehow I can see it plain as print this minnit. He used to come walkin' home with her summer a'ternoons, and I'd set at the winder to watch 'em; him so tall and dark-complected an' strong an' bold-lookin', 'an her so little an' fair an' scary. He'd look down on her with sech a look in his eyes, seemed's though he could eat her right up; an' she'd jest give little bits o' peeks up at him, shy an' frightened like. 'Twas a pritty sight, an' I never got tired o' lookin' at it. I never asked Prissy no questions; I knew she'd tell me when she was ready. Things had gone on so for 'about all summer, when Cousin 'Lias Bacon he writ a letter to ma, an' asked her if she wouldn't take his little boy Moses an' keep him a spell. His ma was weakly an' run down, an' she couldn't stan' much; and Mosey was a real boy, kitin' aroun' an' hollerin' an' stavin', an' made his ma 'most crazy. So ma an' me we talked it over, an' we guessed we'd better have the young one come. Cousin 'Lias was a queer fish, an' never had much to do with his folks. He had a good deal o' money laid away, so 'twas thought, but he never give nene away. Howsomever, his wife was a real nice woman, an' a long suff'rin' one too, for she'd had a hard row to hoe with 'Lias Bacon, I can tell ye, an' we felt for her, me an' ma. So we writ back that he might send the boy along, an' next week the little chap came.

"He was good enough, as boys go, but was up to his capers, an' he 'most raised the roof o' the old farm-house with his nose an' his didos. He was a little feller, on'y about five years old, but, oh! how he could yell an' screech! He ransacked the hull house from garrit to sullar, an' there wasn't nothin' he didn't peek into an' pry into. He used to spend hours a-playin' up in the attic under the rafters, an' he hid away his little belongin's there, an' called it his 'cubby-house.'

"Well, he'd ben to our house nigh on to three weeks, when one day we got a letter from 'Lias sayin' that his wife was real bad, she'd got some kind o' liver, an' the doctors thought she was dangerous, so wouldn't ma an' me come over an' help nuss her? He said he guessed we needn't fetch Mosey, 'cause it might worry Harri't (that was his wife's name.) So me an' ma we made our minds right up to go, an' we thought we'd take Prissy too, for some way it didn't look jest right to leave a young slip like that alone, an' she courtin' too. So we told her she'd better put up her things an' come along, and we'd get old Miss Talcott to stay to the farm an' look to Mosey while we was gone. Prissy didn't like the idee overmuch, but she was allus gentle an' easy an' willin' to mind, an' she got ready an' we went off. She contrived to see Arnold 'fore she went, an' she came in from her confab with him as red as a rose, an' her eyes jest shinin', so I knew he'd said some real sweet things to her, an' everything was right.

"When we got to 'Lias's we found Cousin Harri't pritty bad, an' we staid a week. Me an' ma liked it, for 'twas a change from farm-work, an' we was doin' good too, and that allers makes folks feel comfortable. But Priss she was humsick, an' I knew the reason why; so just as soon as Harri't chirked up a little and took to her vittles, an' began to set up an' see to things, I told ma we'd better be movin'. So we packed our duds and said our says, an' came off. 'Lias didn't say much, but then it was his way, an' I knew he *felt* thank ye, ma'am, if he did'nt say so. An' Harri't she went on enough for both, 'bout how good we was, an' how she never'd 'a got up without us, an' how she never could forgit, an' so on, an' so on.

"Well, we come off, and' Prissy she brightened right straight up as soon as we got under way, an' she laffed an' chattered like a chippin'-squr'l. When we got to the farm 'twas near sundown, but the old Yeller House looked real bright and hum-like, an' Priss she jumped out real spry, an' says she, a-clappin' her hands, 'Oh, I'm so glad I'm to hum!' Old Miss Talcott she'd been real trusty an' seen to things, an' took good care o' Mosey. He came a-runnin' up to see us, with his face jest a mess o' dirt, an' his white hair a-stickin' through the holes in the straw hat that was jest bought afore we went away. He'd been a'ter the cows with Enoch. Miss Talcott said he went ev'ry day, and he'd took the awfulest shine to old Buttercup, the crumpled-horn cow, an' he called her 'Butty,' an' said she was his'n, an' he was a-goin' to take her hum to show pa an' ma. Prissy she run upstairs, an' I knew she was sprucin' up a bit in case *somebody* should drop in, an' a'ter a spell she came down with her blue print on, an' her hair all smooth an' shiny. But somebody did not come, an' the blue print was all for nothin'.

"The next mornin' Creeshy Hall went by the house, an' I was in the yard. She see me, an' she stopped an' asked me 'bout Cousin Harri't, an' then, says she, 'Queer 'bout Arnold Rice, ain't it?' An' says I, 'What 'bout him?' An' says she, 'Why, he's gone off, an' never said nothin', or let on that he was goin' till the last minnit, an' things looks real bad.' Then she went on to tell how she an' Miss Hall they was out Friday a'ternoon to 'paratory lectur', an' when they come home Arnold Rice warn't there, but he'd left a scrap of a letter tellin' 'em he had to go off sudden, an' he'd write as soon as he could. 'But he ain't never writ again,' she says, 'an' folks see him go off in the cars with a woman, an' he kissed her when they fust met, an' some people think she was his wife, an'—'

"She was goin' on very glib, when I heerd a little rustlin' sound ahind me, an' I looked aroun' quick, an' there was my Prissy slippin' down into a little limp heap on the floor, right by my side, with her little han's a-holdin' to my dress. I knew she'd heerd it all, an' I took her up an' carried her into the settin'-room an' put her on the sofy, an' I shet out Creeshy Hall an' all the world but me an' ma, an' we took care of our poor little lamb.

"She warn't the kind that bears up agin sech things. She hadn't much spirit, I s'pose. She was jest a soft, lovin', clingin' little thing, an' she giv right up now. Hours an' hours she'd lay an cry, cry, cry, all to her own self, very softly, till I thought it would break my heart. We never heerd nothin' more of Arnold Rice. I s'pose—I've thought so sence, time an' time agin—that we ought to ha' writ to his folks or suthin', but Prissy she gives right up herself, an' we kind o' follered her lead, an' never thought things could be helped. She never would have him blamed. If me an' ma said anything agin him—an' we couldn't help it sometimes, we got so riled up—she'd cry harder, an' say, 'Don't! don't! I can't bear it. He's on'y changed his mind, an' I love him jest as much.' Oh, how thin an' peaked an' scrawny that little cretur did git!—her face so white an' small, whiter an' littler ev'ry day. But her eyes was the wust. She cried so much that they was allers red an' swelled up, an' the blue seemed to wash all out on 'em. An' bimeby they hurt her so she had to set in a dark room all the time, an' couldn't a-bear the teenyest speck of light. We sent for old Dr. Terry, an' he looked at her, an' felt on her, an' talked to her; an' then he came out of the room, an' he beckoned to me; an' he went into the kitchen, an' says he to me, 'Her eyes is very bad, an' she ought to go to an eye-doctor to Bost'n. I don't know enough myself,' says he, ''bout sech things, an' there ain't no time to be lost.' An' he tried to explain things to me, how the optercles or suthin' was all askew an' out o' kilter, but I didn't pay much 'tention to that part of it, I was so took up with thinkin' how we could send her up to Bost'n. I knowed 'twould cost a mint o' money, an' we was poor enough, ye know. I talked it all over with ma, an' we cried a little, an' prayed a good deal, an' bimeby it came into our heads to try Cousin 'Lias.

"We hadn't no great hopes, but we writ him a letter, an' we telled him all 'bout Prissy, an' asked him if he couldn't help us. An' there come a answer in a few days, kind o' grumpy an' crusty—for that was 'Lias's way—but it had a fifty-dollar note in it. You better b'l'eve we was glad that day, me an' ma. We hadn't telled Prissy any thing 'bout what the doctor'd said; but now we went to her an' we out with the hull story, an' showed her the money. But it didn't brighten up the little white mite of a face or make the old laff come we missed so dreadful bad. She on'y kind o' sighed, an' says, 'I don't care for my eyes now, but if you want me to be cured, I'll do any thing for you an' Eunice, ma; you're so good to your little Prissy.'

"Well, we took the fifty-dollar note an' we put it into Prissy's work-box, an' we made up our minds we'd start right off the nex' day but one for Bost'n to see the eye-doctor. That was in the mornin' 'bout ten o'clock. I rec'lect a'ter I put the money in the work-box an' stood it on the bureau in ma's bedroom, I went out to the kitchen to make some blackb'ry pies, an' all the time I was siftin' in sugar an' rollin' crust an' greasin' my pans I was a-thinkin' an' thinkin' o' that money an' the Bost'n doctor. I never can smell stewed blackb'ries to this day much more see a pie with the black-lookin' juice a-soozin' out through the yeller crust, 'thout thinkin' o' that day, o' little Prissy, an' the fifty-dollar note.

"'Twas that evenin' me an' ma was settin' in the keepin'-room, an' Prissy a-layin' down on the sofy, when ma she says, 'Eunice, I 'most can't b'l'eve it's true 'bout 'Lias's sendin' that money. He's a near man, 'Lias is, an' it's like pullin' his teeth to git money out o' him. Do bring me that note, an' make it seem kind o' real.' I laffed a little, an' says I, 'Well, ma, seein's b'l'evin';' an' I went to the bureau in the nex' room, an' opened the work-box to take out the note; but—'twarn't there!

"I turned over the things, the spools an' reels an' needles an' wax. I opened the little boxes, an' lifted the lids, an' looked an' looked an' *looked*. But it warn't there.

"'Ma,' I called out, kind o' quick an' sharp like, 'have you got that money?'

"'Took the money!' says ma, a-gettin' up an' comin' into the bedroom. 'What do ye mean, Eunice?'

"'Why,' says I, all out o' breath an' p'intin' to the mussed-up work-box. 'I mean the money's gone—Prissy's money.'

"'It *can't be*,' says ma. 'You never *could* find anythin' 'cept it was right under your nose,' says she; but her voice was kind o' quavery, an' her hands shook as she turned over the things in the box an' hustled 'em out on the bureau. It didn't do no good; the note was gone.

"At fust we couldn't do nothin' but mourn an' lament an' run aroun' like crazy folks; but bimeby we thought o' little Mosey. 'That boy's took it,' says ma; 'I knowed it all the time;' an' she run out into the kitchen an' ketched up Mosey, who was layin' on the floor with the dog, an' she shook him one way an' then t'other, an' fetched him into the bedroom, an' she an' me, both to once, we says, 'What have you gone an' done with dear Cousin Prissy's money?' An' Mosey he yelled an' screeched, an' kicked an' scratched an' bit, an' we couldn't git nothin' out on him till Prissy she called him (he allers took to Prissy—I don't know who didn't), an' he went up to her an' laid his head down in her lap, an' he says, 'Mosey never took no money. Mosey good boy. On'y took pritty paper out o' Prissy's box.' Me an' ma was jest goin' to up an' speak agin, but Prissy she shook her head at us, an' says she, very soft an' sweet, a-strokin' his mop o' yeller frizzy hair, 'An' what did Mosey do with the pritty paper? 'Mosey give it to Butty, poo' ole mooly cow. All et up now, down in Butty's tummy.'

"Oh, young people, young people, if you on'y knowed how I felt then! I see it all afore me, how that limb of a boy had gone an' got that precious bill—the bill that was to give back Prissy's blue bright eyes that the sight was leavin' so fast; an' how he'd took it out to the barn-yard to play with, and then tucked it into old Buttercup's mouth, an' it had gone, gone, gone! I can't recollect any more 'bout that night; it's too dark an' dreadful to think of. An' the days that come next', they was all dreadful too. We couldn't git no light; we dassn't ask Cousin 'Lias for more money, though it was his own flesh an' blood that had lost the bill he sent us, an' Prissy's eyes got wuss, an' she couldn't see much to speak of, an' we was 'way, 'way down in the deeps. Prissy she was sweet an' patient. She see we was cross to Mosey—we couldn't help it, could we now?—an' so she made it up to him by cossetin' an' cuddlin' him, an' keepin' him with her hours to a time; an' he took to her more an' more, an' more, an' more, an' 'twas a real cute sight to see him curled up on the sofy by her side, his fat hard red cheek a-pressed up to her white thin face, an' his little brown han' a-strokin' her hair, an' him a-callin' her 'Dee-e-ear Pwissy, pwitty Pwissy, mine owny-doney Pwissy.'

"One day I was sittin' in the kitchen peelin' apples for a pan dowdy, an' a-listenin' to Priss an' Mosey in the nex' room. He was mighty lovin' that day, an' he called her all the cunnin'est names you heard on; an' bimeby he says, says he, 'Oh, darlin'!' an' then Prissy she up an' bust out cryin', and she says, 'Oh, Mosey! Mosey! don't never call me your darlin',' says she. 'An' I knowed that she was thinkin' o' Arnold Rice, an' what names he used to call her, an' I tell ye I thought of a few names I'd like to call *him!* An' I was a-goin' in to see if I could comfort her any; but I heerd Mosey a-kissin' her an' a-sayin', 'Don't ky, don't ky; Mosey git 'oo pwitty things;' an' he slipped down off the sofy an' went a-runnin' up stairs.

"So I says to myself, 'He's the best a'ter all. He's little, an' she don't mind him, an' he's got sech little cunnin' ways, it helps her poor sore little heart.' So I kep' where I was, an' I heerd Mosey a-comin' down the stairs, a-stompin' as usual with his little cowhide boots he was so proud on; an' he come into the keepin'room, an' he kep' makin' a kind o' moo in' noise. 'Moo-o,' says he; 'here old cow comin', Pwissy;' an' then they goes to talkin', an' says she' 'Where did you get this? I ain't seen it sence I was a little girl.' An' says he, 'In my cubby-house up 'tairs. This ole Butty, poo, mooly cow.' Then I heerd a kind o' rattlin' noise, an' then a rustlin' like paper, an' then nothin' at all for a minute, when sudden there come a kind o' cry, such a queer, sharp, but shaky cry that I dropped my knife an' the apples an' run into the nex' room an'— Well, *this* is the first thing I saw."

Unrolling a large silk handkerchief, Cousin Eunice placed upon the table, around which we crowded at once, a piece of pottery. It was a creamer of the old marbled tortoise-shell ware in the form of a cow, its curled tail making the handle, its nose the spout.

"This cream pot," went on the old lady, "had been in our fam'ly a good spell, but it got put away, an' I hadn't seen it no more'n Prissy had for a long time. It was a-settin' on the little stand by the sofy now, an' right by it, all mussed up an' crumpled, was cousin 'Lias's fifty-dollar note. I ketched it up, I forgot little Priss. It was hull, it was there all safe an' soun', an' I could ha' cried with joy. But I heerd a half sob, a kind o' chokin' sound, an' I looked round quick at the little sister whose eyes would now be saved to me an' ma.

"She warn't lookin' at the note, she warn't lookin' at me, she warn't thinkin', I'd ha' bet, o' any thin' short o' heaven an' everlastin' day. She lay a-smilin' sech a smile, an' a-holdin' close up to her poor half-blind eyes some pieces o' paper I couldn't make nothin' on.

"'What ails ye?' I says, frightened like; 'what ye got, Prissy?'

"She held the papers out to me, all tored an' creasy, an' she says a-laffin' right out like a bird, says she, 'He writ it, Arnold did, my own true, good Arnold, the very day he went off. See, it says 'the 28th,' an' that was the time, you know, an' he loved me all the time.'

"I pieced out the scraps an' spelled out the words—how on airth did *she* ever do it with her poor red eyes?—an' it reely was a note Arnold Rice had writ the day he went off, sayin' he was called hum to his father, who was took with typher fever, an' how he'd got to go that very hour in the train with his sister, who was goin' through from Boston, an' how he loved her an' wanted her to marry him, an' would she, an' could she, an' when would she write to him, an'—— Oh, I can't rec'lect it all; 'twas jest a real love-letter, ye know. An' oh, sech a time. Ma come in, an' we tried to tell her, an' we all talked to once, an' Mosey he undertook to say as how he fed old Butty with 'pwitty papers in her little tummy.' He'd rolled 'em up an' tucked 'em into the hole in the top here—ye see the lid lifts off; an' when he was a-talkin' o' old Butty, the mooly cow, he meant this old cream pot he'd got hid away up garrit, an' not old Buttercup in the barnyard.

"Well, we laffed an' we cried, an' we kissed each other, an' we hugged Mosey; an' Priss, her pritty pale face all smiles an' light, she kep' a-sayin' over an' agin, 'I knowed he loved me; I knowed it all the time.' Poor little cretur! what had she cried her eyes out for, if she knowed that, I'd like to know? But jest as we was goin' on in a crazy, loony kind o' way, like cats in caniption fits, the side door opened, an' in flew Miss Cap'n Hall. She didn't seem to take no notice of our goin's on. Her face was red, an' she was that out o' breath she couldn't hardly speak; an' says she, a-gaspin' an' chokin':—'Oh, Miss Wilcox! Oh, Eunice! Oh, Priscilly! I got a letter from Prov'dence from Mr. Arnold's ma. An' he's ben sick—awful sick; he took the fever from his pa, an' he's ben dang'rous, an' they thought he wouldn't git up; but he has, an' she's writ to say he's settin' up, an' jest as soon as he can travel he's comin' to Wellsville, where—jest hark to this, Priscilly, you poor little weed you!—where, says his ma, *he seems ter 've left his heart.* Who's got his heart, Prissy, you dear, blessed, abused, sickly little—' But we didn't ketch the last words, because of the hearty smacks she put on Priss's thin cheeks, as she hugged and squeezed her to her honest old heart. She was allers a good soul, Mary Ann Hall.

"But how I am spinnin' this out! 'Fore we got fixed up for Bost'n the red eyes got better, an' old Dr. Terry he said he guessed he'd wait, 'f he was us, an' see 'f Priss didn't git well herself, without a eye-doctor; an' sure enough she did, an' by the time Arnold Rice come on from Prov'dence the eyes was jest vi'lets agin, blue an' sweet an' soft. An' we sent the fifty-dollar note back to Cousin 'Lias; but it come trav'lin' back agin, d'rected to Miss Priscilly Wilcox, for a weddin' present. For there was a weddin' that very fall, an' Mosey had a bran'-new butternut suit o' clo'es to wear to it, an' stood right up by the bride, a-snugglin' his yeller head up agin her, till old Parson Cook said, 'What God's jined together let no man put asunder', an' Prissy was made Miss Arnold Rice.

"Well, Parson Cook he allers said—I've heerd him time an' agin—that 'twas a wonderful providence all I ben a-tellin' ye, an int'position, ye know, partic'lar 'bout the findin' the letter an' the money in the old cream pot. But somehow I never could make it seem that way, though I don't throw no disrespect on Prov'dence. Ye see, what was the use o' that kind int'position jest then? If Mosey *hadn't* fetched the crockery cow down, an' the letter turned up, why, Mrs. Cap'n Hall would ha' ben in in a jiffy an' set things right; an' if *she* hadn't come, why, Arnold hisself would ha' ben there in a few days, an' *then* 'twould ha' ben all right. But then, you may say, 'But there's the money, how about that?' Well, what was the use o' the money, 's long as Prissy's eyes got well 'thout it? I dono—I don't like to crit'cise, but seems 's if it might ha' ben fixed diff'ent, an' the cow found 'fore we got all tuckered out with worry an' trouble, 'stead 'o turnin' up jest when we didn't need her to set things straight. But I suppose it's all right; 'tenerate, it's all gone an passed, an' little Prissy's got a grandson—her son Jabez's youngest boy—that looks the very picter o' little Mosey, yeller hair an' all, an' I'm savin' up this cream pot for him."

HOW A GRUMBLER WAS CURED.

Many a wife is grievously wounded by the constant fault-finding of her husband over the food which she has prepared, often with direct reference to his express predilections. Often times women have been heard to declare that the first few years of housekeeping were made wretched by this.

I have known a man to leave a fifth-rate boarding house, where soiled tablecloths were the rule, and sloppy tea, turbid coffee and the inevitable "hash" were not the exception, and sitting opposite his young wife at their own table, mercilessly stab her with unjust remarks upon the well cooked meal before him, just as if he were not voraciously devouring better food than he had ever been accustomed to.

Perhaps this fault-finding had the same effect upon the appetite as the celebrated Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce has, for the habitual grumbler generally eats with a relish of the condemned dish, thereby giving the lie to his words. The following story contains its own moral:

"Mary, your corn bread is never done! I wonder what is the reason everybody else has things right, and we always have things wrong?"

"Why, Joe, I am sure the corn bread has never been in this state before. You see the fire 'had a fit,' and couldn't be made to burn."

"Oh yes, you are always ready with an excuse. Now, there is Mrs. Smith; her stove never has 'fits.' And she always has the lightest, sweetest bread, and the nicest cakes and preserves I ever ate. I wish you'd take pattern by her."

"Well, I'm sure, Joe, I do my best, and I think I succeed oftener than I fail. I wish I could suit you always; but that, I suppose, can hardly be expected," and Mary gave a weary sigh.

Mary Starr had been married about a year, during which time she had found housekeeping rather up-hill work. She was a neat little body, and conscientiously did her very best to please her husband; but he, whatever might be the reason, was very hard to please—in fact, seemed determined not to be pleased with anything she did. Perhaps like the old soldier, in one of Dickens' stories, he had a vital and constant sense that "discipline must be be maintained." At any rate, he never allowed Mary to be pleased with herself on on any occasion if he could help it.

Mary was an amiable wife, fortunately, and not easily irritated, though, to tell the truth, there were times when her forbearance was severely tried. For instance, whenever she and Joe took tea out, or went to a party, or even to church, he seldom allowed an opportunity to pass unembraced to animadvert on some deficiency in cookery, or manner, dress, on the part of his wife; and that *pro bono publico*. For instance, it would be:

"Mrs. Jones, what beautiful sponge cake you make! Mary, take notice how light this cake is. I wonder why you can never have it so puffy?" Or, "Mrs. Brown, you certainly are an adept at entertaining company. I wish, Mary, that you would try to steal Mrs. Brown's art." Or, "Mrs. Green, your dress is always most becoming. Your taste is exquisite. I don't see why it is, Mary, that, with all the money I spend for you, you never can reach the piquant style of Mrs. Green."

On these occasions Mary would blush and bite her lips, and be inwardly annoyed, but she was a woman of too much pride and good sense to make a display of her chagrin; and she was really too good natured and Christian a person to let it change her feelings toward Joe, whom she knew to be, after all, very fond of her, and a very just man at heart. After a while, too, seeing that the fault was probably curable, she bethought herself how she should proced in order to break him of his disagreeable habit.

Fortune favoured her. One day a lady, one of her most valued friends and best neighbours, called to invite Joe and Mary to a tea-party at her house.

"It will be a small affair," said she, "but very pleasant I think. You only are wanted to make the scale of harmony complete."

"Well, said Mary, "I will come, Mrs. Vane, on one condition."

"Condition! Is it come to this, that you must make conditions? Well, my dear, make your demand."

"The condition is, said Mary, "that you will allow me to furnish all the refreshments."

"Well, that is an odd idea. Mary, my dear, I hope you don't mean to insinuate that I am getting poor?"

"No, Hattie; thank fortune, she has showered her favours upon you quite liberally. But I have a notion for this, which, if you please, I will not divulge; only let me have my way this once, just for the oddity of the thing."

"If anybody but you, Mary, had made such a request of me, I certainly should have taken offence. But I never could be angry with you. So, if it will be any satisfaction to you—though for the life of me I can't imagine what your drift is—I will comply with your conditions. When may I expect my supply?"

"Let me see; to-morrow is my baking day, and your tea party is not to be before Thursday. Well, on Wednesday afternoon you shall be supplied with bread, biscuit, cake and all the other accessories; and mind, the only thing I allow you to furnish is butter, which I do not make."

"Very well, it's all settled then, and I will leave you. On the whole, this arrangement suits me; it relieves me of a great responsibility, for your cookery is well known to be particularly nice. So, good-bye till Thursday."

"Mind you, say nothing about this, Hattie, to any one; it is a secret of mine."

"Very well, as you say; I'll keep mum. Good-bye again, for you will have your hands full, and I must not interrupt you."

So off Mrs. Vane went, inwardly wondering what crotchet demure little Mary had got into her steady little head.

Everything came off on that baking day precisely as Mary could have wished it. Her bread was light and sweet, and white as a snow flake, with just a golden brown line of crust surrounding it; her cakes were perfection; her crullers crisp and delicious. Then she knew that her preserved fruits were nice, and if ever there was sponge cake more like solidified froth she would like to see it. Everything was sent in to Mrs. Vane on Wednesday afternoon, and she had all Thursday to devote to her dress.

Mary looked very pretty that night at the tea party, for her eyes shone with a purpose, and she had just enough excitement about her to redden her cheeks in a becoming manner. Add to this that she was dressed with neatness and taste, and you will not be unwilling to believe me when I say that she was quite the belle of the occasion, Joe evidently thought so himself; for, strange to say, he made no remarks on her appearance that night calculated to lower her self-esteem: but, contrariwise, gazed at her from time to time with the most profound satisfaction.

But "murder will out." It came out on this occasion when they sat down to supper. Everybody was delighted; there had not been such an unexceptional "tea" in that neighbourhood for a long time. Country people are very fond of their "teas;" they compare one with another with admirable connoisseurship. This one was a triumph.

"Mrs. Vane you are the perfection of bread makers. Your biscuits are quite beautiful. Were ever such crullers made? How do you manage it, Mrs. Vane? What lovely sponge cake!"

Mrs. Vane and Mary occasionally changed glances and smiled, but nobody noticed it.

Joe had been behaving so beautifully all that evening, that Mary began to be afraid her plans had failed. He came out now, however, greatly to her satisfaction.

"This is a feast, indeed," he said. "A fellow is fortunate who has a wife that can make such bread as this, to say nothing of the sponge cake. I can't see why it is, Mary—you improve, it is true, I give you credit for that—but I don't see why it is that all women cannot have the same knack that Mrs. Vane has of cooking to perfection. If you could make such bread as this, Mary, your husband would be a happy man."

Mrs. Vane looked at Mary and Mary looked at Mrs. Vane. Light had broken upon the mind of the latter. It broke like a flash of lightning, and then there was an explosion—not of thunder but of laughter.

Joe looked up amazed. He was a man who petted his dignity enormously. What did these women mean, to laugh so at a sober, sensible remark of his? Particularly, what could Mary mean, to so trifle with the respect she owed her husband?

He began to grow very red indeed. Mrs. Vane saw it presently, and to his and Mary's relief; for poor Mary began to be a little frightened at the success of her own scheme. She did not like Joe to be angry, at any rate.

"Mr. Starr," said Mrs. Vane, "I am truly glad you like this very excellent cookery, for it is all your wife's. By your own showing you ought to be a very happy man."

Here the whole company caught the infection, and joined in the laugh against Joe. It was no use to get angry at so many people; so, before long, Joe joined the chorus himself.

PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAWS

How They Operate in New England.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CONCORD, N.H., April 17.

In my last letter I alluded to the high rate of drunkenness prevailing in Portland and Bangor. Now, in the opinion of nearly all whom I interviewed on this phase of the prohibitory question, private citizens as well as municipal officials, the "club" system was the cause of the mischief. These clubs are formed in a very primitive manner, any number of young men may join together, appoint officers, select a treasurer, and instruct him to lay in a stock of liquors, each member of the club contributing his quota of the cost. They can then meet together in the club quarters to do their drinking, and if they are liberal-minded, may also ask their friends to take a hand in. It is not, however, legal for a club once formed to add to the members' roll. Judge Peters, of Bangor, lately delivered a lengthy charge to the grand jury on this question, in which he ruled that the introduction of new members after the club was formed was illegal, inasmuch as it made the original members of the club sellers of liquor to the new comers. So long, however, as the club did not increase their membership, he decided that the law could not interfere with them, and was powerless to prevent their formation no matter how numerous they might be in every city and town in Maine. Portland has any number of such resorts, and the secret manner of drinking thus introduced under the protection of prohibitory law is having a most injurious influence on the morals of the young men who, in such large numbers, belong to them. Neal Dow, the irrepressible, is evidently not a very popular man around home. He was advertised to orate on the glorious cause of prohibition in Congress Hall, Portland, on the 11th inst. I was anxious to see and hear the noted enthusiast, and the result was—disappointment. He is of the Dymond school of talkers, loud, dogmatic, and offensively extreme in all his opinions. For abuse of those engaged in the sale of liquors he carries the broom. In his figurative language, blood stains are upon every garment worn by the rum seller's family. The great Apostle of Prohibition as he is fond of being called, is in no sense an eloquent man. He is restless on the platform and clumsy in his movements. As a public speaker he is not attractive, the opinion of the citizens of Portland being expressed on the night in question by an attendance of seventy-nine, men, women, and children. The Agitator visited Boston a few weeks ago and took upon himself to do some pretty tall talking to a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature respecting the state of affairs in Maine. He, however, sadly overshot the boundary line of truth in his assertions about the sale of liquor in Portland, and was plainly told by more than one member of the committee that his statements were untrue.

Augusta, the capital of the State, is like all other towns in Maine, on the backward march. Its population in 1870 was about 7,800; it now figures about two hundred less than its former record. However, like its sister towns in the prohibition country it illustrates the Scriptural saying that "the poor ye have with you always;" for several years past the annual expenditure of Augusta for the support of her paupers has been over six thousand dollars. There is no appointed agent in Augusta for the sale of liquor, but there, as elsewhere, there is a large number of drinking dens where the vilest quality of intoxicants is sold.

The annual arrests for drinking foot up from one hundred and twenty to one hundred and fifty. The deputy sheriffs, acting under the orders of the sheriff, are the agents, whose duty it is to watch the wharves, railroad depots, &c., to see what liquor is coming to town. These men have in their hands an arbitrary power that would not be tolerated outside of New England. If a private citizen, in their judgment, is purchasing too much bottled ale, wines or liquor, straightway they seize the consignment and force the consignee to go before the authorities and swear that the stock is for his private cellar, and after he has submitted to this humiliating process, the sheriff has the power to decide that he is getting too much liquor, and straightway it is confiscated. Though stock thus seized is supposed to be destroyed, yet a rare smile of unbelief is visible on the faces of many of the citizens when you ask an answer to the question. Under such an application of the law as above-stated, many Toronto citizens of note, I fear, would have to make a good many affidavits. The large number of extra officials required to even half work out the law imposes upon a municipality a heavy bill of expense and to the introduction of such a cumbersome law is to be attributed the excessive rate of local taxation that troubles the people of Maine.

The evil effects of prohibitory legislation became so marked in Massachusetts that in May, 1867, a joint-special Committee of the Senate and Legislature sent out invitations to leading citizens of the Commonwealth to come before them and testify to the working of the law in their respective localities. In response to the invitation 183 prominent citizens went before the Committee; of this number, 108 condemned the prohibitory law in the strongest manner. On the list of dissentients there were thirty-four Ministers of the Gospel all of whom, with rare unanimity, testified to the increased drunkenness it had inaugurated in their respective parishes. Of the seventy-five who still expressed a favourable opinion of prohibition twenty-four were clergymen. The weight of evidence was, therefore, strongly in favour of a stringent licence law and the Committee on the part of the Senate and the Legislature closed their report in the following words:—"As good citizens whose only interest is to promote the highest good of the State, we should not be deterred by prejudice or pride of opinion, or the mistaken judgments of good men, from reforming in season a law unsound in theory and bad in practice." In the year 1875 the present licence law came into operation and as convincing evidence of the damaging influence upon the morals of a community by the enforcement of such a law as prohibition, I annex a record of the arrests for drunkenness in the City of Boston for several years under both laws. I cheerfully record here my indebtedness to Mayor Pierce, Chief of Police Savage, the Board of Licence Commissioners and officers of the Senate and Legislature for their courtesy in supplying me with official records. The arrests for drunkenness under prohibition were as follows:—Year, 1881, 8,229; 1869, 9,954; 1870, 10,996; 1876, 11,445; 1872, 11,226; 1873, 11,519; 1874, 11,892. Now commences the record under the present licence law:—1875, 10,325; 1876, 8,564; 1877, 8,161. To render more startling the advantages possessed by a strict licence law, it is necessary to state that within the past few years several contiguous municipalities have been annexed to Boston. To show clearly the true state of affairs I give the following official statistics:—Population of Boston in 1868, 230,000; 1869, 237,000; 1870, 250,000; 1871, 265,000; 1872, 285,000; 1873, 300,000; 1877, 350,000.

By comparing the above figures it will be seen that Boston under a prohibitory law in 1871, with a population of only 265,000 had 11,445 arrests for drunkenness; in 1877, under the licence system with nearly one hundred thousand more people within her borders, the arrests were only 8,161. Let the Dunkin law orators cogitate over the above eloquent facts. I find during the reign of prohibition that there were about 2,600 places selling liquor in Boston, all of them of course—illegally. Under the licence system, all this has been changed, and from the report of the Licence Commissioners for 1877, just received, I cull the following:—The net revenue enjoyed by Boston from licences was $181,164.27, and from the testimony of leading brewers and dealers in liquors before the Board, the introduction of the present law has immensely increased the sale of lager and other beer and seriously diminished the consumption of alcoholic drinks. It also appears that while under prohibition there was an enormous demand for the commonest class of whiskey and cheap domestic brandies, rum, and gin, that demand has now almost ceased, and a more superior and purer class of spirits is being purchased by dealers. In conversation with hotel-keepers all over the city, I found them all agree in saying that they sell scarce any spirituous liquors in comparison with what they used to dispose of; and I can conscientiously add that during several days of extensive travelling through Boston I only saw two drunken men.

Mindful of the fact that at the present time the Parliamentary demand upon your space precludes any lengthy communications, I will only add that I leave to-morrow for Richmond, and from the Old Dominion I return to the New Dominion, when I hope to lay before the people of Canada the result of my investigations in Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Virginia.

KING.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Mr. Hector McKay, late writing master of the Ottawa Normal School, has been appointed to a similar place in the Hamilton Collegiate Institute.

A new school house has been completed in Lucknow, and is now occupied. The building cost about $9,000, and is a very handsome addition to the village.

Efforts are being made in Toronto to assimilate the text books used by the Separate and Public Schools, the trustees of the former having conferred with the Public School Inspector in the matter.

The Welland Council by a vote of 6 to 5 decided not to grant $6,000 asked for by the High School Board for building a new high school, as they thought the Board had no power to compel it. In this the Council is mistaken.

The Welland Teachers Association will meet at the town of Welland on the 22nd and 23rd May next, and may be continued during the two following days, the 24th being a holiday and the 25th Saturday. A public entertainment is to form part of the programme.

The number of pupils enrolled on the registers of Cannington public school during the month of March was 243. The average attendance was 200, being over 82 per cent. of the registered number. When Mr. Ming was appointed Principal last year, the average was less than 150, but under his management it has risen to 200.

The East Lambton Teachers' Association are to hold a convention on the 1st of May in Forest. Officers appointed:—President, C. A. Barnes, I.P.S.; Vice. M. Ferguson; Sec.-Treas., J. Duncan. Arrangement have been made to secure the aid of Inspectors Carson and Brebner, and a number of prominent teachers.

The Woodstock Teachers Institute was held last Wednesday and Thursday. The proceedings being almost entirely of a professional character, Ven. Archdeacon Sweatman in a very able way discussed the method of teaching "statics" and papers were read by members on orthoepy, algebra, Mason's analysis of grammar and other technical subjects.

Mr. Miller, Inspector of Public Schools, Huron, had a narrow escape recently. As he was driving along on his way to one of the schools the axletree of his buggy broke, precipitating him into the road, along which he was dragged for some distance by the horse. We are glad to able to say that he escaped serious injury.

The *Tyro*, published by the students of the Canadian Literary Institute, Woodstock, is a neatly printed and well conducted quarto of twelve pages. We wish the management every success, as we believe these local school sheets are productive of good results in fostering and encouraging literary tastes among the scholars.

The Wroxeter Teachers' Institute held another meeting on April 13th. The next will take place on the 11th May, when Mr. Dewar, Public School Inspector, will address them, and papers on the following subject will be read:—"Triangle of Forces," "Winds and Ocean Currents," "Analysis of Goldsmith's 'Traveller,'" "The Earth's Motion and Stocks."

The pupils of the Chatham High School gave an exhibition the 18th inst. The programme was a highly interesting one, the first part consisting of recitations, epic, lyric, romantic dialogues, singing and music. Chemical experiments, essays from the pupils and the trial scene from the "Merchant of Venice" made up the second part.

Mr. Patrick Bennett, aged 80 years, 40 of which he spent as a teacher in New Brunswick, has petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor and both branches of the Legislature, to make such provision as will enable him to provide himself with clothes and food for the few remaining years of his life, he being in a very destitute condition. In this Province all teachers are pensioned after reaching 60 years of age.

The Smith's Falls *News*, in a very sensible article, urges the question of more accommodation in the village schools on the ratepayers. We agree with it in saying that the public generally do not afford the trustees the moral support necessary for securing proper and sufficient accommodation for the children to be educated. This is the reason why inferior and ill-ventilated buildings are so often put up which prove in a few years totally inadequate for the local requirements and have to be added to and improved at greater costs than would have at first put up a really handsome and serviceable structure.

The next meeting of the Wentworth Teachers' Association will be held in the lecture-room of the Collegiate Institute, Hamilton, on Friday and Saturday, 3rd and 4th of May. Amongst others the following papers will be read:—On "English Literature," by T. C. L. Armstrong, M.A.; on the "Training of Teachers," by Geo. Dickson, B.A.; "Moral Culture," by Rev. Dr. Rice; "Tennyson," by Rev. W. Stewart, D.D.; "Music," by A. S. Cruickshank; "Stocks and percentage," by W. H. Ballard, M.A.; Vocal and Instrumental Music, under the direction of Professor Johnson and the Collegiate Institute Glee Club will be furnished during the meetings, which are free to the public.

The School of Design opened this week in London, Ont., an enterprise that ought to be looked upon by all in Canada as deserving of every support. A local paper in referring to it speaks of the beneficial results flowing from the South Kensington Art School, managed by the Board of Trade in London, Eng., which was established for the purpose of training skilled workmen in Great Britain to a higher excellence in form and colour, so that their productions might compete with the finished work of the Continent. The School of Design now being opened in London, will offer (as does the one in Toronto) facilities for teachers and others in drawing, etc., and to workmen in designing, 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 to 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., 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 Provincial Assayer for the Province of New Brunswick; and a member of a Freshman class, who received his entire preparation at the Institution, has carried off the Gilchrist scholarship." Another noteworthy fact was mentioned, to the effect that there are 10 Colleges under the control 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 moneys made in Missouri 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 1876.

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 development and the formation of correct habits, but 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 of Cheap.

Lasell Seminary for Young Women, at Auburndale, Mass., is a very practical institution. 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 thoroughly 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.

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 amounts to 15,479, of which 12,453, or more than four-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 number 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 instruction.

Governor Robinson of New York State alleges in his second annual message that "the only good reason that can be urged for taxing one class of citizens for the education 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 children 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 extravagances 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 DENTIFRICE.—A fragrant, stimulating, astringent, and disinfectant. It is composed of materials which are pleasant and wholesome, effectually cleansing the TEETH and MOUTH, and producing the most beneficial effects. It imparts to the breath a most delicate fragrance, restores to health morbid conditions, preventing disease in the mucous membrane of the gums, and producing an agreeable and refreshing sensation 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 concerning it:—

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

From WM. BRIGGS, Pastor of Metropolitan church, Toronto:—"I have much "pleasure in stating that your Compound "Dentrifrice is certainly the best I have "ever used."

From D. THOMSON, Homœpathic Chemist, Toronto:—"I have found your Favourite Dentifrice all you represent it to be, "having giving it a trial myself, and would "thus recommend it to the public as the "Safest, Pleasantest, Best, and Cheapest "in the market."

Sold by all Druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

Prepared by F. G. CALLENDER, Toronto. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto.

310 Sole Agents for the Dominion.

There are rumours that Mr. Beecher has startling evidence of a conspiracy between Moulton and Tilton, and is about to begin the offensive.

AGRICULTURAL.

TREATMENT OF SOWS AFTER FARROWING.

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 water. Then gradually add corn meal and increase the amount of water until they will have all they will eat. No rule on amounts can be given, because the difference in the size of the animals and in the number of pigs vary the demand upon the system. Some may be brought to full feed in one week, others should be kept back ten, twelve and even fourteen days. Old sows, fat sows and sows with small litters should be kept back longer than sows that are young, or thin, or that have large litters.

The reasons I would assign for the foregoing are,

1st. The changes in the system at parturition are so great that time must be allowed for organic adjustment before full feed be given.

2nd. The animal is sick, passes through a course of fever in nature's order and time must be allowed for recuperation. During this period the food must be bulky, cooling, muscular and in limited quantity.

If the sow be fed abundantly on rich food within the time specified, one or two things will generally follow:—

1st. The digestion will be imperfect and the milk thereby poisoned. In which case the pigs will be costive and may have the thumps or sore mouth, according to circumstances or it may impair the general vitality and the animal becomes stunted.

2nd. Or in case the sow is strong enough to digest the food perfectly, the flow of milk is stimulated and becomes too abundant and too rich before the pigs are old enough to take it. They are greedy little fellows and try to take it all. Result—they sour or become dumpish. Litters of fair size are not able to 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 bone and muscle but poor in fatty matter. Sows that have pigs in the woods will frequently remain away a week, living upon grass and water. Such litters generally do well.

Suppose we have violated this rule, and the pigs are ailing; the way is to retrace our steps; diet and give our ever reliable remedy, epsom salts, salaratus, and ginger, mixed in equal quantities. Feed once 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-half 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 advantage four quarts of meal and sixteen quarts of water at a feed. Ground oats may be substituted in every case for the wheat shorts.

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 oatmeal 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 oatmeal, the best wheat middlings and cornmeal; scald or cook it, and add sour milk in ratio of four to one. Our more substantial food would be soaked corn.

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 that long, for their demands upon her are so exacting that she runs around considerably 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 less frequently.—*Western Stock Journal.*

LOSS IN GRINDING.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says:—

"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 sensitiveness and did the like many times. The product and waste in grinding depends much upon the quality and cleanness of the wheat. I have had winter wheat turn out forty pounds of flour and twelve and three-quarter pounds of bran, middlings, etc., to the bushel. The 'waste' in grinding clean wheat should be 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 more that I have noted:—

Weight of wheat		1,486 lbs
" flour	952 lbs	
" bran	240 "	
" screenings	32 "	
" middlings, (canaille)	88 "	
" toll	148 "	
" waste	26 "	1,486 lbs

"Here is 24 3-4 bushels, and the yield of flour is 38.45 pounds per bushel, and the offal amounts to 14.54 pounds per bushel, while the waste is only 1.05 pounds per bushel. It is proper here to state that [I] sent a 'grist' out of the same bin, to a new mill a few weeks before, and the return was only 36 pounds in flour, and the 'waste' of wheat stuck to the mill, besides the toll, 5 1-2 pounds to the bushel. I did not repeat my experiment at that mill. Farmers should know precisely what they are doing as far as possible, and then they will be able 'to see as far into a millstone' as anybody."

HANGING BARN DOORS.

A convenient and strong hanging for barn-doors, that will always hold the door in wind or storm, is a matter of great importance. When the wind is strong, the swinging hinge is quite impracticable, and the sliding or track hanging, as formerly used, is liable to be thrown off the track so easily as to be a nuisance. It has seemed to me as if those who got up the sliding hangings had designed to make all the trouble they could. The slot or groove for the roller was so shallow, that the slightest raising of one corner would lift the roller off the track, and down comes your door. Then the track was a slender piece of casting, liable to be broken by any slight blow, especially in frosty weather. So many mishaps attended this hanging upon doors much used, that I was never able to have one in order for a single month.

When I hung the doors upon my new barn in 1875, I determined to make an im-

AGRICULTURAL.

TREATMENT OF SOWS AFTER FARROWING.

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 water. Then gradually add corn meal and increase the amount of water until they will have all they will eat. No rule on amounts can be given, because the difference in the size of the animals and in the number of pigs vary the demand upon the system. Some may be brought to full feed in one week, others should be kept back ten, twelve and even fourteen days. Old sows, fat sows and sows with small litters should be kept back longer than sows that are young, or thin, or that have large litters.

The reasons I would assign for the foregoing are,

1st. The changes in the system at parturition are so great that time must be allowed for organic adjustment before full feed be given.

2nd. The animal is sick, passes through a course of fever in nature's order and time must be allowed for recuperation. During this period the food must be bulky, cooling, muscular and in limited quantity.

If the sow be fed abundantly on rich food within the time specified, one or two things will generally follow :—

1st. The digestion will be imperfect and the milk thereby poisoned. In which case the pigs will be costive and may have the thumps or sore mouth, according to circumstances or it may impair the general vitality and the animal becomes stunted.

2nd. Or in case the sow is strong enough to digest the food perfectly, the flow of milk is stimulated and becomes too abundant and too rich before the pigs are old enough to take it. They are greedy little fellows and try to take it all. Result—they sour or become dumpish. Litters of fair size are not able to 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 bone and muscle but poor in fatty matter. Sows that have pigs in the woods will frequently remain away a week, living upon grass and water. Such litters generally do well.

Suppose we have violated this rule, and the pigs are ailing; the way is to retrace our steps; diet and give our ever reliable remedy, epsom salts, salaratus, and ginger, mixed in equal quantities. Feed once 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-half 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 advantage four quarts of meal and sixteen quarts of water at a feed. Ground oats may be substituted in every case for the wheat shorts.

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 oatmeal 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 oatmeal, the best wheat middlings and cornmeal; scald or cook it, and add sour milk in ratio of four to one. Our more substantial food would be soaked corn.

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 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 less frequently.—*Western Stock Journal.*

LOSS IN GRINDING.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says :—

"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 sensitiveness and did the like many times. The product and waste in grinding depends much upon the quality and cleanness of the wheat. I have had winter wheat turn out forty pounds of flour and twelve and three-quarter pounds of bran, middlings, etc., to the bushel. The 'waste' in grinding clean wheat should be 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 more that I have noted :—

Weight of wheat		1,486 lbs
" flour	952 lbs	
" bran	240	
" screenings	32	
" middlings, (canille)	88	
" toll	148	
" waste	26	1,486 lbs.

"Here is 24 3-4 bushels, and the yield of flour is 38.45 pounds per bushel, and the offal amounts to 14.54 pounds per bushel, while the waste is only 1.05 pounds per bushel. It is proper here to state that I sent a 'grist' out of the same bin, to a new mill a few weeks before, and the return was only 36 pounds in flour, and the 'waste' or wheat stuck to the mill, besides the toll, 5 1-2 pounds to the bushel. I did not repeat my experiment at that mill. Farmers should know precisely what they are doing, as far as possible, and then they will be able 'to see as far into a millstone' as anybody."

HANGING BARN DOORS.

A convenient and strong hanging for barn-doors, that will always hold the door in wind or storm, is a matter of great importance. When the wind is strong, the swinging hinge is quite impracticable, and the sliding or track hanging, as formerly used, is liable to be thrown off the track so easily as to be a nuisance. It has seemed to me as if those who got up the sliding hangings had designed to make all the trouble they could. The slot or groove in the roller was so shallow, that the slightest raising of one corner would lift the roller off the track, and down comes your door. Then the track was a slender piece of casting, liable to be broken by any slight blow, especially in frosty weather. So many mishaps attended this hanging upon doors much used, that I was never able to have one in order for a single month.

When I hung the doors upon my new barn in 1875, I determined to make an improvement in the track hanging, and succeeded to my satisfaction. I had the pattern of a roller made five inches in diameter, with a groove or slot three-quarters of an inch deep. This would allow sufficient play to make the door run easy, and also prevent the roller from lifting off the track. Then, to make a track suitable for this deep groove, and not liable to be broken, like the ordinary cast-iron track, I took band-iron one-eighth of an inch thick and two inches wide, punched quarter-inch holes one-half inch from the lower edge, two feet apart, bolted it to the front side of the wooden track or rest over the door, the bolts going through the siding and a joist over the doorway, holding the wrought-iron track firmly. The roller runs on the upper edge of this band-iron, and never gets off. It is all so strong that it cannot break without force enough is used to break the door. I have had one of the cast-iron stems, to which the roller is connected, broken by carelessly running a load of hay against the door, and I replaced it with a wrought-iron stem, but no ordinary usage ought to break them. My doors have given me great satisfaction—always in order, and are not expensive. The entire hanging costs less than two dollars per door, and will last a lifetime. I trust this may be of some service to those who have suffered from the bad construction of the old sliding hanging. E. W. S., in *Country Gentleman.*

COW CHOKING.

A veteran farmer told me a few days ago, of a method of relieving a choking cow, which was new to me, but which he assured me was unfailing. It is worthy of trial at any rate. A round stick, two or three inches in diameter and six or eight inches long, is put into the cow's mouth, like a bit into a horse's mouth. A string is then fastened to each end of the stick, and tied to the horns or up over the head. This forces her to keep her mouth open and allows the gas which forms in the stomach and is the cause of the severe pain and rapid swelling which accompanies choking in a cow, to escape. The effort also of trying to free her mouth of its unusual incumbrance is the best help toward freeing the passage of the throat. If the trouble is not removed in this way, the cow may be kept alive until help is obtained for trying other measures for her relief. In such cases time is of great importance. He assurres me he has seen his plan tried in many cases, and in none had it failed of a complete cure in less than half an hour.—*Farmers' Advocate.*

GRUBS IN CATTLE.

The grubs are produced by the eggs deposited by the gad-fly (œstrus bovis) during the latter part of summer. They may be prevented by moistening the hairs on the shoulders, back, and loins of cattle, every other day, with a decoction of white oak or walnut leaves. When present, they may be removed by squeezing them out with the fingers. When present in large numbers, they of course cause considerable irritation in the skin and underlying tissues, and thus may interfere with the well-being and thriving of the cattle.

THE VALUE OF HEN MANURE.

Should all the droppings from the roosts by hens be carefully saved in barrels, and every spring and fall this manure be composted with any good soil or muck from swamps, and kept a few months, its value for any crop is equal to Peruvian guano, and may, I think, be estimated at fifty cents per fowl per annum. From fifty hens I save about ten barrels of the pure hen guano during the year. What I save from November to April, I compost in the spring 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 compost heap I make flat to catch the rains; then I cover with any refuse or straw, then place some sticks of wood or boards against the covering to keep it in its place, and in two or three months it is ready for having become thoroughly incorporated with the soil, but as the season for planting is then nearly past, I leave the heap till the next season, when I use it with what I compost in November. Perhaps it would be better to make a compost in March, where the climate will admit, and use the manure for crops planted the last of May or early June; but I can discover no loss by keeping it till the next season. A gill of this compost in a hill of corn will be equal in effect to half a shovelful of manure.

A NEW WAY TO CURE BALKING.

Some writers have held that the cause of balking is bad treatment. I think that this view is partially false. Some horses will balk any way, and some cannot be made to balk. When a horse once commences to balk, the treatment will make but little difference. To illustrate :—I had a fine, large, five-year-old mare, that took a notion to balk. I did nothing for her, and finally she got so she would balk almost every time I hitched her up. One of my neighbours had a four-year-old of a good deal the same style of horse, that commenced to balk some time before mine did. Both of these had an indentation in their foreheads. 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 sticks, 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 you what will start her." Accordingly he 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 balking, 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.*

It is stated that 500 new cheese factories are to be put up in the State of Iowa this spring. Other parts of the West are also increasing the number of their cheese factories. In New York the same tendency is evident. In the southern portions of Chenango county twelve new cheese factories are in course of erection, and that, too, in a butter region. They will be supplied by the milk of dairies which has heretofore been converted into butter.

Good seasoned muck is of immense service to farmers when used as an absorbent, and the stalls for animals should be so constructed as to admit of a wide passage in the rear, with generous room for the muck to be used daily with the droppings.

Mr. Horsfall, the celebrated English dairy authority, feeds his herds as follows:—Each cow receives nine pounds of hay, six pounds of rape-cake, one pound each of malt combings and bran, with twenty-eight pounds of roots or cabbage. The food (except roots and hay) is given in a mixed, cooked state and whilst warm. In addition to this food, a cow in full milk receives two pounds of bean meal daily, and cows not in full milking order smaller quantities of this article.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

(Edited by Rose Geranium.)

THESE LITTLE THINGS.

The last time I called at Flannaghan's their oldest girl was getting dinner, and the fire wouldn't burn. She put in chips and sticks, and did all she could to make the tea-kettle boil, but it only sang and simmered most provokingly. Myrtie poked, and punched, and fanned, and said, "drat it," and "dogon it," and her eyebrows hung heavy, and she looked anything but pleasant.

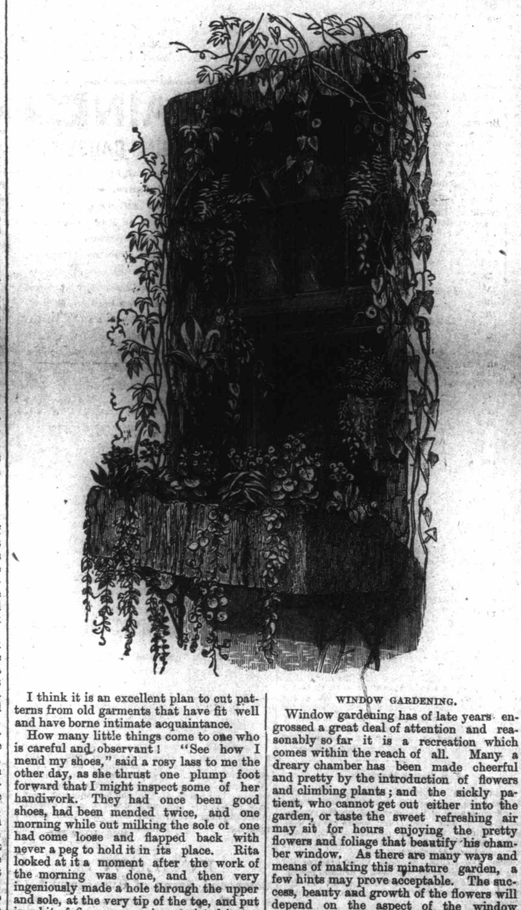
Now, I knew what was the matter, for I had told our own girls many a time how to make a quick fire—one that would boil the tea-kettle in a jiffy; and now I tell it to all the girls. Don't put the wood in the stove so that it will lie on a level unless you want a fire to bake with, but place it so that one end will be higher than the other, and put the tea-kettle or pot directly over it.

I remember once watching with a poor mother whose little babe died just at the dawn of day. She was worn down with anxiety and sorrow, and had eaten nothing for two days. An old lady, the wife of a practical farmer, was sent to the kitchen to make a cup of tea for the poor woman. In about half or three-quarters of an hour she came to me and asked me to accompany her to the kitchen and see what ailed the stove, she couldn't make the kettle boil. It was a large No. 10 stove, and she had put in three or four sticks of good wood, on a level, so that the whole top of the stove was moderately hot all over, and yet the heat was of no avail.

A double handful of chips at one end, directly under one plate, would have been sufficient. I wondered how this wo' man, the wife of a farmer, could make her husband a cup of coffee in ten minutes if he came in hurriedly, anxious to send the school meeting at precisely twelve; or to meet the trustees at the corners; or to unload the hay before "that black cloud brought rain." Women must learn these little things. They must think, and observe, and put "this an' that together," and see what it means.

I had gone over to neighbour Flannaghan's that morning to get a drawers pattern for our Philander. I never can get his to fit just right; they are a little too tight or too loose, too short or too long, too baggy or too binding; so I determined to try old man Flannaghan's pattern.

But on my way there I stopped to gather some boneset, and while I was doing it, the thought came into my head that I could rip up an old pair of brother Jack's which were cut and made by a tailor, and by this means get a really good pattern. So when I went on to my neighbour's I said not a word about a drawers pattern; I knew I could suit myself and Philander too, better than to borrow old man Flannaghan's. When I returned home I carried my plan into execution, and got a snug fit. Then I ripped up an old vest of father's and cut a pattern over it, and to-day he goes about smoothing himself, and saying that after all, women compare favourably with men.



WINDOW GARDENING.

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 toe, 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. 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 gate post.

The same little lady lined her old muff and made it quite as good as new. I have seen girls stand aghast at the idea of repairing an old muff themselves, when it is as easily done as to darn a hole in a stocking. Take any old or odd pieces of clean silk—say an old bonnet—dampen and press on the wrong side; or, take a bit of ribbon and dye it a pretty shade of red or brown, and it will do nicely for a lining. Measure around the muff and as far inside as is required, and you have all the silk that is necessary. Then in the center, out of sight, put soft new flannel, or canton flannel, or anything warm and nice. Let the seams come inside. Finish up with a pretty bow of inch-wide ribbon, with hanging ends.

The little country girl of whom I write does one thing, though, of which I do not approve. She makes sham pies, real cheats, to taste like apple and mince pies—a mockery that is really worse than the mere imitation, for it does harm and not good.

I cannot believe that it is right to deceive our poor human appetites and make them think vinegar pie is wholesome, or that they are dining on mince pies, or apple pies, when the substitute is a concoction of vinegar, allspice, sugar, crackers, pepper, potatoes, and sawdust, and horse-hair, perhaps. Think of vinegar and flour as prime ingredients of a nutritious pie! We have no right to palm any such villanous stuff upon ourselves and our children and our unsuspecting neighbours as these queer, comical and marvellous compounds, which may tickle a little, but in the end are producers of indigestion, dyspepsia, deranged liver, and nightmare.

We should eat wholesome food with a view to insuring good health and a good, sound constitution. No ill-fed, cheated, 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 Farmer.*

RUBBISH.

Chief among the minor gods of our idolatry at the present day is Lumber, commonly named Old Lumber, and by the irreverent known as Rubbish. His shrine in the garret is rich in antique chairs, chests of tattered clothing, and worn out utensils. Though common sense would prompt the destruction of old and worthless articles, yet are they gladly yielded up to him. Literally up. Nor is his domain confined to the house. The front yard and the back yard, the fence side and the barn, are strewed with his unsightly trophies.

My neighbour Sage's door-yard is a perfect museum of dilapidated implements. As you enter his gate you come upon two rickety plows playing at leap-frog, and further on a buggy miraculously sustained on three wheels. Down in the corner is the *debris* of twenty years of farming—waggons, sleighs, buggies, cultivators, cutting-boxes, nondescripts, wheels within wheels, "broken braces and broken springs."

The house is another Old Curiosity Shop. Something more than "a general flavour of mild decay" is perceptible in nearly every article of furniture. I find no fault with old furniture when well preserved, any more than with old books, or pictures, or people. What I object to are clocks, cases and dials, which, wanting works, make no note of time; table garniture from which all beauty and utility have long ago vanished; three-legged chairs which give sudden lurches under unsuspicious persons. I write with feeling concerning those chairs—villainous tripods! Fair to look upon, and promising rest, but utterly untrustworthy!

My neighbour Sage is neither a poor man nor a miser. He is possessed of many estimable qualities tarnished though they be by this deplorable devotion to lumber. One fact in connection with him I have kept back. He is an old bachelor. I hope no husband is allowed to live in so untidy a manner. One of the rights of women is the right to be neat and enforce neatness on all subject to her sway, even though at the expense of old associations.

Blessed be the tin-peddlers, those "swappers up of inconsidered trifles." Thrift and frugality are dwellers where they most abound. They do us double service, leaving their wares to brighten our kitchens and carrying our dingy and broken articles out of our sight. The smiles of womankind are multiplied in the polished surfaces of pans, and basins, and teapots, for weeks after their visits. Who can blame them if they come oftener than necessary? Three a day on an average, stop at our place, but recently we direct them all to our neighbour Sage's. With such encouragement they ought to succeed in cleaning him out if they know their business. I only wish the sphere of their usefulness was enlarged so that they could carry off his chairs.

CANADIAN.

The fish canning business is growing in the Pacific Province and another cannery 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 in South Oxford is not wrapped up in Mr. 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 "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 conspiracy.

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.

The London *World* says :—"There is a lunatic who follows several well-known young ladies in the park, writes them letters, 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 friends.

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 political 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 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 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 felt 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 North-West and helped until they could get upon their feet. What they have asked has been no more than the Government has granted to Russian and Icelandic immigrants, and what the Government is prepared to do for any foreigners."

Der Wächter, an able German paper published in Neustadt, comments severely on Mr. Mackenzie's execution of the Sarnia *Canadian*. "Since the so-called Reformers came into power," says our contemporary, "there have been more press prosecutions having a political aim than during any previous Administration." Press prosecutions having a political complexion were purposely avoided since 1838, and for the good reason that the sympathy of the people could not fail to be on the side of the best guardians of the public interests—to wit—the newspapers. *Der Wächter* strongly condemns attempts to silence criticism by removing political issues from the tribunal of public opinion into courts of justice, where such issues 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 knew the political antecedents of the farmer said to the second visitor, 'I guess you have missed your mark this time.' 'May be not,' said the farmer; 'of course 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 Canard.—The Chicago papers have recently 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 bogus report will advance the price of wheat, and the conspirators, who have been buying largely for some weeks back, will be able to unload at an enormous profit. We give the rumour for what it is worth. The scheme is a bold and desperate one, but not beyond the domain of the possible.

Epp's Cocoa.—Grateful and Comforting.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Sold only in packets labelled "James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London." 310

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM.

The Caladium is a singularly handsome 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 cellar.

RICINUS.

The Ricinus, more commonly known as 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. 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 five feet in height, we get some idea of their beauty. Seeds sown in the spring produce plants that will bloom the second summer and for several years after, if not allowed to bloom too freely the first year.—*Vick'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 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 slanderous 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 which give them an air of probability, and yet the difference between the stories in the different journals is so great as to point irresistibly to the conclusion that though all were given general instructions to blacken the characters of their opponents and to bring up 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 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 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 tactitly 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 assertion that no single member on the Government side was guilty of improper indulgence. 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.

The Quebec Outrage.

Our able and influential contemporary the Dublin *Freeman's Journal* contains an article on the high-handed dismissal of the DeBoucherville Ministry. We note that our contemporary looks upon the proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor as distinctly and unblushingly partizan, and an outrageous attempt to trample down popular liberty—thus entirely endorsing the judgment of every unbiassed and right-thinking person on this side of the water.

No. 5 Carlton Terrace,
Toronto, March 5th, 1878.

Messrs. Milburn, Bentley & Pearson :—

Gents :—I was taken ill last June with a severe cold in my lungs and in my throat, which led to a complication of diseases that reduced me to so low a state that many of my friends thought I was dying of consumption. My physician ordered other Syrup than yours; but I was obliged to discontinue their use. Since that time I have been induced to try the Victoria Hypophosphites, and I find my health improving and my strength increasing every day. Feeling truly grateful for the benefit derived,

I remain, yours most truly,
W. Wilkinson.

The Victoria is undeniably the *best* preparation of Hypophosphites known. For sale by all dealers, at $1 per bottle.

A Toronto Artizan on Immigration.

Referring to Mr. Mackenzie's promised 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-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 own resources or by the help of private friends, but they regard it as class legislation and administration together of the most odious kind, to use public funds for the purpose of taking work and wages away from people who have already but little of either. He holds that in bringing 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 it sufficient answer.

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 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 staunchest members of it are evidently becoming discouraged. In the last monthly meeting of the Paris Political 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 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?

A Terrible Fire.

Cobourg, April 25.—A fire broke out here about two o'clock this morning, in the new brick building known as the Windsor Hotel, on Division street. The fire got such a headway before it was discovered that it was found impossible to save the building. The firemen worked away until five o'clock, and one engine had gone home, but the steam fire engine was still working, when the front wall fell outwards, and buried five or six firemen in the ruins, three of whom were killed instantly, and one now lies at the point of death. The names of those killed are Charles Patterson, James Forrest, and George Stevenson, the latter leaves a wife and two children. Several other firemen were injured, more or less seriously. The building was a new three-story one. The upper stories, and half of the lower, comprised the Windsor Hotel. There were also two stores in the lower story, occupied by S. W. Lane, as a book and shoe store, and the other by A. Schoon, as a grocery and provision store. The building was owned by H. Devignay, and was insured in the North of England Insurance Company for $6,334. A. Schoon was insured on his stock for $300, and Lane for $500 in the Queen Insurance Company. The lamentable death of the firemen has cast a gloom over the town. When the bodies were taken out of the ruins strong men wept in sympathy with the bereaved families. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, the hotel having been unoccupied for several days. The Mayor has made a requisition for an inquest.

An inquest was held at twelve o'clock to-day by Coroner Ewing on the bodies of the three firemen killed this morning, but after viewing the bodies the inquest was adjourned until to-night at eight o'clock. The young man Greaves has been lying in a critical condition all day. No hopes are entertained of his recovery. Patterson's father has taken his remains to Grafton, where they will be buried to-morrow (Friday). The firemen are going down by special train to the funeral. George Stephenson's remains are to be taken to Port Hope for burial, and James Forrest is to be buried here on Sunday.

The Town Council at a special meeting this afternoon passed a resolution authorizing the offering of a reward of $500 for such information as will lead to the conviction of the incendiary of this morning's fire.

Manitoba.

Winnipeg, Man., April 26.—Trouble has arisen between the Militia and Immigration Departments over the use of the barrack huts at Fort Osborne for immigrant families. Fresh orders were received yesterday evening, revoking the authority to use the huts, but authorising the issue of military tents. Mr. Hespler yesterday had the huts cleaned and prepared ready for the arrival of this afternoon's steamers. Families now, instead of having the use of a building standing idle, with comforts, such as washhouses and laterines, will have to tarry in the mud, as all the hotels are full. There are no sidewalks around the immigration sheds so the discomfort of the new arrivals may be imagined. There is absolutely no use at present for the barracks, so the cause of the revocation of the authority to use them is inexplicable, as it involved no expense.

The *Free Press* to-night has an article censuring the Government for the delay in proceeding with the allotment of the half-breeds reserve in the remaining seven parishes, referring to Mills' hope that it would be completed by the end of the session, and protesting against the settlement of the country being obstructed indefinitely.

Letter from Hon. Oliver 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 regretted that I was away 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 sorry 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.

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 above-named men are Protestants. Michael Cooney, a 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 Condemned.

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.

New York, April 28.—John O'Connor, late Democratic Chairman of the Military Committee of the Ohio House, yesterday made a speech confessing the charges against him, that he was a deserter, bounty jumper, and ex-convict of Michigan State prison. He said he had struggled ten years to elevate himself to a position and make himself worthy of esteem. He threw himself on the generosity of the House and, at the close of his speech sank pale and trembling in the chair and shed tears. He then left the House

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY, May 1.

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE LAST WEEK.

A leading Liverpool grain circular of Friday reviews the trade of the preceding week as follows:—"Though the country deliveries of wheat are somewhat larger, the imports into the Kingdom during the past two weeks are considerably smaller than we frequently had lately. All the markets this week were firm. On the spot and in the neighbouring districts the demand improved at the extreme quotations of Tuesday. At this market, to-day, millers were readily paying an advance of 1d on white, and 1d to 2d per cental on red wheat. Flour was in improved request at extreme prices. New corn was held for 3d to 6d per qr advance. Fair sales were made at the former improvement."

GRAIN IN TRANSIT.

Beerbohm's *Corn Trade List* makes the amount of grain on passage for the United Kingdom, exclusive of steamer shipments from America, and the sail and steamer shipments from the ports of the Baltic, and those of North-Western Europe:—

Date.	Wheat. qrs.	Flour. eq'l qrs.	Maize. qrs.	B'ley. qrs.	Beans. qrs.
April 11, '78..	1,095,000	64,000	481,000	173,000	6,000
April 12, '77..	1,472,000	85,000	555,000	207,000	28,000
April 4, '78..	1,613,000	62,000	499,000	164,000	9,000
Mar. 27, '78..	1,069,000	75,000	371,000	150,500	13,000

The expected arrivals in the United Kingdom for orders during the four weeks to end May 9th, are 330,500 qrs., wheat, comprising 40,000 quarters, from Azor Sea, 70,000 qrs., from Black Sea, 70,000 qrs., from American Atlantic ports, 143,000 qrs., from California, and 7,500 qrs., from Chili and Australia; and 142,000 qrs., Maize, comprising 2,000 qrs., from Black Sea, 30,000 qrs., from the Danube, 110,000 qrs., from American Atlantic ports; also 20,000 qrs., of barley, comprising 5,000 qrs., from Azor Sea; 50,000 qrs., from the Black Sea; 7,000 qrs., from the Danube and 28,000 qrs., from American Atlantic ports.

COMMUNISM IN THE STATES.

In view of the telegrams which have appeared in our columns during the last few days on sundry drillings by parties anxious to reform society in the States, the following remarks by the New York *Bulletin*, on another kind of Communism more alarming, because much stronger, are decidedly of interest:—

There is another sort of Communism besides this anniversary gabble of the New York wine-cellars, from which the public have unfortunately more to fear, and which is much more difficult to deal with and repress, than Citizen Megy and his confederates. We mean the Communism that, under the forms of [illegible]

THE MAIL never inserts advertisements known to be of an immoral or swindling character. It refuses thousands of dollars offered it for such advertisements every year, and throws out advertisements suspected of being of this nature from every issue. Nevertheless it cannot hold itself responsible for the good faith of its advertisers, nor undertake to relieve readers from the need of exercising common prudence on their own behalf. They must judge for themselves whether the goods advertised can in the nature of things be furnished for the prices asked. They will find it a good rule to be careful about extraordinary bargains, and they can always find safety in doubtful cases by paying for goods only upon their delivery.

Medical.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE

For
CATARRH.

INSTANTLY RELIEVES AND PERMANENTLY CURES SNEEZING OR HEAD COLDS, CALLED ACUTE CATARRH; THICK YELLOW, AND FOUL MATTERY ACCUMULATIONS IN THE NASAL PASSAGES CALLED CHRONIC CATARRH; ROTTING AND SLOUGHING OF THE BONES OF THE NOSE WITH DISCHARGES OF LOATHSOME MATTER TINGED WITH BLOOD, AND ULCERATIONS OFTEN EXTENDING TO THE EAR, EYE, THROAT, AND LUNGS, CALLED ULCERATIVE CATARRH. ALSO NERVOUS HEADACHE, DIZZINESS, CLOUDED MEMORY, DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS AND LOSS OF NERVE POWER.

GENUINE MERIT.
A Druggist's Testimony.

Gentlemen—We believe SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE to be a genuine meritorious preparation. Some of our customers are extravagant in their praise of it.
D. DEFORD & CO.
Ottawa, Kas., Feb. 26, 1878.

BETTER SATISFACTION.
A Druggist's Testimony.

Gentlemen—Having sold SANDFORD'S RAVICAL CURE for over a year, I can state that it gives better satisfaction than any similar preparation I have ever sold.
A. H. ROBERTS.
Mt. Pleasant, Ia., March 1, 1878.

COMPLETE SATISFACTION.
A Druggist's Testimony.

Gentlemen—We have been selling SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE for the last year. On the start our sales were small; the people were incredulous, it being to most of them a new preparation, and they could buy so many cheaper remedies for 25 cents and 50 cents. Now the price is no object. We sell more of the RADICAL CURE than all other catarrh remedies put together, and I have yet to hear of a case that it has not given the most complete satisfaction. Very truly,
S. W. GIFFORD.
19 W. High street, Oskaloosa, Ia.
Feb. 25, 1878.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE is a local and Constitutional Remedy. It is *inhaled*, thus acting directly upon the nasal cavities. It is taken *internally*, thus neutralizing and purifying the *acidified blood*. A new and wonderful remedy, destroying the *germ* of the disease. Price, with Improved inhaler and Treatise, $1. Sold by all druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass.

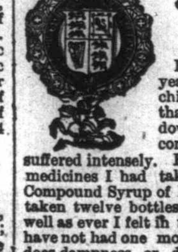
PAIN
AND SUFFERING CAUSED BY
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Cramps, St. Vitus' Dance, Sciatica, Hip Complaints, Spinal Affections, Nervous Irritations, Epilepsy or Fits proceeding from Shocks to the Nervous System, Ruptures and Strains, Fractures, Bruises, Contusions, Weak Muscles and Joints, Nervous and Feeble Muscular Action, Great Soreness and Tenderness in any Part of the Body, Weak and Painful Kidneys, Great Tenderness of the Kidneys, and weak and Lame Back, caused by Chronic Inflammation of the Kidneys, at once Relieved by

COLLINS' VOLTAIC PLASTERS.
ARE DOING WONDERS.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen—COLLINS VOLTAIC PLASTERS are doing wonders. They work like magic, and those you sent last are all sold and more wanted. Please send me three dozen as soon as you get this. Money enclosed herewith. I want them to-morrow night if possible. In haste.
Yours, T. F. PALMER, P. M,
No. Fayette, Me., May 1, 1876.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas, and by WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass. 148



ASTHMATIC BRONCHITIS.
Of Nine Years' Standing Cured by the Syrup.

I have been, for the last nine years a great sufferer from Bronchitis and Asthma, at times so ill that for weeks I could neither lie down or take any nourishment of consequence, and during the time suffered intensely. Finding no relief from all the medicines I had taken, I concluded to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. I have, in all, taken twelve bottles, and now I feel as strong and well as ever I felt in my life, and for the last year have not had one moment's sickness, and neither does dampness or draught have the least effect upon me.
MRS. HIPWELL.

FELLOW'S
Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites
is prescribed by the first physicians in every city and town where it has been introduced, and it is a thoroughly orthodox preparation. 36

DR. J. ROLPH MALCOLM, Physician for Diseases of the Throat, Lungs, and Heart. Office, 96 Adelaide street west, Toronto. Dr. Malcolm's practice is confined exclusively to the treatment of *Pulmonary Diseases* by *Medicated Inhalation*, by which method the remedies are applied in a state of vapour directly to the seat of the disease in the lungs. The unparalled success which has attended this system of treatment during the past fifteen years in Canada is incontrovertible, as has been abundantly proven, both by the very favourable notices of the Canadian press, and by the many who have been rescued from an untimely end by its use. It will very seldom fail to cure *Bronchitis, Consumption*, or *Asthma*, when applied in the early stages, and has rescued many who were in the more advanced stages, and were believed to have been incurable. For a full description of this method of treatment see Dr. Malcolm's book, which will be mailed free on application. Persons unable to visit the office for personal consultation can receive it at their residences by sending a full description of their case by mail or otherwise.

INDIGESTION AND THE LIVER.

BRUNTON'S Digestive Fluid is the only rational cure for Dyspepsia and its evils. It is the only preparation advertised that explains why its chemical action neutralises the acid poisons of the system, and consequently restores to health those afflicted.
Sold by all Druggists. Price 50c. 314-26

Business Chances.

REQUIRED A PARTNER with about $5,000 to take an interest in one of the best steam flour mills in Manitoba; a practical miller prefered. Address MICHAEL BLAKE, Esq., Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, or JOSEPH RYAN, M. P., Ottawa. 316-4

TEESWATER STEAM FLOUR, Grist, and Saw Mills for sale; flour mill, three run of stones; saw mill, circular; machinery the best, comparatively new; latest improvements; ample power; good section of country; siding of Toronto, Grey, and Bruce Railway into mill door; doing a large business; under lease till 1st September next; must be sold. For particulars, ALEX. GIBSON, Teeswater, or to O'CONNOR & O'CONNER, Solicitors, Walkerton. 318-3

Situations Vacant.

AGENTS—3 TO 5 DOLLARS per day for energetic men; permanent; sure pay. C. R. STOTESBURY, 66 King street, Hamilton, Ont. 305-26

Farms for Sale.

Advertisements of Farms For Sale or to Rent are inserted in this Column, 20 words for 50c; each additional word 2c. Parties replying to advertisements will please state that they saw them in THE MAIL.

300,000 ACRES BEST farming lands in Winconsin for sale. Send for price and descriptive list. S. A. TAYLOR, Dobbston, Oconto Co., Wis. 318-4

20,000 ACRES FARM lands for sale. Fenton, Carnie, & Co's. Real Estate Catalogue, (Published Monthly), will be sent free to any address on application. FENTON, CARNIE, & CO., Hamilton, Ont. 1 a m

FARM FOR SALE—74 ACRES; 66 cultivated; new house, barn, and stable; orchard, well, cistern, and creek; three quarters of a mile from Vittoria, eight from railway station, Simcoe; price, $2,800, part on time. Apply to owner, Vittoria P. O. ARTHUR F. McCALL. 318-2

FARM FOR SALE—COUNTY of Lambton, north half of lot 34, Bosanquet, containing 50 acres, nearly all cleared; good orchard of 75 trees, log house and barns. The farm is of clay loam and under cultivation. Terms cash. Apply to D. McCOMES on premises, or by letter to Forest P. O. 317-13

FOR SALE—EAST HALF LOT 12, 5th con., Township of Percy, County of Northumberland, Ontario, one quarter of a mile from the thriving village of Dartford, containing 100 acres, all well fenced; 70 acres under cultivation. The orchard contains 200 bearing fruit trees. Good dwelling house and outbuildings; never failing well of water close to house; mill stream running across the farm. Also, a lot in the Village of Dartford, on which are a dwelling house, blacksmith's shop, and stables. For further particulars apply to MRS. JAS. SPEIRS, Dartford P. O., Ont. 311-13

Miscellaneous.

25 Styles of cards, 10c, or 15 Chromos, Shells of the Ocean 25c with name J. B. HUSTED, Nassau, N.Y. 315-4

LAND PLASTER—ALABASTER Grand River, of Oswego, wholesale or retail EDWARD TERRY, Plaster and Cement Depot, 23 and 26 George street. 311-26

SAWS, SAWS, SAWS. FARMERS' saws of all kinds, and butchers' tools, warranted. E. WESTMAN'S, 177 King street east, Toronto. 310-52.

THOS. NIGHTINGALE, MANUFACTURER of Sewer Pipe, Drain Tile, and White Brick. Yorkville, Ont. 316-13

DID YOU EVER SEE — SLEEPER'S DWARF PEACH? The hardiest and most perfect *Dwarf* Free Stone Peach in the world! Circulars free. Address OXFORD NURSERY, 310-8 BENTON CO., IND.

JUDGE FOR YOURSELF. — By sending 35c. with age, height, colour of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. W. FOX, box 44, Fultonville, N. Y. 315-6

CHOICE SEED POTATOES

We offer Alpha, $5; Bownell's Beauty. $4.50; Eureka, $4.50; Late Rose, $3; Snowflake, $3 per barrel. For descriptions, etc., see our seed catalogue, which will be mailed on application.
JOHN A. BRUCE & CO.,
318-2 Seed Growers, Hamilton, Ont.

TURNIPS.

SUPERPHOSPHATE, OR BONE DUST, will increase the yield 50 to 100 per cent.
Send for Circular. PETER R. LAMB & CO., 317-13 Toronto.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FOR 50c. You Can Tell 40,000 People That Your Farm is For Sale or to Rent

Advertisements of that class are inserted in the *WEEKLY MAIL*, 20 words for 50 cents each insertion, each additional word 2 cents. In the *DAILY MAIL*, 20 words for 25 cents, and each additional word, 1¼ cent.

INFORMATION WANTED ABOUT WILLIAM HILL, Son of WILLIAM HILL, the Elder late of the Township of Brant, the County of Bruce, if alive, will be about 45 years of age, and six feet three inches in height. Hill was a cooper, and left Brant 22 years ago; was last seen at Guelph, from whence he is reported to have gone to the neighbourhood of Madoc. The above William Hill will hear of something to his advantage by applying to SHAW & ROBERTSON, Solicitors for Administratrix of Mary Ann Hill, deceased. Walkerton, April 12th, 1878. 316-4

SMOKERS

We have again to call your attention to the numerous IMITATIONS of the

MYRTLE NAVY TOBACCO.

THE STAMP

T. & B.

IN GILT LETTERS,

is on each plug of the GENUINE.

Hamilton, 13th Jan., 1878. 312-13

IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT—ONTARIO.

Full particulars as to ASSISTED PASSAGES from Great Britain, for farm labourers and female domestic servants, will be obtained on application to the undersigned. Farmers and others in need of labourers may apply to JOHN A. DONALDSON, Esq., Immigration Agent, Toronto.
DAVID SPENCE, Secretary.
65 Simcoe street, Toronto, 5th April, 1878. 315-4

Publications.

JUST PUBLISHED, POST FREE
Dyspepsia and the Severer Forms of Indigestion; a small pamphlet on these distressing complaints and the complete cures, by Richard King, Esq., Surgeon Royal Navy, Rugby, England. Apply to WILLIAM FINDLAY, Simcoe, Ont, General Agent for the Dominion and United States. 296-26

CAMPBELL'S EDUCATIONAL SERIES
ENGLISH LITERATURE.

NOW READY,
MILTON'S PARADISE LOST,
BOOKS I. & II.
Edited, with introduction, Life of Milton, and Notes,
BY FRANCIS STORR, B. A.
Prescribed by the Minister of Education for the Intermediate and Second-class Examinations, 1878-9. Price 35 cents. For sale by all booksellers.

JAS. CAMPBELL & SON,
PUBLISHERS, TORONTO. 318-2

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE
OR, SELF-PRESERVATION.

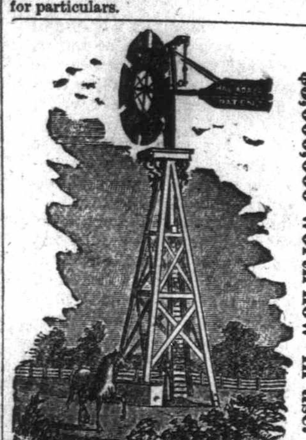
Two-hundreth edition, revised and enlarged, just published. It is a standard medical work, the best in the English language, written by a physician of great experience, to whom was awarded a gold and jewelled medal by the National Medical Association. It contains beautifully and very expensive steel plate engravings, and more than 50 valuable prescriptions for all forms of prevailing diseases, the result of many years extensive and successful practice. 300 pages, bound in French cloth: price only $1, sent by mail. The London *Lancet* says:—"No person should be without this valuable book. The author is a noble benefactor." An illustrated sample sent to all on receipt of 6 cents for postage. Address DR. W. H. PARKER, 4 Bulfinch street, Boston. The author may be consulted on all diseases requiring skill and experience. 307-12

Machinery.

MAXWELL REAPER—BEST single reaper made. Every farmer should see it before ordering. Send for pamphlets. DAVID MAXWELL, Paris, Ont. 314-26

STUMP MACHINE.

The cheapest and most easily worked machine made; superior to any other in the market. Send to JOHN WHITEFIELD, 146 Front street, Toronto, for particulars. 314-26



HALLIDAY'S STANDARD WINDMILL.
$3,000,000 worth now in use.

The first SELF-REGULATING WINDMILL offered the markets of the world, and when material used, workmanship, power, and durability are considered, It is acknowleded to be the

CHEAPEST AND BEST

Proved to be the best made, the most perfect self-regulator, and the most durable windmill known, by receiving two medals and two diplomas at the Centennial.

EVERY MILL GUARANTEED.

The only mill which has stood the test of a quarter of century. **Farmers this is your Cheapest Investment.** The cheapest power for watering stock, irrigating, grinding, and shelling corn, cutting feed, sawing wood, &c. VILLAGE WATER WORKS A SPECIALTY. For particulars, estimates, &c., apply to FRED HILLS, 31 Church st., Toronto. 308-52

Unclaimed Money.

GUN'S INDEX to advertisements for next to kin, heirs-at-law, legatees, and cases of unclaimed money, containing upwards of 45,000 names which have appeared since 1650. Subscription, $2, which entitles the subscriber to a bound volume of the nine parts now published, and all other parts as issued. Part 10 is now being prepared, and will be issued shortly. Send for circulars. ROBERT BEATY & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 53 King street east, Toronto, Agents for America. e o w

UNCLAIMED MONEY

The Press.

A WHOLE LIBRARY FREE,

FOR A CLUB OF FIVE SUBSCRIBERS FOR

THE WEEKLY MAIL.

We will send to any address in Canada, the

12 BOOKS

mentioned below, the value of which is $6.55, for a club of five subscribers to the WEEKLY MAIL:—

	Worth.
1. The Hillyars & Burtons, 430 pp. by Henry Kingsley	75c
2. Austin Elliot, 356 pp. by Henry Kingsley	50c
3. Ravenshoe, 438 pp. by Henry Kingsley	75c
4. Leighton Court, 198 pp. by Henry Kingsley	40c
5. Recollections of Geoffry Hamlyn, 536 pp. by Henry Kingsley	75c
6. Ready Money Mortiboy, by Besant & Rice	50c
7. Love and Valour, by Tom Hood	50c
8. The Story of Sibylle	40c
9. The Avenger and other Tales, (Illustrated)	50c
10. Stories for the Holidays, (Illustrated)	50c
11. Metempsychosis and other Tales, (Illustrated)	50c
12. Hand to Mouth, (Illustrated)	50c
TOTAL VALUE	$6.55

We pay all postage, and deliver this library FREE for a club of five subscribers.

THIS IS FOR YOU.

You can readily, with a few hours' exertion, secure a valuable present, and at the same time do good to your neighbours by inducing them to subscribe for

THE GREAT FAMILY PAPER OF CANADA.

The price of the WEEKLY MAIL, notwithstanding the great improvements made this year, remains as before, $1.50 per annum.

THE MAIL, TORONTO.

Auction Sales.

AUCTION SALE OF A FARM IN THE TOWNSHIP OF KING, IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.

There will be sold by Public Auction, in the Queen's Hotel, at the Village of AURORA, by WILLIAM MAJOR, Auctioneer, on the

11TH OF MAY, 1878,

at one o'clock in the afternoon,

The following very Valuable Property, being the south half and the north-east quarter of lot No. 19, in the third con. of the Township of King, in the County of York, containing one hundred and fifty acres more or less, of which about ninety-five acres are cleared. The property is about two and a half miles from Aurora.

On it is a Frame House 28 feet by 20 feet, with kitchen in rear 22 feet by 14 feet; also a Log House in rear of the lot 20 feet by 18 feet; barns, with sheds attached, and an orchard composed of Apple, Plum, and Pear Trees. The property is well watered with a spring creek and two wells. **The property will be sold subject to a reserved bid.**

Ten per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid down at time of sale, and the further sum of 20 per cent. of the purchase money within ten days from the time of sale; the balance to be paid at the expiration of three or five years from the day of sale, with interest at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, in the meantime, payable half-yearly, and to be secured by mortgage upon the property.

The farm is at present under crop, to which the purchaser will be entitled; the other conditions are the standing conditions of the Court of Chancery.

Further particulars can be had at the law offices of Messrs. Ferguson & Ferguson, Adelaide street, Toronto, from the Auctioneer, and on the premises.
FERGUSON & FERGUSON,
Solicitors for Vendor.
Toronto, April 23, 1878. 317-2

THE WEEKLY MAIL

is published every Thursday morning in time for the English mail, second edition on Friday, and despatched by first trains and express to all parts of the Dominion. Price $1.50 a year.

Advertisements for casual insertion are charged at the rate of fifteen cents per line; contract rates by the year made known on application. Condensed advertisements are inserted at the rate of fifty cents per twenty words, and two cents each additional word.

THE WEEKLY MAIL forms an excellent medium through which to reach the public, circulating from every Post Office and prominent point in Ontario, and largely in the sister Provinces of Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia, and Manitoba.

THE WEEKLY MAIL—Printed and Published by CHRISTOPHER W. BUNTING, at the office corner of King and Bay streets, in the City of Toronto.